



This is the 25th Annual Report of Unnati.

Unnati is an issue-based, strategic and educational institution to promote inclusive and accountable development. It strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and work in collaboration with diverse stakeholders including the government and its institutions to bring changes in the lives of the poor and excluded. We are committed to fighting social exclusion and discrimination by empowering the poor and the marginalised to articulate and raise their issues ensuring social justice and equity based development. Social accountability and decentralised governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders and enabling the elected representatives of local governing institutions for effective performance. The principles of social inclusion and people's participation guide all our interventions. The core activities are model building through field level interventions, knowledge building, training and advocacy.

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 grass root experience and learning and insights derived from it 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.

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**

Social Inclusion and Empowerment



This thematic centre works around organizing dalit communities in accessing justice, mainstreaming gender and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development. The initiatives are carried out by active engagement of civil society organisations, government institutions and other stakeholders through consultative workshops, trainings, collaborative research and field level pilot projects. This is also a cross cutting theme in all our program interventions. Activities undertaken during the year are as follows:

Upholding Dalit Rights in Western Rajasthan

Unnati has been involved in organizing and mobilizing dalit communities in Western Rajasthan for the last 15 years. Dalit Adhikar Abhiyan, (Dalit Rights Campaign), a joint platform of leaders of dalit peoples' organisations and local dalit headed NGOs is the main instrument to take up the issues of violation of dalit rights. Enabling mechanisms like creation of short term fellowship, fact finding, legal support are created in cases of any gross violation in the form of atrocities, physical and sexual violence, forceful eviction from the land, etc. During the first ten years (1999-2009) support was extended for seeking justice to 343 cases of discrimination, 349 cases of atrocity, 50 cases of atrocity against women and 1187 cases of land alienation and illegal control. Over 200 cases have been registered and supported in the past 5 years, with 12 new cases this year (including 4 cases of violence against women and 1 case related to land encroachment) through registering FIR, seeking support from the civil administration for speedy action, engaging with lawyers, facilitating access

to compensation, building local support for the victim's family and facilitating support by other organizations/ individuals.

Mainstreaming Gender

Since inception, Unnati has been addressing gender issues in programmes, at the organisational level and at the policy level. It has been supporting NGOs and CBOs on gender mainstreaming and formulation of gender policies and conducting gender audits of their organisations. At the State level, it has collaborated with the Gender Resource Centre, Gujarat - an autonomous centre under the Department of Women and Child Development in policy formulation, developing indicators to monitor gender budgeting processes and developing a cadre of gender trainers to provide support for mainstreaming gender in programmes at the district level.

The Gender Sensitivity and Equity Committee, active in the organisation since 2003, held regular meetings and organised a series of activities to create a gender sensitive environment. Staff

members were oriented on The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act 2013. In the Ahmedabad office, staff celebrated the Kite festival (Uttarayan) by writing gender sensitive messages on kites, sharing and talking about them. Documentary films were screened to discuss issues related to violence against women, eve-teasing, gender equality and justice.

Mainstreaming Persons with Disabilities

The 'social model' approach to mainstreaming disability acknowledges that it is the barriers in the environment – social, cultural, attitudinal, economical, political and physical – that hinder the participation of persons with disabilities leading to exclusion. Prior to this understanding, persons with disabilities were either objects of charity as guided by the charity or welfare model/ approach, or looked upon as patients to be treated as directed by the medical model/ approach wherein the impairment or deformity is to be cured. Drawing inspiration from the social model, an action research was conducted from 2001–2005 wherein the focus was on enhancing engagement of civil society for mainstreaming disability in the development process in Gujarat. Several stakeholders – developmental organisations, rehabilitation institutions, builders, architects, designers, government officials and persons with disabilities—were sensitised and oriented for inclusion and

creating a barrier free environment for all through public awareness and popular educational material.

The path breaking United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) was ratified by India in 2008. This has opened up the doors for inclusion of persons with disabilities from a rights based perspective wherein the voice of persons with disabilities need to be heard and be developed in such a way that they are at the helm of all decision making processes of all matters concerning their lives. Case studies of existing inclusive practices in the field of education and employment were documented. The learning derived from these case studies were debated and discussed in State and district level seminars with all stakeholders including government officials, NGOs, rehabilitation institutions and academia for wider learning and up-scaling and improvising practices in the light of the new Convention.

At the same time we have been actively engaged in the country wide debate and advocacy for a new law on disability – Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill – with government departments and disabled persons organisation (DPOs) and have also provided feedback/ suggestions to the Parliamentary Standing Committee so that the New Law is in consonance with the CRPD. The feedback focused on the aspects related to social protection and social security needs of persons with disabilities. In the last week of April 2014

we participated in a 2 days consultation organized by Human Rights Law Network under the banner of All India Disability Alliance (AIDA) for jointly providing recommendations to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill 2014 placed in the parliament in the last session. This has been recommended to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and will be placed in the Parliament formed by the new government. There are serious flaws in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill (RPDB) 2014. It is a retrograde bill in many ways and many steps backwards than the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995. It is also not in lines with the CRPD. Several disability groups have protested against its passage. At the consultation it was highlighted that the section on social security and development schemes specifically for the poor and vulnerable groups has been overlooked; hence a special session on this was arranged to elicit the participation of DPOs present so that the suggestions could be incorporated. All the suggestions agreed upon by the DPOs present were presented to the Secretary, Department of Disability Affairs, currently the Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of social Justice and Empowerment.

As part of capacity building of DPOs, an action research was undertaken in partnership with 8 DPOs and its supporting NGOs in the country – West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu from

October 2012 – April 2014. The purpose was to develop accessible tools that could be used by persons with visual impairment, hearing impaired and locomotor disabilities to undertake their own situation analysis, capacity assessment and develop the vision and mission of their DPO for effective institution building in the changing perspective. As an outcome of this process wherein 24 trainings were organised (three trainings for each DPO), a toolkit on methods and tools for conducting situation analysis and capacity assessment by DPOs in India has been made. It is titled, 'Touch and Feel: See and Absorb'. The document is available in accessible formats – DAISY and EPUB file formats and have been uploaded on the website (www.unnati.org).

Women with disabilities are doubly disadvantaged – on grounds of disability and gender. The inter-sectionality of caste, class, religious ethnicity and rural urban divide further marginalises the condition of women with disabilities. To give voice to the concerns and strategies to be adopted for mainstreaming women with disabilities we are a part of the Network of Women with disabilities in India facilitated by Shanta Memorial Research and Training Centre (SMRC), Bhubaneswar. This network was informally formed when the Justice Verma Committee was constituted to reformulate criminal procedures in cases of acts of violence and sexual harassment against women in 2013. Under the aegis of the network of women with disabilities,

feedback was provided from the perspective of women with disabilities like assistance / support of a sign language interpreter for women with hearing impairment to give their testimonies and provision of information on registering complaints etc. in accessible formats, provision of a human guide where required and others. The Women with Disability India Network has contributed a chapter on CEDAW Committee along with other women's organisations in India describing the status of women with disabilities in India. One of our colleagues participated in a Regional Consultation on Intersecting CRPD & CEDAW on 26th August 2014 at Bhubaneswar. In this consultation we were invited to provide inputs for formulating an advocacy plan on the future advocacy by the WWDIN for the next two years.

As part of the initiative on Improving Access to information of Public Schemes in backward districts in two talukas/ blocks of Sabarkantha district – Poshina and Vijaynagar in Gujarat the following activities were undertaken focusing the issue of disability. Although the activities were part of the theme on Civic Leadership, Governance and Social Accountability these are being reported here:

1. Eight trainings on early identification of disability were conducted in Sabarkantha district for all the 8 talukas in partnership with Blind People's Association, Ahmedabad. These trainings were conducted on orders issued by the DDO and Programme

Officer ICDS in Sabarkantha district. In these trainings 1908 anganwadi workers participated. They have identified about 246 children with disabilities in their area who will need to be issued a disability certificate.

2. Feedback on the draft Health Policy from a disability and governance perspective was sent to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in February 2015. These have been published in our quarterly bulletin Vichar in Gujarati and Hindi.
3. Protocol for issuing disability certificates for persons with disabilities in Sabarkantha district: A letter was submitted to the Collector Sabarkantha and Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJE), Government of Gujarat (GoG) in November 2014 regarding access to entitlements – schemes and services and for a protocol for issuing a disability certificate in camps for persons with disabilities. As persons with disabilities experience profound exclusion and are very often secluded within the home, identification of disability is a critical issue. In 2015 the draft protocol developed were also submitted to the Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare (H&FW) and Department of Social Defence (SDO). In order to access the benefits of any schemes, persons with disabilities need to first obtain a disability certificate issued by the Department of H&FW and an identity card issued by the Department of Social Defence. As this requires inter departmental

coordination, in September 2015 a second revised version of the protocol for issuing disability certificates and enabling access to schemes for persons with disabilities was submitted to the Principal Secretary, Department of SJE. The key points are as follows:

Steps to be followed For Certification:

- i. Conducting sensitisation workshops and trainings on early identification of disability for service providers at village/ panchayat/ taluka and district level – anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, ANMs and other health functionaries specifically on ABC (attitude, behaviour, change).
- ii. Issuing a circular to all PHCs in the State/ district to provide transportation support to persons with disabilities and their escorts (one accompanying person in case of adults and 2 in case of children below 12 years). Either the vehicle used by the PHC doctor or a vehicle hired from the Samiti (RogiKalyanSamiti or SanjiviniSamiti) fund should reach the nearest CHC on the day of the camp. The charges related to vehicle expenses maybe as per the government norms. Alternately, the use of mobile vans/ ambulance services for medical, fire and police services – 108 to be used for escorting persons with disabilities and their escorts from the village/ panchayat to the PHC/ CHC.
- iii. Many villages/panchayats may experience isolation due to

overflowing of rivers in the region during the rainy season. Hence camps for issuing disability certificates should not be scheduled during the months of July – October every year and be scheduled as appropriate.

- iv. Increasing the number of camps per district/taluka and allowing the specialist to attend only the morning OPD on the day of the camps so that they may be able to give quality time for certification.
- v. Provisioning for offering appropriate incentives to the Surgeons for issuing disability certificate to encourage certification at the earliest.
- vi. Outlining the role of the CHC for preparing and providing support to the visiting specialists before and during the camp and following up on patients requiring surgery/ treatment after the camp.
- vii. Setting up of an audiometry room with a full time audiologist at the District Civil Hospital for facilitating assessment of persons with hearing impairment. This provision is to be made and announced at least twice a month so that persons with hearing impairment could be certified.

Steps to be followed for issuing Identity Card:

- i. Arrangements for issuing the identity card by the Department of Social Defence need to be made on the day of the camp itself. The team should bring along a webcam and computer so that persons with disabilities do not have to

- produce photographs of various sizes (passport size for disability certificate and stamp size and postcard size for identity card).
- ii. A separate photo (Stamp size as well as full body size) needs to be submitted for issuing identity cards by the SDO. As the disability certificate already has a photograph, this provision may be revised as the rural communities find it very difficult to get photos of different sizes. Perhaps the standard passport size could be maintained.
 - iii. The blood group test required for issuing an identity card must be conducted on the day of the camp as all PHCs are not equipped with a lab technician and this would save one round of travel for persons with disabilities or this could be made optional.
 - iv. The column for providing a bank account number needs to be made optional as a bank account is required only for those who may be receiving the benefit of a scheme like pension. At times banks are not willing to open a bank account with a zero balance.
 - v. There is a GR issued in 2007 which states that BPL card holders need not provide the income certificate but this is not being followed and the forms for issuing identity card also continues to mention this.
 - vi. Arranging for taluka level camps for distributing aids and appliances for identified persons by various agencies and Social Defence department.

Suggestions for Implementation of Schemes in Gujarat:

- i. Currently the pension scheme for persons with disabilities requires a BPL score of 0-16 with 80% disability. As persons with disabilities are profoundly excluded it is suggested that the income limit of Rs. 2,50,000 per year may be considered as a criteria for any person having a disability certificate of 40%. This is so in many other states of the country.
- ii. It may be considered to revise the pension amount per month to Rs. 1,000 per month as is in some states.
- iii. There is a clause that a training or experience certificate is required for the scheme on aids and appliances: As most persons with disabilities remain to be certified perhaps this clause needs to be reworked to enable persons with disabilities to be productively engaged.
- iv. There is a GR dated 19.07.2003 issued by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies that says that persons with disabilities are eligible. But as the percentage has not been specified in some talukas it is issued on 80% disability and in some talukas it is issued on 40% disability. This needs to be clarified and communicated upto the taluka level.

Papers / Articles Presented / Published

During the year, several articles were contributed and published on the issues/concerns that we are working on. An article on the process of advocating for the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill was submitted to Café Dissensus an online journal. Cafe Dissensus is an alternative magazine dealing in art, culture, literature, and politics. It is based in New York City, USA. We DISSENT. The article focused on the need for inclusion of social protection and social security measures, as majority of persons with disabilities in India are profoundly excluded and locked inside their homes, are poorest of the poor and live in rural areas bereft of any services. The full article may be accessed at: <http://cafedissensus.com/category/issue-10debating-disability-law-in-india/>

The National Conference and Exhibition on 'ICTs for Persons with Disabilities: Taking Stock and Identifying Opportunities' on 9–10 September 2014 at New Delhi was attended. This was organised by UNESCO and Open Knowledge Community (OKC). This event examined India's achievements and challenges in the space of ICT-related policy formulation and implementation, innovation, content development, and provision of access for persons with disabilities. In this conference too it was highlighted that access to ICTs for persons with disabilities is a remote reality as the largest sections of school drop outs consists of persons with disabilities. Hence, efforts for retention of persons with disabilities need to be made in terms of curriculum development, creating a repository of Teaching Learning Material (TLMs), in-service training for teachers on disability, classroom management and barrier free environment and accessibility

in rural areas.

A paper entitled, 'Disability, Disaster and the Law: Developing a Mandate for Disability Inclusive Law Making Process for Disaster Risk Reduction,' was presented at an International Workshop on 'Disaster laws: Can Laws make Communities Safer from Disasters' organised by the Transdisciplinary Disaster Research Programme of JNU on November 15 – 16, 2014. The focus of the paper was to highlight the need for disaster laws to include the rights of persons with disabilities and for the disability law to include a section on DRR as persons with existing disabilities and those that acquire a disability as a result of a disaster. This article will be published as a book chapter in an edited volume soon.

A paper entitled, 'Emancipating the lives of persons with disabilities: potential for contribution for disability studies' was presented at the International Conference on Disability Studies in India: Reflections on Future on February 6 – 7, 2015 at JNU, organised by the Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences. This paper is based on the participatory action research undertaken under various projects and aims to emphasise on the centrality of persons with disabilities while conducting any research related to disability wherein we are the decision makers of the what and how of research and not be respondents or objects of research. This article will be published as a book chapter in an edited volume soon.

Civic Leadership, Social Accountability and Governance



The thematic area of 'Civic leadership, Social accountability and Governance' aims to build leadership and voice among the vulnerable sections of the society to hold the governing and service delivery institutions accountable. It also aims to build the capacity of local governing institutions to practice participatory and accountable governance. It seeks to create a participatory space whereby the governance structures and processes work with close participation of citizen groups and an environment of transparency and accountability is built.

Unnati has been working on the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as part of nationwide program initiated by PRIA, New Delhi since the passing of the 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts. The program developed and demonstrated several innovative components like Pre-election Voters' Awareness Campaign (PEVAC), Block level Resource Center (PRC), training modules and materials in print and electronic format, participatory village level planning etc. The concept of Block level Resource Centre was later used in the policy document on Backward Regions Grant fund (BRGF) and the National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF). The initiative for regular and sustained capacity building of PRI representatives was demonstrated in Gujarat using SATCOM wherein the participants received six rounds of two-day trainings. A team of trainers was specially developed to support in classroom facilitation at the SATCOM centers. The participants got a chance to practise their learning on the job and come back to the next round of training with their queries and problems.

With the support of UNDP and Government of Rajasthan, a capacity building program was piloted for Jodhpur district. Government of Rajasthan found Panchayat Resource Center (PRC) at block level as an effective instrumentality of capacity building and tried to integrate the concept in some of the major programs of Rural Development Department. To bring the concept of social justice into local governance, efforts were made to activate Social Justice Committees (SJs) that are mandatory in panchayats to safeguard the interests and rights of the dalits and tribals.

In Gujarat, a program was developed to prepare the ULB leaders as managers by providing them exposure on technical aspect of City Development Plan and Project Reports so that they could effectively engage with the official consultants with a people's perspective. Slowly, our focus shifted towards social accountability issues and it was included in the programme theme in 2009-10. Citizen leaders led accountability tools like RTI camps, Citizen Report Cards (CRCs) etc were facilitated. We worked with

Government of Gujarat (GoG) to develop a collaborative institutional mechanism and operational guideline for social audit and grievance redressal in MGNREGS. Our engagement at the government level on strengthening PRIs and creating enabling mechanisms for social audit in MGNREGA have provided opportunity to understand the problems in program execution from both people's and government's perspective. We are now trying to apply this understanding to improve the access of the poor to the different public programs intended to provide social security, health and education services.

Inclusive governance and development is in the agenda of our government since 2004, resulting in several rights based Acts and programs backed by substantive outlays for provisioning health, education, livelihood and social security services for the people. These programs can create a safety net against economic shocks, sickness and other contingencies if they effectively reach the poor, elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, widows and informal workers. BPL families can move out of the poverty trap in five years if they are enabled to access a basket of relevant social security schemes. The poor can lead an economically secure life and fulfil their aspirations for political participation leading to an improved human development index and social capital.

This perspective forms the basis of the five year project for 'Strengthening inclusive

civic leadership for social accountability and effective service delivery of public programs' supported by the European Union since January 2014 and being implemented in Sabarkantha district of Gujarat and Badmer district of Rajasthan. Our engagement with the Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat in developing institutional mechanism for social audit of MGNREGA and operating the process that started in 2011 ended in January 2015. From January 2015 we started implementing the Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) in Balesar block of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan for effective implementation of MGNREGA. The objective is to facilitate participatory planning for improving the livelihood and living standard of the community through the assets created under MGNREGA. This project has provided opportunity to work to minimise the hurdles usually encountered in the system and facilitate demand for work and timely payment of wages.

The activities undertaken during the year are mentioned below.

Strengthening inclusive civic leadership for social accountability and effective delivery of public programs

Two blocks each in Badmer district of Rajasthan and Khedbrahma district of Gujarat has been taken up for improved delivery of public programs under a five year project supported by European Union (EU). At the block level

Information Resource Centres (IRCs) have been established. Information on public programs and schemes was disseminated to 14,296 households. The key outcomes during the year on access to public program are as follows:

Sl. No.	Facilitation for Access to Public Programs	No. of Cases
1	During regular work in both Badmer and Sabarkantha	3555
2	By citizen leaders and community monitoring in both Badmer and Sabarkantha	1349
3	Disability certification in Sabarkantha	207
4	Disability certification in Badmer	25
Total		5136

Sl. No.	Grievance Registration and Redressal	No. of Cases
1	Ratri Chopal in Badmer	317
2	Suchna Swabhiman Yatra in Badmer	746
3	SECC corrections in Badmer	815
4	During regular work in both Badmer and Sabarkantha	897
Total		2775

Compendium of schemes and services including relevant Government Orders, studies and popular literature are compiled for Gujarat and Rajasthan separately. Information about major government schemes and programs (35 schemes of Rajasthan and 48 schemes of Gujarat) on social security and protection, health and nutrition and primary education is compiled in the form of simple booklets in Hindi and Gujarati. As part of the information campaign, voice messages on Public Distribution System (PDS) and Rashtriya Swasthaya BimaYojana were

developed for Sabarkantha district administration. Mobile numbers of 1,157 citizen leaders, CSOs, CBOs and village level government functionaries were also shared for sending voice messages to them.

In total 897 cases of non-access to services was taken up with the relevant block and district administration and 448 of them are successfully redressed. 3,555 HHs are supported to access different schemes like pension and insurance, health related services for pregnant women, financial inclusion, NREGA and Aadhar card. Along

with local level government functionaries Information camps and campaigns were organised. Eight Ratri Chopals (evening meetings at the gram panchayats) initiated by the Rajasthan government for registration of people's grievances with public programs were supported during June – July 2014 in which 317 complaints of people were registered through our effort.

Persons with disabilities need to obtain disability certificate to establish eligibility to receive benefits of government schemes. Such certificates are issued by the primary health centres (PHCs) for visible disabilities or by the Civil Surgeon, Resident Medical Officer (RMO) at the District Civil Hospital or at special camps organised by the Health Department at Community Health Centres (CHCs). The doctor or the authorized specialist needs to certify the person to have at least 40 percent disability. Usually, only 5 to 10 certificates are issued in a camp. In Sabarkantha support was provided to organising the camps. 207 persons with disabilities are brought to the camp by Unnati for certification. 25 persons with hearing impairment could also receive disability certificate as the audiometer was especially arranged. Usually such persons have to go to Ahmedabad for assessment. In Balotra block of Badmer district too, Unnati helped to facilitate medical and functional assessment camp through SSA on August 30, 2014. Based on these experiences an issue note has been made and shared with the district administration with

recommendations for developing a disability camp protocol and some other compliance and policy related changes.

As a part of strengthening inclusive civic leadership and improved service delivery of public programmes in Gujarat and Rajasthan, special efforts are made to identify and include women, especially those in vulnerable and difficult circumstances; analyse the role of exclusionary processes and the vulnerabilities of women, particularly single women during the community consultations and in discussions with the service providers; mobilize them to participate in community level meetings and meetings of village level committees; identify and build capacities of women citizen leaders and maintain gender disaggregated data at various levels to understand the patterns of beneficiaries, gaps and areas of intervention that need to be strengthened. In the project team, attempts have been made to recruit women at all levels. Formats for pro-active disclosure with gender and disability disaggregated data on schemes made available have been prepared for the gram panchayat level. These have been shared with the District Collector, District Development officer (DDO) and with the institutions at the taluka level. In Barmer district of Rajasthan, on receiving instructions from the District Education Officer, nine schools have painted the format on the walls and have been daily updating information about the class-wise attendance of the enrolled boys and girls.

A 'Mahila Sammelan' was organised jointly with the office of the Sabarkantha District Collector and District Panchayat. More than 800 women and 80 men participated; these included citizen leaders, panchayat members, local government service providers viz. Anganwadi workers and ASHA workers, members of CBOs, members of SHGs, migrating women, students from colleges, teachers and women working in unorganized sector. District and taluka level government officials addressed the gathering and shared their perspective on women empowerment, the need for promoting an inclusive and equitable society and information on government initiatives for the same. Many women from the community shared about their life experiences and struggles, presented their grievances related to access to public programs and gave suggestions for improving the status and condition of women.

Promotion of Citizen Leadership and Citizen Led Action

179 Citizen Leaders from SC, ST and minority community were identified and supported to undertake citizen centric actions. They undertook 357 actions benefitting 1,349 households. This included co-facilitation of participatory monitoring of basic services in 70 villages, 49 meetings of SMCs, 37 meetings of VHSNCs and 2 meetings of other program committees, conducting hamlet level meetings for providing information about public programs, mobilisation of marginalised

communities for 32 gram sabhas, government camps and campaigns and facilitation of application and grievance registration process for access to government schemes and programs. 16 citizen leaders from Gujarat and Rajasthan participated in the national campaign on Pension Parishad, Right to Food Campaign (RTFC), Rastriya Mazdoor Adhikar Morcha (RMAM) and National Alliance of People's Movement (NAPM) for solidarity and learning.

A Suchna Swabhiman Yatra (Campaign for Information on Entitlements and Access with Dignity) was organised during March 16 – April 3, 2015 in two trails covering 72 remote habitations and dhanis of 30 gram panchayats in the project area of Barmer district of Rajasthan. The Suchna Swabhiman Yatra aimed to provide information about various government schemes and programs using popular audio, visual and audio-visual formats. It helped the excluded people to voice the problems that they were facing in accessing their entitlements openly and without fear. It provided the opportunity to the PRI representatives, service providers, government functionaries and citizens to engage for ensuring the 'last mile' reach of public programs. 6421 people (female – 2557, male – 3212, persons with disabilities – 30) participated in the yatra. 188 panchayat representatives and government functionaries also participated. 90 citizen leaders supported in various stages of the campaign. During campaign 746 grievances are registered for

redressal. It includes: 332 cases of pensions and insurance, 41 cases of social security for unorganised sector workers, 18 cases related to PDS, 78 cases related to IAY sanction and payment, 44 cases related to functioning of primary education, 23 cases related to child care facility, immunisation, ANC and PNC care, 196 cases related to electricity connection and 14 others were identified and taken up with the relevant authority for redressal.

Draft information of the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 was published on the Rajasthan government website and the information was also provided to all gram panchayats in December 2014. Gram sabhas were to be conducted to disseminate this information so that people could verify the information compiled about their household and register objections with the gram panchayat if any information was incorrect within 21 days of publication of the draft list. Gram sabha was to be called within 10 days of publication of draft list. Date, time and place for the hearing and disposal of the claims and objections were also to be announced in the Gram Sabha.

Village people did not have information about gram sabhas for verification of SECC information in our project area of Badmer district. Information from the government website was shared during monthly block level peer learning meeting of citizen leaders and they did hamlet level meetings for verification of the information that had been uploaded. It helped 878 poor

households from 9 gram panchayats (15 villages) to check their information. 815 households reported incorrectness in their household data. This information was shared with the district and state administration. Ultimately orders were issued for repeating the process and the date for filing objections was extended.

Strengthening Committees formed under Public Programs and Participatory Monitoring of Public Services

In social sector programs there is provision for people's committees like the School Management Committee (SMC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC), are either not formed or not functioning. Such committees are formed/activated like SMC in 5 villages, VHSNC in 10 villages and Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC) in 1 village. During the year, 55 meetings of SMC and 37 meetings of VHSNCs were facilitated. These VHSNCs have helped to increase the interface between the ANM and the community, created systems to improve the functioning of the sub-centres, mobilised people for participation in the monthly Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days and made use of the Village Health Fund.

One of the ways to improve citizen demand for public program delivery is participatory monitoring of services. 18 types of services and schemes were covered in the longitudinal participatory

monitoring of public services facilitated in 70 villages of 23 gram panchayats between October and December 2014.

Pro-active Disclosure under RTI

A study on proactive disclosure was undertaken for the Gujarat State Information Commission for six departments Education, Health and Family Welfare, Panchayati Raj, Rural Housing and Rural Development, Revenue and Home. Information disclosure made at the website was analysed, consultative meetings were done with district level officials in 11 districts and the local offices were visited to observe the information disclosure through information board and other non-electronic forms. The review process was shared at a Conference on 'Best practices on implementation of RTI', held at SPIPA, Ahmedabad on December 18, 2014. Simple suggestions have been made regarding (i) information disclosure at the website level of the departments and district level offices and (ii) disclosure by local offices on information board and physical display of information, for improvement in disclosure practices.

Networking and Advocacy on the Issue of Access to Public Programs

We have engaged with networks like Pension Parishad, RTE Network, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights and Gujarat Mahiti Pahel. In Gujarat, Unnati interfaced with Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) for promotion of enrolment of students of socio-economically backward section in

the private schools under RTE (Section-12). The CSOs working on RTE organised a convention of SMC members. The Minister, Education was invited as the Chief Guest. Unnati made a presentation before the Minister to develop an institutional mechanism for capacity building of SMCs (Section-21) as a part of strengthening provisions of RTE. In Rajasthan, we engaged with the RTE network on the issue of merger of primary schools in the state and with the Rajasthan chapter of Jan Swasthya Abhiyan on the issues of Janani Suraksha Yojana, registration of pregnant women etc.

Program implementation bottlenecks were identified and issue notes were prepared on protocol for conducting disability camps for issuance of certificate, proactive disclosure for PDS and PHCs, effective outreach of RSBY and PDS and improvement of proactive disclosure. These were submitted to the district and state level authorities in Gujarat. Issue notes on effective disbursement of financial support under Janani Suraksha Yojna and implementation of Pension programs were prepared in the context of Rajasthan and submitted to district authorities there.

Unnati prepared a draft state policy in 2013 for Gujarat on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and submitted it to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. A revised version was re-submitted by us in 2014. The policy is not yet finalized by the government.

Social Audit and Grievance Redressal in MGNREGS in Gujarat

Unnati has been functioning as an independent Social Audit Unit (SAU) of MGNREGS in the state of Gujarat since 2011 to operationalize social audit. The SAU worked in close coordination with the state, district and taluka level administrative structure. District Level Monitors (DLMs) were appointed in each district for the oversight of the social audit process and building the capacity of the social audit facilitators (Taluka Resource Group) and Village Vigilance and monitoring Committee (VVMC) who finally conduct the social audit in the gram sabha. The operating mechanism was handed over to the Department at the end of January 2015. The DLMs visited 2,416 gram panchayats during the year and registered 1,236 grievances were registered. During the year, two social audit campaigns were held during April - May 2014 and January - February 2015. For the two rounds of social audit 1,562 and 1,418 TRG members respectively were oriented about the process and their role. The campaign registered 601 grievances.

Unnati operated the toll-free telephone helpline (1800 233 4567) to provide information and register grievances. The number was publicized through wall writing on all gram panchayats. Grievances were forwarded for redressal to the respective districts on the day they were received and tracked. 1,283 calls were received during the year. 1,036 calls wanted information about different

aspects of the program and 247 grievances were also registered.

Unnati prepared a guideline for social audit of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for the Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. It was field tested covering 1,492 houses in 367 gram panchayats and 61 grievances were registered.

MGNREGA and NRLM Convergence: Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT)

Unnati is selected by the Govt. of Rajasthan to facilitate for effective implementation of MGNREGS through capacity building of the SHGs, other community institutions and gram panchayats by employing a team - Cluster Facilitator Teams or CFTs. CFT has oriented the Gram Sewaks and the Gram Rozgar Sahayaks on three separate occasions. 23 'Rozgar diwas are organised for registering the demand for work and awareness generation on labour entitlements. 2,292 labourers including 998 labourers from the SC and ST community demanded work. Information about labour entitlements like demand for work, payment process, new job cards, planning, work on the land of SC, ST and BPL etc. was explained to 2,950 participants. As per Para 28, Schedule 1 of MGNREGA, labour collectives have to be formed to improve their participation in implementation and ensure labour entitlements. 27 labour groups were formed in 7 gram panchayats. Information about process of MGNREGS and labour entitlements were also given in meetings of 54 SHGs. To ensuring timely payment,

bank account was opened for 1444 labourers. Aadhar card information was also updated for 1,648 labourers for Aadhar seeding with the bank accounts. Three meetings have been facilitated at the block level between the panchayat samiti, MGNREGA functionaries, NRLM team and CFT. These meetings have helped with the review and planning of the project.

Improving Learning Level in Primary Education

Twenty five villages in Bhachau Taluka in Kutch district has been taken up to improve quality of learning and school management. Irregularity in attendance due to engagement of children in household, economic and other work related activities and festivals and other social reasons results in low levels of learning. This is exacerbated by the non-interactive pedagogy, teacher inadequacy and absenteeism. In ten primary schools, para-teachers were placed to engage with 310 students to use child-centered pedagogy to help them achieve grade appropriate levels of learning. Balmelas

were organised and social audit of learning was done to share the benefits of this support for the students.

The engagement of the community through the School Management Committee (SMC) members is aimed to create support mechanisms for improved school governance as well as enhance the accountability of schools. Rallies, consultations and trainings were organised to dialogue with the community, SMC members, Panchayat representatives and citizen educators about factors that affect the quality of learning and their role and strategies of identifying gaps in infrastructure, services and quality of learning and supporting schools. The SMCs in ten schools included the issues in the School Development Plans (SDP) submitted to the block level. SMC members participated in a state consultation and in block level federation activities to share their initiatives, challenges and learn about the efforts being made by others to enhance quality of primary education.

Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction



The program on disaster risk reduction aims to facilitate community-based practices on disaster preparedness and mitigation and derive learning to promote resilience and a culture of safety. Developing strategies for mainstreaming disaster risk concerns in development process is a core area of this program. We work in collaboration with the state and national government and interagency forums for policy making and develop learning opportunities in the areas of social inclusion and social accountability in disaster management.

Unnati has been demonstrating community managed drought resilience practices in western Rajasthan. It covers: (i) rain water harvesting through individual and community traditional structures and community-managed water distribution through tanker mounted on tractor, (ii) horti-pasture to avail fruits, fodder and fuel and fodder banks so that the marginalized families do not make distressed migration, (iii) strengthening community capacity to access health services, including increased demand for effective government services, (iv) access to social security and social protection programs and (v) disaster safe housing construction skill by promotion of trained mason guild particularly from among Dalit community in four blocks of Jodhpur and Barmer districts for some years. The condition of the dalit community is seriously affected due to social exclusion and non-access to services apart from the usual issues of insufficient water, crop damage and less fodder availability. These models have moved towards sustainability and will be handed over during 2015-16 to the local CBOs and CSOs.

We have been working on demonstrating community earthquake resilience practices in Bhachau in Kutch for the last three years. The learning from the working areas of Bhachau and Jodhpur are included in the national Community Based disaster Management (CBDM) guidelines and Role of NGOs developed by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). These guidelines will be implemented in all the states after approval from Ministry of Home Affairs.

Activities undertaken during the year are as follows:

Social Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (as read in the Miscellaneous Section XI, point 61) states that there should not be any discrimination based upon caste, religion, sex, region, age or community during implementation of disaster response measures. Yet, discrimination based on caste and gender has consistently been observed in various emergency responses. People's vulnerability to disasters depends on the social, cultural, economic and

political environment. In the Indian context, caste is one such factor that has been agile regardless of all proactive penal measures to curb and eliminate it. Marginalisation gets magnified in disasters due to historically pre-existing practices of untouchability and notion of pollution and purity.

There is a general belief that discrimination and exclusion are forgotten during the brief period when the disaster is life threatening - i.e. in the rescue phase - and as one moves in to the subsequent phases of disaster response, such practices get re-instated. Studies conducted by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) and other agencies have reported that during rescue operations, boats and rescue teams are typically sent on a priority to habitations of more influential people; the response for dalit population is delayed or in worst cases, there is no response.

During this year, Unnati has worked in collaboration with NCDHR and National Dalit Watch (NDW), Delhi to address the issue of exclusion and discrimination during disasters and to enhance inclusion in disaster risk reduction (DRR) through advocacy, knowledge products and training of various stakeholders. It has played an active role in the Working Group formed to advocate changes that could enhance inclusion in the Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005. The Act is in the process being amended by the government. Apart from this,

recommendations have been proposed and consultations held with parliamentarians to enhance inclusive practices in the budgetary allocation and procedures for damage assessment followed under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), a major source of compensation for disaster victims in India.

Experience of Unnati on promotion of inclusive disaster management planning and working with government departments on inclusive DRR was shared at People's SAARC organized in Nepal during November 22-25, 2014. A framework on inclusive DM planning was presented at the Roundtable Conference on 'Disaster and Exclusion: Exploring the Challenges' during March 30-31, 2015 at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai. Honourable member from NDMA, Mr. Kamal Kishore and officers from state authorities, academic institutions and NGOs participated in the deliberations.

A manual was developed jointly with NDW to make available a tool for 'Inclusive Vulnerability Mapping and Monitoring of Post Disaster Response'. The tool is useful for mapping different kinds of vulnerabilities related to caste discrimination in disaster management planning and response. It can be used for monitoring of post disaster response and track the issues related to exclusion and discrimination against dalits and other marginalised groups. Inter-Agency Group members (IAG) of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and

Rajasthan were oriented for the assessment. Three training programmes were facilitated for state level IAG members of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha and Rajasthan to promote inclusive practices in DRR. The specific objective was to facilitate community level monitoring and advocacy to enhance access to post disaster response services by the Dalits and marginalised groups. More than 80 NGOs, INGOs, Dalit labour Unions and academic institutions participated.

Demonstration of Community Resilience Practices

Drought risk reduction concerns are integrated in to the development plans of 25 villages of western Rajasthan. The plans include aspects of vulnerability reduction, natural land and water resource development and management and rain water harvesting. In Bhachautaluka of Gujarat focus has been on community awareness and preparedness on housing and school safety.

Rain Water Harvesting through Individual and Community Traditional Structures

20 most vulnerable families were supported for construction of small rain water harvesting tanks on their homestead land. Community water structures have been revived at three locations through the involvement of the gram panchayats ensuring the inclusion of dalit communities in its management. Financial support has been leveraged from MGNREGA. Carrying capacity of the water bodies has improved

and they benefit around 350 dalit households. In the village Ramdevpura, Kalyanpur block, the pond that earlier recharged water for the wells of the dominant community will now also retain 1 lakh liters of water for use of cattle of the dalit community. In the village Kolupabuji, Phalodi block water carrying capacity of the pond will improve three-fold from 3 to 8 lakh liters and the duration will double from 3 to 6 months and in the village Karninagar, Phalodi block, a channel of 215 meters length and 1.5 width is constructed to ensure flow of water to the pond. This will prevent the annual inundation of the primary school that was located in the path of the natural water channel. 254 fodder trees are also planted near the ponds to strengthen the banks and curb soil erosion.

Horti-pasture Development and Fodder Banks

125 families have developed horti-pasture plots in one acre of their land with about 30 ber plants and the average annual income from fruits is about Rs. 20,000. Community managed fodder banks have been set up in the ten villages. The fodders bank is managed by the community group and they were able to store 580 quintals of peanuts and guvar fodder in the current season. 380 fodder trees are planted between their farm lands and maintained jointly by the community in village Kolupabuji.

Demand for Effective Health Services and Veterinary Care

100 women health volunteers developed during earlier years continue to take accountability improvement initiatives for the health sub-centre and anganwadi and mobilize the community for participation in the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days.

10,000 small cattle were covered in the two rounds of vaccination camps benefitting 1,547 families in 27 villages. Entire process of mobilization and petitioning the gram panchayat for the support of the veterinary department for vaccines, veterinarians and mobile vans for the remote villages is now done by the all women veterinary task forces promoted in all villages.

Access to Social Security and Social Protection Programs

568 HHs have been supported in the application process to access different schemes like MGNREGA, PDS, Pension schemes, Palanhar and JSY in Jodhpur and Kutch. VDC and gram panchayats facilitated the wall painting of information about health insurance scheme for BPL Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and life and disability insurance scheme for BPL called Pannadhay Jiwan Amrit Yojana in 6 villages of Phalodi cluster. People did not have any information about these two very important schemes for social security.

Mason Training for Safe and Low Cost Housing Construction

The advanced training was held intermittently between May and August 2014 to accommodate the time available to different mason groups and provide space for skill development. 33 men and 12 women masons participated. The training provided scope for revision of techniques and skills learnt earlier like quality and use of different materials, scissor type cross masonry, brick and stone masonry and requisites for a strong foundation. Skills of masons were developed around Ferro Cement technique, plinth construction, Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Roofing, use of header, Terrazzo and Mosaic flooring. The participants also learnt how they could shift the location of a pillar after construction without ruining the earlier work.

Community Awareness and Preparedness on School and Housing Safety

Since the last four years, school safety programs are being piloted in 10 schools of Bhachau in Kutch with the participation of 2,309 children, 62 teachers and 34 SMC members. It comprises of awareness about safety and enhancing the structural and non-structural aspects. A two days training program for selected teachers was organized in September 2014 and school level training of task force members and SMC members was organized in two schools in December 2014. The schools have mainstreamed awareness on safety

aspects in their academic and cultural programs and have prominently displayed key information for emergency response like contacts of resource agencies and service providers, list of equipments available in the school and in the village, list of vulnerable children and the safe escape route. Learnings from this pilot are included in the National School Safety Programme (NSSP) being executed in the schools of Kutch and Jamnagar and two training programs on the subject have been facilitated at the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM).

Sajjata (preparedness) groups consisting of 25 to 30 members are formed in five villages of Bhachau taluka. They were oriented on housing safety in September 2014 and they were further trained on emergency response, rescue and first aid during December 2014.

Developing Learning Opportunities and Influencing Policy

Demonstrations of Disaster Safe Housing Technology

A rural housing technology demonstration park is conceived and being developed in Bhachau, Kutch. Looking at the vulnerability of the area to earthquake and cyclone, the demonstration of safe housing construction have incorporated practices and examples related to damages caused by these two disasters. The technology park provides exposure on safe housing technology targeting masons and house owners. Construction practices using

environment friendly materials like compressed stabilised cement soil blocks, rammed earth, and compound wall from debris are also displayed. Earthquake resistant technique of building foundation, walls and roof are displayed. Display of vernacular housing patterns like Wattle and Daub, Plank and Joist, Confined Masonry, Rat-trap-bond and bamboo under-structure are highlights of the park. Inter-Agency Coordination for Unified Disaster Response and Policy Advocacy Unnati is functioning as the secretariat of Inter Agency Group (IAG) in Gujarat since 2011. IAG Gujarat is an association of 112 NGOs, technical institutions and professionals working in DRR. The purpose of the association is better coordination and response during emergencies. Trainings on Rescue and first aid in flood, cyclone and earthquake, Emergency Management and Post disaster damage and need assessment were provided to three specialized groups from amongst IAG members of the coastal zone consisting of the districts of Jamnagar, Porbander, Dwarka and Rajkot.

Support to GIDM and other Agencies in Training and Capacity Building

Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) was supported in 9 training programs on the subjects of CBDM, TDMP, School Safety, drought management and flood preparedness. Two training programmes on (i) Post disaster damage and need assessment and (ii) Industrial disaster management were organized

jointly by Unnati and GIDM. Trainings sessions were facilitated for other agencies like CEPT University and NCDHR on DRR. A three-day training was conducted for partner agencies of NCDHR and IAG members in Assam, Odisha, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan states.

Urban and Industrial Risks

The National Disaster Management Framework is focused on natural disasters like flood, cyclone and earthquake. However, with the rapid expansion in the industrial sector, it is important to include the industrial hazards, particularly the hazards associated with chemical industries in the framework. Unnati with the support of GIDM has initiated a pilot project to prepare an integrated industrial hazards management plan framework by action-research in Vatva based Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC). After initial consultations and data collection through structured formats

from industrial units (on-site) and surrounding community areas (off-site), a Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity (HVRC) status report was prepared. It was presented to a state level expert group from IAG Gujarat working on industrial risks and response planning in February 2015. Several consultations with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Vatva Industries Association and Green Environment Services Co-operative Society Limited also helped to shape the report.

An unfortunate chemical incident in the project area in January 2015 led to organise immediate trainings on Chemical hazards and safety in February 2015 in Vatva GIDC in collaboration with GIDM. IEC material of chemical safety practices relevant to the local site is under preparation. Medical information like first-aid measures and antidote information for the most hazardous chemicals are included as a separate module.

Capacity Building and Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC)

Institutional capacity building support is provided on request from partners especially in the areas of participatory training, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and organizational management.

Session on Advocacy:

Two sessions on People Centered Advocacy were facilitated for students of Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) of India during October 15-16, 2014. The sessions covered aspects like relevance of advocacy, its building blocks and tools.

Workshop on Appreciative Inquiry at EDI, Ahmedabad:

A workshop on Appreciative Inquiry was facilitated for students of EDI during March 13-14, 2015. The workshop focused on relevance, principles and steps of Appreciative Inquiry.

Training on micro planning for community leaders and staff members of Reliance Foundation, Sawai Madhopur:

Training was facilitated for community leaders and staff members of Reliance Foundation on micro planning during February 29 – March 5, 2015. The training was aimed to build capacities of participants on developing participatory integrated village level plan. It covered concept of participation, tools for micro

planning and field exercise to demonstrate development of plan. A total of 19 community leaders and staff members of Reliance Foundation from Rajasthan and MP participated in the same.

Training of staff members of CASA, Udaipur on Result Based Management:

A training on RBM was facilitated during February 9-11, 2015 covering the relevance and meaning of various concepts used in RBM and method of developing Log Frame. A total of 23 staff members of CASA's Gujarat, Rajasthan and MP operations participated in the training.

TOT on participatory training:

A three day training was facilitated for SEWA Academy team during August 7-9, 2015 at Ahmedabad. It covered conceptual understanding on Participatory training, methods, principals, group process, facilitation and trainer's role. A total of 29 persons participated in the training from SEWA academy.

Documentation of national conference on Financial Inclusion:

On December 9, 2014 a national conference on Financial Inclusion was organized by Department of Rural Development, Gujarat. The workshop was inaugurated by Rural Development Minister and Finance Minister of Gujarat and participated by senior officials from state and central government and bankers. During the workshop, deliberations were held on relevance, initiative and challenges for Financial Inclusion in the context of newly launched Pradhanmatri Jan DhanYojna. Unnati

provided support in terms of designing and documenting the conference.

Three volumes of quarterly bulletin 'VICHAR' featuring write-ups on social accountability actions and issues related to access of government schemes are printed in Gujarati and Hindi languages and disseminated. These are also uploaded on our website and converted to accessible formats.

Support was extended to Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to prepare a Model Manual for Gram Panchayats.

FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2015

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.15	%	31.03.14	%	Application of Funds	31.3.15	%	31.3.14	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	16863	31	16270	24
Corpus	5000	9	5000	7					
Capital Account	39235	73	37052	54	Balance in hand and in bank				
	44235	82	42052	61	Saving Bank Account	4440	8	11494	17
					Fixed Deposits	28200	53	36050	53
Current Liabilities						32640	61	47544	58
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	7241		23970		Advances				
Duties and Taxes	40		39		Tax Deducted at Source	1407		921	
					Deposits	228		221	
	7281	14	24009	35	Others	2513		3336	
						4148	8	4478	7
Funds									
Inst. Development Fund	1278		1092						
Staff Welfare Fund	297		274						
	1575	3	1366	2					
Others (Provision Exp.)	560	1	865	1					
Total	53651	100	68292	100	Total	53651	100	68292	100

Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs. 3,92,34,662 which is an increase of Rs. 21,83,124 to the previous year. This is on account of revenue generated from consulting services provided and interest earned in the current year.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Fund

Unutilised fund is Rs. 72,41,391. There is a considerable reduction on account of utilisation of opening balance of unutilised fund and less receipts of grant during the year.

Fixed Assets

There is an addition and sale/transfer of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 29,05,026 (Vehicle and Computer) and Rs. 2,40,923 respectively. The Net fixed assets after depreciation is Rs. 1,68,53,109.

Bank balances

The current year bank balance is Rs. 3,26,40,411 which is a decrease of Rs. 1,49,03,972 to the last year. This is because of less amount of grant received during the year.

Advances

Total advance is Rs. 41,47,423. The receivable amount from Department of Rural Development, GoG for the project on Social Audit in MGNREGS is Rs. 22,63,911. The TDS Rs. 14,06,516 and the rest are sundry advances for program.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2015

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.15	%	31.3.14	%	Income	31.3.15	%	31.3.14	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	32637	79	37761	82
Rural Development	12790	31	10365	22					
Research & Training	878	2	3870	8	Contribution				
GSTDREIS Programme	342	1	4183	9	Use of Infrastructure and				
Education Material	9	0	59	0	Assets	2068	5	3869	7
Disaster Preparedness	11027	27	9313	20	Honorarium	3535	8	2188	5
Disability	378	1	3112	7	Profit on sale of fixed assets	154	0	0	0
Human and Institutional						5757	13	6057	12
Development	8	0	99	0					
Contribution	5	0	20	0					
Grant returned	219	0	1090	2					
	25656	62	32111	68					
Salary and Honorarium	6571	16	5385	12	Interest				
Administrative Expenses	5030	12	4473	10	On saving bank account	319	1	282	1
	11601	28	9858	22	On fixed deposit account	2798	7	2172	5
Expenditure	37257	90	41969	90					
Depreciation	2071	5	1711	4		3117	8	2454	6
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2183	5	2592	6					
Total	41511	100	46272	100	Total	41511	100	46272	100

Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

Cordaid (Community Resilience as disaster risk reduction - Rs. 77,12,000

Study on feasibility of social enterprise on purified drinking water - Rs. 56,268

America India Foundation Trust for learning and migration program - Rs. 12,01,270

PRIA for urban poverty and governance - Rs. 1,23,825

Rural Development Department, GOG, Operationalising Social Audit in MGNREGA - Rs. 72,55,871

Total grant for the current year is Rs. 1,63,49,234 compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 4,04,37,973

Contribution

Contribution consist mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre assets and equipments for training and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs. 56,03,437 against Rs.60,56,674 for the previous year.

Interest

During the year, interest income is Rs. 31,16,705 against Rs. 24,54,182 for the previous year.

Expense

The total expense for the year are Rs. 3,72,57,733 compared to Rs. 4,19,69,705 (excluding depreciation) of the previous year. The administrative expense is Rs. 50,30,346 which is 2% more than the previous year.

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	Treasurer	2/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/1

Accountability and Transparency

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C) *

Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
10001-20000	6	4	10
20001-40000	9	4	13
40001-60000	1	3	4
60001->	1	0	1
Total	17	11	28

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 64,500, Rs.57,140 and Rs. 52,860.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 11,470.

* This does not include personnel under stipend/fellowship.

Gender Disaggregate Data of Staff Members including Fellow

Gender	Paid Full Time	On Fellowship	Paid Consultants
Male	17	14	1
Female	11	4	-
Total	28	18	1

International Travel by Staff during the Year - NIL

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.041910161)

Auditors

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

Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi
Ahmedabad-380015

Bankers

Bank of Baroda, Ambawadi branch
Ahmedabad-380006
Bank of India, Paldi branch
Ahmedabad-380006

FCRA ACCOUNTS

Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2015

Receipts	Schedule No.*	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2014	7	31783514.02
Grant Received	8	9093363.00
Sale of Assets	9	395000.00
Interest Received	10	1563781.00
Total		42835658.02
Payments	Schedule No.*	Amount (Rs.)
Project Expenses:		
Handicap Welfare		378226.82
Rural Development		6382202.43
Research		370525.00
Training and Workshop		301326.00
Relief and Rehabilitation		11736520.00
Grant Return		219283.00
Salaray and Honorarium	11	4970327.00
Administrative Expenses	12	1258256.57
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2015	13	17218991.20
Total		42835658.02

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2015

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Indian A/c Local Fund (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2015 (Rs.)
CordAid-DRR	Relief and Rehab.	7768268	-	7768268
The American India Foundation	Rural Development	1201270	-	1201270
PRIA	Rural Development	123825	-	123825
Govt. of Gujarat Rural Development Dept.	MGNREGS Social Audit Facilitation	-	7255871	7255871
Total		9093363	7255871	16349234

* Can be available on demand

Forming part of FC-6
As per our report of even date

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 29.09.2015

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

(Binoy Acharya)
Director



Co-ordinating Office



Gujarat Programme Office



Rajasthan Programme Office



Rural Training Centre



UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education

Registered Office

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