

Annual Report

2011 - 2012



उन्नति

UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education



This is the Twenty-Second Annual Report of Unnati.

Unnati is an issue-based strategic and educational institution. It strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and work in collaboration with diverse duty bearers. We are committed to fighting social exclusion and discrimination by enabling the poor and the marginalised to articulate themselves and raise their issues for demanding justice. Social accountability and decentralised governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders, enabling the elected representatives of local governing institutions for effective performance. The reduction of poverty and vulnerability guides all our interventions. The core activities are knowledge building, training and advocacy. All our activities are carried out through three thematic centres:

- 1. Social Inclusion and Empowerment**
- 2. Civic Leadership, Social Accountability and Governance**
- 3. Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction**

These three centres are functionally autonomous and programme planning and monitoring exercises are conducted at the centre level. We continue to work primarily in Gujarat and the western desert districts of Rajasthan. Some activities, however, take us outside these two States. The institutional and programme sustainability has been an issue of serious concern. There has been a phased withdrawal of resource organisations supporting our programme for a longer time. As the year ended, we do not have any programme support in the areas of dalit mobilisation and organising civic engagement in disability, mainstreaming gender, capacity building of Panchyati Raj Institutions and Municipalities and capacity building support to civil society organizations. We find that the knowledge base and skill sets created in the past



have not been effectively transferred into programmes because of non-availability of resource support. The real challenge in the coming days is sustaining the relevance and effectiveness of Unnati. The choices are not simple; finally, we are a strategic development institution and institutional sustainability perhaps cannot be attained by turning into a consulting institution. So far we have tried to maintain our strategic focus even within the existing consulting work.



We sincerely thank all those who have extended their support and provided us with opportunities to carry out various activities during the year. We look forward to receiving continued support and guidance and opening to new collaborations to enable us to be more relevant, effective, cost efficient and overall committed to our mission.

Vision

Create an inclusive society where all stakeholders, particularly the vulnerable, participate with full empowerment and gain equal access to and control over services, resources and institutions.

Mission

Promotion of social inclusion and democratic governance so that the vulnerable sections of our society, particularly the dalits, tribals, women and persons with disabilities, are empowered to effectively and decisively participate in mainstream development and the decision-making process.

Strategy

We work at the field level in partnership with local civil society and people's organisations. The collective experience, learning and insight enable us to work on knowledge building, training and advocacy. All initiatives are executed in a framework of collaboration and partnership to empower people for demanding their entitlements and enable the service providers, including the government, to deliver in a transparent and accountable manner.

Organising, Mobilising and Improving Access to Justice for Dalits

Caste-based discrimination and untouchability remain a reality despite constitutional provisions and various laws to abolish such inhuman practices. As we write this annual report, the Parliament has enacted a law to abolish manual scavenging in the country. The dalit community in the Thar desert region of western Rajasthan faces the ravages of caste-based discrimination mounted with growing risks of drought and desertification. Residing in scattered hamlets with very little road connectivity, the dalit community travels long distances to access the basic services provided by the government like primary health related services, primary education and other social protection services. Despite an improved drinking water distribution system reaching remote villages, one often hears about caste discrimination at water points.

Unnati has been working on dalit mobilization and organising in collaboration with several local NGOs under a collective of Dalit Adhikar Abhiyan for the last 14 years. The Abhiyan as a platform for the dalit movement has a large number of solidarity groups and individuals. However, in terms of project intervention, the outreach and the number of villages vary from year to year. In the current year, 150 villages of three districts of western Rajasthan are covered. To foster the mobilization, leadership development and access to justice, Dalit Resource Centres (DRC) are promoted at the block level.

In the last 14 years the interventions underwent several strategic shifts keeping into account the

1. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT



process of transfer of leadership into the hands of the local people. Two years ago, it was decided that the dalit leadership needed to be strengthened in the area of access to justice through legal education and directly taking up cases of discrimination and atrocities. The dalit men and women leaders are supported to take up cases and analyze the socio-legal process in an ethnographic case documentation framework to develop knowledge and skill on access to justice process. The process was guided by the human rights approach.



Legal Support and Guidance to Cases of Atrocities Against Dalits

In order to enable the dalit people's committees to effectively take up the cases of atrocities and discrimination, they are trained on an intensive fact-finding process so that the case

documentation has no gaps before it is presented at the police station and court of law. Intensive case-based training on fact finding has strengthened the justice-seeking process and has had a positive impact on court judgments. Fact finding has enabled the use of newer and more intensive strategies like the use of 'istgasa' after

The community process of engagement in access to justice includes community-based fact finding, counselling of the victims to stand with courage to seek justice, educating the witness on the social justice principles. Community leaders are informed about the case to support the victim and the family so that a sense of community solidarity is expressed. This process defeats any move to blame the victim.

Classification of case	Total cases
Physical violence	67
Land encroachment	10
Murder	8
Accident	5
Damage of property	1
Domestic violence	8
Discrimination	7
Total cases supported	106

police refusal to file report, advocating for judicial custody of perpetrator/s to counter pressure for compromise by the victim or his or her family, advocating for change of enquiry and challenging a report being labelled as false by the police in court. Out of 106 cases of atrocities, fact finding has been done in 50 cases and they have been documented for further educational purposes. The total number of cases taken up during the year is shown on the previous page.



Out of 50 cases, in which fact finding was done, in 24 cases the accused were remanded in judicial custody, in 5 cases protest petitions were filed against false reports and 10 cases were lodged

Fact Finding

Fact finding does not require technical or legal enquiry. It just provides direction for systematic formal investigation through local activists/leaders. The process creates so much information on the case that vested interest groups supporting the perpetrator cannot dare to put hindrances in the process of formal investigation. The process is based on interviews of various actors and collection and analysis of relevant information around the case. Fact finding does not have a legal basis. It specially provides strength to fight cases of dalit and woman human rights violations because in such cases the victims are usually powerless and the perpetrators are powerful. Fact finding is impartial and unbiased, it has a clear aim of seeking justice with safety and welfare of the affected and respect and empathy towards the victim. The steps followed in fact finding are as follows:

1. Formation of a fact-finding team and understanding the case in detail and dividing the responsibilities among members for data collection.
2. Visual assessment and mapping of the incident, place and situation.
3. Interview of the family members and neighbours of the victim. Interview of the neighbours and family members of the accused can provide information which can change the direction of the case.
4. Collection and analysis of other relevant documents like First Information Report, Medical Investigation Report, Post-Mortem Report, Chemical Investigation Report, Correspondence, the media.
5. Preparing a fact-finding report which has complete information stating violation of human rights and legal provisions.
6. Management of the complete fact-finding report by including all relevant information and details in an organized manner.

Fact finding has strengthened subsequent justice-seeking process. Judgments in favour of the victims have been received in 21 per cent of the cases taken up in the project area which is higher than the current national rate of conviction under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

through 'Istgasa; i.e., through court intervention after refusal by the police. Success was achieved on appeal for change of police investigation in 7 cases involving murder and physical violence. Thus fact finding made a landmark contribution in 92 per cent of the cases. Through an effective and systematic fact-finding process, 12 cases resulted in conviction at the session court within a year.

Besides fact finding, the victims are provided support in the filing of complaint, police investigation, presentation of charge sheet, court process, counselling and rehabilitation support.



15 cases of atrocities that were encountering an insensitive system and being thwarted by powerful forces were shared in Jan Sunvai on July 22, 2011. Immediately after the Jan Sunvai, 7 cases were charge-sheeted owing to media and community pressure. There is a noticeable increase in the number of FIRs lodged against atrocities which bolstered the confidence in the community which was earlier disinclined to raising its voice against injustices. Special thrust has been put on improving victims' access to compensation and reimbursement as provided under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act as it is felt that this provides the victims with the economic teeth to fight without which they would easily succumb to pressure for compromise. 42 victims have received compensation of Rs. 21,66,750.

Legal Action to Address Untouchability and Discrimination

A dalit man went to a barber's shop on the highway in Phalodi to get a haircut and shave before presenting himself at the house of his in-laws. The barber was midway through his shave when, by way of conversation, asked the customer his caste. On learning that the person was a dalit, the barber started abusing and beating the customer before throwing him out of his shop. All the time he was shouting how a dalit could have had the courage to step into his shop. On being informed about the incident, the DRC immediately mobilized community support and hundreds of people immediately gathered at the site of the incident. A case was registered owing to community pressure. Within a year, the accused was handed down a punishment of one-year imprisonment. This was the first case of discrimination in the area where legal action was taken and judgment was given in favour of dalits. This has an impact on non-dalits about the constitutional guarantee of equality and, if violated, one is subject to judicial action.

Women Leadership Capacity Building

Collectives of women and adolescent girls are formed and enabled to function at block and village levels against discrimination. At present, women collectives are functional in 50 remote villages of two districts.

Around 825 women and 400 girls are associated. The aim is to increase involvement of women in the decision-making process and strengthen them to participate and put forward their opinion. Different programmes are organized to raise their confidence level and discuss their problems. The capacity of women is built to enlighten them about issues of caste and gender-based discrimination, issues in their villages, importance of education, health and hygiene. 331 women from 45 villages participated in the Mahila Sammelans organized in the blocks of Sindhri, Balotra and Phalodi on April 28, May 28 and June 22-23 respectively.

The sammelans brought together women from different villages so that they could understand their strength, and discuss their problems. 185 adolescent girls from 32 villages of Sindhri and Balotra participated in a 3-day orientation session on life skills from June 24 to 29. It was a novel experience for all the girls. 91 women leaders from 45 villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts underwent a three-day orientation session on the issue of gender and violence.





Apart from this, training was conducted in gender sensitization in March, 2012. 25 dalit men from 6 villages participated in training. This training was focused on women workload, domestic violence, right of property of women and injustice, right of women in family.

Collective Assertion Against Discrimination in Public Places

Cases of discrimination in primary schools in the distribution of mid-day meal and the use of



drinking water and the humiliation of dalit women while fetching water from public hand pumps and reservoirs are very common to which the dalit community has been drawing the authorities' attention as well as raising the issues in the gram sabha. During the year 7 cases of discrimination were registered.



Consultation on Dalits and Land Ownership

Even after resettlement of land, the dalit community was the owner of the land only on paper and not in reality. Strong correlation exists between land and atrocities. Participatory

study on land alienation of dalits was conducted in 70 villages of three districts. The study identified 830 cases out of which 285 cases were of land encroachment. 13 representative cases were shared and discussed in a multi-stakeholder consultation where representatives of the Legal Services Authority for Jodhpur district were also present.

Access to Social Security Services and Schemes

Due to social exclusion, dalit community is denied access to basic services. Lack of services increases vulnerability. People from vulnerable groups are informed about the services and schemes of the DRCs. Awareness and easy access to schemes contributes to different opportunities of livelihood and improvement in economic status with dignified life. During the year, a total of 790 households were linked with different social security schemes and services.

Publications like popular community newsletter, *Dalit Update*, a primer for dalit human rights activists, *Jisme har insaan ko insaane banaya jaye* provides an understanding of dalit human rights, justice mechanism in India, fact-finding process and effective use of the justice system. These publications are developed using examples of real-life cases. A two-year project for Improving Access to Justice for Dalits in Western Rajasthan ended in February 2012. During the project span, 1823 dalits became members of village and block-level committees. 374 dalit leaders received orientation on social analysis and legal aspects. A group of 50 community leaders trained in legal aspects and all stages of justice seeking becomes a resource pool for the community to take the justice-seeking process forward.



Scheme	No. of Households
Widow pension	125
Old-age pension	245
Disability pension	44
BPL linkage	15
Widow's daughter's marriage	68
BPL putri vivah	26
Palanhar yojana	42
Scholarship	32
Caste, handicap and birth, domicile certificate, marriage registration	77
Indira Awas Yojana	77
Antyodaya Yojana	2
Loan for marginal farmers	29
Free electricity connection to BPL families	4
Others	4
Total	790

Promoting Civic Engagement for Enhancing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

The activities under this programme focuses on development of persons with disabilities through inclusion and mainstreaming. It aims to bring about awareness among people about disability and to transform the attitude and mindset of people towards mainstreaming persons with disabilities. Unnati works with different stakeholders like development organizations, rehab institutions, mental health institutions, government authorities, architects, designers and engineers and persons with disabilities themselves to achieve the above mentioned goal.

During the year most of the time was devoted to popularising the provisions of the UNCRPD. A multistakeholder consultation was organised on July 8, 2011 to discuss the provisions of the UNCRPD and the disability bill which is currently at the drafting stage. 155 participants including persons with disability and resource persons from government, educational institutions, business bodies and NGOs participated. Some of the important resource persons are: Mr. P. K. Taneja,



Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoG, and Mr. Sanjay Nandan, Commissioner for Disabilities, GoG, Dr. Amita Dhanda from NALSAR University, Mr. Rajive Raturi, Human Rights Law Network, two professors from Delhi University, Dr. Jagdish Chander and Dr. Tanmoy

Bhattacharya, Dr. Anita Ghai, Nehru Memorial Museum Library, and Mr. Murali Padmanabham from Christian Blind Mission (CBM). To derive practical guideline of the UNCRPD five case examples were presented from the area of inclusive education and employment. The

employment related cases covered the practices of Microsign Pvt. Ltd. from Bhavnagar, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, and Employment Exchange of Blind People's Association. The education related cases are from ADAPT, Mumbai, and Sayla School of the BPA. These five case studies on inclusive practices on disability in education and employment were documented and this report was circulated in English and Gujarati language print form and in accessible formats of braille and audio. Unnati representatives participated in the consultation of the National Advisory Council on the Disability Bill.



To propagate the UNCRPD provisions and inclusive practices at the grassroot level in Gujarat a training programme was held during November 29 – December 1, 2011. This was attended by 33 participants (12 women and 21 men) from four organizations: Disability Advocacy Group, Gujarat; Blind People's Association, Ahmedabad; PNR Society, Bhavnagar, and UNNATI, Ahmedabad. Participants from Disability Advocacy Group (DAG) which is a newly formed DPO were supported in documenting 17 practices in education and employment. These were shared in two district-level multi-stakeholder consultation during April 7 and 21, 2012 attended by the academia, NGOs, persons with disabilities and senior government officials. The consultation at Vadodara was addressed by the Shri Sanjay Prasad, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (GoG); Shri Rakesh Shankar, DDO Vadodara; Mr. Akhil Paul, Director, Sense International; Ms Nandini Rawal, Project Director, Blind People's Association, and Mr. Vachhani, Deputy Director, GCERT. The consultation at Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha district, was addressed by Mr. Sanjay Nandan, Commissioner



of Disability, GoG; Mr. Ravi Arora, DDO, Sabarkantha district; Ms Shaileja Pillai, Advocate, Human Rights Law Network (HRLN), Ahmedabad, and Mr. Bhaskar Mehta, Vice President, National Association for the Blind.



During a community workshop on Activity for Daily Living, it was reported that a 9-year-old girl child with cerebral palsy since birth has serious mobility impairment. Her parents have tried to provide her all kinds of medical support but it has not resulted in any significant improvement. Her father works as a labourer and her mother takes care of her. The resource person at the training suggested that, if the girl is provided with a CP chair, she may be able to do some activities independently or more efficiently. Her parents responded to this suggestion. Now she has a specially designed CP chair and linked to local CBR workers to provide tips to the parents for helping to perform her daily activities independently and with dignity.

The district level consultations emphasised the need for strengthening Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) for demand articulations so that their participation will be ensured for enabling government for effective service delivery. There is also a need for better orientation of development NGOs and media on disability issues. The rehabilitation institutions alone cannot address all issues of disability. Programmes like Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act – SIPDA, has provision for making all government buildings barrier free. There is a need for wider public participation for implementation of this scheme. There is also a need to provide legal support to the Commissioner, Disability to redress the issues of disable persons. Creating barrier-free built environment is another issue which need to be taken up on a wider scale by creating and popularising technical expertise and universal design. The district consultations came up with the idea of preparation of a Citizen's Report on the status of disability in Gujarat. The process itself will create awareness on the issue and make a capacity assessment of the technical and professional services that is a need of addressing the concerns of the disable people.

Unnati has facilitated the formation and active engagement of 'The Access Group', a group of volunteers, including architects, designers, engineers and user group based in Ahmedabad to actively promote accessibility by conducting audits of public buildings and providing recommendations for modifications. A three-day Training of Trainers on Universal Design was organized for the new members of 'The Access Group' to enhance understanding of universal design, develop skills to conduct access audits and incorporate the learning in their respective

professions. As part of the TOT, the participants audited building of Behavioural Science Centre, Ahmedabad, and Xavier Institute of Computer Application, Ahmedabad. The participants of the access training prepared a report mentioning the recommendations and suggestions, which was presented to the management of the two institutions. During the year, 7 different public buildings like educational institution, training centre, hospital, convention centre have been audited by 'The Access Group'.



To promote accessibility, a handbook on 'Barrier-free Educational Institutions', has been prepared in collaboration with FOOTPRINTS E.A.R.T.H., Ahmedabad. Another handbook on 'Universal Signage and Way Finding: Design Guidelines', has been prepared in collaboration with Samarthyam - National Centre for Accessible Environment, New Delhi. Both these publications have been developed for awareness building on barrier-free environment. These publications are yet to be printed for dissemination.

The development organizations were supported to incorporate the issue of social exclusion of persons with disabilities in their ongoing programmes. The process of inclusion was undertaken through sensitisation of DPOs, identification of persons with disabilities through PRA and survey, need-based assessment and developing an action plan.



Unnati also supported four institutions working with children with multiple disabilities to enhance the quality of their services. Mentoring support was provided to special educators for effective and appropriate classroom environment and functional activities, documentation of Individual

Education Plan, preparation and use of different TLMs and supporting adolescents with disabilities



on sex education and guidance. 113 parents participated in the workshops organised on 'Activities of Daily Living' for parents of children with multiple disabilities. Parents reported that the workshops taught them different methods of ADL through which they can help their children to function independently.

The project 'Promoting civic engagement for enhancing opportunities for persons with disabilities' ended in July 2012. During the last three years we were able to enhance the understanding of social inclusion with regard to the UNCRPD by generating dialogues and interactions between different stakeholders.

English Language Enhancement Programme for Students in the Scheduled (Tribal) Areas of Gujarat (Distance Learning through SATCOM)

A SATCOM-based programme for English Language Enhancement is being implemented in 234 tribal schools of 15 districts of Gujarat since 2009 with the support of the Tribal Development Department. This exposure seeks to help students to overcome their fear of learning the language. Additionally, it strives to introduce and propagate effective teaching practices to improve the learning of English as a second language. The learning package for Std. VIII includes 50 pre-prepared audio-visual classes for transmission supported by 2 rhyme CDs and 3 workbooks. The package comprises an abridged course based on the language competencies of Standards V-VII and a curriculum-based course that covers the language competencies of the Standard VIII curriculum.

An Advisory Committee meeting was held to consolidate the feedback and experiences of the pilot phase of the programme and develop strategies for the future implementation with a special focus on monitoring and evaluation. Teachers of the participating schools were oriented through district-level workshops on the approach and pedagogy of the programme. The programme has a 2-way audio interaction following the telecast of each class providing space to the students to speak in English and share their interests and understanding of the language with all the students watching the programme. Programme monitoring has been strengthened through appointment and orientation of 15 district level-SATCOM Fellows who provide support for resolution of minor technical and administrative issues. The programme team laid special emphasis on monitoring and school support for the current academic year. The Monitoring Advisor, Professor Jacob Tharu, oriented the team on the nature of monitoring to be undertaken, supported in the preparation of monitoring tools, guided the team in instituting systems for regular school contact and facilitated regular workshops to share and review the observations and findings of the team.



This year, a learning package has been conceptualized for Standard IX students, comprising 30 audio-visual classes and 2 workbooks. A curriculum development workshop and meetings were organized to finalize the audio-visual and workbook content for the first half of the package. The recording of the classes has been initiated.

SATCOM teacher team has been reviewing the academic aspects and the impact of the

programme on the students. Administration of Special Worksheets, one at the end of every workbook, was introduced to gauge the reading and writing comprehension of the students. The results of each school will be uploaded on a public portal of the Department.

Quotes by Teachers, Students and Principals:

What Principals say...

"WE has helped to create a learning environment".

"The programme is helpful for increasing opportunities for students in the future".

"It has helped reduce their fear of learning the language".

"Students' exposure and knowledge has increased due to this programme".

Quotes by Teachers...

"The students feel very happy when they hear their names being announced during the phone-ins".

"Now they don't get scared to speak in English. They love to sing rhymes. They sing them even at their hostels".

"Their writing skills have improved. They complete their English papers much faster now".

"They get an opportunity to be creative. They love to draw and colour in the workbooks. It is very different from their text books".

"I use WELCOME English games and activities in my daily class to make teaching interesting".

"I get ideas about how to teach grammar in a fun and simple way".

Quotes by Students...

"I like to draw cartoon and colour the workbooks".

"I can introduce myself in English without anyone's help now".

"I speak to my friends in English now: I say 'Come here Amol'. I say, 'Please', 'Thank you', 'May I come in', 'May I drink water'".

"I visited the zoo for the first time through WELCOME English class. I want to visit more places".

This programme has been developed from an analysis that civic engagement in the local governance and social accountability process can improve the delivery of government services and the programmes and, in the long run, lead to poverty reduction. Citizen participation in local governance can be attained by building citizen leaders, strengthening local governance institutions like Panhayati Raj and Nagarpalikas to create participatory spaces. The programme also aims to promote a community of social accountability practitioners to enable the poor and the marginalized communities, particularly dalits and women to use accountability tools to demand better implementation of programmes and schemes which are meant for them. The activities related to strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions and Nagarpalikas have been limited to dissemination of educational materials to various training events organised by government organisations like State Institute of Rural Development and NGOs. This year our work was mostly focused on social accountability and civic leadership building.



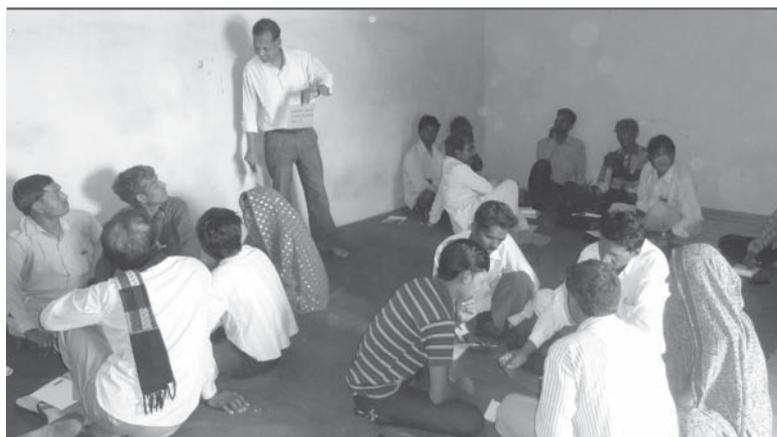
2. CIVIC LEADERSHIP, SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

Social Accountability

Developing and Demonstrating Social Accountability Tools

Social accountability practices are demonstrated in select clusters in Gujarat and Rajasthan through active dalit and women community groups.

Overall focus of these pilots is to develop and implement community based monitoring of social assistance schemes and basic services. The four rural clusters cover 27 panchayats in Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha district, Daskroi & Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat and Luni block of Jodhpur district in Rajasthan. The three urban clusters are



Ahmedabad City, Dholka and Jodhpur. A total of 27 panchayats are being covered.

In the initial phase, to develop a collective understanding on the issue and to design social accountability tools, several rounds of orientation workshops were organised during May - June 2011 covering 109 community leaders. During these workshops, deliberations were held with regard to the present status of government programmes on health, education, employment, food, livelihood and social security. Participants were oriented to the context and relevance of social accountability process to address gaps at the implementation level. At the end of the workshop an action plan was developed for each citizen leader. As a follow-

up of this workshop, an exercise was undertaken in July – September 2011 at the community level to assess the performance of the schemes and programmes using participatory methods like mapping and ranking of services, using people’s criteria and indicators. Issues related to poor performance of



the programmes were discussed. For each service an action plan was developed, which included activities like meeting with service providers, taluka and district-level government officials, taking up issues at the Panchayat level and application to departments concerned. In January and February 2012, a second round of the exercise was undertaken to ascertain the status of implementation.

During December 2011, Gujarat Panchayat election was undertaken. A pre-election voters awareness campaign was initiated in our direct intervention areas in collaboration with Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan, a network of organizations working on women leadership in Panchayati Raj

Institutions. After the election, to orient the elected representatives, especially dalits and women, on their roles with specific focus on improving basic services and social assistance schemes, trainings were organised in three clusters of Daskroi, Dholka and Khedbrahma of Gujarat. 82 participants, including Social Justice Committee members and Sarpanch, participated in these trainings organized during February 2012. The major focus of training was the Panchayati Raj Act, Gujarat Panchayati Raj Act 1992, the Role and responsibility of Sarpanch, Ward Members and importance of people participation in development work, including basic services and social assistance programmes. The effort was also aimed to promote the role of elected representatives in our community-based monitoring process.



To make the citizen leaders aware and skilled about the use of the Right to Information Act, especially to promote social accountability, camps were organized in all three clusters of Gujarat (Dholka, Idar, and Modasa) during April –



July 2011. During these camps people were oriented on provisions of the Act and facilitated to register application. A total of 37 such camps were organized where 684 persons participated.

During the reporting period the citizen leaders are able to support the community members on the following areas as part of the promotion of social accountability.

- 158 persons have been supported to access the Manav Garima Scheme.
- 5 persons for Widows Pension Yojna, 5 persons for Sankat Mochan Yojna and 40 persons for old age pension, 77 persons for Balika Samridhi Yojna have been helped to access under the social security scheme.

- 205 people have been supported to access food items from the PDS as per government norms.
- Under different housing programmes, 22 households have been enabled to receive the benefit of the Sadar Awas Yojna, 21 Pandith Dindayal Yojna and 49 Safai Kamdar Yojna. Apart from this, under the health scheme, 14 forms of Janani Surakcha Yojna have been sanctioned,
- 24 forms of widow pension have been filled and 18 persons with disabilities are being supported for disability certificate.
- 233 persons from rural and 43 persons from urban clusters have been identified for pension schemes who will receive the benefits.



The citizen leaders also participated in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme social audit process. Facilitation support was provided to social audits in 58 gram panchayats in the form of verification of records, visiting sites and capturing the workers' testimony and presenting them in the gram sabha.



The grievances were also undertaken at taluka and district level. The six issues of popular bi-monthly bulletin, 'Lok Vacha' was published during the reporting period for use by the citizen leaders in the social accountability campaign. These bulletins addressed issues on people's initiatives in promotion of social accountability,

people's engagement in improvement of basic services and access of schemes like improvement of PDS system, regularization of anganwadis with active engagement of staff and process of selection of beneficiaries in the gram sabha for access to social assistance programmes.

One of the focus areas of the programme is to

derive the learning from the field practices in the form of training modules and theme articles on social accountability. Training for Trainer on social accountability and governance was organized in which 23 representatives from 10 NGOs participated. The training focused on aspects related to good governance and social accountability concepts and tools. Participants were oriented on various tools of social accountability like social audit, report card, etc. Many civil society organizations are provided mentoring support to design social



accountability interventions. A documentary “Solid Liquid Resource Management Project” was developed by Unnati for District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), Tapi. The documentary covered initiative of Valod village where a community-based mechanism of waste management has been established with the support of the government and panchayats.

A study with collaboration with The Hunger Project, on the status of gram sabhas was undertaken in 14 blocks of 11 districts of Rajasthan during May-June 2011. The study primarily shows that the quorum is seldom adhered to or monitored for compliance. The findings were shared at a State- level forum with participation from representatives of civil society and the government.

Development of Social Audit and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms in MGNREGS for Government of Gujarat

Unnati has been working on a special assignment with the Government of Gujarat, Rural Development Department, to develop a robust

Social Audit and Grievance Redressal mechanism under MGNREGS. It may be noted here that the Social Audit was earlier conducted under Section 17 of the Act. However, there has been some active resistance on the part of the sarpanches of the gram panchayat against the Social Audit process invoking the Panchayati Raj Act about chairing the gram sabha which is the forum of the Social Audit. Panchayati Raj Institutions are the implementing agencies and to avoid conflict of interest the elected members of the gram panchayat cannot chair the gram sabha social



audit. In June 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development notified changes in the rules of social audit invoking Section 24 which is on Audit of Schemes under Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG). We have developed an operational guideline for the Social Audit under the new rules and implementing the Social

Audit process along with the government institutional mechanism.

The first round of our two-year assignment was completed in June 2011. We entered the second round from February 9, 2012 for two years after competitive bidding and selection process. The activities are:

Statewide Two Rounds of Social Audit Campaign

All the gram panchayats are covered under two rounds of Social Audit in a year through campaign mode. Each phase is of 20-30 days of duration. An independent group of 1800 facilitators (Taluka Resource Groups) supports the facilitation of the Stateswide Social Audits. A group of special observers is sent to monitor about 100 Social Audit gram sabhas to provide feedback about the quality of the Social Audits. It is expected that in



the two rounds of the Social Audit campaign about 70,000 panchayat-specific issues will be registered.

Facilitating Social Audit through ODOP

To create an enabling environment for the practice of Social Audit as part of programme implementation as well as continuous capacity building in every district, every month a Social Audit is organized with the overall guidance and presence of the District Collector and/or District Development Officer. Last year this One District One Panchayat (ODOP) received good response.



Concurrent Verification and Special Social Audits

In every district a District-Level Monitor (DLM) is placed to work closely with the District Programme Coordinator's Office to facilitate administration of social audit and grievance redressal process. As a part of the regular work, the DLM visits about 20 gram panchayats on a random basis for verification. The grievances identified are submitted before the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) for redressal. In case of irregularities of serious nature, special Social Audits are organized. The Ombudsmen are also involved in this process.

Toll-Free Telephone Helpline for Information Support and Grievance Registration

Unnati operates the toll-free telephone helpline set up by the Department of Rural Development with the number 1800 233 4567. Last year about 100 grievances were registered every month which were redressed effectively. The complainant is provided a receipt of the complaint by post and a scanned copy of the complaint is sent on the same day to the DPC for redressal. To make this

number popular, all the district authorities are requested to put up the number by wall writing at the village level.

Strengthening Local Capacity to Facilitate Transparency and Accountability with Empowered People's Voice

1800 Taluka Resource Group Members from the villages, District Level Monitors and Officials from

224 Talukas are trained on social audit methodology. For this, popular manuals and audio visuals are developed for effective penetration of training at the village level with Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee members in which half of the members are from the worker community.



(The outcome of the Social Audit until December 2011 was reported in our last Annual Report)



The disaster risk reduction programmes aim to demonstrate community capacity building practices for disaster mitigation by mainstreaming disaster risk concerns in the development process and building improved response mechanism. The work is mostly in the area of drought resilience among dalit communities in the Thar desert, Rajasthan, school and housing safety in the earthquake vulnerable Kutch, Gujarat region, and early warning in the flood-affected Ghagra river basin in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh (UP). In UP we have a strategic partnership with Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra. We are the secretariat for Inter Agency Group (IAG) to facilitate knowledge sharing on DRR and coordinated action at the time of any disaster. There is active engagement with the State and National Disaster Management Authority and Disaster Management Institute on policy review and formulation of guidelines and knowledge products.

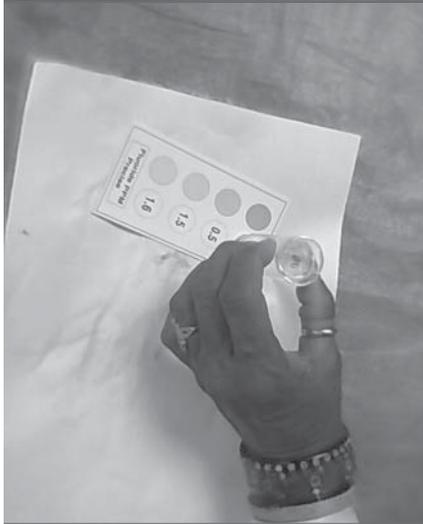
3. SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Community Resilience in 75 Drought-Prone Villages in the Thar Desert Region of Rajasthan

Drought area is itself an indicator of insufficient water, crop damage, less fodder availability. In these areas the condition of the dalit community is seriously affected due to social exclusion and non access to recourses and services like water and fodder which make them most vulnerable. 75 villages in 4 blocks (Sindri, Balod, Phalodi and Sergarh) in 2 districts (Barmer and Jodhpur) in Rajasthan are taken up to demonstrate community resilience practices. The various parameters practised are as follows:

Water Security

During the year 66 rain water harvesting tanks were constructed for vulnerable households selected by the community through participatory wealth ranking. The water-insecure households are linked with government scheme for support through community action. These tanks can store 30-40 litres of rain water and they can buy water and store. It directly helps women by reducing the



workload. It enables the adult population to go out for work without any concern for fetching water for daily use. In September 2011 gram sabha, in the intervening villages 986 rain water harvesting tankas are proposed for sanction under MGNREGA for 2012-13. 477 rain water harvesting tankas have been sanctioned and construction of 45 rain water harvesting tankas is in progress. The women's collectives have been able to sanction 9 hand pumps and 1 tubewell. 30 women leaders from 19 villages were trained in use of the water testing kit. This training was just before the monsoon in 2011. The women took interest in testing the water of their pond, tank and household-level water sources. They were motivated with respect to water-related contamination and hygiene.

Water Harvesting Structures Enabled through Project Support:

	2003-2011	2011-12	Total
Household-level tank construction	289	39	328
Household-level small tank construction	150	27	177
Repair of household-level tanks	108	-	108
Repair of community level tanks	1	-	1
Community level tank construction	18	-	18
Diggi	4	-	4
Catchment support	15	-	15
Tank construction for support in horti –pasture	68	-	68
Total	653	66	719

Fodder Security

The dalit families in the region have small ruminants like sheep and goats as a main livelihood option. In drought period the families cannot sustain them because of soaring prices of fodder. Many sell these animals in distress as they have to migrate in search of work. A model of fodder security is developed at the household level through promotion of horti-pasture. A total of 124 plots have been supported. In the current year, 3776 plants have been planted in 59 plots

and the survival rate of plants is 92 per cent. The families have been supported for fencing, soil testing, plantation, rain water harvesting structures for watering and developing monitoring mechanism to examine plant growth and their survival. This process has created a climate where the families have developed the confidence that in a desert climate horti-pasture can be developed and sustained.



Steps for Developing Horti-pasture

Pre-plantation stage:

- Selection of villages affected by drought, facing fodder scarcity and minimum resource of livelihood
- Awareness and mobilization through exposure of success stories of nearby villages
- Selection of beneficiaries on community consensus and willingness of farmers

MOU with farmers on basic agreements:

- Soil testing before plantation to ensure survival rate:
- Monitoring of the plantation by the committee
- Provision of resource support by the project and family
- Selection of plants by the beneficiaries themselves

Plantation and Post-plantation stage:

- Timely watering
- Weeding for growth of plants
- Mulching in order to retain moisture, reduce erosion, provide nutrients and suppress weed growth and seed germination
- Moong and moth are intercropped
- Fruits are harvested and supplied to local market and leaves are used as fodder
- Regular monitoring

Major Impacts seen During this Process

- Plots are in the name of women.
- Identified species locally growing and well accepted
- Horti-pasture plots have fulfilled the fodder requirement in the drought period.
- The fruit-bearing trees provide about Rs. 10,000 worth of fruits from the third year of plantation in one acre of land.
- A new practice well accepted for livelihood promotion
- Stopped distressed sale of animals

Health Security

The factors like distance of health care services, low community priority for health and hygiene and prevalent discrimination are the main reasons for poor health care practices in the intervention area. Women and girls have been targeted by forming Women Village Health Volunteers so that community resilience process is led by women. 20 women volunteers participated in a workshop on February 10-11, 2012 to identify current health practices and develop a health awareness kit for



undertaking educational process with the community. Besides improving community access with health care providers linkages there is also a need to build health awareness so that the infection and malnutrition-related negative cycle does not become a chronic factor for poor health

Details of children (0-1 year and 1-2 years) and pregnant women linked with health services

Boys in 0 to 1 age group linked to vaccination	63%
Girls in 0 to 1 age group linked to vaccination	75%
Total children linked to vaccination	69%
Boys in 1 to 2 age group linked to vaccination	51%
Girls in 1 to 2 age group linked to vaccination	60%
Total children linked to vaccination	56%
Pregnant women registered with ANM	53%
Institutional deliveries	47%

conditions. 82 women are trained as Community Health Volunteers who have successfully linked 0 to 1 year age group, 1 to 2 years age group and pregnant women to health services.

Pregnant women are registered with Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and are receiving pre-natal check-ups and deliveries are institutionalised. It is a matter of great concern that there were four infant deaths during the quarter.



Veterinary Care

Veterinary camps were organised through the community linking with government officials for vaccination of 4727 cattle (4,045 goats, 577 sheep, 101 cows and 4 buffaloes) which belonged to 672 households of 24 villages.

Safe Shelter

Structural vulnerability of houses is one of the main reasons for losses during disasters and huge resources are spent on rehabilitation. Understanding of the community on housing vulnerability helps house owners to build resilient houses. Unnati has thus made efforts for capacity development of masons in the Kuchchh region of Gujarat and the desert region of western Rajasthan on alternative housing technology, housing vulnerability assessment and safe housing construction. In continuation of forming a mason guild, this year under a special project 12 women from village Chava of Barmer district are provided training on



mason skills in three phases. The learning method was experiential based on practical inputs. Out of these, 9 women are working as co - mason with main male masons. The wage is not equal to the



main mason due to lack of reorganization of women's mason work but they are satisfied with their work and their confidence has improved.

In every disaster, damage to houses has always been a major component for recovery. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) which is a national level

flagship programme of the government for providing social assistance for housing for rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families does not have adequate support to practise safe construction. To understand more about the issue of disaster-safe features in the IAY houses, a multi-partner study of five States is focusing on different types of disasters. The States are: Gujarat-earthquake, Uttar Pradesh-floods, Tamil Nadu-tsunami, Odisha-cyclone and Uttarakhand-landslide. Once the study is over, a national level advocacy workshop will be organized.

Risk Transfer and Access to Social Protection and Services



Risk transfer by accessing insurance services and access to government social protection programmes is one of the key factors to build community resilience. The community is regularly educated on these programmes. During the year 179 households were linked with health insurance with the support of Bimo-SEWA. Community Based Monitoring (CBM) was initiated with the dalit community in 50 remote villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts with collectives of dalit women. In this direction 23 NGOs representatives

and women community leaders were orientated on April 15, 2011 and during May 24-26, 2011 respectively.

Community based monitoring on six basic services was initiated to facilitate opinion of poor people's needs and response by governing institutions. Information gathering, data compilation and analysis are done through participatory methods. Analysis of information was made on different symbols and colours used in the social map. The women took action through organizing public hearing and holding meetings with government officials. Subsequent to this,



तालिका 1: नरेगा के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में प्राप्त जानकारी

घर संख्या	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	जोब कार्ड है?	मोंग को रसोई ली?	मोंगने के 15 दिनों के भीतर काम मिला?	मोंग के बिना काम मिला?	15 दिन को मजदूरी मिली?	इस महीने में कितने दिनों का काम मिला?	महीने के अंत तक कितने दिन पूरे हुए?

anganwadi centres are opened in the dalit locality. The Below Poverty Line (BPL) households who have not received medical cards that make them eligible for free treatment and medicines have received the cards.

This process facilitated community action. As a result, 84 boys (50 in Balotra and 34 in Sindhri) and 65 girls (26 in Balotra and 39 in Sindhri) were identified and linked to primary school. Through collective efforts, 3 mini anganwadis are functional in 3 villages, out of 9 villages. In 58 medical cards are being made in 4 villages of Balotra. In village Mahadevnagar of Balotra and Fatesagar and Shivsagar of Phalodi, people received delay payment.

Knowledge Building, Networking and Advocacy

Taluka-level Disaster Management Plan in Gujarat State

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) has given an assignment to Unnati to prepare a framework and template of Taluka Disaster Management Plan (TDMP). As a part of this initiative, 5 District Disaster Management Plans of different States are reviewed. A round of consultation was held with the District DM Authorities of Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar in Gujarat. A concept note has been submitted based on desk review and consultations. The full template and plan will be developed in the coming year.



Training on Housing Vulnerability Assessment

A five-day training on Housing Vulnerability Assessment was organised during December 8-12, 2011 in which 16 participants from NGOs and technical organisations were present. This training was facilitated by 'People in

Centre', Ahmedabad, and the key resource persons were Prof. Sanjay Chikarmane, IIT, Mumbai, Mr. Rajendra Desai, NCPDP, Ahmedabad, and Mr. Kiran Vaghela, Hunnarshala, Bhuj. A village-level vulnerability exercise was conducted in the Vandh village of Bhachau. The framework and formats were explained in the training.

Reactivation of Inter Agency Group (IAG) Gujarat

An Inter Agency Group (IAG) was reactivated in July 2011. The activities during the year were held in collaboration with Project Concern International/India (PCI) and the first State-level coordination meeting was held at the AMA on

December 17, 2011, in which 30 persons from NGOs, educational institutes, consulting agencies participated. The Deputy Director, GSDMA, made a presentation on the status of preparedness for responding to disasters in Gujarat State. A second State-level consultation was held on February 24, 2012 in which 38 participants from NGOs, INGOs, educational institutes, technical consultants and representatives from networks participated. Different themes like the DRR in educational curriculum, housing safety, school safety, weather insurance for risk transfer and learning of networks and coordination were discussed.

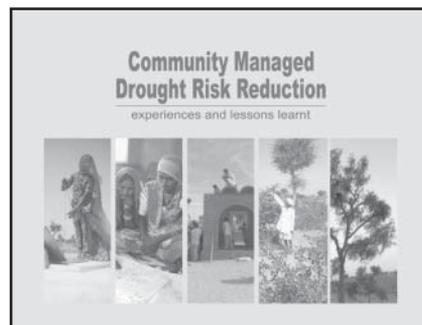


Third learning Cycle of Cordaid DRR Partners

Cordaid organised the third learning cycle for their DRR partners in India at Puri, Odisha, during February 14- 22, 2012. Apart from the learning and sharing from project partners, input sessions were conducted on climate change and its implication on disaster management and DRR and eco system and basin approach for flood and drought mitigation. These sessions were very useful for DRR activities in Jodhpur and in Gujarat.

Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction: Experiences and Lessons Learnt

The experiences and learning of the CMDRR project in the Thar desert of western Rajasthan have been documented. The objective of the document is to assist practitioners engaged in the drought risk management to develop deeper understanding of building a resilient community in drought affected regions. A master student from CEPT University was provided support to prepare her thesis on climate change issues in the Thar desert region.



CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE

Facilitation of Course on Result-Based Management

On request from Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Ahmedabad, a course was undertaken for their students on Result Based Management. It was a 10-day course primarily focusing on aspects like results, log frame analysis and project management. The students were oriented on project management frameworks of European Union and DFIDs.

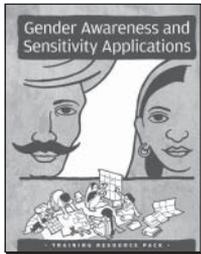
Facilitation of Participatory Strategic Planning for CASA, New Delhi

Unnati was invited to facilitate a multi stakeholder participatory process to articulate and finalize a Participatory Strategic Plan (PSP) for the period 2012-2022 for Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), New Delhi. Overall project and major activities undertaken by CASA were analysed and examined under the process of PSP and zone-wise workshops were organised to build the capacity of different stakeholders in order to examine internal issues, identify opportunities and implement PSP.

LIST OF SELECT PUBLICATIONS (Books and Manuals)

[1] SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT		
	<i>Language</i>	<i>(Rs.)*</i>
DISABILITY		
1. Mainstreaming Disability Issues	English	100
2. Freedom of Being Video CD on Accessibility	English/ Gujarati	100
DALITS		
1. Dalit Aandolan Ke Prerna Pratik	Hindi	50
2. Organising Dalits	English	100
3. Dalit Manavadhikar Karyakarta ke liye Praveshika	Hindi	100
GENDER		
1. Gender Awareness and Sensitivity Applications	English	300
2. United We Stand	English	100
3. Nari Aandolan ka Itihas – Part - 1 Stree Jivan Ka Sangharsh: Prachin Kaal se Bhakti Andolan Tak	Hindi/ Gujarati	200
4. Nari Aandolan ka Itihas – Part - 2 Stree Samanta Aur Matadhikar Vishva Me Nari Andolan	Hindi/ Gujarati	200
5. Nari Aandolan ka Itihas – Part - 3 Samajik Sudhar Tatha Swatantrata Andolan Me Streeya	Hindi/ Gujarati	200
6. Nari Aandolan ka Itihas – Part - 4 Nari Mukti Aandolan: Samasyen aur Chunotiyen	Hindi/ Gujarati	200
[2] CIVIC LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE		
1. Gram Panchayat no Bhomiyo	Gujarati	100
2. Civic Engagement for Urban Development	English	80

* suggested contribution

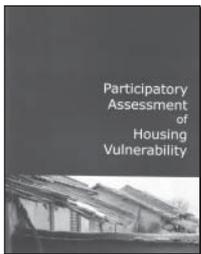
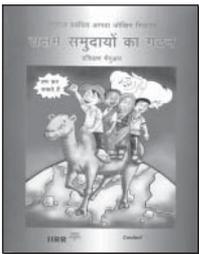
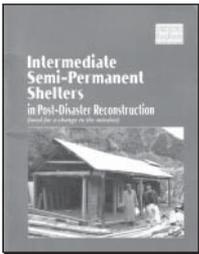
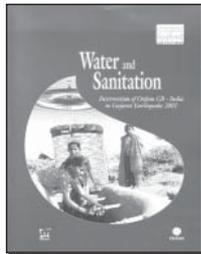
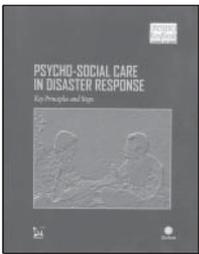
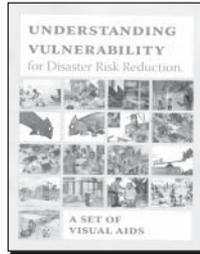
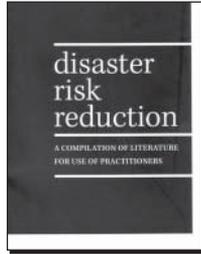
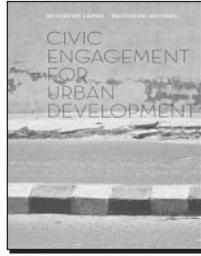
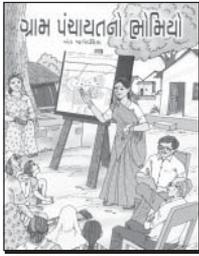


[3] DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

	<i>Language</i>	<i>(Rs.)*</i>
1. Assessing Damages After Disaster: A Participatory Framework and Toolkit	English	80
2. Disaster Risk Reduction: A Compilation of Literature for Use of Practitioners	English	200
3. Psycho-social Care in Disaster Response	English	50
4. Water and Sanitation	English	50
5. Intermediate Semi-Permanent Shelters in Post-Disaster Reconstruction: A Need for a Change in the Mindset	English	50
6. Health Surveillance in Post Disaster Situation	English	30
7. DRR Manual: Shaksham Samudayon ka Gathan	Hindi	500
8. Participatory Assessment of Housing Vulnerability	English	100
9. Community Disaster Risk Reduction	English	100
10. Understanding Vulnerability for Disaster Risk Reduction	English	100

[4] GENERAL CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Sahbhagi Talim	Gujarati	500
2. Perspectives and Practices: Essays on Grassroot Development	English	100
3. VICHAR (Annual Subscription)	Hindi/ Gujarati	100



FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2012

(Rs.in thousands)									
Source of Funds	31.03.12	%	31.03.11	%	Application of Funds	31.3.12	%	31.3.11	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	17792	35	19135	43
Corpus	5000	10	5000	11					
Capital Account	29291	57	29051	66	Balance in hand and in bank				
					Savings Bank Account	4191	8	5906	13
	34291	67	34051	77	Fixed Deposits	26151	50	14299	33
Current Liabilities						30342	58	20205	46
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	13495		5963		Advance				
GSDMA Programme	273				Tax Deducted at Source	739		738	
MGNREGS Deposit			807		Deposits	344		277	
CASA Advance	523		700		Others	2329		3693	
	14291	27	7470	17		3412	7	4708	11
Funds									
Doree Revolving Fund	1903		1853						
Inst. Development Fund	726		593						
Staff Welfare Fund	12								
	2641	5	2446	6					
Others	323	1	81	0					
Total	51546	100	44048	100	Total	51546	100	44048	100

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of Rs.897,642 on account of purchase of computers, DG Set for Jodhpur resource centre & other items. Due to depreciation of Rs.2,240,000 the total value of fixed assets is less than that of the previous year.

Bank Balances and Fixed Deposits

The fixed deposits and bank balances are more by Rs.10,137,000 because of grant of FC & Indian accounts of more than Rupees 10 million received during last quarter.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Funds

The liabilities as on 31-03-2012 for different projects are of Rs. 14,291,000 as against Rs. 6,663,000 last year. This is because in the last quarter, more than Rupees 10 million was received.

Grant

During the year, the main Donors have been Malteser for rural development and the Ford Foundation for governance and social accountability, Cordaid for disaster preparedness, social inclusion in rural development and inclusion of persons with disabilities, the DVV for development education and research, the Government of Gujarat (Tribal Development) for SATCOM-based remedial/tutorial for Std.VIII, English language, Rural Development (GoG) for making the MGNREGS effective and UNDP for access to justice. The total grant received for the current year is Rs.38,900,000 compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 20,400,000.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2012

(Rs.in thousands)

Expenditure	31.3.12	%	31.3.11	%	Income	31.3.12	%	31.3.11	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	30043	84	31002	84
Rural Development	7085	20	5043	14					
Research & Training	2340	7	2940	8	Contribution				
Education Material	7064	20	5640	15	Materials	69	0	9	0
Disaster Preparedness	3355	9	6493	18	Use of Trg. Centres/Assets	3502	10	3588	10
Mind Fellowship	0	-	60	-	Honorarium	530	1	733	2
Disability	1636	5	859	3		4101	11	4330	12
Contribution	63	-	60	-					
	21543	61	21095	58	Profit on Sale of Assets	0	0	227	1
Salary and Honorarium	6971	19	8475	23	Interest				
Administrative Expenses	4823	13	4139	11	On savings bank account	244	1	189	1
	11794	32	12614	34	On fixed deposit account	1404	4	932	2
					On income tax refund	25	-	21	-
Total Expenditure	33337	93	33709	92		1673	5	1142	3
Depreciation	2240	6	2137	6					
Excess of Income	240	1	855	2					
over Expenditure									
Total	35817	100	36701	100	Total	35817	100	36701	100

Contribution

Contribution consists mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centres & assets and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs.4,101,000 against Rs.4,330,000 for the previous year.

Interest

During the year, interest income is Rs.1,673,000 against Rs.1,142,000 for the previous year. This is on account of increase of interest rate and more deposits.

Expense

The total expense for the year is Rs.33,337,000 compared to Rs.33,709,000 for previous year. The administrative expenses remain more or less the same.

OTHER TRANSPARENCY COMPLIANCES GOVERNANCE

Members of Governing Council			
Name	Gender	Position in the Board	Meetings Held and Attended
Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra	M	Chairperson	2/2
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Ms. Sharmistha Jagawat	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	1/2
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	Chairperson (Emeritus)	0/2

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C)			
Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
<-5000	0	0	0
5001-10000	12	4	16
10001-25000	11	9	20
25001-50000	5	3	8
Total	28	16	44

Remuneration of Three Highest Paid Staff Members per Month - Rs. 45,400, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 35,300.

Remuneration of Lowest Paid Staff Member per Month - Rs. 5,500.

Gender Disaggregate Data of Staff Members				
Gender	Paid Full Time	Paid Part Time	Paid Consultants	Volunteers
Male	20	-	3	5
Female	14	-	-	2
Total	34	-	3	7

International Travel by Staff During the Year
No staff travelled internationally during the year.



FCRA ACCOUNTS

Rule 12-A of FCRA Act provides that if the contributions received during the year exceed Rs.1 crore, then the organisation has to keep in the public domain all data of receipts and utilisation during the year.

Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2012		
Receipts	Schedule No.**	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2011	6	10310529.96
Grant Received	7	24260763.00
Interest Received	8	823266.00
Total		35394558.96
Payments	Schedule No.**	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets	9	732722.00
Project Expenses:		
Handicap Welfare		1635677.00
Rural Development		5033382.00
Research		992926.00
Training and Workshop		573658.00
Relief and Rehabilitation		3354613.00
Salary and Honorarium	10	4767527.00
Administrative Expenses	11	1653413.10
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2012	12	16650640.86
Total		35394558.96

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2012				
Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)*	Indian A/c Local Fund (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2012 (Rs.)
Ford Foundation	Research, Seminar and Conferences	3576167	-	3576167
IIZ/DVV	Research, Seminar and Conferences	629213	-	629213
Maltesar Hilfsdienst	Relief and Rehab.	9648800	-	9648800
CordiAid-Disbability	Handicap Welfare	3035167	-	3035167
CordAid-DRR	Relief and Rehab.	7332738	-	7332738
The Hunger Project	Rural Development	38678	-	38678
Govt. of Gujarat Tribal Dept. (SATCOM)	SATCOM for English Language Teaching	-	9613431	9613431
Govt. of Gujarat Rural Development Dept.	MGNREGS Social Audit Facilitation	-	5023911	5023911
UNDP	Access to Justice	-	587403	587403
Total		24260763	15224745	39485508

Forming part of FC-3
As per our report of even date

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 11-8-2012

* Part of receipts and payments accounts of FC
** Can be available on demand

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

(Binoy Acharya)
Director

OUR DONOR PARTNERS (2011-12)

Cordaid
Dept. of Rural Development, GoG
Development Support Agency,
Dept. of Tribal Development, GoG
DVV International
Malteser International
The Ford Foundation
The Hunger Project
United Nations Development Programme

LEGAL IDENTITY

Registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, Delhi
(Registered on 31.05.1990 vide no. S/21030).

FCRA Registration (13.07.1992, NO.04191061)

Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi,
Ahmedabad-380015. Gujarat

Auditors

Charnalia, Bhatia & Gandhi
93, Pocket-2, Jasola, New Delhi-110025
Email: cbgcpa@gmail.com
Phone: 011-47366600

Bankers

Bank of Baroda, Ambawadi Branch
Ahmedabad-380006

Bank of India, Paldi Branch
Ahmedabad-380006



Co-ordinating Office



Gujarat Programme Office



Rajasthan Programme Office



Rural Training Centre



Organisation for Development Education

Registered Office

Gujarat Programme Office

G 1/200, Azad Society, Ahmedabad 380 015. India
Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296 Fax: +91-79-26743752
Email: psu_unnati@unnati.org

Rajasthan Programme Office

650, Radhakrishnan Puram, Near Laharia Resort,
Chopasni Pal Bypass Link Road, Jodhpur 342 008. Rajasthan
Tel: +91-291-3204618
Email: jodhpur_unnati@unnati.org

Rural Training Centre

Nava Gam, Bhachau, Kutch 370 140. Gujarat
Tel: +91-2837-223294

Write Shop

701-702, Sakar-IV, Opp. M. J. Library, Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad 380 006. Gujarat

Coordinating Office

216, Azad Society, Ahmedabad 380 015. Gujarat
Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296 Fax: +91-79-26743752
Email: psu_unnati@unnati.org

Website: www.unnati.org