SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report 2021-22

SPWD

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNING BOARD

(As on March 31, 2022)

The Governing Board provides guidance and direction for SPWD's efficient functioning based ona periodical review of programmes and activities. The Governing Board, comprising the following members, met three times during the reporting year.

Lt. Col. Gautam Das (Retd), Chairman

Dr. Amrita Patel, Member (31st December, 2022)
Shri Vijay N. Patil, Member
Shri Ved Arya, Member
Shri Apoorva Oza, Member
Shri G. Bhaskar Rao. Member
Shri Pramod Tyagi, Executive Director (ex-officio)

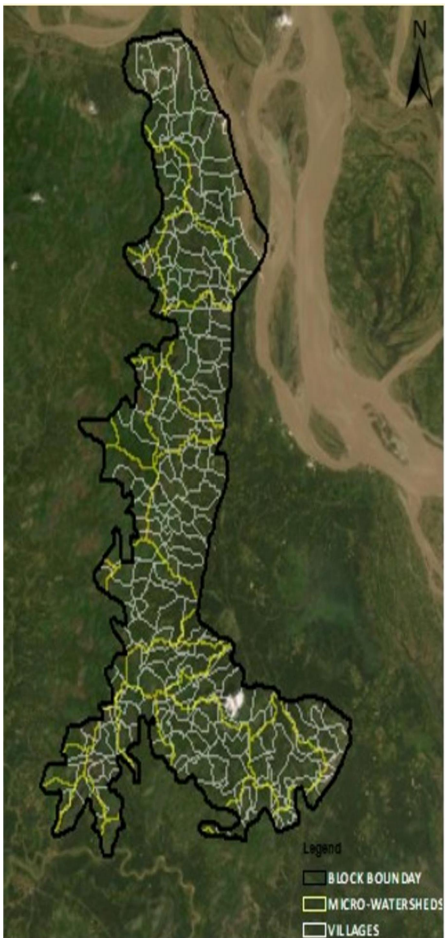
MEMBERS

(As on March 31, 2022)

Founder	19
Individual Life	60
Individual Ordinary	11
Institutional Life	22
Institutional Ordinary	16
Corporate Life	7
Corporate Ordinary	0

Total	**135**

SPWD MISSION



To prevent, arrest and reversedegradation of life support systems, particularly land and water so as to expand livelihood opportunities in a sustainable and equitable manner through people's participation

THE ORGANIZATION

Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SPWD), a national Non-Government Organization (NGO) has been playing a catalytic role in reversing the process of degradation of land and other related natural resources in partnership with grassroots NGOs and community institutions. SPWD's focus is on obtaining knowledge from the grassroots level and influencing the larger systems, policies and programmes of the government as well as other concerned agencies. Our broad organizational strategies are -

To develop and strengthen partnerships with compatible NGOs and grassroots institutions to conceptualize, facilitate and promote region and location specific measures for reclamation of degraded land, water and biomass resources, and enhancement of their productive potential;

Promote linkages between resource institutions, partner NGOs, policy-makers and other relevant agencies for sharing knowledge, technology and experience for natural resource regeneration and management, in a sustainable manner; and

Document and disseminate lessons from field interventions for the benefit of different stakeholders and use them for awareness raising and advocacy for legal, policy and procedural reforms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SPWD gratefully acknowledges support received from Government of India
Ministry of Environment and forest and Climate Change
Ministry of Rural development

Funding Agencies: International
Ford Foundation
Welthungerhilfe
Caritas India
Karl Kubel Stiftung

Funding Agencies: Indian
Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

NGO partners
Asian Institute for Sustainable Development
Multi Art Association
Jan Astha
Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti
Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti
Prayatna Samiti

List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

AH	Animal Husbandry
AISD	Asian Institute for Sustainable Development
AKM	Aajeevika Krishi Mitra
APSAC	Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre
ASCI	Agriculture Skill Council of India
BAS	Birsa Aajeevika School
BGRF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BTRT	Block Technical Resource Team
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFC	Cluster Facilitation Centre
CFT	Cluster Facilitation Teams
CFR	Community Forest Rights
CGARD	Centre for Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development
CMSA	Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture
CRP	Community Resource Person
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forest
DD	Deputy Director
DLO	District Level Officer
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DSR	Direct Seeded Rice
DSS	Decision Support System
DTRT	District Technical Resource Team
EB	Environmental Benefits
EE	Executive Engineer
FD	Forest Department
FFS	Farm Field School
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FRC	Forest Rights Claims
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GIZ	Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRS	Gram Rozgar Sevak
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HVVS	Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INRM	Integrated Natural Resources Management
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization

JD	Joint Director
JJVS	Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti
JSLPS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
JTA	Junior Technical Assistant
KKS	Karl Kubel Stiftung
LEISA	Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture
MIS	Management Information Systems
MJSA	Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojna
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MWC	Mission Watershed Conservation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NTRT	National Technical Resource Team
OBC	Other Backward Castes
PS	Prayatna Samiti
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMSKY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikas Yojna
PoP	Package of Practices
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSB	Phosphate Solubilizing Biofertilizers
RS	Remote Sensing
SBM	Swacch Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCI	System of Cotton Intensification
SE	Superintending Engineer
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SMI	System of Millet Intensification
SPWD	Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STRT	State Technical Resource Team
SWI	System of Wheat Intensification
TNA	Training Need Assessment
VC	Value Chain
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

Foreword

SPWD has been working for the last forty one years now and with the help of partner organizations we have developed an approach towards micro planning that takes into account the funds available under MGNREGA for Eco-restoration to ensure livelihood sustainability. There is an acute need to build on this approach for collective action to activate the gram sabhas in such a way that key issues relating to development and management of the commons, water, agricultural and animal husbandry resources are addressed. In addition to this health, nutrition and immunity issues require that women and children take centre stage through a programme combining engagement with primary health centres, child care centres and schools through revival of the value of traditional foods, kitchen gardens and horticulture.

COVID_19 pandemic has seen reverse migration in an unprecedented manner. Since migration itself was a result of the pressure on the natural resources, this has magnified the issues many fold. The impact is being felt on common property resources like land and water, agricultural resources in terms of food grain pressure and health concerns which currently dominate the scenario. A preliminary survey on in-migration indicates that people have returned from urban centres and mining areas. Studies on impact of COVID_19 in Jaisamand catchment area indicate that apart from health, nutrition and immunity concerns intrinsic to the pandemic, reverse migration not only puts pressure on the families of the migrants residing in the village, common property resources on which the entire village depend are threatened. Since common land accounts for 80% of the land in the project areas in Rajasthan (particularly) attention to this is essential to develop a proper perspective for collective action.

The underlying assumption is that in a time of crisis when employment generation and natural resource sustainability have become major issues, cost reduction can be achieved by developing synergies through the understanding of the natural inter-linkages between activities. In terms of health, there has been an increased focus on preventive measures and the recognition of the relevance and significance of traditional food practices in terms of health and immunity.

Discussions with the local communities indicate that while the immediate focus needs to be on those directly impacted by the COVID19 virus like health, education, employment, nutrition and immunity the more long term approach needs to incorporate components that would help understand the inter-linkages and indirect issues emerging like the pressure on the commons like forests, pastures and water resources, demands on the agricultural resources and need for collective engagement at the hamlet, village, panchayat, block and district level. The SHG,

children's forums, farmer's organisations and ward sabha at the hamlet level; gram sabha , child care centre and school at village level; children's panchayat and panchayat and federation at block and district level would therefore be the units to facilitate collective action at the appropriate level.

The collaborative efforts and support of our partners have played a crucial role in enabling the progress and achievements we have made thus far. By standing beside us, they have made it possible to bring relief to thousands of individuals who have been facing uncertainty and hardship. We are sincerely grateful for their unwavering commitment and dedication.

As we move forward, our focus remains on addressing rural poverty at its core. We are determined to realize our vision of resilient rural communities that not only survive but thrive. This entails creating an environment where these communities can flourish within vibrant and sustainable ecosystems. By tackling the root causes of poverty and implementing sustainable practices, we aim to bring about lasting positive change for rural areas.

Our journey continues, and we are dedicated to making a meaningful impact. With the ongoing support of our partners and the collective efforts of all those involved, we are confident in our ability to create a better future for rural communities and foster sustainable development for the benefit of all.

Eastern Region

The High Impact Mega Watershed Project - *Jiwi-Daah-Hasa* program is about revitalization of life in earth, water resources and livelihoods in the most deprived geographies of Jharkhand.

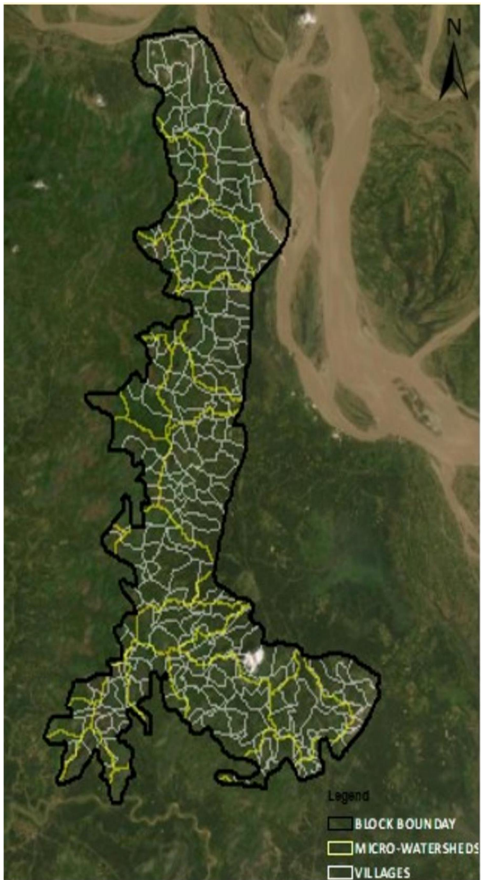
The program attempts to build capacities of Gram Panchayats in planning and implementation of MGNREGA for a comprehensive eco-system revival based on watershed development principles. Such revival is envisaged to make use of MGNREGA/ wage entitlements of communities in the Gram Panchayat along with effective plan based convergence of other schemes to double their income, diversify, intensify and improve production, and regenerate the ecosystem.

The civil works on soil and water conservation were undertaken through funds leveraged from the State Government's MGNREGA scheme. The office of the MGNREGA Commissioner, Jharkhand will follow watershed principles in the implementation of MGNREGA in order to undertake comprehensive treatment measures in a given area that will lead to high impact on food, nutrition and livelihood security.

The project is being implemented in Taljhari block, Sahebganj district, Jharkhand. The non-intensive block is Borio which is adjacent to the Intensive block.

1. Through participatory processes, capacities of local communities, government functionaries (Gram Panchayat) and CBOs are built on technical and management aspects of integrated natural resource management and its connection with food and nutrition security. Jharkhand is a relatively new state and local government functionaries and communities have very limited capacities on integrated natural resource management approaches. There is no water user group/ water and sanitation committee to monitor and address water related issues in the Panchayat meetings.
2. Based on community plans, soil and water conservation works are executed by the local governments (Gram Panchayats) with funding support by the state government. Current government plans on village assets are not prepared through community participation. Planning is generally dominated by few influential individuals from upper castes. Watershed-based natural resource micro-planning is not implemented in the selected Panchayats. 70% people in target villages are involved in the elaboration of community plans. The community plans are presented to Block and District authorities and an average of 80% are accepted and financially supported.

3. Good practices promoted and scaled up through exchange, networking and advocacy. Networks on water are weak and need strengthening. Knowledge generation and dissemination on innovations related to water governance is low. Networks for advocacy are supported at different levels. At least four good practices/ innovations on the identification, rehabilitation of water bodies and decentralized water Management are replicated / scaled through government orders. The cooperation with civil society, which coordinates under the project water management planning and capacity building of local institutions on water management under MGNREGA, will be further concretized / institutionalized by the end of the project through a legal regulation / ministerial circular and extended to other districts of Jharkhand and another federal state as part of the MGNREGA programme.



Project outreach summary:

Name of State	Name of Districts	Name of Blocks	outreach for entire project period (Jan 2021 to Dec 2024)			Cumulative Outreach		
			No of Panchayats	No of Villages	No of HHs	No of Panchayats	No of Villages	No of HHs
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Taljhari	13	273	30472	13	30	1800

Achievements on key thematic areas

- **Training of CRPs and Staff -** Staff understands the background of the project and the need for the project. They also understood the process of formation of DPR and how NREGA will support in the implementation of the village watershed plan. The staff is well oriented to take on the various activities and tasks required by the project.
- **Initial interaction and meeting with villagers -** Initial contacts and meetings with villagers have been made in those villages which were the priority in the formation of DPR. After these Initial interactions, the staff has become familiar with the people of the village and it is easier for them to approach for the project activities.

- **Training of Community leaders -** 4 trainings of community leaders have been done at Ranchi covering 9 Panchayats in the batches of 30 – 35 persons. These community leaders are providing necessary help in organizing Panchayat level trainings for the villagers. Their help during the ePRA exercises and ODK exercise is much appreciated.
- **Training of prominent people of village at Panchayat level -** 5 training have also been imparted at Panchayat level. It is encouraging to hear that the villagers in the panchayats are now aware of the Jiwi Daah Hassa project and the context in which it is being implemented. It is not uncommon for people to have reservations or doubts about government programs such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). However, it is crucial to provide accurate information and clarify misconceptions to foster understanding and trust among the community. By giving priority to activities outlined in the DPR, the project can focus on addressing the root causes of rural poverty and creating sustainable change in the community. This approach ensures that resources and efforts are utilized effectively to achieve long-term positive outcomes.

- **DPR formation -** Against the target of 26 DPRs, 11 DPRs have been completed and 12 DPRs are in different stages of completion.

Challenges Faced.

Challenge of planning in a region with hills and high slopes - The villages on higher reaches of Taljhari block are inhabited by Pahariyas, a PVTG tribe. They practice slash and burn agriculture on the slopes of the hills on which they live. They clear the land by chopping the plants and burning the dried plants and leaves during summer and plant seeds with onset of monsoon. The land types of these villages do not come under Tand or Don land classification. They classify their land as Katru – high slope (where only trees and bushes grow) and Toke – low slope areas (where they practice slash and burn agriculture planting jowar, maize, piegeon pea, cow pea, sutni etc.) The task of taking up soil and water conservation activities in such fragile places with high slopes has to be careful. We are proposing a new activity in the region – Stone bunding across the slope with plantation of Sabai grass for soil stabilization. Along with this Bamboo plantation is also being promoted which is a traditional practice.

Geographical challenge of transport - As the Pahariya villages lie high up on the hills they do not have proper roads. The staff has to leave their vehicles below the hill and walk up to the village which may take an hour or more to reach from the base of the hill. Sometimes the staff takes their bikes on the hill through treacherous roads on hills but it is a risky affair.

Land ownership – In some villages the land ownership rights are not established as they have not been distributed for generations. People do not know the Khata no. and Plot no. of their land and this is causing much problem during the ODK exercise for DPR formation.

Procurement of Maps – Village Cadastral maps are not available either with the villagers or the block. The kml files available at Jiwi Daah Hassa or BhuNaksha website are shifted and their actual locations in Google Map have to be determined through the GPS points taken by the staff. It is a tedious job in absence of cadastral maps.

Key Learning

- The watershed area proposes some new challenges and they need to be dealt with innovative solutions.
- Use of Google maps, ePRA and ODK for planning.

Water Resource Development

The presence of an arid climate and the recurring droughts in the area poses significant challenges to the villages, particularly in terms of water scarcity. The lack of access to sufficient water resources affects agricultural productivity and profitability, making farming unviable beyond the kharif season.

The establishment of water infrastructure at the village level is a crucial step towards addressing this problem. By implementing sustainable water management systems and investing in water infrastructure projects, the villages can mitigate the adverse effects of water scarcity. Such infrastructure may include the construction of rainwater harvesting structures, small-scale reservoirs, check dams, and irrigation channels.

These water infrastructure initiatives can help in multiple ways. Firstly, they can capture and store rainwater during the monsoon season, replenishing groundwater sources and providing a reliable water supply throughout the year. This enables farmers to cultivate crops beyond the kharif season, tapping into the full potential of their land and increasing agricultural productivity.

Moreover, by promoting efficient irrigation practices and water conservation methods, the establishment of water infrastructure can help optimize water usage and minimize wastage. This not only benefits farmers but also contributes to the overall sustainability of water resources in the region.

Additionally, access to reliable water infrastructure also has cascading benefits for the community. It enhances the availability of drinking water, sanitation facilities, and livestock management, improving the quality of life for villagers and supporting their overall well-being.

Investing in water infrastructure is a proactive approach to tackling the recurring water crisis and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By addressing the root cause of the problem, the villages can overcome the challenges posed by water scarcity and create a more resilient and prosperous future for their communities.

Three different form of water infrastructures have been taken up in the villages which are as follows:

1. Check Dams - 2 Units
2. Wells - 2 Units
3. Ponds - 2 Units

S. No.	Name of Work	Village	Total Irrigation Land (Acre)	Water user farm families
1	Check Dam-1	Asaniya	25.56	53
2	Check Dam-2	Narandih	19.12	48
3	Well-1	Damrughutu	04.03	08
4	Well-2	Shushnidih	02.59	16
5	Pond-1	Gopinathpur	05.36	15
6	Pond-2	Dhadhkidih	04.99	14

Climate Resilient Farming System for Improved Livelihoods of Tribal Families

As per requirement of project in last six month 48 farmers groups within 12 villages have been formed in which 1177 people are involved. Out of which 776 are women and 401 are men. These Farmers Groups are the central institution for the implementation of agricultural activities at village level. The farmers groups are formed to take up all form of agriculture activities at the village level. Discussion of farming and learning platform for the agronomic practices at the village level is one of the main objectives of these groups formed at the village level. Changing the form of farming which the farmers are practicing is being transferred through these groups. Meetings and trainings at the village level are organized to upgrade the members of the farmers group.

Improved Rice Cultivation

The four-day training program conducted for a total of 120 farmers is a commendable effort towards promoting sustainable and improved farming practices. By focusing on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) modes of farming, the training equips farmers with knowledge and skills to enhance their cultivation techniques.

Diversifying crops can bring several benefits, such as reducing the risk of crop failure and enhancing soil fertility through crop rotation. Each crop chosen has its own set of advantages and characteristics, which contribute to a more sustainable and resilient farming system.

During the training, farmers were introduced to various principles and best practices associated with SRI and DSR farming. These principles may include proper land preparation, optimal spacing of seedlings or direct-seeded rice, effective water management techniques, organic fertilization methods, and weed and pest.

Improved Upland-Cultivation

The planned upland cultivation and the ongoing collaboration with farmers demonstrate a commitment to sustainable agriculture and the well-being of rural communities. By diversifying crops and promoting improved cultivation techniques, the project aims to enhance agricultural productivity and contribute to the overall development and resilience of the region.

The allocation of land for different crops across 12 villages is a well-thought-out approach that allows for diversification and optimal utilization of available resources. The planned cultivation includes groundnut on 3.63 acres, maize on 29.308 acres, pigeon pea on 54.37 acres, and millets (bajra and maruya) on 1 acre.

Kitchen gardens

Kitchen gardens have been initiated in 206 households. These gardens provide an excellent opportunity for families to grow a variety of vegetables and practice mixed cropping to meet their local market needs.

By cultivating different vegetables, dietary diversity and ensure access to fresh and nutritious produce. This not only improves the nutritional intake of the families but also contributes to their overall health and well-being.

Overall, the initiation of kitchen gardens and the positive changes observed in these villages highlight the empowerment and self-sufficiency that can be achieved through small-scale agriculture. These gardens not only provide fresh and nutritious food but also contribute to the resilience and well-being of the communities involved.

Use of bio-fertilizers

The promotion of bio-fertilizers among more than 250 households is a significant achievement. By providing bio-fertilizers to these households and supporting them in their application, it is actively contributing to increased soil fertility and productivity in approximately 50 acres of land. The use of bio-fertilizers has been promoted and discussed extensively during community meetings and household visits. Bio-fertilizers play a crucial role in improving soil quality and enhancing microbial activity, leading to increased soil fertility and productivity. The focus on promoting the households can enhance their use of bio-fertilizers not only in kitchen gardens but also in field crops demonstrated as comprehensive and sustainable approach to agriculture. By encouraging for adoption of organic fertilizers in both small-scale and larger-scale farming, the initiative aims to improve soil health and reduce the dependency on chemical fertilizers.

By promoting the use of bio-fertilizers, it is not only contributing to the long-term sustainability of agriculture but also empowering farmers with environmentally friendly and cost-effective solutions for soil fertility management.

Mulch foils:

In the rabi and summer season the practice of using mulch foils to cover the soil has been initiated to demonstrate the difference in the form of cultivation and also to realize the difference by the farmers. This practice has been taken up in two villages. Expanding this practice among more farmers in the villages is a significant step towards promoting sustainable agriculture and enhancing soil health. By encouraging more farmers to adopt bio-fertilizers, it can create a ripple effect, as farmers share their experiences and knowledge with others in the community.

Case Study
Nutrition Garden farming practices and its impact

Over the decades, farmers like Surajmani are using chemicals for cultivating her farm for more profit and crop yield. This gradually weakened the traditional way of preserving local seeds and farmers like her had to rely on the market for chemical input and for seeds.

Surajmani and her husband used to cultivate like Brinjal,Tomato,Potato and many more vegetables and use chemical fertilizer as they have been left with no other option as they have left the traditional practice of producing compost. They were unaware about the micronutrient and the importance of these in the plant growth and the effect which it brings on application of this micronutrient in overall health of the soil and the plant. After formation farmers group in her village SPWD conducted regular meetings and mobilised them about environment friendly agriculture and the benefits which these practices can bring in the health of the family and also in the income of the families. She started a nutrition garden in her small patch of land and she transformed her form of cultivation from inorganic to non-chemical and she started using (cow urine, cow dung, matka khad and bio fertilizer like (Rhizobia, Trichoderma) in her small farm.

One small step towards positive change:- Now Surajmani is taking part in various discussions and knowledge sharing on climate-resilient farming events or training sessions organized by SPWD and supported by KKS/BMZ in Pundag area Joypur block in west Bengal. Her achievement in one season has helped her to build upon her confidence. It also made Surajmani to reflect on various agricultural related issues and acknowledge the importance of non-chemical farming leading to safe, clean, green and varieties of nutritious food.

Actions speak louder than words:

With support from SPWD now Surajmani learnt how to prepare bio-pesticides and cultivated maize in her small yard around 0.07 Acre area. Total Production approx. 3 Quintal, rate Rs.20 per Kg. she earn Rs.6000 only from maize.

Name of vegetables	Area (Acre)	Total Production (qt)	Consumption	Sell	Rate	Income
Maize	0.07	3.0	0%	100%	Rs.20	6000

Western Region

SPWD's approach suggests a way forward to improve livelihoods by building a robust and resilient natural resource base. Thus it moves away from a compartmentalized single commodity approach to an integrated production system approach. Since it brings a bottom- up approach to implementation of government programme and places a viable planning and implementation mechanism for convergence of various government programmes it effectively increases the programmes' coverage.

The project proposes to use both modern (Remote Sensing & GIS) and local wisdom related to natural resources. The use of RS/GIS in the planning process brings accuracy while also helping spatial as well as temporal monitoring where as traditional technologies replaces high cost inputs i.e. field survey with conventional methods, by locally available low cost options. Since the project is implemented in close coordination with the government line departments this helps in scaling up and also to mainstream the initiative. These efforts are improving the quality of implementation of government programs.

The WRO team has extended the support to GP functionaries and block level officials to successfully implement the NRM and EB related works in selected GPs under MGNREGA along with implementation activities sanctioned under the PMKSY – MGNREGA convergence programme. The WRO team has facilitated necessary processes both at block and GP level to ensure timely approval of works and execution as per the plans and designs finalization.

SPWD – WRO response to COVID_19

Millions of livelihoods have been shattered and there was growing uncertainties. As the whole world stares at an uncertain future, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SPWD) has been at the forefront, helping vulnerable communities in rural India to cope with the aftermath of COVID-19. We were doing whatever it takes to mobilize support through our partner organizations to tackle the challenges faced by marginal and smallholder farmers in the Jaisamand catchment area.

The fragile socioeconomic fabric of rural India must be safeguarded at any cost, especially in the face of the ongoing spread of the coronavirus. SPWD's efforts to provide assistance and support to vulnerable communities contribute to mitigating the potential collapse of livelihoods and communities in rural areas.

It is important to continue exploring innovative and sustainable strategies to help these communities recover and build resilience in the long term. This may include providing access to financial resources, agricultural support, healthcare facilities, and initiatives to enhance local livelihood opportunities. By actively engaging with partner organizations and mobilizing resources, SPWD played a crucial role in

supporting the recovery and rebuilding efforts of marginalized communities. It is through such collective and compassionate efforts that SPWD can strive to create a more secure and prosperous future for rural India in the face of the uncertainties posed by the pandemic.

Outreach

In Jaisamand catchment area, the staff of PS (Prayatna Samiti) worked hard to help the rural communities pull through the fallout of the pandemic. With the inflow of migrants to their native villages, the future, however uncertain with mounting challenges, with the help of our donor partners, SPWD filled in the gaps wherever required, weather this catastrophe of unprecedented scale through and through.

Lack of data or no data, at that moment, there was not significant rise in the coronavirus cases in the project villages. However, it would only be wise to brace for a peak as the majority of those returned to the villages were not screened for infections and probably hadnot spent time in quarantine after their arrival. Moreover, there was a larger responsibility for the administration, civil society organizations and NGOs to provide adequate support for the returned individuals in terms of livelihood — providing employment opportunities and such.

Distribution of essentials

Gradually, the broken supply chains across the country were brought back to normal wherever possible sans in the hotspots and containment zones. In rural parts of Udaipur (Rajasthan), the lives of small traders, smallholder farmers, migrant returnees, daily wagers, their families – children, women and the elderly, depend on the revival of economic activity, for which the supply chains were crucial. In this context, help in the form of interim relief was a primary necessity.

We are proud of our field staffs, who continued to be in the field, risking their safety, to make sure that our working areas, villages, Panchayats and the nation stays strong and with-stand against the COVID – 19.

A rapid appraisal was done at the village level to find out the needy families. Then priority was made. Migrant families and women headed families were chosen as the top priority. On behalf of SPWD, Ration support was provided among the needy families. Following items were put in the ration kit:

Flour 10 kg ; Dal/ lentils – 1 Kg; Sugar – 1 Kg

Cooking Oil – 1 litre; Salt – 1 Kg; Rice – 1 Kg

Potato – 1 Kg; Onion – 1 Kg; Red Chilli Powder – 250 gm

Turmeric – 100 gm; Tea – 100 gm; Soap – 1 piece

Table – I: Status of beneficiaries Households

Panchayat	Village	Total No. of HH	Local HH	Migrant HHs	% Migrant HH	Total No. of Persons
Sulavas	Mayda	12	6	6	50	33
	Rawatpura	10	4	6	60	30
	Amba Talai	6	2	4	67	22
Gudli	Gudli	6	1	5	83	17
	Khajuria	5	3	2	40	14
Bambora	Bambora	10	3	7	70	24
	Kela talai	7	2	5	71	24
Pheela	Pheela	15	4	11	73	42
Total		**71**	**25**	**46**	**65**	**206**

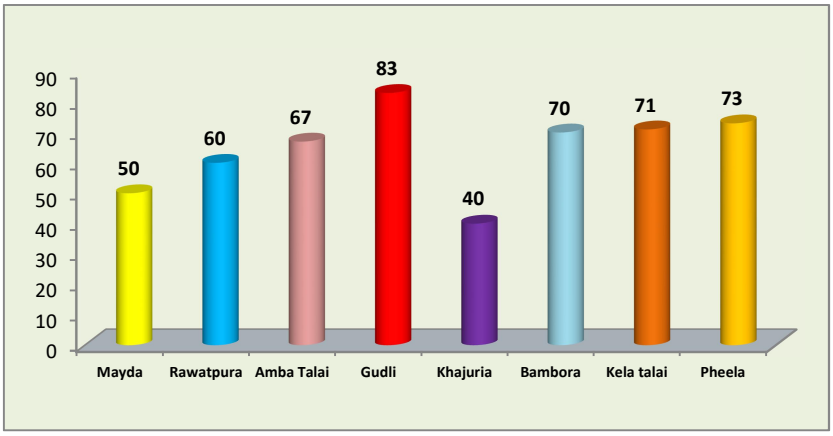
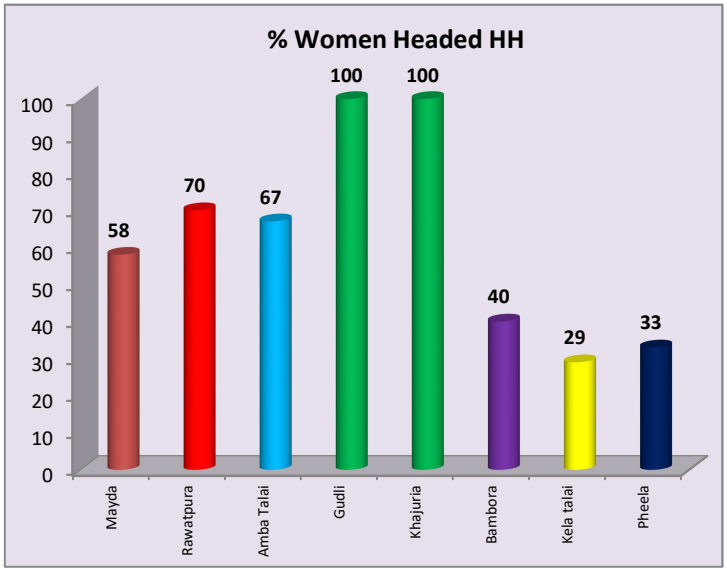


Table – II – Status of beneficiaries Households

Panchayat	Villages	Women Headed HH	% Women Headed HH
Sulavas	Mayda	7	58
	Rawatpura	7	70
	Amba Talai	4	67
Gudli	Gudli	6	100
	Khajuria	5	100
Bambora	Bambora	4	40
	Kela talai	2	29
Pheela	Pheela	5	33
	Total	40	

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By rohit bhai


JM GOLD

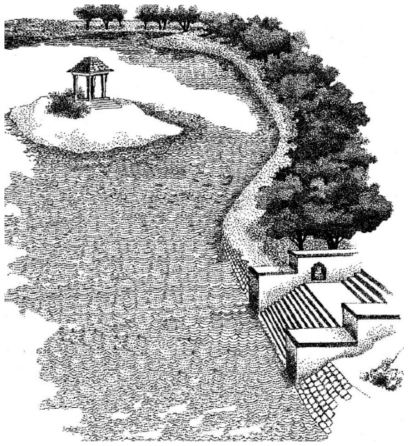
Case Study

Renovation of Devsagar Talab

Village & Gram Panchayat : Kakroliya Ghati; District: Bhilwara

अनपूछी ग्यारस को इतना तो हो ही जाता था। लेकिन किसी कारण उस दिन काम शुरु नहीं हो पाए तो फिर मुहूर्त पूछा जाता था, नहीं तो खुद निकाला जाता था। गांव और शहर में घर-घर में मिलने वाले पंचांग और कई बातों के साथ कुआं, बावड़ी और तालाब बनाने का मुहूर्त आज भी समझाते हैं : "हस्त, अनुराधा, तीनों उत्तरा, शतभिषा, मघा, रोहिणी, पुष्य, मृगशिरा, नक्षत्रों में चंद्रवार, बुधवार, बृहस्पतिवार तथा शुक्रवार को कार्य प्रारम्भ करें। परन्तु तिथि चतुर्थी, नवमी और चतुर्दशी का त्याग करें। शुभ लग्नों में गुरु और बुध बली हों, पाप ग्रह निर्बल हों, शुक्रवार का चन्द्रमा जलचर राशिगत लग्न अथवा चतुर्थ हो, गुरु, शुक्र अस्त न हो, भद्रा न हो तो खुदवाना शुभ है।"

"Anupam Mishsr: Aaj bhi khare hai Talab"



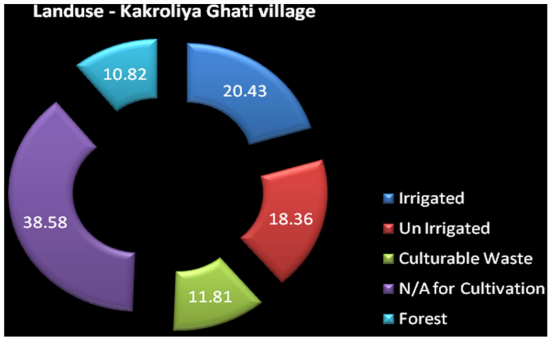
Talab (pond) in India is always been a Centre of culture, recreation, a place of worship and uncountable activities of a human habitation. It collects rain water at one point and releases it through its waist weir. In general it has a depression where water collects; it has bund (pakka or kachcha), side walls (not necessary), a waist weir, a ghat and trees & plants. In western part of Rajasthan 'Talab' synonyms with 'SAR' and so many villages name has been kept after their talabs, e.g. Gadisar, Padamsar, Somesar etc.

Kakroliya Ghati village of Bhilwara district falls into the IV-A (Sub Humid Southern Plains) zone of agro-climatic zones. The village is a Panchayat head quarter too which includes 10 revenue villages and 6 hemlets. The village is having an area of 1400 km^2 , out of which 550 km^2 is under private ownership and rest 850 km^2 is common land. Village has a population of 2212 persons and 440 households. Out of which 38% are SC (23%) and ST (15%).

Name	HH	Total Population			SCs			STs		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kakroliya Ghati	439	1146	1066	2212	263	241	504	177	159	336

Name	Area	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Culturable waste	Not Available for Cultivation	Forest
Kakroliya Ghati	1406	287	257.91	166.24	542	152.45

The village is having a huge source of ground water beneth the surface. Around 16 tubewells are pumping water 24 hours and supplying it to Bhilwara Ciy. This over extraction has caused the water shortage on the surrounding region. Canal from Kothari dam and tube wells in the village



are the the major source of irrigation in the village. A phasphate mine (private) is also functional in the village. The process of mining is also causing environmantal challages to the village.

There is a secrad groov on a hill side. On the down side, there is a talab called "Devsagar Talab". The water from this hill comes down to the talab and the nala goes over crossing the agriculture fields and merge into the banas river. Renovation of talab has taken under the project as pilot by SPWD – GIZ. A detailed survey was done and from slope to quantum of water in the talab, its capacity, its strength of bund and the waistweir was studied. A model of renovation was also made to start the works. Following works were finalized as:

- Cleaning of the site (removal of Prosopis juliflora)
- Deeping of the tub and strengthning the bund with this extracted material
- Diversion of one nalla to another nalla just before it meets at Talab
- Construction of a pakka road on the bund and on the farthest side of the talab
- Construction of ghats
- Renovation of waistweir

Approved Labour Cost = 22,45,000/-
Approved Material Cost = 14,00,000/-
Total Approved Amount = 36, 00,000/-

19 mustrolls have been issued so far and 20th one is under gone. Total expenditure against the approved amount is as follows

Labour Payment = 10,28,000/-
Material Cost = 13,000/-
Skilled Labour Payment = 27,000/-
Total spent amount = 10, 68,000/-

Three major elements of the works as Talab deepening, Bund strengthening and waistweir clarence have been completed. And rest three elements of works will be taken up soon. Few more works were also finalisd as near by area will be cleaned by uprooting the *prosopis juliflora* and new forestry plants to be planted on that land. This will increase the green belt and biodiversity as well. Fodder availability will be certain for the livestock. The talab site will emerge as a recreational point for the villagers and Panchayat may have income ganeration activities by introducing boating or fishin contracts. Since water availability in the talab for the whole year will certainly increase the ground water table in the area and may also developed as avifauna place for migratory birds.

Since the political wish and will is required to complete any village work related to developemnt. The opposition parties on different levels do creat hurdels to complete the task. The same hurdels have been faced by the Panchayat Kakroliya Ghati. The sarpanch represents one party and the the Pradhan at block level belongs to other party. This difference is not allowing the development-works to be taken up smoothly. Since the works have been sanctioned and AS, TS & FS have already been done but the issuing of musterrolls and appointment of Mate (the site supervisor) has become problem. All the works has been put on hold at Block level. The sarpanch went to the district administration number of times to get the sanctions. Finally the e-musterroll issued from district level and the works got started. But for every time he had to go to district level and on day to day basis practically it was not possible.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, a public charitable Society registered under Societies Registration Act, ("the Society") comprising of Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipts and payment Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
Management's Responsibility
Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Society in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. While conducting Audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the Accounting and Auditing Standards and matters which are required to be included in the Audit report as per the provisions of the Act. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on auditing issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the institution and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the aforesaid statements comply with the Accounting Standards to the extent applicable to the organization, except that the liability for staff benefits e.g., leave travel assistance, medical reimbursement expenses and gratuity as required by Accounting Standards 15 (Employees Benefits) has not been ascertained and provided for the year ended 31st March 2022 (Refer Note No. 5 (b))

Further, rent amounting to Rs, 42,79,000/- for previous year and GST on the same has not been received and accounted for (Refer Note No 8).

The Income Tax Authorities have raised the demand of Rs.1,80,79,470/- for tax for the assessment year 2017-18 and adjusted refund of TDS amounting to Rs 25,30,802/- in respect of the assessment years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. The SPWD has filed the Appeal against the demand of tax raised by the Income Tax Authorities which is pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax. Therefore, no liabilities has been provided for the demand of the tax raised by the Authorities (Refer Note No.11)
Opinion
Subject to the forgoing in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the status of affairs of the Society as at March 31, 2022 and
In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, for the expenditure exceeding the income of that year ended on that date.

For: S N Nanda & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000685

A K Nanda
Partner
M. No. 009245

Date:
Place: New Delhi

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022

Particulars			**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
SOURCES OF FUNDS	**SCH**		**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Corpus & Other Funds				
Corpus Fund	1		57,948,064	57,948,064
Excess of Expenditure over Income	2		(15,359,306)	(6,053,975)
Unspent Balances of Grants	2		2,589,420	225,182
Fixed Assets Fund	3		31,472,837	30,763,697
Loans & Deposits	4		-	200,000
Total			**76,651,015**	**83,082,968**
APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS				
Fixed Assets	3		31,472,837	30,763,697
Investments	5		47,993,407	54,538,596
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	6	8,343,441		6,331,601
				8,550,926
Less: Other Current Liabilities	7	11,158,670		
Net Current Assets			(2,815,229)	(2,219,325)
Total			**76,651,015**	**83,082,968**
Accounting policies and notes on accounts				
annexed hereto form of the Balance Sheet	14			
As per our report of even date				
For S N NANDA & CO				
Chartered Accountants				

(A.K. NANDA) **(PRAMOD TYAGI)** **(GAUTAM DAS)**

Partner **Executive Director** **Chairman**

Place : New Delhi

Date :

Annexure I

SPWD TEAM

(As on March 31, 2022)

PROGRAMMES

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Pramod Tyagi	Executive Director
2.	Mr. Pran Ranjan	Programme Director **(4/2/22)**
3	Ms. Amita Bhaduri	Programme Director **(13/10/21)**
4	Mr. Sharat Singh	Programme Director **(20/10/21)**
5	Mr. Juned Khan Komal	Programme Director
6.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Sr. Programme Officer
7.	M. Mamita Nautiyal	Finance & Admn. Manager **(31/8/21)**
8.	Ms. Anita Sood	Sr. Programme Executive
9.	Ms. Saroj Bala	Sr. Administrative Executive **(28/2/22)**
10.	Ms. Promila John	Sr. Administrative Executive
11.	Ms. Alpna Sharma	Sr. Programme Executive
12.	Mr. Sachin K. Dubey	Executive Accountant
13.	Mr. Ramesh Chand	Office Assistant and Driver

Projects

S.No.	Name of Staff	Project Designation	Project
1	**Sanjay Kumar**	**Project Coordinator**	**KKS**
2	**Sachin Kumar Dubey**	**Accountant**	**WHH/WWF**
3	**Sanjay Kumar Singh**	**Project Coordinator**	**WHH**
4	**Vinod Kumar**	**Co PI /Watershed Expert-WHH**	**WHH/WWF**
5	**Shashi Xaxa**	**Project Coordinator**	**WHH**
6	**Ruhidas Kumar**	**Field Facilitator**	**KKS**
7	**Ganesh Mahato**	**MIS**	**KKS**
8	**Nihar Kumar Mahato**	**Technical Expert**	**KKS**
9	**Manju Majhi**	**Field Facilitator**	**KKS**
10	**Phalguni Hasda**	**Field Facilitator**	**KKS**
11	**Dulal Chandra Mahato**	**Field Facilitator**	**KKS**
12	**Pravati Roy**	**Field Facilitator**	**KKS**

13	Malindra Soren	Field Facilitator	KKS
14	Birbal Lohra	Driver	KKS
15	Nishi Khalkho	Office Assistant	GEN
16	Chhalimuddin Sekh	Watershed Expert	WHH
17	Tuhin Subhra Mukherjee	Cluster Coordinator	WHH
18	Ashish Kumar Dutta	Cluster Coordinator	WHH
19	Sohan Pandit	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
20	Rajkumar Pandit	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
21	Natva Hembrom	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
22	Manjhi Tudu	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
23	Paul Murmu	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
24	Thomas Soren	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
25	Dipak Tudu	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
26	Ajay Khalkho	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
27	Shani Malto	Coummunity Resourse Person	WHH
28	Subhash Lohra	Field Animator	WWF
29	Karamdev Singh	Field Animator	WWF
30	Usha Devi	Coummunity Resourse Person	WWF
31	Bineshwar Singh	Coummunity Resourse Person	WWF
32	Basant Yadav	Coummunity Resourse Person	WWF
33	Shiv Mochi	Coummunity Resourse Person	WWF
34	Dilkeshwar Singh	Coummunity Resourse Person	WWF

SPWD

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT
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