ANNUAL REPORT

2022-2023

JSVS PEDO

40 Years
of Transforming lives
1980-2023

JAN SHIKSHA EVAM VIKAS SANGATHAN | PEOPLE'S EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (PEDO)
Village & PO: MADA | District: Dungarpur | Rajasthan | INDIA | www.pedomada.org

Contents

Foreword

As we reflect on the past year, it has been a testament to our organization's unwavering commitment to addressing the challenges posed by climate change. The year has been marked by impactful initiatives aimed at fostering sustainability and enhancing the quality of life for marginalized communities.

One of our flagship projects which focused on providing renewable energy access to tribal communities has yielded significant positive outcomes. The introduction of solar-powered irrigation systems has not only empowered these communities but has also had a profound impact on their overall well-being. Witnessing the transformation and enhanced quality of life resulting from this endeavor has been truly gratifying.

In line with our commitment to sustainable solutions, PEDO is currently undertaking the installation of 5000 bio-gas units in the Dungarpur district. This initiative is proving to be a game-changer, creating a substantial positive impact on both the environment and the livelihoods of the local population. By harnessing the power of bio-gas, we are contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable energy landscape.

Another milestone achievement this year has been the provision of improved cookstoves to 35,000 families, effectively reducing indoor pollution to zero. This accomplishment not only addresses health concerns but also underscores our dedication to creating solutions that improve the living conditions of those we serve. It is heartening to know that our efforts are making a tangible difference in the lives of so many.

PEDO has also made significant contributions to the field of agriculture through the implementation of the Phosphorous Rich Organic Manure (PROM) project. By promoting the use of organic manure, we are not only fostering sustainable agricultural practices but also supporting the broader goal of environmental conservation.

In conclusion, we look forward to building on these achievements in the coming years and remain dedicated to creating a sustainable and equitable future for all.

Sincerely,

Devi Lal Vyas

(Director)

List of Abbreviations

AWC - Aanganwadi Centre

AWW - Aanganwadi Worker

BPM - Block Programme Manager

CDPO - Child Development Project Officer

CHC - Community Health Centre

CIG - Common Interest Group

FPO - Farmer Producer Organization

ICDS - Integrated Child Development Services

IGMPY - Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana

LM - Lactating Mother

MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

MUAC - Mid Arm Upper Circumference

MY - Young Mother

NRHM - National Rural Health Mission

PC - Poshan Champion

PCTS - Pregnancy Child Tracking System

PEDO - People's Education & Development Organization

PHC - Public Health Centre

PROM - Phosphate Rich Organic Manure

PM - Project Manager

PMMVY- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

PW - Pregnant Woman

RGAVP - Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad

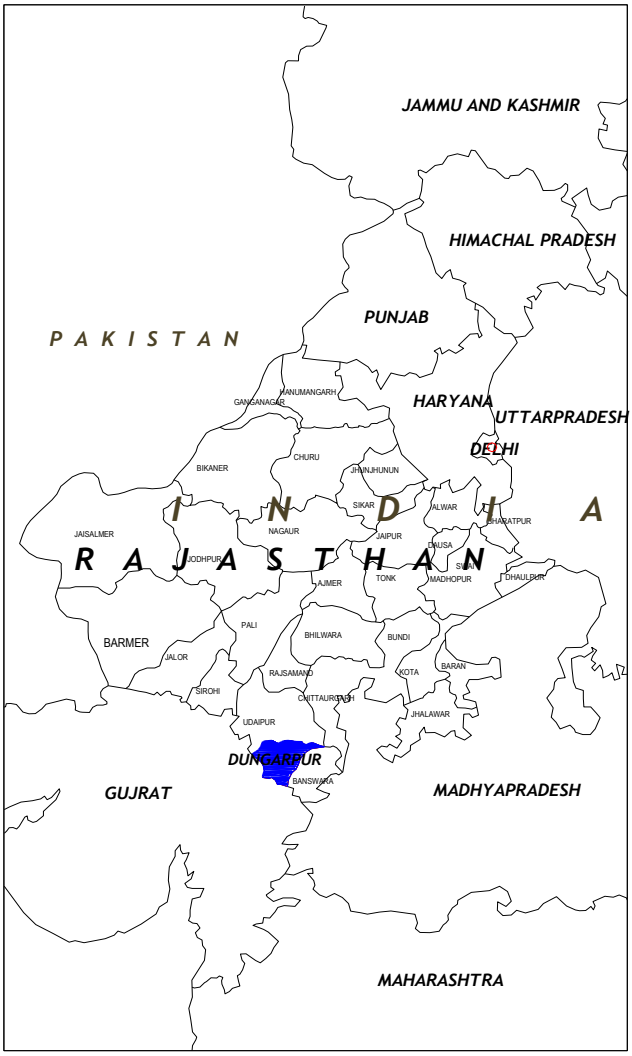
SDG - Sustainable Development Goal

SDM - Sub Divisional Magistrate

SHG - Self Help Group

Profile of Dungarpur District

Dungarpur district is located in the southernmost region of the Rajasthan state, situated between the latitudinal coordinates of 23'20" to 24'01" and the longitudinal coordinates of 73'21" to 74'23". The district has an area of 3,770 sq.km and had a population of 1,388,552 in 2011(Census of India). The district is roughly triangular in shape. The Mahi River runs along the southeastern edge of the district, forming the boundary with Banswara District. The Som River, a tributary of the Mahi, runs along the northern edge of the district, largely forming the boundary with Udaipur District. The district is bounded on the southeast by the districtsof Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and D ahod of the state of Gujarat. This geographical location places Dungarpur at the crossroads of different regions, contributing to its cultural diversity and economic significance.



Location of Dungarpur District

The district enjoys strategic connectivity, as it is traversed by National Highway-8, which serves as a crucial transportation artery linking the bustling cities of Delhi and Mumbai.

Additionally, Dungarpur is connected by a railway line that connects it to Udaipur and Ahmedabad, facilitating the efficient movement of goods and people. The nearest airport is approximately 110 kilometers away

Typical Landscape of the District in Dry Season

at Udaipur, providing residents and travelers with convenient access to air transportation.

The district features a hilly terrain where Tribals, primarily Bhils, reside in sparsely spread-out villages composed of structural hamlets known as "Phalas" scattered along the hill slopes. Tribals prefer to live independently, avoiding interference or the company of others. Their homes are typically situated singly on hillocks or hill slopes referred to as "tapra," resulting in a dispersed settlement pattern. This scattered settlement pattern has posed a significant challenge for various development initiatives in the region.

Dungarpur has a dry climate with a hot season from April to June; however, the climate is milder than in the desert regions of Rajasthan to the north and west. The maximum temperature in the district occurs during the hot season and ranges between 40 and 45 °C. The minimum temperature ranges between 10 and 12 °C, usually occurring in January. The monsoon season, which runs from June through September, brings almost the only rain to much of the district, but some rain may fall from November through February. The annual rainfall varies extensively over the district from up to 880 mm in Dungarpur town in the northwest to under 500 mm at Nithawa in the northeast. But the rainfall is quite variable from year to year, as Nithawa had 805 mm in 2013 but only 465 mm in 2014.

Village Ambada, A typical landscape of the region and PEDO's Intervention Area

Socio Economic Profile

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Dungarpur as one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640).

Dungarpur has a heterogeneous population with a predominantly tribal presence, the great majority of who are Bhils. 92.7% of population is rural of which 69.77% is tribal. The other important communities are the Patidars or Patels, Rajputs and Brahmins with also a significant Jain presence.

The tribal communities still retain their own social structures with their headmen and chiefs known as 'gamete' providing social leadership. Nuclear families are the norm among them and this in turn generates a continuous process of land fragmentation. Though there is a growing importance to basic schooling, higher education is not a priority. The general orientation of life is one of living in the present and general. The ways of the market economy are still foreign to them.

The skills and capacities of the tribals in Dungarpur are subsistence oriented. They are not very well versed in commercial activities of a scale beyond the household level. There is a diffidence about large scale transactions and about venturing into untried and new ventures. The uncertainty of returns from subsistence agriculture and the easy availability of labour work through seasonal migration has reinforced this diffidence. Migration for work is very common with most families going to the neighboring state of Gujarat.

Generally Tribal communities are more egalitarian in social structure than non-tribal communities. The relative mobility and freedom of women, the nuclear family structure, the more or less equal value paced on boys and girls, the active involvement of women in economic activities, the prevalence of bride price in marriage, the absence of strict caste hierarchy, the effective social mechanisms for enforcing agreed upon social behavior and conduct norms, the community mutual help arrangements are some of the manifestations of the egalitarian social structure of the tribals.

Their attitudes and outlook to life are more oriented to the present with very little concern for long term or future consequences. This has changed a little over the past couple of decades as reflected in the investment made in the schooling of children, in farm improvement and asset creation, in medium gestation activities and willingness towards long term borrowing. Widespread apprehension towards official bureaucracy, coupled with limited awareness of government schemes and programs, as well as low literacy rates, has resulted in their marginalization from active participation in government organizations and institutions. Consequently, their ability to independently manage organizational processes and written transactions remains limited without external assistance.

About PEDO

Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan, also known as PEDO (People's Education and Development Organisation), has a history rooted in its beginnings as the Bichhiwara Block Extension program of the Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC) in Tilonia back in 1980. Since then, it has grown into an autonomous entity, displaying substantial progress and leaving an indelible imprint on the development landscape of Dungarpur District.

At its core, PEDO is deeply committed to rural development, with a particular focus on vulnerable tribal communities. The overarching vision of PEDO is to empower rural communities to become self-reliant, striving for sustainable livelihoods while adhering to a value-based approach to development. The mission of the Organisation revolves around the reinforcement of people's institutions, firmly rooted in these values, harnessing local resources to combat poverty and enhance environmental quality.

Through its proactive engagement, PEDO has endorsed inclusive growth, spearheaded eco-friendly practices, and driven the upliftment of rural areas. This, in turn, has contributed significantly to a more equitable and sustainable future for these communities.

Having accumulated over four decades of experience through a diverse array of developmental programs, PEDO now directs its efforts toward several pivotal areas:

- Women's empowerment through community based Micro-Finance Institutions
- Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods
- Environmental improvements through Natural Resource Management
- Universalization of Primary Education
- Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Early Childhood Development
- Women and Child Health
- Agriculture and Livestock Enhancement
- Sanitation and Clean water Minor Irrigation Management
- Sustainable Energy solutions

Through its dedicated initiatives, PEDO has not only enhanced the well-being of tribal communities but has also helped in preserving the environment and fostering sustainable development in the region. These endeavors underscore PEDO's stanch commitment to a comprehensive and environmentally conscious approach to rural development.

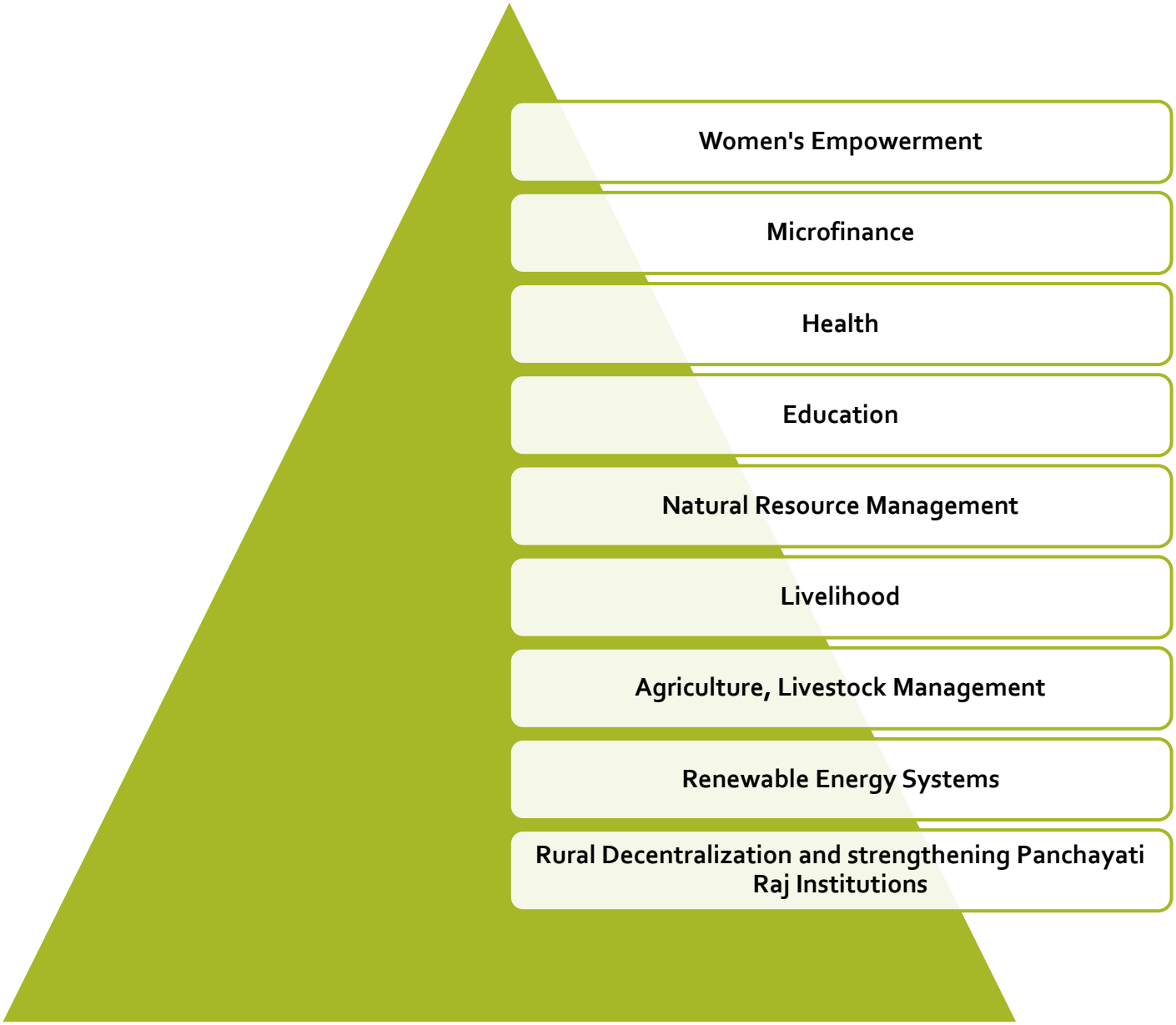
Vision and Mission

The organisation is actively involved in the field of rural development with poor communities – ***"Self-reliant rural communities striving for sustainable livelihood with value-based development orientation" is the vision of the organisation."***

The organisation has been working with a mission- ***"To strengthen value-based people's institution to utilize existing resources for poverty alleviation and environmental up-gradation".***

To achieve its vision and mission, PEDO has been working on the following:

Thematic Areas



The pivotal development of any region is intricately tied to the significance of our core areas. These fundamental aspects serve as the bedrock for progress and prosperity. Through our dedicated initiatives, we are actively and directly contributing to the realization of specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By focusing on these core areas, we aim to make a meaningful impact on the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the communities we engage with, fostering sustainable development and positive change.

Our Governing Body

Dr. J K Rot Chairman	Smt. Nirmal Kunwar Vice Chairman	Shri. Devilal Vyas Director
Shri. Dev Chand Kala Member	Shri. Om Prakash Vyas Member	




Glimpses from the Governing Body Meeting – 2021-22

Our Partners in Journey of 40 years

International Donors
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
CLASP
Crypto Relief
Ford Foundation
Foundation for International Cooperation (FIC)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
Nokia Foundation
OXFAM
PLAN International
Rizwan Adatia Foundation (RAF)
Save The Children
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

National Donors
AU Small Finance Bank
Government of India
Azimji Premji Foundation
Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)
Centre for Microfinance (CMF)
Climate Detox Pvt. Ltd.
Dharampal Satyapal Ltd. (DS Group)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
ICICI Foundation
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
IPE Global
Ministry of Information Technology, India
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB)
National Institute for Smart Governance
Rapid Rural Community Response (RCRC)
Sesame Workshop India Trust
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
Sustain Plus Energy Foundation
Sir Ratan Tata Trust
The Cocacola India Foundation - Anandna
The Hunger Project
The Mask Lab, Mumbai

State / District Donors
Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan
CHETNA, Ahmedabad
Department of Agriculture, Rajasthan
District Education Office, Dungarpur
Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Dungarpur
Forest Department, Rajasthan
Government of Rajasthan
Health Department, Rajasthan
ICDS, Rajasthan
Maharana Pratap University of Agricuture and Technology, Udaipur
Rajasthan Grameen Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)
Rajasthan Jal Vibhag
Rajasthan Police
Rajasthan Shiksha Karmi Board
Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, Rajasthan
Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan
State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)
Tribal Area Development, Rajasthan
Zila Parishad, Dungarpur

Our Interventions 2022-23

Solar Power Irrigation

The project was executed by the People's Education and Development Organisation (PEDO), with funding facilitation from CLASP. Over the course of its implementation, significant progress and success have been achieved, leading to positive outcomes for the community.

Key project achievements include:

Installation of 30 Solar Water Pumps: All 30 solar water pumps, a crucial component of this project, have been efficiently installed and are now fully operational. This milestone holds profound significance as it guarantees enhanced access to water resources for the primary beneficiaries of the program: 30 women farmers. Importantly, these women farmers reside in regions where grid electricity is often unreliable, making the implementation of solar water pumps even more instrumental in their daily agricultural activities

Monitoring and Evaluation: Rigorous monitoring and evaluation activities have been conducted throughout the project's lifecycle. This process has ensured transparency, accountability, and the efficient utilization of resources.

The impact of this project extends beyond the mere installation of solar water pumps. It represents a significant step towards:

Water Security: The provision of solar water pumps has ensured consistent access to water, mitigating the challenges posed by erratic grid electricity and water scarcity during critical agricultural seasons.

Food Security: Reliable water supply is supporting increased crop yields and the cultivation of cash crops, contributing to food security for participating farmers and their communities.

Livelihood Enhancement: By enabling farmers to diversify their agricultural activities, this project has the potential to enhance the economic well-being of the farmers and their families. It encourages entrepreneurship and value addition in agriculture.

Betterment of Life: Access to reliable and clean energy for irrigation not only improves agricultural productivity but also reduces the physical burden on farmers, particularly women. It has contributed to an overall improvement in the quality of life, health, and well-being of the community.

The " Deployment of Solar Water Pumps using markets, finance, technology & end-use incentives in Dungarpur, Rajasthan" pilot project would serve as a model for future initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture, livelihood enhancement, and improved living conditions through the adoption of solar technology.

The project showcases the potential for solar water pumps to play a pivotal role in rural development, agricultural growth, and the upliftment of communities. **The program had an innovative result-based incentive financing package that provided farmers with 50% incentive payments based on actual use and water efficiency.**

At the Inception of the Project, a baseline survey was conducted of the prospective beneficiaries to understand the feasibility. 524 households which consisted of 3052 individuals in 67 villages were approached for the door-to-door primary survey. These villages were shortlisted in four administrative blocks - Dungarpur, Bichhiwara, Jhothri, and Galiyakot. The survey primarily focused on collecting information in a set format about every household through an interview. The information collected included the data on Demography, Social settings, economic conditions, Agricultural & livestock earnings, methods and tools for irrigation, and willingness to invest and understanding of Solar-powered pumping systems.

The " Deployment of Solar Water Pumps using markets, finance, technology & end-use incentives in Dungarpur, Rajasthan" has been an initiative with the potential to bring about several positive changes in the region by providing clean energy solutions for water access, enhancing agriculture, and ensuring income security. For the successful implementation a holistic approach has gone through the planning of the project since the inception.

Objectives of the project:

- To provide result based incentives to the women farmers for Solar Water Irrigation System
- Water security for irrigation and household, especially during droughts
- Increase in Income from Agriculture & livestock through irrigation.
- Use of Clean energy to mitigate climate change and solar energy which is available in the region for most of the year.
- Learning to Scale up the Use of Solar Energy to benefit the small and marginal farmers
- Helping Federation in making a portfoilio for SWP loans

Inception of the Project

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Surveys| Discussions with Partners| Exposure visits

Following extensive discussions and meetings with the partners, the incentive criteria for the solar water pumps were established and, and they are as follows.

Parameter	Criteria	Incentive%
Installation of SWP and Baseline / 1st monitoring	Pump Installed and in Working Condition	10% of the Total Incentive
2nd Monitoring	• **Cropping Type** Vegetables and Cash Crops grown in at least 200 sq.m • **Agricultural Practices** - Demonstrated at least 3 of the practices ▪ Treatment of seeds with Fungicides before sowing ▪ At least two weeding to increase the crop yields ▪ Mixing of cow dung and organic manure with the soil at least 7 days before sowing ▪ Ploughing at 8-9 inches depth before sowing Any other practice towards natural farming • **Water Efficiency** ▪ Maximum water volume delivered for the crop from the pump does not exceed the maximum water volume required for the crop ▪ For farms with multiple crops, the water consumption will be capped for the crop with maximum water consumption	40% of the total incentive after 2nd monitoring
3rd Monitoring		50% of the total incentive after third monitoring

Project Activities

Mobilisation of Farmers

The team continued the efforts in mobilizing farmers towards the utilization of Solar Power for irrigation through a combination of Focus Group discussions and home visits. During these visits the availability of water and land was assessed, and the farmers were also encouraged and informed about the usage of solar pumps. The following points were discussed with the farmers:

The discussion revolved around the availability of electricity in the village for daily irrigation and the expected electricity bills. The installation process of the solar pump was explained to the farmers.

Details about the cost of the system and the subsidy process were provided to the farmers.

The potential benefits of using solar pumps, such as enabling the cultivation of three crops and 200 square feet of vegetables while conserving water was explained to the farmers.

Farmers were made aware of how installing solar pumps can contribute to increasing their sustainable livelihood income.

The long-term significance and relevance of solar pumps in the current agricultural landscape was discussed.

These discussions and home visits aimed to empower farmers with the knowledge and motivation needed to embrace solar power for irrigation and improve their agricultural practices.

Exposure Visits of Farmers

The prospective Farmers were taken to the village of Sareli, situated in Block Kherwada within Udaipur district, for an exposure visit aimed at educating them about the solar pump system and promoting livelihood enhancement through horticulture.

During the visit, a group discussion was conducted with all the farmers at Mr. Shanti Lal ji's residence. The discussion centered on the farming practices and monthly income of the local farmers. Farmers had the opportunity to inspect the vegetables, Rose, and Marigold crops grown by Mr. Shanti Lal ji. They also gained firsthand experience and knowledge about the functioning of the solar pump system and the water management process.

Mr. Shanti Lal shared his personal journey, highlighting that in the past, he used to work as a laborer in Gujarat. However, with the adoption of a reliable irrigation system, he now earns a daily income ranging from 700 Rs. (8.41USD) - 800 Rs. (9.61 USD). This transformation underscores the positive impact of the solar pump system on the livelihoods of farmers like him.

Geo Tagging of Resources

After the engineers finalized the locations for the solar pump installations in October, a geo-tagging process was initiated. The following information was recorded and tagged for each site:

- Farmer's name and land details, including acreage.
- Details about the water sources available at the site.
- Latitude and longitude coordinates to precisely pinpoint the location.
- Mapping of the depth of the water source in meters.
- Elevation measurements from the source point to the highest point in the vicinity.

This geo-tagging process ensured accurate and comprehensive documentation of each solar pump site, facilitating efficient installation and maintenance.

Workshop with the Farmers

A workshop for potential beneficiaries was conducted at the PEDO head office. On the 4th of November, a one-day training session was held specifically focusing on the Solar Water Pump System. The main topics covered during the session included:

Detailed discussions regarding the incentive program, where the process was thoroughly explained to the farmers, and any queries they had were addressed.

Exploring strategies and methods for doubling farmers' income.

Delving into the average sunlight hours and days in Dungarpur, along with a discussion on the advantages of using a solar pump for their benefit.

Monitoring & Evaluation

A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was developed to oversee and assess the project's outcomes and impacts. The project team conducted regular follow-up visits to oversee the Solar Water Pumps (SWPs) and educate farmers on the responsible use of water in their fields, aligning their practices with the established incentive criteria.

To gauge the project's impact, questionnaires were designed to evaluate specific indicators and align with the parameters used to determine incentives for farmers. Each beneficiary was subject to three monitoring levels:

Baseline Assessment /1st Cropping Season Assessment: The baseline Survey was conducted during the SWP installation, which assessed the existing situation on the farm during the first cropping season, evaluating the situation before the installation of SWP.

2nd and 3rd Cropping Season Assessments: These followed in subsequent cropping seasons, providing ongoing insights into the project's impact.

The monitoring encompassed the following key indicators:

- Change in Irrigated and unirrigated area
- Tracking the area cultivated with different seasonal crops (Rabi, Zaid, Kharif)
- Documenting the sources of irrigation used before the installation of SWPs
- Recording expenses associated with irrigation systems before SWP installation
- Measuring the volume of water pumped in various seasons
- Observing the area designated for vegetables and other cash crops
- Monitoring the duration, the solar pump was in operation
- Assessing the sources of income for farmers
- Gauging income levels achieved through project interventions

These indicators were essential for systematically tracking the project's progress, assessing its impact on farmers' livelihoods, and ensuring that incentives were awarded based on the established criteria. The monitoring and evaluation process played a crucial role in enhancing project effectiveness and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Glimpses of the Installations of SWPs

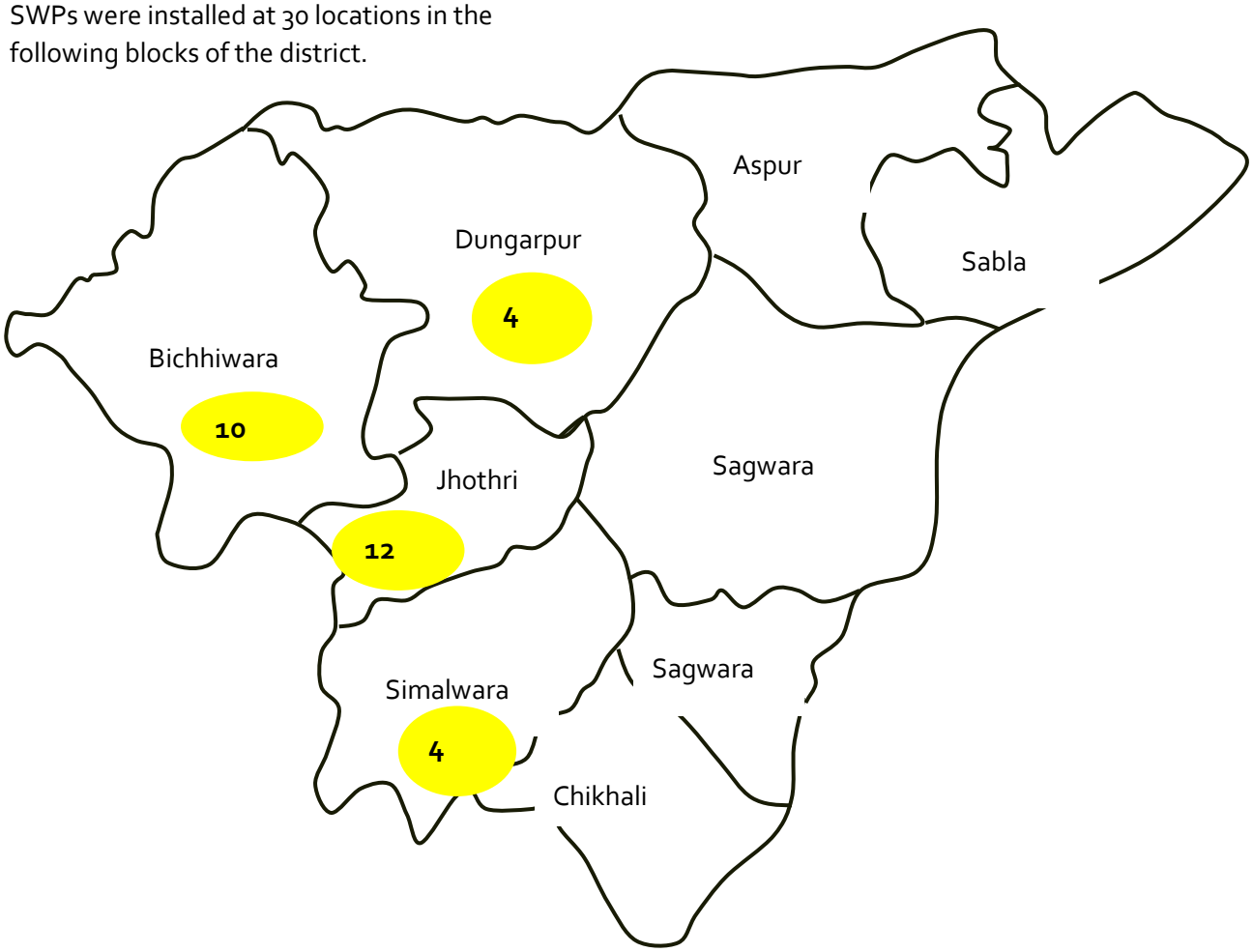
Finalising the Location &Excavation for the Foundation

Reinforcement &setting up of Foundation

Installation of Panels & Motor

Laying of Pipeline &Irrigation of fields through Solar Water Pump

SWPs were installed at 30 locations in the following blocks of the district.



Impact and Outcomes

The impact assessment of the project involving the installation of Solar Water Pumps (SWPs) and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices can be evaluated in various dimensions:

1. Improved Agricultural Productivity:

Increased Crop Yields: The project likely is resulting in improved crop yields due to consistent and reliable access to irrigation water from SWPs.

Diversified Crop Production: Farmers have been encouraged to diversify their crop production, including cash crops and vegetables, leading to enhanced income opportunities.

2. Economic Empowerment:

Higher Farm Income: With increased agricultural productivity and reduced expenses on irrigation systems, farmers' incomes have risen significantly as has been evident from monitoring sessions.

Poverty Alleviation: The project would contribute to poverty alleviation by increasing the economic well-being of participating farmers.

3. Water Resource Management:

Efficient Water Use: The project has promoted efficient water use through the adoption of modern irrigation technologies, reducing water wastage. Also the result based incentive disbursement where water efficiency is one of the criterias, the whole concept of reducing water efficiency has been ingrained in the community.

Preservation of Water Sources: By decreasing reliance on traditional water sources, the project is also contributing to the preservation of local water resources.

4. Reduction in Environmental Impact:

Lower Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Solar-powered pumps produce minimal greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional diesel or electric pumps, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Reduced Dependency on Fossil Fuels: Farmers using solar power have reduced their dependence on fossil fuels for irrigation, which aligns with environmental conservation goals.

Utilization of Organic Fertilizers: The mandatory implementation of recommended farming practices for incentive distribution has resulted in decreased chemical usage and a higher adoption of organic fertilizers, thus fostering soil health and reducing greenhouse gas emissions originating from the soil.

5. Technology Adoption and Capacity Building:

Increased Technological Literacy: Farmers likely gained technological literacy related to SWPs, which can have broader implications for adopting other modern farming practices.

Enhanced Skills: Training and capacity-building efforts have improved farmers' knowledge and skills in managing the SWPs effectively.

6. Food Security and Nutrition:

Enhanced Food Security: Improved agricultural productivity and crop diversification is enhancing local food security by increasing the availability and variety of food crops.

Improved Nutrition: Increased income from crop would enable families to afford a more diverse and nutritious diet. Also the promotion of vegetable farming through the project would lead to a better dietary composition of the families.

7. Community Development:

Strengthened Community Ties: Collaborative efforts and shared resources among farmers,

such as sharing the solar water for irrigation, may have strengthened community cohesion.

Socioeconomic Upliftment: The project would be contributing to the overall socioeconomic development of the project area.

8. Data for Policy Decision-Making:

Valuable Data: The project's impact assessment data can serve as valuable inputs for development organizations to inform future initiatives in the region.

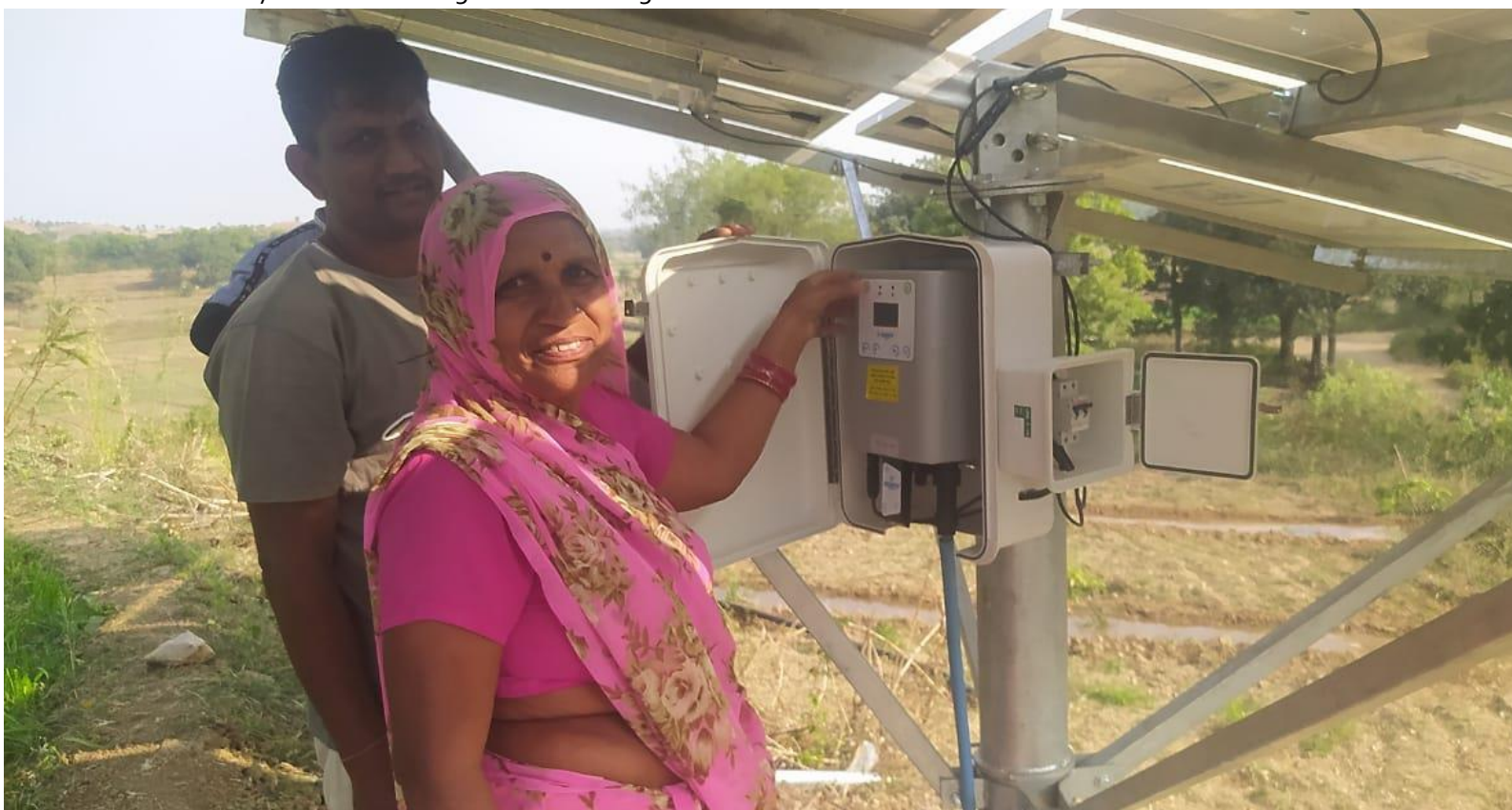
9. Empowering Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth through Federation's Solar Water Pump Investment

The Federation's decision to provide a substantial loan for the development of a solar water pump holds immense significance, not only for sustainable water access but also for broader economic and social benefits.

Catalyzing Sustainable Agriculture and Economic Growth: By supporting the Federation in building a portfolio that includes a solar water pump, the loan facilitates access to a crucial resource for farmers. As a result, the Federation's investment in the solar water pump becomes a catalyst for economic growth in the region.

Moreover, the same investment portfolio can be strategically diversified to include other productive end-use appliances. These appliances might include energy-efficient machinery, post-harvest storage facilities, or other technology that enhances the value chain for local produce. As such, the Federation's investment in the solar water pump is not only a direct means of sustainable water access but also a gateway to broader economic empowerment and self-sufficiency within the community.

In summary, the Federation's investment in a solar water pump, facilitated by a substantial loan, can create a ripple effect of positive change in the community. It supports sustainable agriculture, economic growth, and enhances the overall quality of life by serving as a stepping stone for the inclusion of other productive appliances in the portfolio, thereby contributing to long-term prosperity and self-sufficiency.



Case of Anita Roat

Anita Devi Roat stands as a shining testament to the transformative impact the project has had on the lives of female farmers in the Dungarpur Region. Residing in Gandhwa Village within the Jhothri block of the District, Anita's story is exemplary of the broader changes witnessed in this community. With approximately 1050 households and a total population of roughly 3476, the village is home to 1726 females and 1750 males.

Notably, the village relies on a substantial reservoir as its primary water source, and many residents have installed borewells for agricultural irrigation.

Anita's family consists of seven members, and she possesses a humble agricultural plot spanning four bighas, a relatively modest size. If not managed effectively, it does not generate enough income to sustain her household. Due to this limited landholding, the male members of her family had to migrate to the nearby district of Gujarat to work as laborers. Prior to installing the solar water pump, Anita had been relying on an electric motor for several years to extract water from her borewell. Over the past years, she spent approximately 4000Rs. (48.05 USD)-5000Rs. (60.06 USD) annually on motor repairs and maintenance.

Previously, they had access to only 5-6 hours of electricity within a 24-hour timeframe, which proved inadequate for tending to her crops. During the previous year, she undertook brinjal (baigan) cultivation on 1 bigha of land, but as a consequence of the electricity shortages, she suffered a complete crop loss.

In October 2022, a team from PEDO (Preservation and Extension of Development Outcomes) visited Anita Devi to discuss the Solar Pump Project. After being convinced and having trust in the organization's reputation and the self-help group (SHG) network of which she had been a member for many years, she decided to invest in the Solar Water Pump. She had it installed in December 2022 by taking a loan from her federation.

Life took a positive turn after the installation of the Solar Water Irrigation System. Anita's husband ceased migrating to Gujarat for labor and instead joined the local MNREGA work, assisting in the fields when needed. Thanks to their reliable Solar water supply, Anita started selling water tankers, generating an additional monthly income of 2000-3000 rupees. She also assisted neighboring farmers by providing water for their fields in exchange for a fee. Apart from cultivating subsistence crops like wheat and pulses, Anita dedicated 1 bigha of her land to grow chili and other vegetables, which became profitable due to her newfound water sufficiency.

During the severe Gujarat Cyclone (Biparjoy) in June 2023, which also affected parts of Rajasthan, the village experienced a three-day power outage. Anita's Solar Pump proved to be a lifesaver during this time as she used it to provide drinking water to the villagers, ultimately saving the lives of livestock as well. This serves as a prime example of the social benefits of Solar Water Pumps (SWP). Anita's confidence in solar technology has grown substantially. She now envisions becoming an entrepreneur by incorporating a solar grinder into her wheat crop processing, thereby adding value to her produce and increasing her income.

Anita - preparing her field for Kharif crop - mixing organic manure

RajPusht Project: Health Interventions for women and children

Under the joint initiative of IPE Global, Rajasthan Government and PEDO, the RajPusht project had started in November, 2020 in all the 10 Administrative blocks of district Dungarpur.

One in three newborns in Rajasthan are underweight, majority of them eventually suffer from wasting, that is, low weight relative to their height. These problems stem from poor maternal nutrition and improper child-feeding practices.

To reduce the prevalence of low birth weight and wasting among children, RajPusht is working with the Government of Rajasthan

Objectives of the Programme

- Ensure the transfer of Direct benefits to intended mothers for nutrition
- Motivate mothers to include locally available nutritional food in their diet
- Changes in the traditional perceptions of the people regarding the practices of raising young children and managing pregnancies
- Making pregnant mothers aware of importance of nutritional diets
- To motivate the pregnant mothers for periodic health check-ups
- Awareness regarding mother's milk for infants
- Awareness about vaccination

Project Activities During the Year

For the last 3 years the PCs are consistently counselling the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) / Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojna (IGMPY) at their home so that the other family members are also aware about the schemes.

1.Regular counselling - Regular Counselling of Lactating mothers, Young Mothers and Pregnant women on schemes and benefits and also on health & nutrition.

2. Regular Registration and data Entry on the PC APP of IGMPY and PMMVY beneficiaries based on target – New Targets were allotted to the PCs and they tried to meet with SHG members, ANMs and active persons in the village. They also supported in the documents of beneficiaries for registration process with Aanganwadis. Apart Regular Collection of documents, verification and updating of unmapped list of previous beneficiaries through IGMPY was also done.

3. Support to provide Jan Adhar and bank linkages and also enrolment in Pregnancy Child Tracking System (PCTS).

4. Training of SHG federations' staff on PMMVY/ IGMPY schemes and to inform about the pregnant women in their areas.

5. Participation in different activities and celebration of various days at the Aanganwadi Centres.

6. Collecting information from the beneficiaries regarding incomplete

documents and completing them in the PC app and Rajposhan Portal.

7. Updating the information of newly selected beneficiaries in proper format through information collected from Anganwadi workers, Asha Workers and ANMs.

8.Support in taking Anthropometric measurements of children.

For implementing the project, the district was subdivided into 85 sectors to be covered by 42 Poshan Champions. These PCs are expected to cover 2167 Anganwadis in the 10 Blocks of the district.

The year started with the orientation of the Poshan Champions. Virtual Trainings were facilitated for all the PCs on weekly basis on different Subjects. This has helped in building capacities of the Poshan Champions. Trainings were facilitated on the following subjects in this quarter.

The Poshan Champions participated in various activities at the district and local Level.

Mini Camps on Jan Aadhar

Mini camps for linking the bank accounts of IGMPVY Beneficiaries with Jan Aadhar were organized. The process of making Jan Aadhar was explained to the beneficiaries and also those whose bank accounts were not linked, were marked. Eventually their accounts were linked and this process will continue in the upcoming quarters.

Advocacy of Rajpusht Programme at District Level

State Government's 4 years completion was marked with a district level exhibition where different departments were invited for their displays, Rajpusht Programme was displayed through a stall. Information regarding IGMPVY was advocated through the Poshan Champions in this exhibition. The concerned minister also visited the stall and discussed with the Poshan Champions.

Participation in the Republic Day Celebrations in collaboration with ICDS Department 26 January, 2023 was done by presenting a tableau on Adarsh Aanganwadi.

Celebration of Poshan Pakhwara

The ICDS Department had announced the celebration of Poshan Pakhwara from 20th March till 3rd April, 2023 at all the Aanganwadis in the District.

In the Poshan Pakhwara, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers were made aware on the importance of nutrition. They were also made aware on the specific nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and what was the nutritional content of important foods which they should eat and also the local foods which could give them right nutrition.

An Exhibition was put up displaying healthy foods and their nutritional importance for pregnant and lactating women. Also, the women were motivated to spend the direct benefits of the schemes on their health and nutritional requirements as also mandated in the schemes.

The District Administration in collaboration with ICDS, also organized a "Poshan Run" at District Level. The Department administrators, ICDS members, Programme Coordinators and Poshan Champions took part in the run

The first, second and third positions of the Poshan Run were given momentos.

Under the Poshan Pakhwara, poster making competition was held in 76 sectors. Around 1577 young boys and girls participated in the contest organized at the AWCs. The Boys and girls made beautiful posters depicting the importance and benefits of Nutrition and giving message to the community. The winners were given appreciation certificates and drawing material was gifted to them. The Panchayat members and public representatives also appreciated such initiatives and motivated for organizing such activities in the future.

Innovation on weight Tracking System

A tracking tool for the underweight children and pregnant women has been developed by the State Team on a pilot basis. Under this all the Poshan Champions have been provided poster charts for 75 pregnant women and 45 Children which would be put in their houses so that other family members are also aware of this. If the Pregnant woman or child is of low weight, then red dot has to be put otherwise a green dot. This

would be on monthly basis. The charts were provided to the PCs in the Quarterly Review.

Total Number of Counselling provided in the year	**1,13,416**
Total Number of PMMVY Registrations in the year	**16,645**
Total Number of IGGMPY Registrations in the year	**12,353**
Total number of Anthropometric measurements taken in the year	**1,63,863**

Glimpses of Project Activities – Training of Poshan Champions, Counselling Pregnant Women, Taking Anthropometric Measurements


Shot on OnePlus
By NavinRawal


Shot on OnePlus
2022.11.23 15:00
By NavinRawal

Improved – Cook Stoves (ICS) Distribution

There is growing evidence that the burning of unprocessed biomass fuels is associated with adverse health impacts. Women in tribal areas are continuously exposed to indoor air pollution. And all the younger children are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution since they breathe more rapidly than adults and so absorb more pollutants. **With an objective to improve indoor air quality in the tribal areas of Dungarpur, Smokeless chulhas (cookstoves) were distributed with the support of Climate Detox, Surat**.

Total number of ICS Distributed – **35,000**

Number of villages – **231**

Key benefits of Improved Cook Stoves

- Improved Health due to reduction in Indoor Pollution
- Reduced Deforestation as the consumption of wood is reduced by 50%.
- Reduces smoke, emission by 90%
- Saves time
- Portable and ergonomically designed
- No eye Irritation

Apart from Distribution, the monitoring and evaluation of improved cookstoves would be done for 5 years to ensure the sustainability of the project. The cookstoves have a huge long-term impact on the quality of life of the tribal community through improved environment which would ultimately lead to better quality of health.

Distribution of ICS with MP - Kanak Mal Katara at site

ICS Project Discussions at Climate Detox, Surat

Biogas Provision

With its focus on SDG 7 – to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for development, **Sustain Plus Energy Foundation along with National Dairy Development Board** gave its support to create an impactful and scalable project that uses clean energy solution for development. It seeks to leverage the power of decentralised renewable energy to catalyse social, economic and environmental impact with an aim to drive prosperity and well-being in a more equitable and meaningful scale.

With the Support of National Dairy Development Board, it has been agreed to set up 5000Flexi Bio Gas Units in the district. for the dairy farmers. National Dairy Development Board is promoting the Manure Value Chain Model across the country.

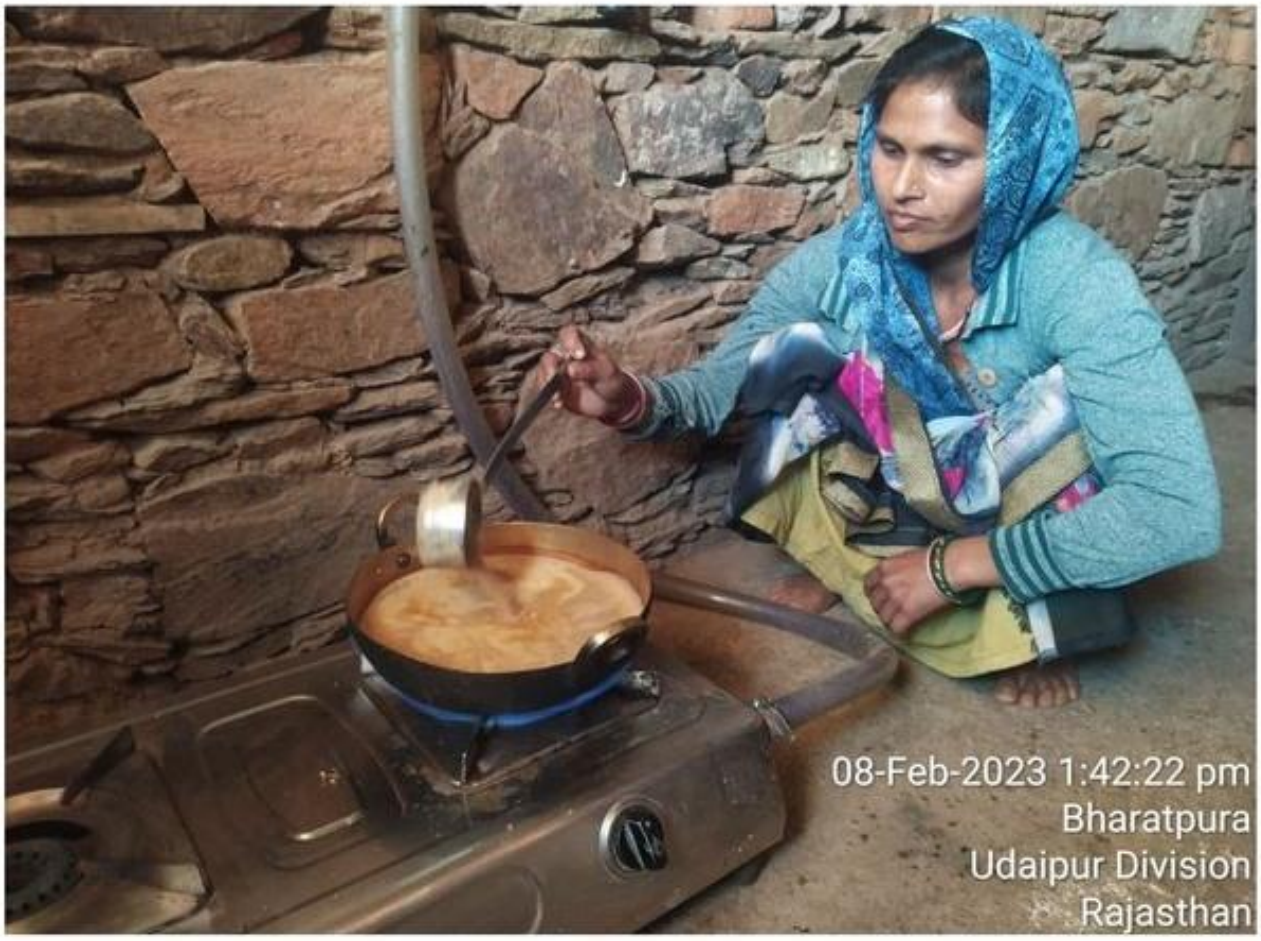
Presently, NDDB is facilitating installation of Flexi Bio Gas Plants under the National Bio Gas Program and also coordinating installation of Flexi Bio Plants A mixture of 40-45 kg of cow dung and 100 litre of water every day, suffices for the production of cooking gas equivalent to 1.5 cylinders of LPG which is enough for one and half month. The life of these flexi units is almost 25 years. The slurry from these units is being used to produce PROM (Phosphate Rich Organic Manure) manure which is further contributing in enriching the soil.

Agreement signing with NDDB, Anand

PEDO team was trained by NDDB for facilitating these units after which the project was initiated.

Training | Workshop on Bio gas Plant Installation

Installation of Bio-Gas Units



Beneficiaries using Bio-gas for Cooking

Manure Management Programme

In 2020, India's DAP imports stood at 5.3 million tonnes, which is ~35% of the total world trade in Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), the world's most widely used phosphorous fertiliser. Further, the government subsidises fertilizers in India, and together with the import costs, this heavily burdens the exchequer. Added to this, are the quality.

In order to unlock the potential of household fuel needs and fertilizer demand, an integrated solution was required. In collaboration with National Dairy Development Board andSustain Plus - PEDOhas introduced biogas cum slurry based organic fertilizer for production and use at scale.

At the base of the model are two and three cubic meter biogas plants, which are household level solutions, promoted to convert waste into value, in the form of biogas (as a free clean cooking fuel) and digestate (which can be used in liquid and solid form as fortified fertiliser). The targeted households are mostly small and marginal farmers with a minimum cattle herd size of three. The biogas plant fulfils the fuel requirement at the household level. Beside this the slurry generated gets utilized at the individual's farm as manure input.

The extra or additional digestate slurry is being sold to the PROM Unit set up at PEDO Campus where it is fortified, and converted into organic manure. These are then marketed to farmers in the region. An independent study conducted by Anand Agriculture University; Gujarat has shown that slurry-based fertilizers have the potential to completely replace phosphate based chemical fertilizers. They also report a 25% increase in yield.

The Single PROM Unit set up at PEDO has a capacity of producing **1180 bags in 45 days**.. With the success of this model, there is huge potential to scale this operation across other cattle / dairy clusters in India.

Objectives of the Programme

- Providing clean cooking fuel to the dairy farmers
- Helping women save time for other livelihood activities as they can earn by selling the extra slurry
- Helping reduction in causes of climate change by preventing emission of green-house gases
- Enrichment of soil through the PROM Manure hence increase in fertility
- Increase in Production of crops and vegetables which eventually would lead to an increase in income of the farmers
- Promotion of natural farming through the PROM fertilizer.

PROM Processing Units

The PROM Unit was set up in the campus of the Organisation after various attempts for an appropriate land and set up. Sooner it was realised that PEDO Campus itself is centrally located and would provide the best alternative for the set up and could easily be managed.

All the pre-requisites were done before installation of the machinery - repair works of the building, a 3-phase electricity connection was taken for an uninterrupted supply, TOT (Training of trainers was undertaken by the staff, mobilisation and training of dairy farmers, knowledge dissemination etc.

Physical works

- Retrofitting of the existing building for occupying the unit.
- Installation of the Machines – Dewatering machine, pipeline, mixer machine, weight crusher, agitator
- Permanent Slurry Tank of capacity of 7000 litres
- Permanent space for the drying of slurry

All the physical works were completed using the existing Training Hall of PEDO which has been eventually converted in the PROM Unit.

PROM UNIT AT PEDO CAMPUS

Process of making PROM Manure

Slurry Tank (Extra Slurry` is brought from the bio gas units installed in the villages)

Dewatering Machine (Slurry is dewatered and solidified. The solid matter is separated)

Drying Yard (The solid matter is sundried in open yard)

Weight Crusher (The sundried manure is further grinded till the powdered form)

Mixer (The powdered manure is mixed with Rock phosphate and Phosphate soluble bacteria)

Packaged (PROM Manure is packed in bags

A lab was set up in the Campus for testing of the Manure and for achieving the required specifications.

PROM Production

Covid-19 Vaccination

Building on the developments of the 2021-2022 period, the administration of Covid-19 vaccinations persisted until March 23, with the valuable assistance of the Azim Premji Foundation.

Vaccinations were done through 6 Primary Health Centres(PHC) and 3 Community Health Centres(CHC)

Through the Support of **Azim PremJi Foundation**, around 3,50,000 vaccination was targeted in the community.

Major Activities

- Mobilisation of the community on the COVID 19 Virus
- Providing vaccination through the PHCs and CHC s

Covid - 19 vaccination Status as on 30-04-2023

Supported by Azim Premji Foundation 2022-2023

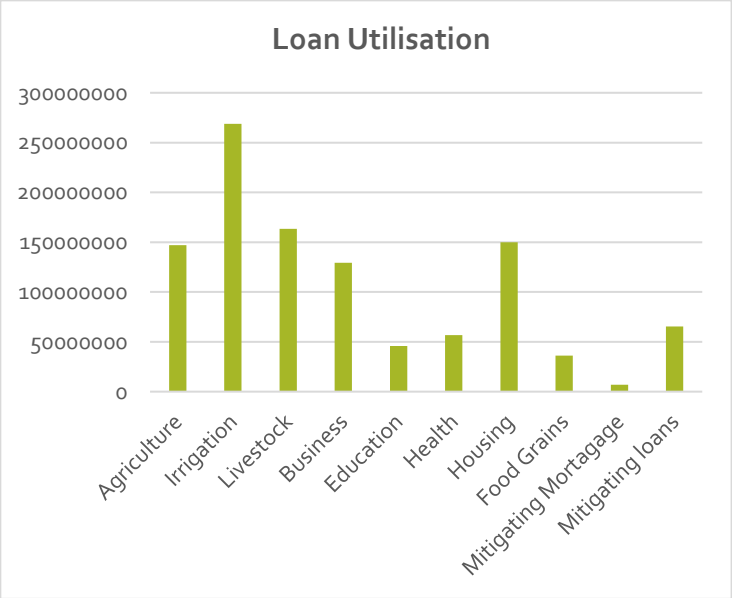
Sr. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CHC / PHC	Eligible Population	Coverage		Coverage %		Remaining	
				Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 1	Dose 2
1	Simalwara	Simalwara	20952	658	20007	3.14%	95.49%	287	658
2	Simalwara	Chikhali	13084	561	12179	4.29%	93.08%	336	561
3	Simalwara	Dungarsaran	15003	882	13963	5.88%	93.07%	146	882
4	Simalwara	Dhambola	9765	193	9425	1.98%	96.52%	147	193
5	Simalwara	Dungar	7369	462	6833	6.27%	92.73%	74	462
6	Simalwara	Gariyata	15996	447	15143	2.79%	94.67%	406	447
7	Simalwara	Jasela	14631	887	13340	6.06%	91.18%	397	887
8	Simalwara	Kochari	8222	524	7470	6.37%	90.85%	228	524
9	Simalwara	Kunwa	11920	337	11415	2.83%	95.76%	168	337
10	Bichhiwara	Gamdi Ahada	15814	795	14955	5.03%	94.57%	63	795
11	Bichhiwara	Genji	23692	1083	22278	4.57%	94.03%	330	1083
12	Bichhiwara	Charwara	8443	541	7802	6.41%	92.41%	76	541
13	Bichhiwara	Gandhwa	5594	331	5249	5.92%	93.83%	14	331
14	Bichhiwara	Kanba	15101	815	13739	5.40%	90.98%	544	815
15	Bichhiwara	Karawara	6419	311	6089	4.84%	94.86%	19	311
16	Bichhiwara	Mewara	14211	594	13459	4.18%	94.71%	158	594
Total			**206216**	**9421**	**193346**	**5%**	**94%**	**3393**	**9421**

Women's Empowerment through Microfinance

PEDO started with 10 Self Help Groups in 1986, at the beginning and today has an active network of more than **3000 women's SHGs**, with about **70,000 women SHG members** in the district.

12 of PEDO's SHG federations are completely self-sustainable; socially accepted, community managed and financed besides been separately registered. 4 SHG federations were established and organized for the government and were handed over to the government once made self-sustainable.

- This network directly connects and benefit about 3,00,000 people belonging to the most backward communities in about 410 villages of the district. 100% of the SHG members belong to the Bhil tribe and are below poverty line.
- Around 20,000 tribal women have become livelihood contributor through the SHG network.
- About 5,000 SHG members have established retail shops.
- There has been a major investment in agriculture, education, health, livelihood and housing as the funds are easily accessible.
- The governance and management practices of micro-finance operations of PEDO concentrate on the Self sustainability and Self-management aspect. MICRO-FINANCE PROGRAM IN FIGURES as on March 2023:
- **Saving Generated - 281,584,189**
- **Loan Utilised -147,591,168**



Structure of PEDO'S Microfinance Operations

Self Help Group of 20 Individual Members

Cluster of 20 SHGs

Microfinance Federation of 8 Clusters

Livelihood

Agriculture

The transformative impact of the Self-Help Group (SHG) network, coupled with the efforts of PEDO, in empowering rural women entrepreneurs through turmeric cultivation is noteworthy. In the Dungarpur district, where turmeric was traditionally grown for household consumption, approximately 2200 farmers have transitioned to cultivating turmeric as a cash crop, viewing it as a viable livelihood option.

The decision to promote turmeric as a cash crop was driven by the favorable soil and weather conditions in the region, and the crop's low-risk nature, while also ensuring the exclusion of child labor. PEDO took a strategic approach by establishing a turmeric processing and marketing unit at its campus in Mada, offering a crucial market link for the farmers.

This unit not only facilitates the purchase of raw turmeric from farmers at competitive rates but also adds value through processing. The subsequent sale of processed turmeric by SHG members through their retail shops creates a direct connection between producers and consumers, fostering economic sustainability within the community.

The success of the initiative is evident in the increased turmeric production, reaching 500 tons by March 2023, following the initial investment in 8 tons of high-quality seeds in 2011. The project's sustainability is further underlined by the ethical and responsible agricultural practices adopted.

The active involvement of SHG members in the retail aspect of the value chain enhances the economic prospects of the community, particularly women. Their participation not only strengthens local economies but also promotes self-sufficiency and community development.

Recognition is due to the support provided by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, which played a pivotal role in realizing this project. Collaborations of this nature are instrumental in expanding successful models to benefit other regions.




Livestock

With the backing of the ICICI Foundation, PEDO, in partnership with a SHG Federation located in Kanba, implemented the Goatry Project. Women farmers received comprehensive training sessions covering topics such as livestock vaccination, vermicompost production, optimal goat feeding practices, and the provision of high-quality goat breeds to enhance their farming endeavors.

VACCINATION YEAR	SANKUL	VILLAGE	PPR	ET	D.WORMER
2022-23	SANCHIYA	SANCHIYA	200	539	276/778
2022-23	SANCHIYA	BHAGORA FALA	290	246	413/327
2022-23	NAVALSHYAM	NAVALSHYAM	355	483	449/539
2022-23	ODABADA	BHEHNA	275	379	364/418
2022-23	KANBA	NAVAGHARA	338	285	406/309
2022-23	THANA	BHIMSOR	172	0	187/0
2022-23	NAVAGAOV	GERUWARA	192	0	203/0
2022-23	KANBA	PAWADA	190	0	217/0
TOTAL		**8**	**2012**	**1932**	**2515/2371**

A Total of 845 women were trained for goatry and the total number of goats worked with were 27708. Work was done with 51 SHGs.

Operation "Divyashakti"

A women's empowerment Programme - Operation "Divya Shakti" was organized by the Dungarpur Police in collaboration with PEDO. The workshops were envisioned by the Superintendent of Police, **Rashi Dogra.** The workshops aimed to target 400 - 500 rural women for physical as well as financial empowerment.

Training was provided on self-defense and entrepreneurship to the rural women.


ऑपरेशन प्रियदर्शिनी


ऑपरेशन प्रियदर्शिनी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By NavinRawal


Shot on OnePlus
Simalwara, Rajasthan 2022.12.19 13:50
By NavinRawal

Events | Activities | Media Coverage

Our Director Participating in State Budget Discussions at the Secretariat, Jaipur

Facilitation by Dungarpur Chamber of Commerce for Excellence in Rural Development

Visit from Clasp International for Solar Power Irrigation Project

Visit from Clasp International for Solar Power Irrigation Project

PEDO's Participation at State Level Workshop - Demonstrating our Women's Livelihood Model


प्रगति के पथ पर डूंगरपुर शहर
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By NavinRawal


MBA
CHAI
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By NavinRawal

Participation in Krishi Mela, Dungarpur

Visit from Save the Children, International for understanding The Community Health Insurance Programme

Shri. KK Gupta, former chairman of Dungarpur Nagar Parishad and member of Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin visited PEDO Campus and also the field area

महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग का आयोजन

पोस्टर प्रतियोगिता से दिया संदेश

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
patrika.com

डूंगरपुर. महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के डूंगरपुर सेक्टर अंतर्गत आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र हाउसिंग बोर्ड एवं रामनगर के तत्वावधान में हाउसिंग बोर्ड केन्द्र में महिला पर्यवेक्षक माया सुथार के निर्देशन में मंगलवार को पोस्टर प्रतियोगिता हुई। इसमें आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता रेखा गहलोत और प्रियंका शर्मा के साथ ही पोषण चैम्पियन मोनिका पाटीदार, प्रशान्त एवं विशाल पाटीदार आदि मौजूद रहे। कार्यक्रम में किशोर एवं किशोरियों ने पेंटिंग बनाई। इसमें नवाडेरा के अविनाश पाटीदार प्रथम हाउसिंग बोर्ड की मिनल द्वितीय एवं रामनगर की शाईन शेख तृतीय रही। प्रतियोगिता में 20 प्रतिभागी शामिल हुए। इधर, महिला एवं बाल विकास परियोजना और आईपीई ग्लोबल और जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माड़ा के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में वर्तमान में पोषण पखवाड़ा मनाया जा रहा है। जिले के समस्त 76 सेक्टरों में पोषण आधारित पोस्टर मेकिंग प्रतियोगिता हुई। संगठन के नवीनकुमार रावल ने बताया कि प्रतियोगिता में जिले के विभिन्न सेक्टरों से 1000 युवाओं ने भाग लिया।

डूंगरपुर. डूंगरपुर सेक्टर की प्रतियोगिता में शामिल प्रतियोगी एवं स्टॉफ।

हथाई. महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा आंगनबाड़ी सेक्टर रामगढ़ पर पोषण पखवाड़ा मनाया गया।आसपुर के बाल विकास परियोजना के अधीनस्थ 12 सेक्टरों में भी एक साथ आयोजन किया गया। इसमें पोस्टर मेकिंग प्रतियोगिता हुई, जिसमें प्रथम तीन विजेताओं को सम्मानित किया गया। इस दौरान नवीन रावल, महिला पर्यवेक्षक आशा जैन, ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक हिम्मत सिंह राठौड़, मोनिका चौहान, दीपिका चौहान, प्रवीण पांडेय आदि उपस्थित रहे।

सरोदा. महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा आयोजित पोषण पखवाड़े के तहत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र भगोरा फला सरोदा में पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी प्रतियोगिता हुई। उपसरपंच प्रवीण पण्डया, महिला पर्यवेक्षक लीना देवी, दक्षा पंड्या की उपस्थिति में आयोजन हुआ। कार्यकर्ता कलावती उपाध्याय, सारिका भट्ट, भारतीय भट्ट, भगवती रावल, जयप्रभा मेहता, रेखा उपाध्याय ने योगदान दिया।

सीमलवाड़ा। ऑपरेशन दिव्य शक्ति समारोह को संबोधित करते एएसपी सुरेशकुमार सांवरिया। गुणवंत कलाल

महिलाओं के आत्मनिर्भर बनने से ही परिवार में होगी सुख-शांति

ऑपरेशन दिव्य शक्ति, जैविक जागरूकता अभियान में सिखाए खेतीबाड़ी में नवाचार

न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति,
सीमलवाड़ा

जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माड़ा ने महिला मंडल समिति में सोमवार को जिला प्रशासन एवं यूनिसेफ एवं पीड़ी के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित ऑपरेशन दिव्य शक्ति, जैविक जागरूकता अभियान एवं साधारण सभा का आयोजन किया गया अतिरिक्त जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक सुरेशकुमार सांवरिया के मुख्य आतिथ्य एवं सीमलवाड़ा प्रधान कारी लाल ननोमा की अध्यक्षता एवं विशिष्ट अतिथि पुलिस उप अधीक्षक रामेश्वर लाल चौहान, सरपंच संघ ब्लॉक अध्यक्ष बाबूलाल डामोर, जिला परिषद सदस्य वीणा कटारा, सरपंच राधा देवी, मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी लक्ष्मण कुमार डामोर, महिला एवं बाल विकास अधिकारी ललिता कटारा रहे। प्रधान कारी लाल ननोमा ने कहा कि महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में बेहद जरूरी है।

उन्होंने कहा कि महिलाएं उन्नत खेतीबाड़ी कर अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकती है, उन्होंने पानी की सुविधा को लेकर भी आश्वस्त किया और लोगों को संस्था की गतिविधियों से जुड़े रहने का आह्वान किया। वहीं एएसपी सुरेश कुमार सांवरिया ने कहा कि पुलिस व प्रशासन का काम अपराधियों को रोकना है एवं आमजन को अपराधियों व जालसाजों से भयमुक्त माहौल देना है। इस दौरान संस्था के वरिष्ठ सदस्य धनराज लबाना ने फ्लेक्सी बायोगैस, प्रोप खाद एवं जैविक खाद उत्पादों पर चर्चा की। नवीन रावल ने सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य पर जानकारी दी। महिला एवं बाल विकास अधिकारी ललिता कटारा ने बालिका शिक्षा व बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ एवं बाल विकास परियोजना द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं की जानकारी दी। संस्था निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास ने जानकारी देते हुए कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य पर प्रकाश डाला। महिला पुलिस संतोष कुंवर व सुनीता ने कार्यक्रम में मौजूद महिलाओं को आत्मरक्षा के गुर सिखाए। समारोह को रमिला व्यास , सृष्टि कुमावत, हेमंत भोई, पायल, रेखा पाटीदार, भूरीबेन, जीवी बेन, लीलाबेन, भानूबेन आदि मौजूद रहे।

गोबर से समृद्धि परियोजना विषयक कार्यशाला

न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, कुंआ

जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माड़ा से संचालित महिला मंडल समितियों के कार्यकर्ताओं का सिस्टेमा बायो एवं राष्ट्रीय डेयरी बोर्ड आनन्द के सहयोग से संचालित गोबर से समृद्धि कार्यक्रम के तहत कार्यकर्ताओं का एक दिवसीय आमुखीकरण कार्यशाला निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास की अध्यक्षता में माड़ा में हुई।

कुंआ। माड़ा में आयोजित कार्यशाला में उपस्थित पीडो कार्मिक। फ़ोटो दीपेश त्रिवेदी

इस दौरान निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास ने परियोजना के उद्देश्यों व आवश्यकताओं पर जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि योजना के तहत जिले भर में दस हजार परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है। इस अवसर पर सिस्टेमा प्रतिनिधि प्रशांत खन्ना ने जिले में उचित दर से बॉयोगैस प्लांट यूनिट स्थापना प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर व उससे किसानों को होने वालों फायदों पर जानकारी दी। साथ ही प्रतिदिन 40 किलो गोबर एवं 40 लीटर पानी के घोल से महीने में डेढ़ सिलेंडर गैस उपलब्धता की जानकारी दी। सर्वे के दौरान बॉयोगैस स्थापना के लिए तैयार किसानों की सूचियां व आगामी लक्ष्य निर्धारण की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई। इस अवसर पर परियोजना प्रभारी धनराज लबाना, कृष्णा शर्मा, रमीला व्यास, नवीन रावल ने भी विचार रखें। कार्यशाला में मण्डल प्रबंधक विजय जोशी, रेखा पाटीदार, हेमन्त भोई, लालशंकर जोशी, अंजना व्यास, प्यारी लबाना, विनोद लबाना आदि ने परियोजना के तहत महिला समूहों की सदस्यों को लाभान्वित करते हुए सहयोग की बात कही। कार्यशाला में 60 संभागियों ने भाग लिया। संचालन व आभार कृष्णा शर्मा ने किया।

पर्यावरण सरंक्षण एवं महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य को लेकर संस्थान ने बांटे चूल्हे

कुंआ (यूथ की अवाज)। क्लाईमेट डिटॉक्स सूरत के आर्थिक सहयोग से जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माड़ा के कुआं मण्ड़ल के कुआं, ढूंढी, कोचरी, मालाखोलड़ा, धनगांव, बावड़ी सहित दर्जनों गांवों में गुरुवार को योजना के तहत करीबन एक हजार चूल्हें का वितरण कुआं थानाधिकारी गोपालनाथ के मुख्य आतिथ्य में हुआ।समारोह के विशिष्ट अतिथि भेका नाका सिंचाई परियोजना अध्यक्ष भगवानलाल डामोर, व्यापारी मण्ड़ल अध्यक्ष दिनेश चन्द्र कलाल, उपसरपंच रंजीता कलाल, वीरेंद्र कलाल रहे। इस अवसर पर थानाधिकारी ने धुंए रहित चूल्हों के वितरण के इस महाअभियान को सामाजिक सरोकार का कार्य बताया। साथ ही जिले भर में हर रोज बढ़ती सड़क दुर्घटनाओ पर चिंता जताते हुए समारोह में उपस्थित आमजन को सड़क सुरक्षा की पालना करने की अपील की। साथ ही संस्थान के माध्यम से आमजनों में सड़क सुरक्षा को लेकर भी पहल करते हुए संस्थान चूल्हों की तर्ज पर दुपहिया वाहनधारियो को हेलमेट वितरण करने जैसे कार्यो को हाथ मे लेने की अपील की। कार्यक्रम प्रभारी कृष्णा शर्मा ने बताया कि प्रथम चरण में जिले भर में करीबन तीन सौ से अधिक गांवों में हाथी चल्हे वितरण का लक्ष्य है। जिसमें से अब तक 70 गांवों के माध्यम से करिबन दस हजार चूल्हों का वितरण किए जा चुका है। जिसमें जसेला, पीठ, माण्डली, धम्बोला, गैंजी, माड़ा, कनबा आदि मण्ड़ल सम्मिलित है। जिले भर में संस्थान के विजय जोशी, लालशंकर जोशी, अनीता पाटीदार, रेखा पाटीदार, हेमंत भोई, अंजना व्यास, प्यारी देवी लबाना, दीपक स्वर्णकार, रमीला व्यास, धनराज लबाना, नंदकिशोर त्रिवेदी, नवीन रावल सहित संस्थान कार्मिक जुटे है। समारोह में मण्ड़ल प्रबंधक दीपेश त्रिवेदी, दिलीप लबाना, चंदा लबाना, चेतनलाल गोदा, रमेश बुनकर, हीरालाल पारगी, रामलाल बागड़िया आदि मौजूद थे। संचालन एवं आभार दीपेश त्रिवेदी ने किया।

पत्रिका

पीडो माड़ा डूंगरपुर में लगाएंगी पांच हजार बॉयोगैस

रामसौर. बैठक में बॉयोगैस को लेकर नियोजन करते हुए ।

रामसौर @ पत्रिका. जन शिक्षा एवं विकास संगठन माड़ा जिले भर में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड आंणद एवं सिस्टम पुणे के आर्थिक सहयोग से जिले भर में पांच हजार फ्लेक्सी बॉयोगैस यूनिट की उचित दर में स्थापना करेंगी। संस्थान प्रवक्ता कृष्णा शर्मा एवं धनराज लबाना ने बताया कि सीमलवाड़ा खंड में सवा सौ परिवारों के साथ प्रथम चरण में स्थापित बॉयोगैस के सकारात्मक परिणामों के बाद द्वितीय चरण में पांच हजार का लक्ष्य तय किया है। शुक्रवार को संस्थान निदेशक देवीलाल व्यास की अध्यक्षता में कोर कमेटी एवं मण्डल प्रतिनिधियों की मौजूदगी में बैठक का आयोजन कर लक्ष्य निर्धारण किया गया। जिमसें माड़ा परिक्षेत्र में 800, गेन्जी व कनबा परिक्षेत्र में सात सौ-सात सौ, धम्बोला, कुआं, जसेला, मांडली परिक्षेत्र में छह सौ-छह सौ व पीठ क्षेत्र में 400 किसानों के साथ बॉयोगैस सयंत्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारण किया। रमिला व्यास, विजय जोशी, प्यारी देवी लबाना, अंजना व्यास, अनिता पाटीदार, लालशंकर जोशी, हेमंत भोई, शीतल भट्ट, दिलीप लबाना, फतेहलाल कटारा, अंकुश, गीताराम आदि मौजूद रहे।

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दैनिक भास्कर डूंगरपुर भास्कर 29-03-2023

पोषण पखवाडा मनाया, प्रतियोगिताएं

रामगढ। जिलेभर आईसीडीएस विभाग व आईपी ग्लोबल के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में जन शिक्षा विकास एवं संगठन माडा की ओर पोषण पखवाड़े का आयोजन हुआ। इसी दौरान में आसपुर के बाल विकास परियोजना के अधीनस्थ 12 सेक्टरों में भी 28 को एक साथ किया गया। पोस्टर मेकिंग प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन रामगढ़ में भी पोस्टर मेकिंग प्रतियोगिता आयोजन हुआ। आयोजन इस दौरान पोषण पर प्रतिभागियों ने बनाए पोस्टर प्रथम तीन विजेताओं सम्मानित किया। इनमें से चयन कर कर ब्लॉक स्तर पर और ब्लॉक स्तर से चयन कर जिला स्तर पर प्रतिभागियों के नाम भेजे जाएंगे। इस दौरान नवीन रावल, महिला पर्यवेक्षक आशा जैन, ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक हिम्मत सिंह राठौड़, पोषण चैंपियन मोनिका चौहान मौजूद रहे।