

Biennial Report

2022-24

Nurturing People - Managing Resource



Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya
Dudu, Rajasthan - 303 008

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Secretary's Message

It is my privilege and avail this opportunity to present the biennial report for the year 2022-24. The report includes brief overviews of our projects and initiatives, the process followed and executed, progress, some significant successes and difficulties, such as limitations and hindrances encountered during the reporting period.



GVNML is an option for all those farmers who want to increase their yield and income in an environment friendly manner. GVNML suggests technical and social solutions that can reduce external costs by using local resources and natural methods. GVNML combines traditional and scientific knowledge that is essential for sustainable development. GVNML strengthens the capacity of farmers with various technologies that adapt to changing farming needs and conditions.

Last but not the least, I would want to take this opportunity to thank all of our partners, donors, agencies and support organizations for their prompt assistance and support given to us for our many programs and initiatives. We are also thankful to the rural community as a whole and to our village level committees, associated public representatives, companies, government official and functionaries for supporting us in our endeavour.

we welcome and encourage more volunteers to join in to continue our traditions for sustainable abundance and the prosperity of future generations.

A. About Organisation

A.1 Vision and Mission: The 'Vision' and 'Mission' of GVNML are elaborated as under:

Vision: Improving resilience of local eco-system to secure livelihood opportunities and making the community self-reliant and thereby enhancing and enjoying quality of life in the rural areas.

Mission: Our Mission is to work as a catalyst, at the grass-root level, for sustainable and equitable development, and for empowerment of the rural community especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan. Our goal is to arrest the degradation of the natural resources base and, subsequently, to restore and expand the same with a view to find livelihood solutions and alternate opportunities through people's active participation. In the context of human resource development (HRD), GVNML strives for gender balance, social justice and equity in all its programmes and activities.

Guiding Principles: Approach and strategy: While developing any given programme and/ or a specific project/ initiative, since long GVNML believes and has put into practice some basic guiding principles. These are enumerated and/ or elaborated and expanded according to the nature, scope and extent of the proposed initiative. Nonetheless, the key words are as



A.2 Geographic spread (project) of the organisation

During the financial years 2022 to 2024, the geographical distribution of programs and projects aimed at achieving specific objectives and outcomes throughout the state of Rajasthan is outlined below.



District	Block	Villages
Tonk	Malpura, Todaraisingh Deoli Uniyara Tonk Newai Tonk	1102
Jaipur	Dudu Phagi Sambhar	38
Nagaur	Parbatsar	110



A.3 Recognition/Awards

GVNML has done remarkable work in the field of natural resource management, water conservation, pasture development, integrated farming and animal husbandry with associating the rural community since 1977. In the reporting period GVNML has been awarded the following awards.



Padma Shree: The Government of India's (GoI) conferred Laxman Singh (Secretary - GVNML) the Padma Shri award on 22nd, March 2023 in recognition of our efforts and public cause initiatives in the field of water conservation and restoration of village commons.



Ganga ka Lal: In acknowledgement and appreciation of our efforts, Toshiba India Pvt. Ltd., presented us with the prestigious award, namely “Ganga Ka Lal” on 21st September, 2022.

B. Development Intervention: Progress and Achievement

The emphasis was placed on community-oriented resource management, aiming to enhance the capabilities and skills of the rural community, sustain agricultural and livestock productivity, and reduce the community's vulnerability to the challenges and risks associated with climate change. Specific projects, representing targeted program interventions, were developed and executed; while most of these projects are ongoing, some have been recently initiated. The subsequent pages outline and analyze these initiatives. To encourage reader engagement, we have categorized them into two distinct groups:

- Externally funded projects
- GVNML's own initiatives

This section of the report focuses on the specific projects undertaken during the reporting period, which are discussed in detail below. The primary focus is on community-led natural resource management (NRM), enhancing livelihood opportunities, and building the capacity of the rural community.

B.1 Externally Aided Project

B.1.1. Project Title: Providing Safe Drinking Water to Poorest families through RRWHS and Community led Pastureland Development of 10 villages of Sambhar Block. (sambhar-2)

This is a three-year project started with the support of WaterHarvest UK, which was started in October 2021. This is the second year of this project. In this project, 10 villages of 3 Gram Panchayats of Sambhar block of Jaipur district which are affected by salinity have been covered.

There is a lot of problem of salinity in the project area. The underground water in the area is very saline and rain water also becomes saline as soon as it comes in contact with the ground. Due to the Sambhar Lake, High concentration of Sodium Chloride (NaCl) is present in the underground water of the area. Land-based livelihoods i.e. agriculture and animal husbandry are seriously affected by this problem. People have to work as salt miners (laborers) in the lake and due to this some workers face health problems. Drinking water is also a big problem in the area, the local water is saline in nature. The economy of the area is slow compared to other rural areas of Jaipur district.

Objectives: the following are the specific objectives of the project:

- To form and strengthen VDCs, who develop and manage community pasturelands and water infrastructures in 10 villages.
- To develop sustainable source of clean drinking water for poor and vulnerable families in 10 villages by the end of the project
- To develop common pastureland by introducing the Chauka technique to increase productivity of natural resources in a sustainable manner

Key components of the project are given below

- Water conservation and Harvesting
- Awareness Generation Activities
- Capacity building of stackholder

Activities implemented during the reporting period and related progress are presented in the below table

S. No.	Programme/Activities	Progress	
		Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24
1	Pastureland Development through Chauka system (Hectare)	15	10
2	Construction of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structure (RRWHS) having 22KL Capacity each (Nos)	27	25
3	Construction of earthen Water Harvesting Structure (Naadi)	4	3
4	Exposure visits of VDC	3	
5	Technical training/refresher training of VDC members on pastureland development and importance of rain water harvesting	2	1
6	Training of VDC on financial management of village and maintenance of natural resources	1	1
7	Dharti Jatan Yatra	In all the 10 villages and the Yatra as organised from 2 nd to 11 November 2022	In all the 10 villages and the Yatra as organised from 6 th to 11 December 2023
8	Develop a Poster in the form of a Yearly Calender	1000 pieces printed and distributed in the project area.	

Expected outputs/outcomes: The project is expected to yield the following:

Pasture land development

The common pastures in the project villages—a phenomenon that is also prevalent throughout Rajasthan—are deteriorating and becoming unlawful properties, while at the same time, the number of sheep herds has been declining dramatically over the past ten to fifteen years. The lack of grazing pasture is forcing pastoral families who have raised sheep for generations to sell their animals and turn them into permanent laborers. They are also gradually moving from their hamlet to the periphery (slum region) of larger cities in pursuit of employment. By creating and maintaining the "Common Pastureland," a permanent grazing source, the project is attempting to halt this trend in some way. With this modest effort, the three villages of Gopalpura, Bhirawta, and Habaspura's sheep keepers' migration period was shortened by two to three months in a year. They usually go from their village soon after Deepawali, but this year they stayed until the end of January or the beginning of February before moving on to the Nagaur district. As the moisture increases in



the soil and simultaneously the soil fertility improves, the changes in grass species is happening now more nutritious grasses are coming, leaf cover is growing bigger, and grasses are flowering and fruiting.

Water Harvesting structure (Naadi)

Drinking water sources for more than 500 animals created in form of earthen rain water harnessing structure (Naadi) at remote location in villages so grazing time of animals increased, drudgery of pastoral families reduced, health of animals will improve and it will support wildlife as well as greenery/ecosystem of a small areas.



Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure (RRWHS)

1144 KL of fresh rain water saved that is being using as drinking water for 52 families, in coming future these families will feel better health and drudgery of around 112 women reduced remarkably by getting rid of fetching 20-30 ltr. water from a distance of 1-2 km on their head.

Capacity Building

- Various intermediate result of community awareness came out that some of community members took small step for maintaining/saving natural resources, few example – Noratmal Gujar filling Naadi everyday by their own source, Mr. Bhanwar Lal Gujar planted Banion tree on Naadi, Juli-flora removed from 3 pasturelands of 3 villages etc.
- More than 1250 people participated in Dharti Jatan Yatra program and March to their village Talab, took oath, participate in Talab Pujan, most of the people proclaim that they will plant 2 trees in coming Mansoon and save water in their daily life.
- VDC members along with some villagers in each village have planned development and rain conservation activities for their village with rough budget estimate handover to Gram Panchayat to provide fund or implement.



B.1.2 Project Title: Rainwater Harvesting in 10 villages of Sambhar Salt Lake region to Improve Drinking and agricultural water availability. (Sambhar-3)

Objective: The broad aim or overall objective is to develop and promote holistic location specific land and water management models that can take care of and allow for “improving resilience of the ecology, ecosystem and sub-system and associated rural livelihoods” based on multi-stakeholder engagement process and strong and vibrant village institutions.

Key Component: The list of proposed components is listed below:

- Awareness generation and capacity building of stakeholder
- Bio-physical works - application of Chauka system, community-based initiatives like farm pond, Earthen Rain water Harvesting Structures (Naadi) and roof rain water harvesting structure (RRWHS).

Activities implemented during reporting period and the related progress are presented in the table below:

S. No.	Programme/Activities	Progress
A. Water Conservation and harvesting		
A 1.	New Naadi Development	1
A 2.	New Farm ponds	5
A 3.	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting - RRWHS	8
B. Awareness Generation Activities		
B 1.	Special meetings to work out the community level management of repair and maintenance of structure created	4
B 2.	Training of women and men on functioning and management of resources	1
B 3.	Training cum workshop with GP staff and block level officials for sensitizing them and capacity enhancing	1

Outputs/outcomes: The project is expected to yield the following

- **RRWHS:** Total of 8 Roof Rainwater Harvesting Structures (RRWHS) have been



constructed. The region's primary drinking water source is groundwater, but its high salinity makes it unsuitable for consumption, leading to significant costs for residents seeking clean water. Some travel long distances for better quality water, which still poses health risks. The introduction of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting structure (RRWHS) for eight

families, named after the women in those families, boosts their confidence and social status. These systems will provide a reliable supply of potable water year-round, reducing transportation costs and improving health. They are also seen as lasting family assets that enhance social standing and lessen the labor burden on women.

- **New Naadi development:** A Naadi referred to as “Peeli Khana” has been constructed in Gopalpura village during this period. Five wells downstream of Naadi are anticipated to raise water levels, tackling the critical issue of providing safe drinking water for both people and animals. Approximately 720 domestic animals rely on these pastures for water. The improved water supply is likely to enhance animal productivity, benefiting the economies of two villages and one hamlet (Bavriya Dhani) while supporting a healthier wildlife population. Furthermore, the strain on women, who previously had to carry water from 0.5 to 1.0 kilometers or spend Rs. 400 monthly, has been alleviated. Overall, these developments have reduced women's workload, boosted animal productivity, and improved the local environment.



- **New Farm Ponds:** Total of five new farm ponds have been constructed. These farm ponds will convert approximately 100 Bigha of rain-fed land into irrigated land, allowing five farmers to cultivate groundnuts, boosting their income and providing fodder for small ruminants. The ponds will collect rainwater, aiding groundwater recharge and enabling irrigation during delayed rainfall. The project area faces challenges with potable water, as the saline groundwater near Sambhar salt lake is unsuitable for animals. The stored rainwater will serve as drinking water for livestock, reducing the need for them to travel long distances for water.

- **Capacity Building**

Four Special Meetings in four villages has been organized for those VDC members/Community members. Total 119 members are participating in these special meetings.



One number of Training for men and women on functioning and management of resource imparted in the reporting period. Total 34 members from 4 villages participated in the meetings



One block level workshop was organized on 6th Sept 2023. Total of 62 stakeholders participated in the workshop.



Case study

Name : Jagdish Prasad Gurjar
Fathers Name : Sh. Chittar Mal Gurjar
Address : Village- Sarthala, Gram
Pancchayat – Korsina Block
Sambhar Lake, District - Jaipur
Age : 35 years
Family : Total 5 Members Male-1,
Female- 2, Children – 2
Assets : Animals –Buffalo-3, Cow-2,
Sheeps- 40 Goats- 2
Land – 24 Bigha (6hectare)



Jagdish's main occupation is agriculture and animal husbandry. The family's livelihood runs from animal husbandry and agriculture. There is no one other than the wife who helps in the farming work in the house. Their mother lives with them, but due to being old in age, she cannot do any work and the children are young, they go to school now. Due to all the above reasons, Jagdish cannot even go out to work as a labourer.



- Out of the total 24 bighas of land, only half of the land is being cultivated because 12 Bigha land has sandy soil. In sandy soil, the crop needs to be irrigation quickly, and he did not have any irrigation facilities.
- Due to financial constraints, no irrigation structures could be constructed therefore, the crop depended on the rain.
- The decision of construction a farm pond on On Jagdish's farm by the project was taken by the VDC.
- In May 2023, Jagdish's farm pond was constructed, during the excavation, percolation of water came in the field and 3-4 feet of water filled in the farm pond.
- Seeing this water, Jagdish made a plan to cultivate Groundnuts.
- During the rainy season, 8-9 feet of water came to the farm pond. Jagdish sowed the Groundnut crop in the entire 12 bighas.
- Jagdish's cultivation area increased and production also increased. About 1,30,000 rupees of Groundnut crop was harvested.
- Even after harvesting the Groundnut crop, there is still water left in the farm pond, now Jagdish is planning to sow green fodder in 0.5 bighas and 2 bighas in Barley.

Jagdish's face is happy with the construction of Farm Pond. Seeing the benefits of Jagdish's farm pond, more people's proposals are coming to the VDC.

B.1.3 Project Title: Restoration, Development and Conservation of common lands in Tonk and Jaipur. District through community institutions.

This is an ongoing project, which was launched in the month of December 2021 and is supported by Foundation for Ecological Security (FES). Regarding its duration, this project was envisaged for a period of 30 months i.e. beginning from December 2021 to March 2022 and implemented in Malpura, Peeplu and Toda Block of Tonk district and Dudu, Sambhar and Mozamabad Block of Jaipur district.

The Table presented below provides clarity in terms of geographical spread of the Project Area and administrative boundaries.

S. No.	Districts	Blocks	Number of Gram Panchayats (GPs)	Nos. of Villages
1.	Tonk	Malpura	38	130
		Todaraisingh	05	16
		Peeplu	02	03
2.	Jaipur	Sambhar	12	44
		Dudu	06	20
		Mozamabad	02	08
	Total	6 Blocks	65	221

Objective: To strengthen the implementation of MGNREGS towards conservation of natural resources by creating durable productive assets in collaboration with the State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions PRIs”.

The Programme/ Activities implemented and progress achieved in the reporting period are presented in the Table below. These are as follows:

S. No.	Activities	Progress achieved
1.	Habitation Survey	47 villages
2.	Formation of Village Institution (VI)/ Recognition and Evolving Byelaws	54 villages
3.	PRA maps, Social map and Resource map prepared in each VI	47 villages
4.	Orientation training of VI on NRM activities	47 villages
5.	Mapping of the Commons with boundaries demarcated based on secondary records of Revenue records, commons Mapped using CLM Application	95 villages
6.	Preparation of application to GP from VI for entry of commons in Assets Register	218 villages
7.	Area of Pasture land available for community governance in the village institutions based on resolution in the VI	186 villages
8.	Preparation and submission of application from VI for its reorganization to work on pasture land with area available to work	186 villages
9.	Approvals from GP the VI reorganization to work on pasture land with area available to work	186 villages
10.	Preparation and submission of commons restoration plan to GP for integration in MGNREGA	216 villages

Outputs/ outcome

- Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Block Resource Persons (BRPs), and other staff have received training on various aspects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and related topics. Additionally, FES has conducted training sessions for CRPs and BRPs, thereby enhancing their capacity. The project "Energizing MGNREGS" has further improved the capabilities of the involved staff regarding scheme guidelines and the use of various tools, such as well monitoring and CLM.
- The awareness of CRPs, BRPs, and other staff members of the Organization regarding the key provisions, rights, and entitlements under MGNREGA has significantly increased, leading to enhanced confidence within the team.



B.1.4 Project Title: Equitable and Sustainable Management of Supply of Drinking Water in 110 villages alongwith their Dhannies under Nagaur Water Supply Scheme Package-4, phase-2

This is an ongoing project, which was launch in the year 2018-19 in order to secure drinking water security in rural india. The overall objective of this project is to provide safe and potable drinking water to the rural population by seeting up appropriate village institutions and systems for sustainable operation and maintenance of the facilities and thereby ensuring desired level of service delivery that is in accord with state policy.

The mandate of GVNML is to community participation is to be assure sustainability of the project by involving the community in village level palnning, implementation and management of water supply. The community have been trained, empowered and motivated to take up these tasks. In the process of community participation, the envolvment of women and weaker section have been assured in the dicision making. As such, we have specially designed tools that we use for information sharing, educating and communiting with rural people.

Although most of the activities had been completed in the previous years of the project, work was done in some of the villages that were left out and the work of handing over the scheme to VWSC was mainly done this year. In the project, water supply was started in Main Habitation but the work in their Dhannies was not done. Now the flagship scheme of the Government of India, Jal Jeevan Mission, had been launched in Rajasthan, but it was not clear under which scheme the remaining work would be covered.

Geographical Area: 110 villages of Parbatsar block of Nagaur district.

Outputs/outcomes

The following are the likely outcomes of this project:

- The communities have been motivated, trained, and empowered to participate in all programmes/activites of this project. Besides, involvement of women and the weaker section of the rural community in decision making are certain and assured.
- Village communities spread across 109 villages of Parbatsar block of Nagaur District now benefitted by Functional household Tap connection (FHTC) at their doorstep, the supply of drinking water from Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana (IGNP).
- The schemes of all 109 villages have been handed over to the VWSC/Gram Panchayat and further the operation and maintenance of the scheme is being carried out by the VWSC.

B.1.5 Project Title: Implementation of Support activities under Jal Jeevan Mission.

Background: The Government of India (GoI) has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. The program focuses on safe drinking water supply service delivery of 55 LPCD at household level throughout the year. Community ownership and engagement in all phases of program i.e. planning, implementation and O&M to ensure long term sustainability is the fulcrum of the mission. Enhancing community and village level institutional capacity for efficient planning, execution, monitoring and O&M is an important task. Hand holding of community and village level institutions throughout the project cycle is crucial for achieving desired results.

Considering the quantum of works, spread and constraints of time, the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has decided to select the Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to support the GP/ VWSCs in implementation of JJM programme.

It has been envisaged under JJM that the community will play a lead role in planning, implementing and maintaining in-village water supply infrastructure and it is a nonnegotiable feature. Some of the key tasks are taking GP resolution for JJM, preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) and finalising drinking water supply option, facilitating necessary land allotment, contributing 10% of in village infrastructure cost, procurement of construction services/goods/materials, community mobilization, supervise construction of the in-village infrastructure, maintain various register, fix and collect water tariff, ensure water quality, conduct awareness campaigns, O&M of water supply schemes, management of grey water, etc. Ordinarily, in village water supply infrastructure development may take 18 months which can be divided into three phases:



- i. Planning and mobilization Phase;
- ii. Implementation Phase;
- iii. Post-Implementation Phase

The state and district level officials will provide necessary support for implementation of JJM at ground level. The role of GP involves multi-faceted tasks and will require varied skills and capacities of the key stakeholders. Similarly, the coordination between the district and GP stakeholders will need to be enhanced, along with streamlined processes for planning, tendering, monitoring, etc. Providing FHTCs to all households is a massive task which is to be achieved in a short span of 4 years for the whole State. Dedicated support system for GP/VWSC and district level stakeholders will be necessary to ensure time bound implementation of JJM.

The NGOs are invited for implementing support Activities (ISA) at the district level. To this end, PHED, GoR selected GVNML for Tonk district, there are 7 developemnt block and 1102 villages and their 2922 Dhannies with 224866 household in the district. GVNML, therefore opened field level offices block wise and deployed staff to implement ISA activities. This is second year of the project.

The programmes/activities carried out by GVNML, in the field, are presented in the table as follows:

S. No.	Activities	Progress		
		2022-23	2023-24	Cumulative
Phase -1 Pre and Planning				
1	Baseline data collection and existing FHTC report including entry of the data in digital format as per JJM/Government guideline	1102	0	1102
2	Formation of VWSC (As per Govt. Order) and ensuring functional VWSC	1102	0	1102
3	Account opening of VWSC and Account details uploaded on IMIS	1102	0	1102
4	PRA Activities and Analysis Report	1102	0	1102
5	Consent of at least 80 % households for construction of PWS and O&M and acceptance letter from Gram Panchyat	1102	0	1102
6	Collection of at least 30 % of desired community contribution (With Passbook entry)	174	145	319
7	Formation of Village Action Plan and clearance from DWSM/PHED	1102	0	1102
8	Approval of Village Action Plan in Gram Sabha and uploaded on IMIS	1102	0	1102
Phase -2 Implementation Phase				
9	Signing of Tri/Tetra Partite Agreement for the execution of PWS with VWSC, PHED/DWSM	200	403	603
10	Completion of Rallies (@3 per village)	517	585	1102
11	Performed Nukkad Natak (@1 per village)	0	697	697
12	Completion of FTK and water quality Monitoring Orientation activities to identified village level functionaries	490	612	1102
13	Collection of at least 75 % of desired community contribution (With Passbook Entry)	98	122	220
14	At least 60% household Tap connection (FHTC) and their Geo-Tagging on appropriate State platform	122	0	122
15	Organised School Competition (@1 per village) and world water day event	247	855	1102
16	Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism	0	1102	1102
17	Collection of at least 100 % of desired community contribution	48	119	167
18	100% household Tap connection (FHTC)	42	100	142
Phase -3 Post Implementation Phase				
19	100 % Geo-tagging completed with necessary data entry on all the digital platform	0	0	0
20	Collection of Monthly User charges from Minimum 80 % household	0	0	0
21	Social Audit and Reporting	0	560	560
22	At least one documented story of change from each set of five villages	23	713	736



Output/outcome

All the activities of Pre-Planning phase have been completed like VWSC formation, Account opening, Baseline survey, making village action plan and getting approval from Gram Sabha.

In the implementation phase, as per JJM guideline 5 / 10 % of the capital cost will be given as community contribution, till now 100% in 49 villages, 75% in 100 villages and 25% in 182 villages have been collected and deposited in the respective VWSCs Bank accounts, which is about 1277 Lakhs of rupees.

100% FHTC (Functional Household Tap connection) has been done in 40 villages and they are benefiting from regular drinking water supply.



B.1.6 Project Title: A study project for impact assessment of rainwater harvesting structures on environmental impacts and effects on the communities

This is an ongoing project since December 2019. It is supported by Crainfield University in the UK, and the National Institute of Hydrology, Rurkee. The Indian institute of Techonology (IIT) at Jodhpur in Rajasthan, and Ropar at Punjab are associate partners.

The overall objective of this study project is as follows:

The Green Revolution, along with the significant increase in groundwater utilization for irrigation, has resulted in the depletion of aquifers in various regions of India. In response, both state and federal governments have actively promoted Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) structures as a Managed Aquifer Recharge strategy to enhance the infiltration of the abundant monsoon runoff. However, the environmental impacts and effects on the communities benefiting from these structures remain inadequately understood. This research concentrated on two distinct structures within a village experiencing water scarcity, fluoride contamination, and salinity challenges: a check dam and a series of chaukas (small enclosures constructed from earthen dykes). The objective was to evaluate their influence on groundwater levels and quality, as well as their implications for local livelihoods.

The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of shallow rainwater storage in reducing excessive fluoride concentrations and the presence of diluted total dissolved solids (TDS) in groundwater, while also examining the stored surface rainwater in reservoirs (earthen structures) that could adversely affect both human and animal health.

Setup meteorological station:

To gather daily weather data, a meteorological station has been established in the village of Laporiya. Hydrological data is collected at various intervals by GVNML field staff on-site and is subsequently forwarded to different research institutions for further analysis.

Coverage: The primary focus of the impact assessment encompasses the village of Laporiya and four neighboring



villages: Sinodiya, Gagardoo, Dhandholi, and Rahlana. The study examined two RWH structures—a chauka system and a check dam in Laporiya, Rajasthan, over a three-week period at the onset of the rainy season. The evaluation included quantifying their recharge capacity, investigating their potential positive effects on water quality, and defining their role within the community's water and livelihood systems.

Programme/ activities carried out during the reporting period are presented in the table below:

March 2022 to December 2022

S. No.	Activity	Frequency	What to measure (Item)
1	Daily weather data reading	Daily	Reading of Dry and Wet bulbs, Temperature (Min. and Max.) Rainfall, Evaporation etc.
2	Taking water level	Weekly	36 wells, 3 checkdam, 1 pond, 1 Nadi, 2 Pizometer.
3	Soil Moisture reading	Alternate day	From 6 different location in the pastureland
4	Water level reading	Monthly	36 wells, 3 checkdams, 1 pond, 1 Nadi, 7 pizometer.
5	Water quality testing site: Area A (NIH)	Monthly	36 wells, 3 checkdams, 1 pond, 5 Nadi, 7 pizometer, 3 Handpump, 1 tubewell 3 mines.
6	Water quality testing Site: Area B (cranfield University)	Monthly	36 wells, 2 checkdams, 1 pond, 1 Nadi, 2 pizometer, 2 handpump.
7	NIH, IIT Roorki and MNIT Jaipur team field visit	Quarterly	4 field visits of NIH, IIT and MNIT teams for the topographic survey, take reading "Barolloger" and carry out pumping tests water quality test of selected wells

Output/outcome

The impact of two RWH structures on their environment has been studied in a semi-arid area. Both the chauka system and the check dam had a modest but still noticeable impact on the area and its community. However, the benefits they provide are of different nature. Due to its large spatial extent, and relatively small capacity, the chauka system is unlikely to have any significant impact on the groundwater level or quality. Yet, it is a structure well integrated within the community, which contributes to environment quality and increased livelihoods through animal grazing. A detailed socio-economic study would be necessary to accurately quantify this impact. The check dam contributes a roughly-estimated 40 000 m³ of groundwater infiltration throughout the monsoon, supporting 5% of dry season agriculture. Water quality improved, with salinity being reduced by 13% upstream of the structures, and up to 40% in their vicinity. Fluoride levels are lower near the structures. There was clear evidence of improved water quality through dilution effect due to groundwater recharge. However, the relative contribution of the check dam and others RWH structures in the village could not be determined because of the short duration of the study and biased sample points location.

Way forward

The findings of this quick assessment would be strengthened by a longer-term study of at least a year. Its features should include a study of the RWH ponds which exist in the village, whose impact might be similar or greater to check dam's, drilling monitoring boreholes near the check dam, and considering interactions with upstream and downstream structures to assess larger-scale impact

B.1.7 Project Title: Fronline workers training

Objective: To creat 1650 mat master trainers cum MGNREGA resources in the state of Rajasthan through detailed classroom and on-field training, institutionalize mate training modules and get 33000 mates receive quality training from master trainers.

Background: The government spends huge sums of money and considerable resources on public welfare through various centrally and state sponsored programmes and schemes. Every public institution is accountable for the money and resources utilised to achieve the intended objectives. The civil societies realized the concept of social audit which also proved to be effective and the government has made it a part of the system. Now corruption was on the way to end in Rajasthan. Independent Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT) Rajasthan, which comes under the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departmen, but the same people who were running the scheme started appointing social auditors, that is, the person who was to be investigated should appoint the same auditor. Such appointments were made and social audits were also done and there is no question of any financial irregularities being found. Everything was found correct and as per rules. In such a situation, on the other hand, the Central Government has imposed a condition of social audit for giving grant in central schemes. Now, due



to taking grant from the Central Government, the State Government fulfills the responsibility of social audit. In such a situation, corruption in MNREGA and other large scale development schemes at the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti level has reached its peak. Soochana avam Rojgar abhiyan (SR Abhiyaan) thought of a plan to change this situation and after 2-3 meetings of the member organizations of the campaign and with the financial support of Azim Premji Philanthropy Institute, a project of selection and training of social auditors (DRP, BRP) in each block across Rajasthan was started.

Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya took responsibility Tonk, Bundi and Jaipur district social Auditor and Mate training campaign.

Programme/ activities carried out during the reporting period are presented in the table below:

S. No.	Activities	Progress Achieved
1	Selection of Block Resource Person	350
2	Residential training of BRP - 30 days	135
3	Refresher Training of Block Resource Person	80

Output/outcomes

- Various procedures were adopted to selecting BRP for taking social audit like publicity given, 550 applications received, applications shortlisted, exam and interview conducted, finally 136 BRPs were selected.
- Successfully conducted 30 days residential training in 5 batches of all selected 135 BRPs by qualified trainers using appropriate training model & teaching methods.
- 25 Practical social audit was conducted during the training itself and presented in the Gram Sabha and the audit report was shared with Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT) Rajasthan.
- By the orders of the State Government, the Government has started training of existing village level resource persons (VRP) in Panchayat Samiti Dudu, Malpura and Peeplu Got it done, which was done by these trained Block Resource Persons.
- By order of Rajasthan Government, BRP trained by the campaign has been made a part of the block level social audit team.



Through these initiatives, GVNML with SR Abhiyan team aims to instill greater transparency in Rajasthan's public welfare schemes, ensuring effective utilization of government funds while empowering local communities.

This project encapsulates the strategic efforts undertaken to enhance social auditing and training processes, emphasizing the pivotal role of collaboration between government bodies and civil society organizations in cultivating an environment of accountability and transparency.

B.2 GVNML own initiative

This section deals with our round the year programmes/activities for which we do not seek any outside help or support especially funding. Some of salient features, progress made and key achievements of the different programmes/activities are presented and discussed below. These are as follows.

B.2.1 Ecopark

The expanse of land adorned with vibrant green trees is diminishing daily, leading to alterations in the balance of gases that these trees help regulate. At the grassroots level, GVNML is actively working to address the global challenges posed by climate change through the establishment of eco-parks. GVNML is motivating village communities in Rajasthan to allocate 2-3% of their total land for the creation of protected forest areas



known as 'bannis'. These parks are developed within regions where the Chauka system is implemented, serving to conserve wildlife and rejuvenate nature, thereby supporting the Chauka system

The eco-parks, which span 10 to 20 hectares, offer a sanctuary for birds to nest, wildlife to rest, establish their habitats, and raise their young. A total of 15 different tree species have been planted, predominantly indigenous varieties, alongside 30 different grass species that naturally disperse their seeds to surrounding areas via birds. The area is home to 40 bird species, including 7 endangered varieties, such as both small and large owls. Importantly, the entire region is devoid of harmful artificial substances, including insecticides, pesticides, plastics, and chemical fertilizers, which can devastate the ecosystem.

Initially, these eco-parks faced some opposition from villagers who were unable to recognize the long-term benefits, preferring immediate results. However, as they have engaged in the care of the bannis, they are beginning to embrace the vision of these unique areas and witness the natural regeneration of the environment. Consequently, communities are now advocating for the establishment of additional bannis in their villages.

B.2.2 Dharti Jatan Yatra



GVNML's basic aim is to create a balance between human and nature that leads to a better environment, several initiatives and efforts under this programme head are directed since 1977. GVNML had implemented many social as well as technical projects. However, from 1986 onwards we have taken up specialized tailored made social cause initiatives "Dharti Jatan Yatra" with a view to apply, in the field, concepts elaborated as under:

the yatra is also a means of on one hand and jointly trying to find viable and feasible alternative approaches and development strategies for improving the quality of life on the other. Simultaneously, through such an event (like the padyatra), we are trying to develop a "cadre" of local guardians of these natural resources. We are in the process of developing a local system whereby the person who encroaches upon the common properties that encompass natural resources; fells trees; and engages in illegal mining activities etc., can be questioned and tried by adopting/ adhering to or following democratic process and procedures as laid down under the constitution and law of the State.

Different activities are taken up, for example, worship of our natural resources base such as Talab, Ped (Trees), Panghat Pujan, offering of holy water from "Pushkar" in Ajmer district in to key village tanks of our area, and then local community is invited and persuaded to take oath by holding holy threads in both hands with a message of judicious and disciplined use of village natural resources. Subsequently, the holy threads or "moli" is tied to nearby trees by declaring brotherhood relation with the trees in the village. Later, village meetings are conducted that have agenda pertaining to management of village resources,



problems in secure livelihoods etc. During the course of such public meetings, GVNML also anchors, facilitates and motivates the local community to declare their role for environment and greenery. Village community are mobilised to plan developmental activities that ought to be taken up on the village commons, plantation of trees – both on common lands and private lands. People are encouraged to declare and commit to undertaking “Shramdaan (voluntary labour, contribution)” for the maintenance and management of the “Naadi” or “Talab”. Besides, they will also follow the rules made under Khulla Chidiya Ghar (eco-park) that are being developed in the area.

In the 2022-23 period, a Yatra was conducted across five tollies, encompassing 37 villages within three blocks: Dudu, Sambhar, and Phagi in the Jaipur district, as well as



one block in Malpura, located in the Tonk district of Rajasthan. A significant meeting, referred to as “Vichar Goshti,” was held in Dudu on November 2, 2022, and in Malpura town on November 9, 2022, and a closing ceremony of the Yatra on November 11, 2022. Numerous dignitaries were participated, including several prominent and experienced individuals from the political sphere who hold relevant government portfolios. Additionally, the Dharti Jatan awards were conferred upon six dedicated eco-service providers. In the subsequent 2023-24 period, Yatra was organized across five tollies, with the closing ceremony held on December 11, 2023, during which awards were bestowed upon five dedicated eco-volunteers.

S.No.	Awards	Name of Awardee
Year 2022-23		
1	Dhundhar Ratan Award	Gaon Samaj - Village Ganeshpura, Block Dudu, Jaipur
2		Mohan Lal Sharma – Village Tordi, Block Malpura, Tonk
3		Shyam Mitra Mandal – Village Chainpura, Block Sambhar, Jaipur
4		Chittar Khatana – Village Korsina, Block Sambhar, Jaipur
5	Mewar Ratan Award	Charagah Bhumi Vikas Samity-Thana, Village Thana, Block Ashin, Bhilwara
6	Vangar Ratan Award	Vaagdhara Sansthan, Banswara
Year 2023 -24		
1	Dharti Jatan Awards	Ajit Singh Chinchas, Block Laxmangarh, Dist Sikar
2		Hanuman Maharaj, Village Sarthala, Block Sambhar, Dist. Jaipur Rural
3		Shishupal Chaudhary, Kudli, Block Phagi, District Dudu
4		Surendra Awana, Village Bherana, Mozamabad, Dist. Dudu
5		Vanakriti Foundation, Jaipur

Total 5500 people participated in the events and 4836 people announced that they will plant 19465 saplings at public and private places during monsoon, 6150 people took oath not to cut green trees and not to hunt birds and wild animals and not to spoil the community resources like pond, nadi and pasture.



B.2.3 Plantation

During the Dharti Jatan Yatra, various activities such as rallies, slogan writing, and Aam Sabha are conducted, focusing on critical discussions regarding tree conservation, the planting of new trees, and enhancing the greenery of the region. Participants who have previously planted trees are present during the yatra, and the challenges they encounter in nurturing these trees are also brought to light.

Throughout the yatra, all members of the village, including men, women, and children, are motivated to engage in tree planting. A comprehensive list is compiled this year, detailing the number of trees to be planted and the individuals responsible for planting them. During the monsoon season, saplings are procured from both government and private nurseries, corresponding to the commitments made by those who pledged to plant trees during the yatra, and these saplings are delivered directly to their residences.

During the reporting period, a total of 7,500 trees were acquired and planted on communal land. This initiative aims to enhance the greenery of the earth without any financial investment. The community actively participates as volunteers, demonstrating great enthusiasm for the cause.

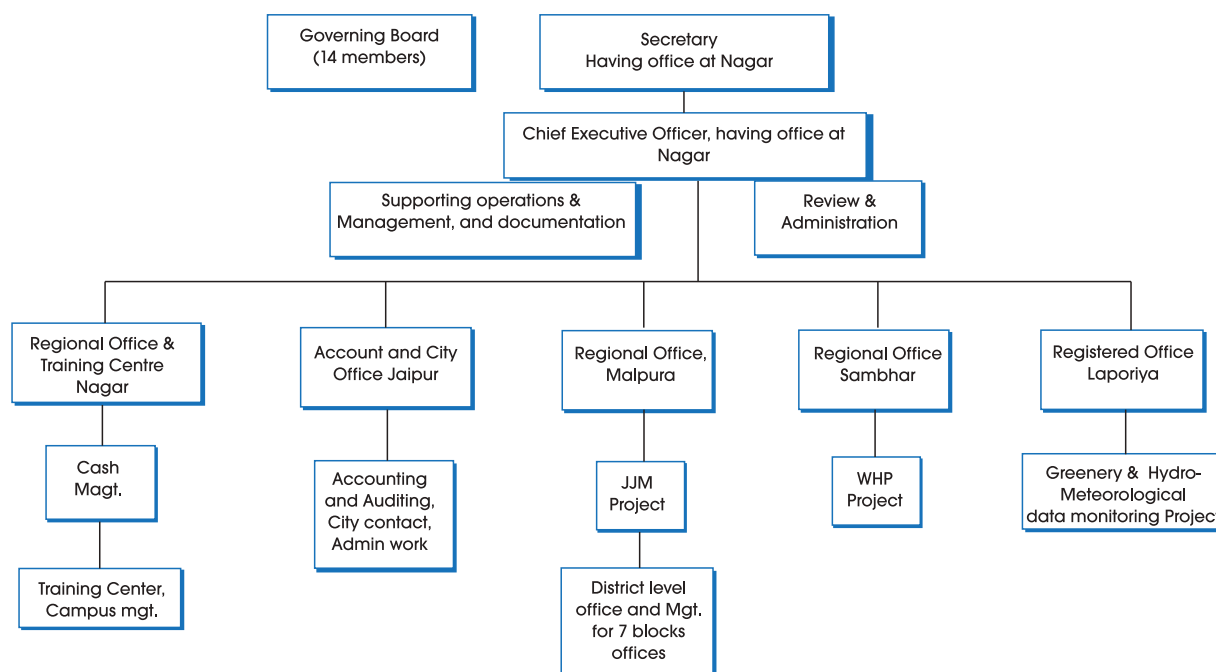


C. Governing Board and organogram and field operation

The governing board offers oversight and strategic direction, informed by regular evaluations of programs and activities, to ensure effective operations in the field. The members of the Governing Board are listed below.

S.No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Address
1	Mr. Sangram Singh S/o Ajit Singh	Male	President	Village Jobner, Block Phulera, District Jaipur
2	Mr. Laxman Singh S/o Raghunath Singh	Male	Secretary	Village Laporiya, Block Dudu, District Jaipur
3	Mr. Tej Singh S/o Bhanwar Singh	Male	Treasurer	Village Nagar, Block Malpura, District Tonk
4	Mr. Munna Lal Rao S/o Kanhiya Lal Rao	Male	Vice President	Village Newai, Block Newai, District Tonk
5	Mr. Radhesyam Gupta S/o Narsingh Lal Gupta	Male	Member	Village Dudu, Block Dudu, District Jaipur
6	Smt. Meera Devi W/o Gyan Chand	Female	Member	Village Tundera, Block Malpura, District Tonk
7	Dashrath Sharma S/o Brahm Parkash	Male	Member	Village Antoli, Block Malpura, District Tonk
8	Smt. Kamla Devi Jat W/o Rameshwar Lal Jat	Female	Member	Village Bagri, Block Malpura, District Tonk
9	Mr. Bajrang Lal Meena S/o Ganga Ram Meena	Male	Member	Village Chabrana, Block Malpura, District Tonk
10	Smt. Ramkanya Devi Jangid W/o Gopal Lal Jangid	Female	Member	Village Awara, Block Malpura, District Tonk
11	Mr. Tej Singh Malyawas S/o Hari Singh	Male	Member	Village Malyawas, Block Phulera, District Jaipur

Organizational Structure



D. Our Collaborative Partners

GVNML would like to express our genuine gratitude and heartfelt thanks to our strategic partners for their essential financial and institutional support of our programs and projects. We recognize the contributions of each of our collaborative partners, whose names are listed below:

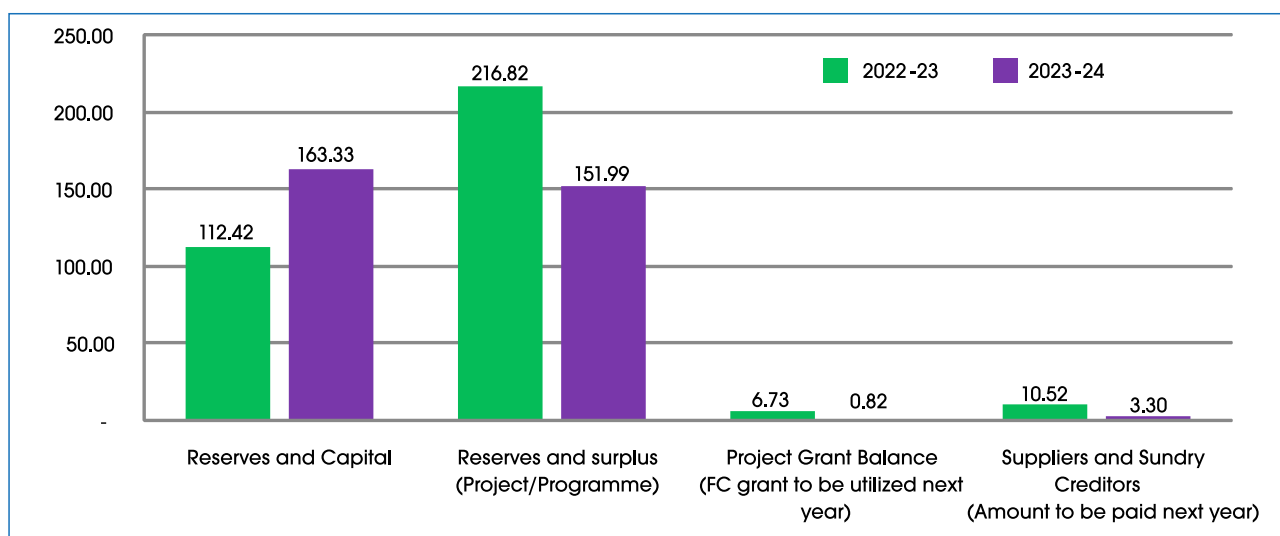
- [Water Harvest, UK having india office at Udaipur.](#)
- [PHED, Government of Rajasthan](#)
- [Azim Premji Foundation through Manjari Foundation & S R Abhiyan](#)
- [Cranfield University, UK](#)
- [National institute of Hydrology, Roorkee](#)
- [Foundation For Ecological Securities, State office Bhilwara](#)
- [Offshore infrastructure Limited, Mumbai](#)
- [Agarwal Timbers, Gujrat](#)



Financial information

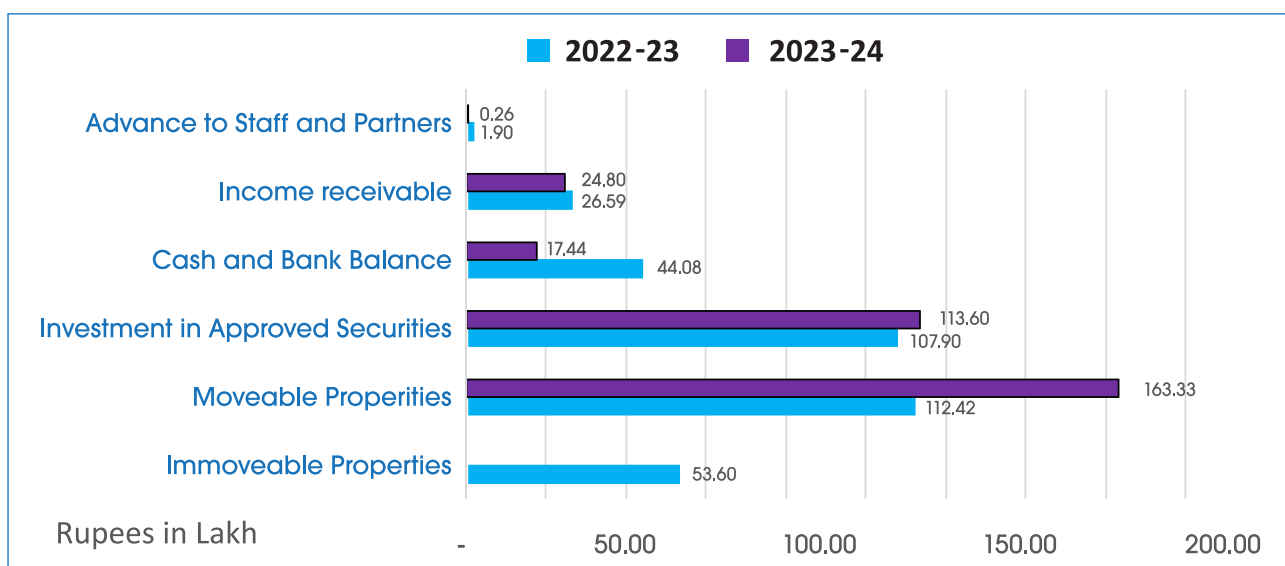
Abridged Balance Sheet (Rupees in Lakh)

Funds and Liabilities	31.03.2023	%	31.03.2024	%
Reserves and Capital	112.42	32.45	163.33	51.13
Reserves and surplus (Project/Programme)	216.82	62.58	151.99	47.58
Project Grant Balance (FC grant to be utilized next year)	6.73	1.94	0.82	0.26
Suppliers and Sundry Creditors (Amount to be paid next year)	10.52	3.03	3.30	1.03
Total	346.49	100.00	319.44	100.00



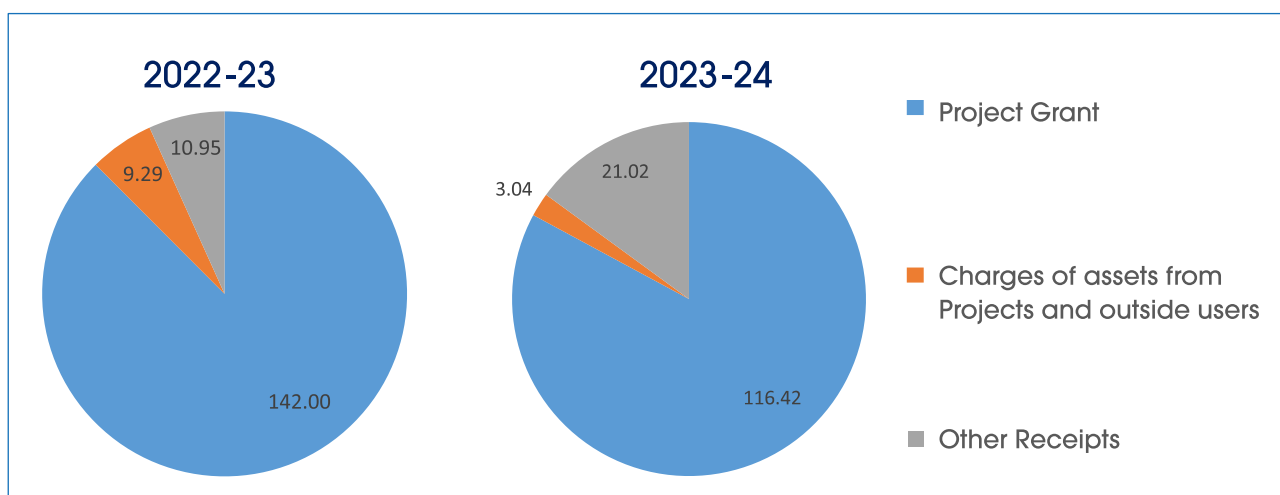
Assets (Rupees in Lakh)

Funds and Liabilities	31.03.2023	%	31.03.2024	%
Immoveable Properties	53.60	15.47	-	0.00
Moveable Properties	112.42	32.45	163.33	51.13
Investment in Approved Securities	107.90	31.14	113.60	35.56
Cash and Bank Balance	44.08	12.72	17.44	5.46
Income receivable	26.59	7.67	24.80	7.76
Advance to Staff and Partners	1.90	0.55	0.26	0.08
Total	346.48	100.00	319.43	100.00

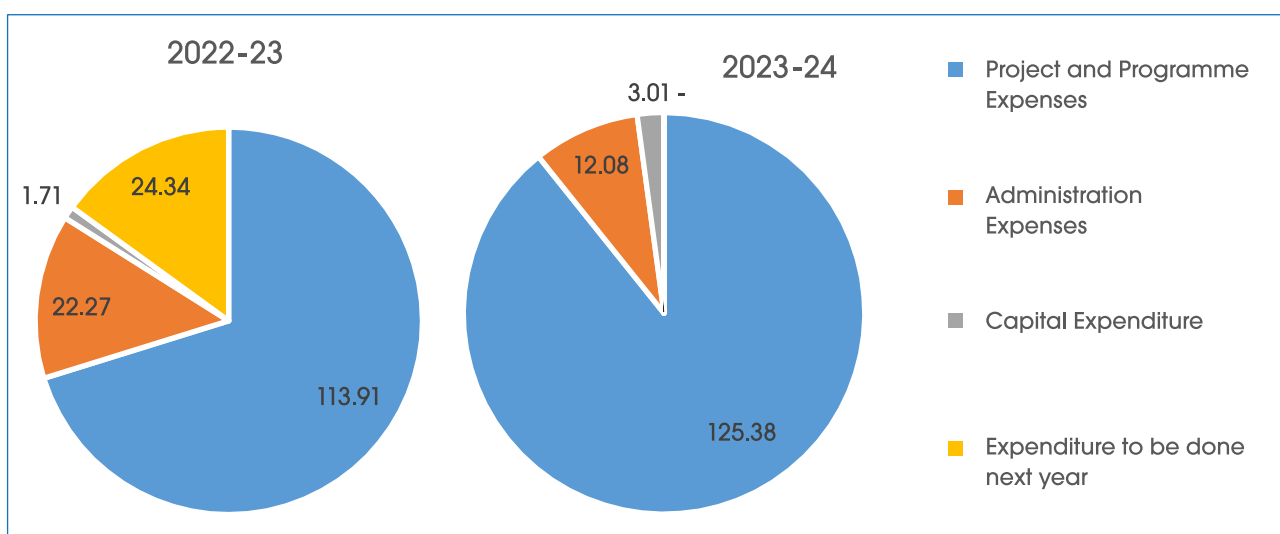


Abridged Income & Expenditure (Rupees in Lakh)

Income	31.03.2023	%	31.03.2024	%
Project Grant	142.00	87.52	116.42	82.87
Charges of assets from Projects and outside users	9.29	5.73	3.04	2.17
Other Receipts	10.95	6.75	21.02	14.96
Total	162.24	100.00	140.48	100.00

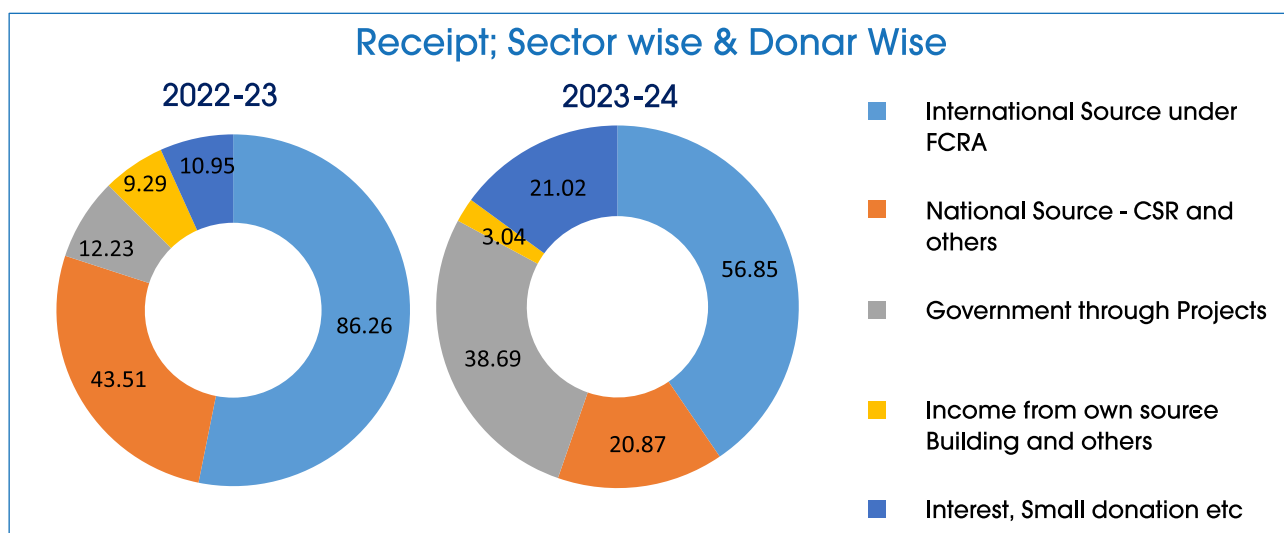


Expenditure	31.03.2023	%	31.03.2024	%
Project and Programme Expenses	113.91	70.21	125.38	89.25
Administration Expenses	22.27	13.73	12.08	8.60
Capital Expenditure	1.71	1.06	3.01	2.14
Expenditure to be done next year	24.34	15.00	-	0.00
Total	162.23	100.00	140.4	100.00

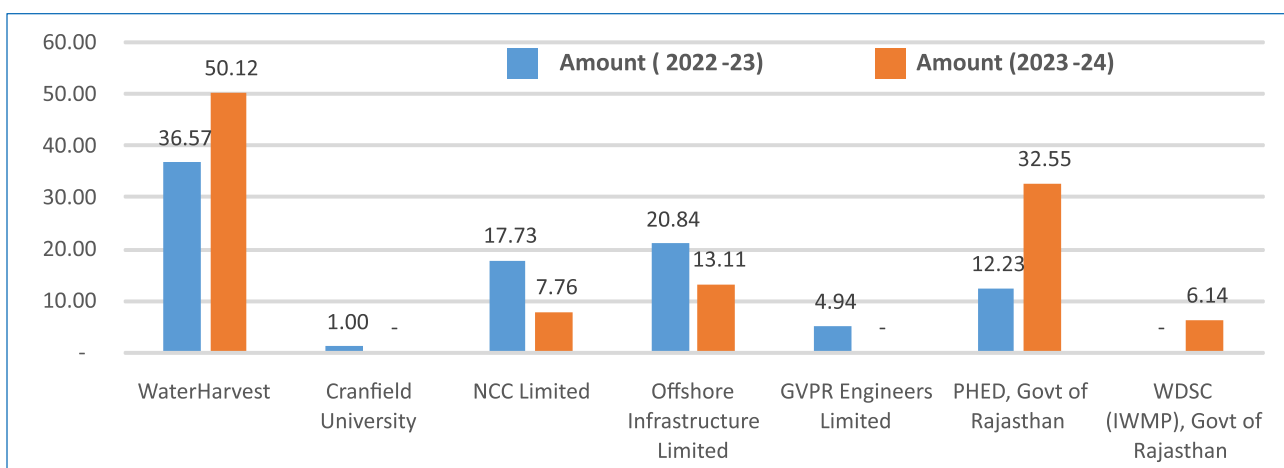


Receipt; Sector wise & Donor wise (Rupees in Lakh)

Receipt; Sector wise & Donar Wise				
Funding Sources for recurring and non recurring Expenses	31.03.2023	%	31.03.2024	%
International Source under FCRA	86.26	53.2	56.85	40.47
National Source- CSR and others	43.51	26.8	20.87	14.86
Government through Projects	12.23	7.5	38.69	27.54
Income from own source- Building and others	9.29	5.7	3.04	2.17
Interest, Small donation etc	10.95	6.8	21.02	14.96
Total	162.24	100.0	140.47	100.00



S. No.	Donar Agency	Amount (2022-23)	Amount (2023-24)
1	WaterHarvest	36.57	50.12
2	Cranfield University	1.00	-
3	NCC Limited	17.73	7.76
4	Offshore Infrastructure Limited	20.84	13.11
5	GVPR Engineers Limited	4.94	-
6	PHED, Govt of Rajasthan	12.23	32.55
7	WDSC (IWMP), Govt of Rajasthan	-	6.14
Total		93.31	109.68





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