

# Annual Report 2015-16



Making Public Programmes Reach the Last Mile

This is the **twenty sixth Annual Report of UNNATI** presented before the Executive Council.

UNNATI is a strategic issue-based social development institution strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and work in collaboration with diverse duty bearers. It is committed to fight social exclusion and discrimination by empowering the poor and the marginalized to articulate and raise their issues for demanding justice. Social accountability and decentralized 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 developing innovative strategies for poverty reduction 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, adivasis, women and persons with disabilities are empowered to effectively and decisively participate in mainstream development and the decision-making process.

### **Strategy**

We work in partnership with local civil society and people's organizations, local decentralized governing institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Nagar Palikas (Municipalities), government organizations, academic organizations and developmental initiatives of Corporate houses. The experience and learning gained from the grass root initiatives is systematically translated into knowledge building, training and articulation of agenda for 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 guided by three thematic issues:

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

From this year, we have taken a decision to present the Annual Report focusing on projects.

# Strengthening Inclusive Civic Leadership for Social Accountability and Effective Service Delivery of Public Programs in Gujarat and Rajasthan, India (2014-2018).

(Project supported by EU)



The project aimed to improve access to information and services on public programs to reach out to 18000 households of 60 panchayats in 4 blocks of 2 BRGF districts (Sabarkantha in Gujarat and Badmer in Rajasthan) by mobilisation, information dissemination and capacity building at the community level, particularly among dalit, tribal and persons with disability and with a gender focus.

This is the second year of implementation of the five year long project. It aims to make 25 different public schemes and programs under Social Protection and Security, Health and Nutrition and Primary Education to effectively reach the last mile in 60 Gram Panchayats of two blocks each in Gujarat and Rajasthan. In the first year of the project, information on provisions of the entitlements was disseminated to 7,932 households in 30 panchayats. In year 2, information was disseminated to 11,635 households covering 64 panchayats in the 4 blocks of 2 districts. In the first year, 179 Citizen Leaders (CLs) from SC, ST and minority community undertook 357 information disclosure and accountability actions. In the second year, 214 CLs initiated 676 information disclosure and accountability actions. It has been experienced that information campaigns on public schemes and programs alone were not enough to make delivery of public programs effective. It must be supported by enabling people to make demand, take action like making applications, identify bottlenecks in delivery. The activities undertaken under the project are mentioned below.

### **Campaign for Information on SECC 2011 and BPL Criteria**

The Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 report/ information was published in January 2015. As this is an important official information that decides the deprivation of families and subsequently the eligibility of Below Poverty Line (BPL) a campaign was initiated to provide information to people and help them to file objections. A poster was developed to describe the automatic inclusion, automatic exclusion and the 7 deprivation categories. It was pasted on common locations in the villages and discussed in

hamlet level meetings.

878 poor households from 9 gram panchayats of Kalyanpur, Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district could verify their information and 815 households filed objections. 70 percent of the households reported that their household information is wrongly represented (For example while they do not own a two/three/four wheeler that is listed in their forms.) A report was shared with the District Collector, Barmer on February 23, 2015, who forwarded it to the concerned department. It recommended extending the date of filing claims and re-organising gram sabhas with at least a week's prior information.

### **Campaigns on Civic Engagement for Improving Public Services**

Five rounds of campaigns on civic engagement for improving public services have been planned in the project period at regular intervals so that the communities can analyze and track the status of implementation and the improvements resulting from their engagement. First round of campaign was conducted in 70 villages in 2014 and second round of the campaign was conducted in 117 villages in November 2015. In each village, the community members accompanied by citizen leaders and facilitators from Unnati visited different service locations – anganwadi center, health sub-center, primary school, and the PDS shop and then converged for discussion on what they saw at the service locations. Visits to the service locations provided opportunity for constructive interface with service providers and local government functionaries. Lists of pension beneficiaries, list of children enrolled in anganwadis, Janani Suraksha Yojana

beneficiaries, sanctioned and on-going works in MGNREGA, names of members of committees formed under various public programs were displayed and read out.

In Rajasthan, citizen leaders and PRI representatives helped the communities to register grievances on Rajasthan Sampark portal, raise issues in panchayat and gramsabha, present demand to block functionaries, and the block level Jan Sunvai (provision of public hearing in Right to Hearing Act). In Gujarat, 14 people complained about irregularity in PDS shop on IT enabled grievance redressal mechanism called SWAGAT. People got together and confronted some of the service providers for coming late and providing poor services.

### **Training of citizen leaders**

Citizenship building through mobilization, education, awareness and leadership development is a critical area of the project so that demand is generated for effective service delivery and program implementation. 214 citizen leaders (166 men and 48 women) from SC, ST and other vulnerable groups participated in 2 days residential training programs on the theme 'Importance of Public Schemes and Programs for Vulnerable People'. This training was the second in the series of six thematic trainings proposed for the capacity building of citizen leaders. Participants were able to identify the vulnerable people in their villages and think about them. They understood the importance of public services for such families and why they are not able to access. They practiced the use of grievance redressal mechanisms and gained clarity about the role expected from them. The third training was given to citizen leaders during the campaign on

civic engagement for improving public services wherein they learnt to monitor the quality of service provision and the skill of effective interaction with service providers and local government functionaries. They also understood how to mobilize community action around identified issues. Monthly peer learning meetings are organized at the block level for the citizen leaders to document their experiences and guide them on citizen centric actions.

### **Support for citizen centric action for access to information and use of RTI**

Support for citizen centric action not only helps to strengthen organized demand for quality services, it creates a social capital for the poor and excluded communities. Active engagement of people's committees provisioned under the different social sector programs like the School Management Committee (SMC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC), etc. strengthens program delivery as they provide legitimate spaces for community participation and demand for accountability. 357 citizen actions were facilitated during the first year. 676 actions were facilitated during year 2. These are on issues of: i. community meetings for information on schemes, ii. support to access scheme, iii. support to open bank account, aadhar seeding etc. for facilitating entitlements, iv. registering grievances regarding non-access of schemes and services, v. pro-active disclosure, vi. support in government camps and programs, vii. gramsabha mobilization, village planning, viii. other social accountability actions like verification of beneficiary list, monitoring visits to service locations.

## Facilitating access to public schemes and programs

Support and guidance was extended to people who were not able to access their entitlements because they did not know about their eligibility and application process or faced problems. This is also done with a view to understand and document the hurdles faced by poor and vulnerable people in accessing the public programs that were meant for them so that informed interface and advocacy can happen with relevant levels of the government for reform in program delivery. In Rajasthan, IT enabled mechanism and telephone helpline number has also been used for grievance registration and redressal. 130 of the 175 grievances registered were redressed satisfactorily and the experience has been documented in the form of an article and disseminated for wider use through quarterly bulletin 'Vichar'.

In Gujarat, interventions have been made at different level of the government program implementing administration to redress the bottlenecks faced by people. Some of the actions are as follows:

- i. Irregularity in supply of ration to PDS of Vijaynagar taluka was redressed through coordination between Mamlatdar Office, NIC and Director Food and Civil Supply, GoG after identifying the issue of mistake in on-line entry of stock. It took one and

a half years of follow-up to resolve the issue.

- ii. An update on the infrastructure and staffing of Anganwadis in Vijaynagar and Poshina talukas was provided to the District Collector for repair and up-gradation.
- iii. Recommendation was made for construction of six culverts in Poshina taluka after a study of the magnitude of water flow in the rainy season impeding connectivity.
- iv. Feedback was provided for the Draft National Health policy from the perspective of persons with disabilities including girls and women.
- v. Suggestions for increasing the scope of Palakmata pita scheme (for orphan children), old age and widow pension was given to the Director Social Defense, GoG by presenting a table of comparative benefits being provided in other states.
- vi. Discussions were held with the Secretary, Department of Rural Development, GoG for considering Poshina and Vijaynagar talukas for Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise in Gujarat. This was accepted.
- vii. Feedback was provided to modify the forms related to 16 schemes implemented by the Cottage and Rural Industries Department with scheme wise specific suggestions.

	Total		Kalyanpur & Patodi		Sindhri		Poshina		Vijaynagar	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Applications made	1988	6527	125	1381	712	2505	751	1282	1041	1359
People benefited	1446	5951	49	1314	611	2292	59	1059	727	1286
Grievance registered	691	1091	377	147	304	414	0	287	10	243
Grievances redressed	349	297	116	155	229	64	0	19	4	59

### Number of cases supported by IRCs for access to public schemes

This initiative was taken at the behest of the Commissioner Cottage and Rural industries, GoG.

- viii. Gujarat issued a new GR on Disability Certification based on protocol note developed by Unnati.

### Support to government programs/ camp

Mobilization and facilitation support was provided to immunization drive, grievance redressal camps, lokadalat (revenue related dispute resolution and services camps), aids and appliances and certification camps for children with disabilities by SSA, school enrollment drive, training of block planning team members on Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, hitadhikari enrollment camps for unorganized sector workers, krishi mahotsav (for distribution of farm benefits), jansewa camps (for services like aadhar card, job card, name correction in ration card etc), training of Taluka Resource Group (citizen group for social audit of MGNREGA), Aadhar card camps, and employment fair. In all blocks, efforts were made for certification and other services camps for persons with disabilities by providing information to people identified during community meetings. Information was also given

Location	No. of programs/camps supported	
	2014	2015
Kalyanpur and Patodi	5	7
Sindhri	10	46
Poshina	4	9
Vijaynagar	11	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Number of government camps supported</b>		

through a series of leaflets on schemes for persons with disabilities. Inter-departmental coordination that usually does not happen was enabled to make the camps effectively serve the people. The experiences were used for developing a protocol note for issuing disability certificate and disability identity cards and enabling access to schemes for persons with disabilities. Principal Secretary H&FW, (Gujarat) issued a GR. Support was provided for Disability Certification, ID card and Aadhar Card registration at the CHC, Poshina during March 14 – 18, 2016. It covered 59 villages of all 17 GPs of the taluka. On the day of camp 249 persons with disability participated and 120 got the certificates. 7 persons with hearing and speech impairment were referred to the district hospital as the instruments were not available at the CHC level. 20 persons with disability, especially persons who are blind and without fingers got their Aadhar card registration.

### Capacity building of PRIs

In Rajasthan the panchayat election was held in January 2015. The newly elected representatives are trained on how to conduct participatory planning. Pro-active information disclosure was practiced by 28 gram panchayats displaying 14 types of information at 131 locations. During March 2016, information disclosure campaign was conducted to mobilize community for engaging with and activating services at the anganwadis - 19 Anganwadi centers were covered in Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer, Rajasthan. In Gujarat, (Poshina and Vijaynagar) 21 toll-free helpline numbers were displayed at 42 locations in 15 gram panchayats and lists of SMC, Matru Mandal (committee for anganwadi) and PDS committee were read aloud at 29 locations in 13 gram

### **Pro-active information disclosure about public programs encourages demand for accountability**

**The pension beneficiary list was displayed and read out in the village meeting in Chhachharlai of Patodi block. When the name of Sawantjat, a person with disability, was read out, her father stood up and declared that her pension had not been received for an year now. He was surprised to learn that the pension amount was regularly being sent through the post office. He immediately took a photograph of the disclosed list and confronted the post master who paid the amount within a day. Display of list of workers in current muster in Baniyawas GP helped the community to identify 7 ghost workers. In most villages people were not aware of the names of members in the program committees.**

panchayats. 159 PRI representatives, government functionaries and citizen leaders were trained on Village Development Plans (VDP) in Poshina and Vijaynagar taluka.

For proactive disclosure templates have been developed and piloted in schools, anganwadis, health centers and the gram panchayat after several rounds of discussions with the community, service providers, government functionaries and PRI representatives. These will be shared with the district and state administration.

In both Gujarat and Rajasthan, UNNATI served as a resource agency supporting the process of IPPE in the state through the development of training design and materials as well as facilitating the training of district nodal officers and Block Planning Teams. In Rajasthan UNNATI

provided the template to the state government for display of information on beneficiary list of social security pension, IAY, MGNREGA work on individual land and other details of MGNREGA implementation for wall painting in gram panchayats across the state. In Gujarat, UNNATI continued interaction with the State Information Commission on improvement of pro-active disclosure practices.

### **Preparation of information packages in accessible formats and dissemination**

Following types of information packages have been developed in the project during year 2015:

- i. Four volumes of quarterly bulletin 'VICHAR' featuring write-ups on social accountability actions and access of government schemes are published in Gujarati and Hindi languages and disseminated. These are also put up on our website and converted to accessible formats.
- ii. Series of leaflets on government schemes for persons with disabilities is developed and disseminated in Gujarat while another information booklet was developed for dissemination in Rajasthan as a supplement to the one developed last year.
- iii. In Rajasthan information kiosks have been developed for use by citizen leaders. An interactive game has been developed on 'transparency and accountability of gram panchayats' in Hindi for use in training.
- iv. Scheme access process flow charts have been developed showing de-jure and de-facto situations for access of social security and protection schemes.
- v. An audio material has been

- developed (draft stage) for giving information about government schemes to an illiterate audience.
- vi. Voice messages for camps were disseminated in Gujarat through the government helpline.
- vii. An article titled 'Striving for Governance Reform: The need for Re-aligning Social Protection and Security Interventions in India' was published in the journal of the National Human Rights Commission, India, Vol 14, 2015.
- viii. Brief of 10 schemes under the National Trust Act has been prepared in collaboration with BPA in Gujarati and have been circulated by the Dept of Social Defence at the district level in Gujarat.

### Collaborative Actions

In year 1, partnership was established with 7 state and national level organisations/networks, educational institutions and government authorities. In year 2, in Rajasthan, UNNATI served as a resource agency for the state government on IPPE for convergent planning of Rural Development Programs. Also, support was provided to 2 major campaigns by network of CSOs and activists in collaboration with media for demanding social accountability in primary education and other basic services. Eight EU partners participated in orientation on mainstreaming disability.

In Rajasthan, a daily newspaper Rajasthan Patrika and network of CSOs called Suchna evam Rozgar Adhikar Abhiyan joined hands to highlight the issues concerning primary schools including availability of adequate teachers, classrooms, infrastructure and facilities through a yearlong state wide campaign 'Neev - Siksha ka Sawal' starting from

April 2015 and ending in March 2016. The objective of the campaign was to make the primary education system accountable through the use of Right to Education (RTE), Right to Information (RTI) and Right to Hearing (RTH) Acts. Planning meetings for the campaign was held in Jaipur on February 13 and March 26, 2015. College students from Rajasthan as well as other states volunteered internship during the initial phase of the campaign. Orientation of volunteers was done on May 3-4, May 21-22 and June 1-2, 2015. An important outcome of the campaign is an Order dated August 18, 2015 by the Rajasthan Elementary Education Council to hold SMC meetings in all schools on the new moon day.

UNNATI supported the campaign in Barmer district together with the district representative of Rajasthan Patrika. 8 CSOs joined the campaign in the district. UNNATI hosted three students and provided them the opportunity for internship in Sindhri, Kalyanpur and Patodi blocks of the district. Interns visited 74 schools, provided information on RTE, RTI and RTH Acts to the community and supported them to file RTI applications demanding information on student enrollment and retention, adequacy of teachers, infrastructure, facilities and SMC. Stories were published about a school in Kalyanpur functioning under a thatch roof and four poles while the school building is not being constructed owing to local politics. As per the design of the campaign, citizen leaders of UNNATI mobilized school children to participate in a prarthnasabha at the block level attended by block level functionaries and elected representatives and submit a memorandum of demands especially for appointment of teachers as per sanctioned posts within a week. As

per DISE data, 14,388 schools in Rajasthan are one-teacher schools where most of the time of the teacher is spent in administrative formalities.

Jawabdehiyatra or 100 days accountability campaign started on December 1, 2015 from Jaipur and ended on March 10, 2015 covering all 33 districts of Rajasthan and spending around 3 days in each district holding rallies, nukkadsabhas at block headquarters, helping people to register grievances of Rajasthan Sampark, visiting locations of services and meeting with district level functionaries.

In July, 5 CSOs in Barmer district were supported to undertake campaign to identify and enroll out-of-school children with the active engagement of the community, school administration and SMC during July – August 2015. 91 villages of 25 GPs were covered. Focus was on children of excluded communities and

children with disabilities with stress on enrollment in age appropriate class as mandated in RTE. The school administration was initially very skeptical but citizen leaders and other members of community took responsibility for ensuring the regular attendance of the children. Special educators were mobilized to visit the identified children with disabilities.

Another CSO campaign supported the schools to pro-actively disclose information about class wise attendance and enrollment of students, details of SMC meetings, information about teachers, mid day meal stocks and the school funds. Besides the above mentioned activities, a workshop was organized on the theme of participation of Persons with Disability in accessing public programs for EU project partners. This workshop was organized in collaboration with GLRA India.

# Making implementation of MGNREGA effective in Balesar Block of Rajasthan

(a partnership based initiative with Govt. of Rajasthan)



The Rural Development Department and Rajasthan Gramin Aajivika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP), Government of Rajasthan identified 15 blocks in 15 districts to strengthen the implementation of MGNREGA in convergence with livelihood program. It entailed facilitation for participatory planning, capacity building of grass-root level organizations including PRIs, mobilization of SHGs, community based institutions and gram panchyats.

UNNATI was nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to take up the work for Balesar block of Jodhpur district. The project is expected to support the process of livelihood development of the rural poor through creation of sustainable assets created under MGNREGA, facilitate work demand from SC and ST households and provide help to ensure timely payment for work done. Unnati covered Balesar block of Jodhpur district which has 26 gram panchayats and 111 revenue

villages. The key achievements are as follows.

### Awareness on Labour Entitlements and Demand Mobilization

During the year 752 community and worksite level meetings were held for providing information on the labour entitlements, permissible works, process of sanction of works etc. 132 'Rozardiwas' for registering the demand for work and awareness generation on labour

S. no	Indicators	December 2014 (baseline)	December 2015 (year 1)	Increase/ decrease
1	Person Days Generated	3,77,309	4,08,219	67,985
2	Utilization of labor budget (%)	35.72	71.06	35.34
3	Payment within 15 Days (%)	6.41	39.44	33.03
4	Total Delayed Payments (in terms of no. of labor)	34,562	21,762	- 12,800
4.1	Payment in 15-30 days	17,323	19,939	2,616
4.2	Payment in 30 – 60 days	14,202	865	- 13,337
4.3	Payment in 60 – 90 days	2,552	606	- 1,946
4.4	More than 90 Days	485	352	- 133
5	On-going works (March 2015 baseline)	415	559	144
5.1	Individual Assets	138	216	78
5.2	Public Works and Rural Infrastructure	277	343	66
6	SC/ST HHs Completed 100 Days work (baseline of March 2015)	285	214	
6.1	Person days of SC/ ST HHs (baseline of March 2015)	2,474	2,454	
7	Female Mates Deployed	No info.	86	
8	Average Person Days of work for SC HHs	51.25	53.22	1.97
9	Average Person Days of work for ST HHs	48.25	53.62	5.37
10	Number of active workers (baseline of March 2015)	13,898	16,414	2,516

entitlements were organized. Demand was registered from 14,608 labourers, process for work on the land of SC, ST and BPL etc was explained to 4,864 participants and 258 Labour Groups are formed.

### Participatory Planning

PRA exercises including social, resource and seasonal mapping, group discussions and transect walk have been done in all 26 gram panchayats during June – July 2015 for supplementary plan of 2015-16 and the labour budget of 2016-17. Before discussion on works, plans of 2015-16 were shared with the community. People found the information very useful and were able to contribute further in an informed manner. As per information compiled from the PRA exercises, 956 SC and 295 ST households do not have job cards. 903 works were identified for supplementary plan of 2015-16 – 102 works under category A 'Public works related to Natural Resource Management', 688 works under category B 'Community assets or individual assets for vulnerable sections', 11 works under category C 'Common Infrastructure including for NRLM compliant SHGs' and 102 works under category D 'Rural infrastructure'.

Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-2) was being promoted by MoRD for convergent planning of MGNREGA, Kausalya Vikas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana and National social Assistance Program (NSAP) and use of SECC data for identification and household survey of all households with deprivation indicators of 1 or more. Swapni Shah from UNNATI participated in the five day training on IPPE-2 in Chattisgarh as part of the National Resource Team in July 2015 and orientation for relevant functionaries of

the districts and blocks and representatives of selected CSOs was organised on August 28, 2015 in Jaipur. 84 blocks of 22 districts of the state are included in IPPE.

UNNATI supported the state government in developing the design and educational material for the trainings of Block Resource Teams (BRT) consisting of 4 representatives from each block and the Block Planning Teams (BPT) consisting of 5 members from each gram panchayat of each block. IPPE blocks were divided into three zones for the BRT trainings with CSOs UNNATI, Pradan and Srijan taking the responsibility to impart the trainings with the support of state and district functionaries of MGNREGA and NRLM. Training for Jodhpur division was done by UNNATI on September 9-11, 2015. UNNATI also supported in the BPT trainings of 19 blocks of 7 districts of Jodhpur division apart from the training in Balesar from September 21-24, 2015. We also developed a model planning calendar that could be followed in all blocks of the state.

With respect to Balesar block, two convergence meetings with various departments were held under the chairmanship of the District Collector on August 19 and September 7 respectively in which relevant functionaries of the district and the block participated. As per the planning calendar developed in the block, gramsabhas for introducing IPPE were held between October 2 and 4, 2015. A campaign vehicle 'Sahbhagi Niyojan Vahak' was developed to facilitate community mobilisation and engagement in the planning process. As an innovative intervention, satellite maps developed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) were used for resource mapping and

planning by the community. The compiled plans were presented in gramsabhas organised between November 20 and 28, 2015. The labour days estimated for Balesar block is 8,49,619 and 7,668 works were identified by the people for inclusion in plan (Category A – 327 works, Category B – 6,734 works and Category D – 607 works).

### **Support in Work Implementation and Payment of Wages**

– Owing to the various efforts being made for facilitating the implementation of works, 216 works on individual land are in process till December 2015 as against the baseline of 138 works for 2014-15.

### **Application and sanction process for works on individual land**

– 538 households were supported to complete the application process for works on their land. 245 files were submitted to the zila panchayat for administrative and financial sanction (82 files received the desired sanctions) while the rest are at the panchayat samiti pending attestation of nominal land with the beneficiary by the Patwari.

### **Model works for enhancement of livelihood**

– In Bawarli and Khariberi gram panchayats, hortipasture is being developed on the land on 4 SC households. An innovation for making mud bricks is being demonstrated in Hanuwantnagar gram panchayat that will help to reduce material costs in goat or cattle shelters. Some model estimates and IEC material is developed for informing people about permissible works on individual land.

### **Smoothing work implementation**

– Support was provided to the block machinery in identification of 56 bare foot

technicians (30 women, 26 men). 244 mates (women – 151, men – 93) were provided training in the course of 5 training programs. Two women mates from Balesar made their presentations to more than 200 government and non-government representatives during one day workshop at the state level on group measurements (December 15, 2015). Group measurements are now initiated in 4 gram panchayats – Bawarli, Devnagar, Dugar and Khudiyala)

### **Support for timely payments**

– Percentage of on-time payments have increased from 6.41 (baseline) to 39.44 (December 2015). Initial assessment from the baseline indicates that on an average a delay of around four months is being experienced at the level of the post office or the village cooperative. Thus a major contribution for ensuring timely payment was to link the online bank accounts of labourers with MGNREGS. List was made of the existing bank accounts of 1,959 labourers for MGNREGA wage payments. Aadhar card information was also updated for 2,200 labourers for aadhar seeding of their accounts. With the support of the district lead bank, the District Collector and BDO Balesar special 2-day camps were organised coinciding with the Rozgar Diwas during April-May 2015 at the gram panchayat level for opening bank accounts and making aadhar cards. 458 bank accounts were opened and 329 aadhar cards were made. This work was undertaken in 11 gram panchayats during the Rozgardiwass camps to which aadhar machines and lead bank representatives were brought with the support of BDO Balesar. The data entry of bank account and aadhar card details for transfer of payments were entered in the government MIS.

### Capacity building efforts and coordination with stakeholders

Gram Sewaks and the Gram Rozgar Sahayaks are oriented on 6 separate occasions. Some of the topics covered are observing rozgardiwās, selection of the bare foot engineers, process for women Mates, IPPE and household survey. Three meetings have been facilitated at the block level between the panchayat samiti, MGNREGA functionaries and NRLM team. These meetings have helped to level expectations and the review and planning of the project. 335 awareness generation meetings have been held with MGNREGA labourers and 13 Voluntary Organisations that are federations of 54 Self Help Groups.

### Pilot social audit process

Bhimaram Mudia participated in the state level workshop for social audit campaign

in Rajasthan on April 6-8, 2015. Two representatives from Unnati were present in the selection of the gram panchayats for pilot social audit through lottery at the district level on April 10. Bhimaram was part of the trainer team for orientation of the block and village resource persons in district level workshop on April 22-24 and April 27. The Advisory team from MoRD was supported during its visit of Jodhpur and Barmer districts on April 25 and 26. BDO and other relevant functionaries of Balesar, Shergadh, Balotra, Sindhri and Barmer blocks were oriented on the process to be followed for wall writing of MGNREGA implementation information. Follow-up for the progress of wall writing was done for all 20 gram panchayats selected for social audit in Jodhpur district. Representatives from UNNATI participated in the state level meeting to discuss on the experiences of the social audit campaign on July 13, 2015.



# Improving Quality of Primary Education

(Project supported by AIF)

In twenty five villages in Bhachau Taluka in Kutch district, interventions were made for enhancing learning levels of children in primary school and improving school governance. Several factors adversely impact the learning levels of children: irregular attendance, limited use of interactive and multi-level pedagogy, teacher inadequacy and absenteeism and lack of a supportive environment at home. In ten primary schools, para-teachers were equipped to engage with 482 students in grades III-V and use child-centered pedagogy to help them cover basic learning deficits of grades I and II and achieve grade appropriate levels of learning. Community led learning audits were done in 10 schools and Gram Sabhas were organized that were attended by parents, SMC members, panchayat representatives and citizen leaders. The methodologies used in the classes, suggestions received from parents and the improvement in learning levels of children was shared. Children's groups (Balsamuhs) were formed in 10 villages and activities were conducted with 150 children to promote children's participation and support students to discuss issues related to their school and environment. Students presented plays at their school function on themes such as cleanliness in school, substance abuse,

education of girls etc. Members of the samuhs gathered information on various themes, developed skills in presentation, decision making and leadership.

To enhance accountability and improve governance in 25 primary schools, engagement of community especially of members of the School Management Committee (SMC) was facilitated and strengthened. Consultations were held to identify issues related to education in these villages. Trainings were organised for SMC members, Panchayat representatives and citizen educators for an improved understanding of factors that affect the quality of learning, their roles in school governance and how they can identify gaps in infrastructure, services and quality of learning to support schools. The SMCs in ten schools included the issues in the School Development Plans (SDP) that were shared at the block level. Initiatives taken by SMCs include initiation of Special Training Programmes for drop out children, opening of Seasonal hostels, construction of additional rooms and arrangement for transport facilities for children to improve access. SMC members participated in a state consultation and shared their experiences of engaging with schools, challenges faced and also got an opportunity to learn about other's efforts.



# Improving Disaster Risk Reduction Practices

(Project Supported by Cordaid)



UNNATI has initiated community resilience building against drought in selected villages as model building. It includes horti-pasture, promotion of safe housing construction and technology demonstration, community capacity building on disaster response and developing school safety mechanisms. UNNATI continue to work closely with GIDM on capacity building on DRR.

## Building Community Resilience against Drought

Horticulture is more resilient to drought conditions. Farmers in the Thar desert area were not believing that fruit bearing trees can survive in the extreme climatic condition. Under a pilot intervention 64 marginal land holding farmers were motivated to develop horti-pasture and technical inputs are provided. During the reporting period, the plot owners are supported to plant new varieties of fruit trees like pomegranate, gooseberry and lemon. Apart from this regular visits were made by our team for the periodic supervision of the plots. From 64 plots in 5 clusters, a ten member team of local resource persons (jankar) are trained to provide support for maintenance. Local government authorities visited few plots to understand the specifications of plot development to incorporate the same in the ongoing MGNREGA program. (a flagship program for employment generation in rural areas.)

Horti-pasture is developed in joint ownership in Lohawat gram panchayat of Phalodi cluster of Rajasthan program area in year 2013-14. 50 new plants were provided to compensate for plant damaged during the year. The plantation was done by the collective labour support from the community. The villages have proposed the development of the common property resources under MGNREGA work plan for the year 2016-17.

Dalits and other marginalised in the region are facing discrimination in access of services during the drought, because of poverty Dalits are not able to purchase and store the fodder at household level. Community managed fodder banks have been developed at 10 locations in Balotra,

Kalyanpur, Lohawat and Sindhari clusters. During the year more than 120 families have benefitted from it using fodder worth of Rs. 3 lakh.

Veterinary care support to small ruminants is one of the regular activities of the DRR project. Initially all the expenses for providing timely vaccination and medical care to goats, sheep and cattle were incurred from the project. After coordination and collaborations with the local veterinary department and the community groups, the vaccination and animal care camps are organised by the government with community participation. During the reporting in the month of July cattle vaccination was carried out covering around 2000 goats, sheep and cattle in Sindhari and Phalodi clusters.

During the year, community level training and workshops were conducted to consolidate the village level disaster risk reduction initiatives. A workshop was organized in Jodhpur on September 9-10, 2015 in which 50 community leaders and members of Village Development Committees, task force members, fodder banks managing committees and para health workers local CSO representatives participated. The members reiterated the need of developing the Village Development and DRR Plans and having them included in the panchayat plans through the gramsabha. Tillaram of Sindhri block and Ghewarram of Phalodi block shared that the capacity building on maintenance of horti-pasture plots has enabled them to act as local resource persons. People also remembered the relevance of mason training and use of community assets that were developed as part of model demonstration of disaster safe and low cost construction. The hall in

village Ekadli is used for running the anganwadi and the children now have a place to sit and laugh together. A two days orientation of 48 newly elected PRI representatives and Shamlat Vikas Samiti (commons Development Committee) members was organized in Jodhpur on the issues related to disaster risk reduction and reducing risks through development of commons.

### **Promotion of safe Housing Construction**

To strengthen the preparedness of local villagers on safe housing construction in Bhachau (Kutchch District of Gujarat) a technology demonstration park has been constructed (demonstration of various safety features in different housing typology). Organising regular training programme on safe housing construction on a fixed site is often expensive and impractical. In this context a technology demonstration park was conceived displaying safe housing technology on areas of foundation, walls and roof structure with use of diverse material such as compress stabilised cement soil blocks, rammed earth, wattle and daub, burnt bricks, stone, etc. with use of technology like, confined masonry, random stone masonry, rat-trap-bond for walling and for roofing plank and joist, tiled slope roof, bamboo based roofing under-structure.

### **Community Capacity Building on Disaster Response**

The local people are the first responders in any natural or man-made calamity. During the emergency, rescue and first aid is very crucial in the initial few hours for saving lives of the affected community. Local task forces play important role in the early warning dissemination, evacuation, search and rescue and first-

aid. During the reporting period 30 members from different villages of Bhachau project area were identified based on their skill, interest and availability in the area as task force members. They were trained to take lead in emergencies in the their own and nearby villages if needed. In the month of August 2015 first module of four days on First Aid was conducted with technical inputs from Indian Red Cross Society. The task force members were trained on key live saving concepts and skills as first aid responders. It was followed by the five days training module on search, evacuation and rescue in November 2015. This training was conducted with support from Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and Civil Defence Department of Gujarat state. All the participants were oriented on the equipment, technics and approach for the effective evacuation, search and rescue during the emergency. After the certification of task force members by the Red cross and State authorities, a emergency response kit was provided to all the task forces of nine villages. The kit includes, ropes, public address systems, tool sets for the emergency search and rescue. The kit will be kept at the village level schools so the task force and use the kit for the regular practice of the learning. It will also use by local schools teachers and students to get oriented on the emergency response aspects.

### **School Disaster Management Plan**

The school safety programme in Bhahchau was initiated in year 2012-13. At present 20 schools are covered under the initiatives. After the school level awareness programme school level plans were developed and provided technical support for the capacity building support

of the school. To mainstream our efforts in school safety we have conducted cluster level meeting of the school teachers and school authorities to share the vision and activities of our programme, Four such meetings were organised covering all the BRCs (Block Resource Centres) of Bhachau Taluka. During the reporting period Unnati has provided technical support to Gujarat State Disaster Management Authorities (GSDMA) for developing capacity building plan under the National School safety programme we had facilitated 6 training programmes covering 200 schools of the state. During the year we had also extended our support to Rotary Club Mumbai for promoting two schools in the slum area of Mumbai, as part of this support two workshops with school children, management and teachers was conducted.

### **Partnership with Government Authorities and Institutions**

Unnati continue to work closely with GIDM in developing training strategies, training curriculum and facilitate training courses. During the year Unnati has conducted six training programmes at GIDM. The courses are on designing school safety program, post disaster need assessment, post disaster recovery, flood risk management, community based disaster management, preparation of DM plans. In the November 2015, NDMA invited Unnati to provide technical support in development of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). Unnati has supported NDMA to prepare first draft of the plan in consultation with Joint Secretary, NDMA and other stakeholders. The plan was released by Honourable Prime Minister of India on June 1, 2016 which was welcomed and praised by UN agencies. The plan takes

into account the global trends in disaster management. It incorporates the approach enunciated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 -2030, which is an agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to which India is a signatory.

### **Coordination with State IAGs**

On February 19, 2015, a meeting was held with state IAG members to develop better coordination for emergency response. As process of Inter agency coordination UNNATI with the support of Sphere India Project, revised the common assessment tool in consultation with member agencies and other state level Inter Agency Group members. As a result, Joint Rapid Need Assessment (JRNA) tool was developed to assess the immediate need of community for first 25 days after emergency. As part of Disaster Preparedness exercise for the 2015 monsoons, 5 states have been prioritized as per their vulnerability to monsoon season in 2015 for various preparedness activities. Continuous engagements were made with the 5 identifies IAG through communications and capacity development engagements. Training on JRNA tool has been conducted in 4 states in collaboration with State IAGs i.e. UP, Assam, Orissa and Bihar in the month of June. In West Bengal, the training conducted in July. As per the way forward of this training program, database of trained volunteers has been prepared, commitments have been taken from the members for further providing training to their local staff, group for report writing at state level has been identified.

### **ToT on Sphere Minimum Standards**

Training of Trainers (ToT) in Quality and Accountability and Needs Assessment in Emergencies has been organized at United

Service Institutions, New Delhi during April 5-10, 2015. The TOT was attended by 22 training participants (5 Females and 17 Males) out of which 16 were Cordaid partners including PGVS, Unnati, Orosa, ATI, Helpage, NCDHR and 7 were from Sphere India Secretariat and one participant was from Care India.

### **Coordination to respond to the Heat Wave conditions**

Heat wave to severe heat wave conditions prevailed at places over Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Odisha, West Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Vidarbha and at isolated places over East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Rajasthan and Punjab causing deaths of about 2000 people across these states. In collaborations with Sphere India, situation reports have been released in June 2015 involving member agencies after receiving information from State IAGs and State Authorities so that appropriate action is initiated.

### **Gujarat Floods**

Incessant rainfall in the month of July in Gujarat devastated many villages in Banaskantha and Amreli district. Situation report was made after initial assessment for effective relief response. The local IAG member organisations have come out with the filed based study on families left out in government supported relief services. Total 3015 applications of left out households generated from 45 villages of the affected areas of Amerli and Banaskantha. The applications were shared with the state and district level authorities to reassess the locations and provide the entitlements to the affected Dalit families. Unnati provided support in training 25 volunteers for tracking of relief series in the village, developed framework

for the assessment and oriented them on the entitlements related to the disaster affected communities.

In December 2015 two days training of dalit volunteers were organised to orient them on inclusive DRR framework and entitlements of affected persons in any disasters. In this training 30 volunteers from all the dalit populated districts of Gujarat were trained in collaboration with NCDHR and Unnati. These trained volunteers will be available for the community level PDNA assessment and will support Dalit community to avail services and relief support in disaster situations.

### **Development of Coordinators at Various Places for Emergency Coordination Support**

In view of strengthening the disaster management process in J&K, support was provided for preparation of District Disaster Management Plan of Shopian and Kulgam District. It included mapping of interventions to Flood response by different agencies, compilation of information of flood affected areas, listing of agencies working on disaster management, Workshop on lesson learnt and collaborative advocacy and awareness among stakeholders regarding government entitlements and food safety. A similar process was initiated for District Bongaigaon in Assam for Emergency response. It includes preparation of JRNA Exercise, mapping of interventions after the Conflict to avoid duplicacy, State level consultation in Assam, meetings with affected communities, revival for efficient functioning of IAG Assam Secretariat. For the conflict affected areas in Kokrajhar district of Assam a coordination mechanism has been set up for effective relief response.

# Emergency Support for flood affected Vulnerable Households in Barmer district in Rajasthan

(Project supported by Malteser International)

Barmer district in Rajasthan is located in the Thar desert and is a drought prone area. However, extensive damages to crops, small ruminants and mud houses (jhompas) in the villages were caused in a burst of heavy rainfalls during August 2015 and there was a situation of low-intensity floods. Unnati has been working in Barmer district and responded to the situation with a rapid assessment of status in five of the most affected villages. After common meetings in all the villages, visits were made to 84 vulnerable households (old age people living alone, single women, persons with disabilities) that were left without shelter. Their list was shared with the concerned government functionaries for damage compensation and support.

With the support of Malteser International, household kits were provided to 25 families comprising of 146 persons and residing in four villages – Kharantiya, Mahadevnagar, Arniyali and Bilasar of Sindhri during December 2015 so that they have relief and can build back better. The kit comprised of box, utensils, stove, food grains and other items, fodder, quilts, charging torch, tin sheets, poles and tarpaulin sheet. Since the unit cost of the kit worked out to be less than projected, we were able to include three more needy families from villages Mahadevnagar, Paylakala and Galanadi and provided the household kits to them in February 2016. The final beneficiary list is 157 persons.



# Development of a Framework for Industrial Hazard Management Plan in Chemical Industrial Zone/Estate

(An Action Research Project supported by GIDM, Govt. of Gujarat)



A project for a preparation of Industrial Hazards Management Plan (IHMP) has been initiated by UNNATI through action research methodology in close association with Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM), Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

The project focused to develop a framework and template by directly working in one of the industrial estates. Vatva industrial estate was taken up as the pilot site with multi stakeholders participation for the implementation of common response strategy for anticipated chemical industrial disasters. Vatva Chemical Industrial estate was taken up under the study to develop a framework covering both on-site and off-site locations and issues. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), Vatva is one of the oldest industrial clusters in Gujarat state. It was established in the year of 1967 with the creation of GIDC. In the initial time, these industrial clusters were established at remote locations away from the cities. But with the increase in migration to cities like Ahmedabad, residential colonies, mostly of the migrant working class population are established in the vicinity of GIDC. Over the passing time Vatva GIDC has grown in chemical production units, especially in dyes and their intermediates. Vatva is prone to various chemical and industrial hazards including fire, gas leakage and onsite accidents.

This initiative aims to develop appropriate strategy and contents for awareness generation in both on-site and off-site risks of chemical disasters. The methodology adopted for the preparation of the template for industrial hazard management plan was based on assessment of hazard, vulnerability, risk and capacity of the Vatva industrial estate. Capacity building, awareness generation and preparation of training module, air monitoring followed the primary HVRC assessment. Final plan template was shared followed by a meeting for developing industry specific plan for emergency arising out of storage

and processing of hazardous chemicals.

Following were the major steps which were included in the methodology of the project:

- Mapping of the influence zone
- Identifying the key stakeholders to be involved in the template preparation and execution
- Identifying the potential affected communities to be affected by any unfortunate incident involving major leaks/spill/fire/explosion of the hazardous chemical
- Collection of primary information from on-site and off-site pertaining to hazards and risks imposed by Vatva industrial estate for storing and processing large quantities of chemicals which are hazardous in nature
- Identifying major accident hazard industries and classifying all the information collected according to their capacity to store and process numbers of hazardous chemicals
- Preparation of the hazard, vulnerability, risk and capacity assessment report including analyzed criteria of on-site and off-site components of Vatva industrial cluster
- Monitoring of air for producing quantifiable reference to the HVRC assessment findings
- Preparation of capacity building modules and assessment report through interactions, focused group discussions, expert interviews and meetings, trainings, IEC material preparation and emergency mock exercise
- Producing a Vatva industrial cluster specific plan for dissemination of information to different industrial units situated in the industrial cluster
- Disseminating information related to off-site risks to the focused community areas.

The scope of this project was envisioned to have a cluster specific institutional and physical planning focusing on the risks imposed by the chemical industries on surrounding population and environment in the form of pilot template which could have been applied to the different chemical industrial cluster of the Gujarat state.

### **The project was implemented in consultation with various stakeholders like:**

- Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), Gandhinagar
- Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) Ahmedabad
- Director Industrial Safety and Health
- Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad
- Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad
- Ahmedabad Fire Department, Ahmedabad
- Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Ahmedabad
- Vatva Industries Association, Vatva, Ahmedabad
- Gujarat Environment Services Co-op Society Limited, Vatva, Ahmedabad
- Indian Institute of Public Health – Public Health Foundation of India, Gandhinagar
- GVK-Emergency Management and Research Institute, Ahmedabad
- Go Green Mechanisms Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad
- Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad
- Community Areas Representatives – Machchu Nagar, Induchacha Nagar, SLM Nagar, KushabhauThakrey Nagar – Vatva, Ahmedabad
- Sahyog Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad

Some of the key steps and the outcome are described below:

### **Mapping of Influence Zone**

Almost 500 chemical industries that have been located in GIDC Vatva are mobilised to collect information regarding their production system (hazardous chemicals, processes and equipment) and capacities to curb any small to major incident which has potential to damage human and other resources. As a part to addressing the off-site hazards and to develop an understanding related to them, most vulnerable off-site community clusters were identified. Five community clusters namely SLM, Navapura, Railway colony, Machchu Nagar and Trikampura came out to be most significant for the study because of their physical, social and occupational attributes checked against the objective of mapping off-site risks. With the same objective, two ESIC and one AMC health clinics in the nearby regions were contacted and a random sample of the patients coming to these facilities was studied.

### **Hazard, risk, vulnerability and capacity (HRVC) analysis:**

Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity analysis was done following analysing the collected information through triangulation method. The HVRC analysis includes information collected from various secondary as well as primary sources. The main objective of this analysis was to monitor the prevailing risks (onsite and offsite) due to the large amount of storage and processing of hazardous chemicals. Phase 1 and Phase 2 out of 4 Phases are the worst affected (highest ranked according to NFPA ranking methodology) due to their location, chemical storage and processes. Most of the Toxic + Corrosive + Flammable are transported (from and to), stored and processed in these phases. On the offsite the three community clusters which are at

higher risk is a) Machchu Nagar Community cluster b) SLM Community cluster and c) Trikampura Community cluster.

### **Methodology applied for HVRC was mix of survey, focus group discussion, technical mapping and review of secondary source information. HVRC assessment comprise of three stages**

- (i) Consultation with experts on objectives and relevance on project, literature review, secondary data collection related to Vatva GIDC, transect walk of industrial premise, consultation with VIA on finalizing data collection format, finalization of the format keeping into account information on types of chemicals storage, usage, transport, key safety equipment to response to any emergency, capacity of human resource etc. was also included in the format.
- (ii) Primary data collection of 500 Industrial Units of Vatva done, out of 500 units 350 units were visited out team to get the idea about basic risk, vulnerability, capacity of the units. Apart from chemical units, information of three local health centres (LG hospital, Government clinic for industrial labour (ESIC clinic) and Kashiba Hospital were collected. Consultations with communities residing at vulnerable sites were done.
- (iii) Based on the first two steps, analysis of data, triangulation to define the risk, vulnerability and capacity of the Vatva industrial estate was completed.

### **Formation of Inter Agency Coordination Group**

An inter-agency coordination group had been formed to seek advise and feedback on the action research process. A

consultation with diverse stakeholders as mentioned above was held on February 26, 2015 at GIDM. This consultation has proved to be very significant as it has verified the process of research wherein every participant had given their inputs. 27 representatives participated from GSDMA, GPCB, DISH, Bharuch Collector, Bharuch; DPMC Ankleshwar shared their experiences on action initiated on similar issues.

### **Preparation of comprehensive Industrial Hazard Management Plan (IHMP)**

Apart from risk mapping and HVRC analysis, the IHMP covers Incident Response System, Task Forces and their functions, list of tools and equipment, key mitigation measures which can reduce the risk. The internal audit of chemical processing plants in Vatva GIDC is put into the plan. it will help the Vatva Industrial Association (VIA), apex body of all the industry owners to regularly monitor the risk pertaining to chemical industries. The plan will be implements by VIA.

### **Regular Monitoring of Air and Ground Water**

Supporting the secondary information collected from Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) Gandhinagar, a primary activity for air and water monitoring was initiated at four offsite locations. The data analysis suggests that there are no major contaminations in air and water duet the good preventive measures by Vatva GIDC.

### **Information and Communication Package preparation**

A set of information, education and communication material (booklet and set of posters) were produced for the training and awareness on industrial risk. The material was focused more on specific

most hazardous 16 types of chemicals being used in Vatva GIDC (assessed by the vulnerability NFPA matrix in HVRC report) and their effects on human system. The most advantageous point of this material was that it was indicating the readily available antidotes of these 16 chemicals and where these antidotes can be obtained by a layman. Adding to the antidotes information on the most hazardous chemicals, there was clear instructions on identification of symptoms (acute and chronic) and basic 'Do's and Don'ts of emergency planning in the case of chemical disaster involving these specific chemicals.

### **Training and Capacity building of stake holders**

Training and capacity building was the integral part of the project cycle, in each stages, consultations, trainings and workshops were organised for community groups, labours, technical staff and owners of the chemical units. For onsite preparedness in the industries 165 chemist, site supervisors and owners were oriented on the Industrial risk and preparedness. At 8 community locations focused groups discussions (FGD) on pertaining industrial risk and community response were done. 6 training programs covering 164 community members were

conducted for orientation on industrial risk and response.

### **Mock drill and outreach checking**

Four major events are conducted wherein all major stakeholders from GIDC Vatva had been oriented of the project objectives. Two major trainings/ workshops (May 22, 2015 and September 3, 2015) for the industrial unit managers along with one core group meeting with VIA and Gujarat Environment Services Co-op Society Limited who are responsible for running the effluent plant in GIDC, Vatva and assist the industrial units in assuring compliances related to pollution control and environment (July 7, 2015).

The plan was put into test by conducting a table top simulation exercise on emergency management organized on April 23, 2016 at VIA. Key officials from AMC, Fire safety, Civil defence, LG hospital, Police, DISH along with owners and officials from key industries participated in the exercise. The exercise helps to review the IHMP and suggested correction. The departments ensure to provide necessary support to VIA and offsite locations for quick and effective response in industrial accidents. The final report under this project is submitted to GIDM for approval.

## Looking Forward

Making public programs designed for the poor reach the last mile has been a concern of the civil society organizations and the government. In the union budget of 2015, responding to the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission, a financial devolution was announced by which from the Central Pool the share to the States has been increased from 32% to 42%. While this is a positive step, many State governments including Gujarat and Rajasthan has not made any revised budget to effectively utilize the additional resource for social sector programs. During the year, in our project area in Gujarat a large number of applications submitted for widow pension, old age pensions has not been sanctioned. Similarly, no new Anganwadi Centers have been opened in Poshina block of Gujarat. For social security of Un-organized Sector Workers a new program was launched with a smart card namely U-WIN. However, neither the old

program of Swabalamban and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was revived/ renewed nor the new program was launched in Gujarat. In Rajasthan, the social security programs are being implemented more effectively. This is the 10th year of the RTI Act. But the seriousness of implementation has not been noticed. This is also the year of UN declaration of SDG – 17 goals. Post SDG declaration, not much momentum has been noticed. In India there has been an emphasis on use of IT enabled technology for grievance redressal. In our experience, it is more effective in Rajasthan. During the year, the government has made many adverse remarks towards the CSOs/NGOs which has considerably eroded the public image. 17 international NGOs/ Foundations including Ford Foundation have been put under watch. Unnati has not received any road block during the year. The year ended with a mixed experience.

## Prominent Visitor



Dr. Johann Hesse, Cooperation Head  
and Mr. Subramanian Pattabiraman,  
Senior Programme Manager - Development Cooperation  
Delegation of the European Union to India

# FINANCES

## Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2016

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.16	%	31.03.15	%	Application of Funds	31.3.16	%	31.3.15	%
<b>Capital Fund</b>					Fixed Assets	15380	30	16863	31
Corpus	5000	10	5000	9					
Capital Account	41850	81	39235	73	Balance in hand and in bank				
	<b>46850</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>44235</b>	<b>82</b>	Saving Bank Account	3154	6	4440	8
					Fixed Deposits	30536	59	28200	53
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						<b>33690</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32640</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Project Liabilities</b>									
Unutilised Fund	2128		7241		<b>Advances</b>				
Duties and Taxes	0		40		Tax Deducted at Source	1706		1407	
					Deposits	229		228	
	<b>2128</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7281</b>	<b>14</b>	Others	878		2513	
						<b>2813</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Funds</b>									
Inst. Dev. Fund	1370		1278						
Staff Welfare Fund	269		297						
	<b>1639</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>3</b>					
Others(Provision Exp.)	<b>1266</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>51883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53651</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>51883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53651</b>	<b>100</b>

### Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs 4,18,50,605/- which is an increase of Rs. 26,15,943/- to the previous year. This is on account of transfer of balance of closed projects, revenue generated from consulting services provided and interest earned in the current year.

### Current Liabilities

#### Unutilised Funds

Unutilised fund is 21,28,066/-. 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 of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 2,03,320/-. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs.1,70,66,429/-.

### Bank Balances

The current year bank balance is Rs.3,36,01,526/- which is an increase of Rs. 10,51,115/- to the last year.

### Advances

Total advances are Rs.28,13,743/- which is mainly consist of receivable from income tax towards tax deducted at source of Rs.17,06,474/- .

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2016

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.16	%	31.3.15	%	Income	31.3.16	%	31.3.15	%
<b>Direct Project Exp.</b>					<b>Grant Received (Net)</b>	<b>23450</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>32637</b>	<b>79</b>
Rural Development	11314	37	12790	31					
Research & Training	953	3	878	2	<b>Contribution</b>				
Tribal School English Learning Programme	0	0	342	1	Use of Infrastructure and				
Education Material	11	0	9	0	Assets	1623	5	2068	5
Disaster Preparedness	8217	27	11027	27	Honorarium	2800	9	3535	8
Disability	0	0	378	1	Profit on sale of fixed assets	0	0	154	0
Human & Insti. Dev.	0	0	8	0		<b>4423</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5757</b>	<b>13</b>
Contribution	0	0	5	0					
Grant returned	0	0	219	0					
	<b>20495</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>25656</b>	<b>62</b>					
Salary and Honorarium	3084	10	6571	16	<b>Interest</b>				
Administrative Expenses	3200	11	5030	12	On saving bank account	236	1	319	1
	<b>6284</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11601</b>	<b>28</b>	On fixed deposit account	2551	8	2798	7
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>26779</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>37257</b>	<b>90</b>	On income tax refund	29	0	0	0
Depreciation	1686	5	2071	5		<b>2816</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3117</b>	<b>8</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2224	7	2183	5					
<b>Total</b>	<b>30689</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30689</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41511</b>	<b>100</b>

### Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

Cordaid -Community Resilience for disaster risk reduction - Rs.43,66,082/-

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs.16,15,068/-

European Union - Improving access to information of public schemes in backward districts in India - Rs.1,02,34,231/-

Maltesar International for Badmer flood relief - Rs.5,61,167/-

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority for preparation of model industrial disaster management plan in chemical estates - Rs.10,00,000/-

Unicef for Developing training module and resource material on child rights and child protection for capacity building of PRI's in Gujarat Rs.7,53,000/-

Government of India through Government of Rajasthan for Cluster Facilitation for effective implementation of MGNREGA in Balesar block of Jodhpur district - Rs.21,76,935/-

Total grant for the current year is Rs.2,34,50,475/- compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 1,63,49,234/-

### Contribution

Contribution consist of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre assets and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs. 44,23,362/- against Rs. 56,03,437/- for the previous year.

### Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs.28,16,084/- against Rs.31,16,705/- for the previous year.

### Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs.2,67,79,983/- compared to Rs.3,72,57,733/- (excluding depreciation) of the previous year. The administrative expenses are less by 7% compared to last 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	1/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	1/2
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	1/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	President (Emeritus)	1/2

### Accountability and Transparency

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C)*			
Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5001-10000	1	1	2
10001-25000	15	9	24
25001-50000	7	1	8
50001->	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 69,320/-, Rs. 60,863/- and Rs. 56,802/-.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 7,950/-.

\* 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	24	7	1
Female	14	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>

International Travel by Staff during the Year
Mr. Binoy Acharya, Director travelled to Bangkok on November 18-21, 2015 to facilitate a training programme on Social Accountability on Disaster Management for member organisations of ADRRN/SEEDS-India.

#### 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

#### FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi  
Ahmedabad-380015

#### Bankers

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

Rule 13 of FCRA Act provides that if the contributions received during the year exceed Rs.1 crore, the organisation has to keep all data of receipts and utilisation during the year in the public domain .

## FCRA ACCOUNTS

### Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2016

Receipts	Schedule No.*	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2014	7	1,72,18,991
Grant Received	8	1,67,76,548
Interest Received	10	16,39,945
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,56,35,484</b>
Payments	Schedule No.*	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets		1,08,750
<b>Project Expenses:</b>		
Rural Development		91,32,258
Research		2,330
Training and Workshop		76,796
Relief and Rehabilitation		77,47,925
Salaray and Honorarium	11	25,23,876
Administrative Expenses	12	13,77,472
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2015	13	1,46,66,077
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,56,35,484</b>

### Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2016

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Indian A/c Local Fund (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2016 (Rs.)
The American India Foundation	Rural Development	16,15,068	-	16,15,068
Cordaid	Disaster Risk Reduction	43,66,082	-	43,66,082
European Union	Rural Development	1,02,34,231	-	1,02,34,231
Govt. of Gujarat	Rural Development	-	18,88,056	18,88,056
Govt. of Rajasthan	Rural Development	-	23,95,507	23,95,507
Maltesar International	Relief and Rehab.	5,61,167	-	5,61,167
UNICEF, Gujarat	Child Rights & Governance	-	7,53,000	7,53,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,67,76,548</b>	<b>50,36,563</b>	<b>2,18,13,111</b>

\* Can be available on demand

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

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi  
Chartered Accountants

s/d

(Arun Bhatia)  
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,  
Date : 29.09.2016

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

s/d

(Binoy Acharya)  
Director



Co-ordinating Office



Gujarat Programme Office



Rajasthan Programme Office



Rural Training Centre

जब तक भूखा इंसान होगा । किसान बचेगा ।  
हमा धरती पर तूफान होगा ॥ दश बचेगा ॥  
हमागा



UNNATI  
Organisation for Development Education

**Registered Office**

**Gujarat Programme Office**

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Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296  
Fax: +91-79-26743752  
Email: psu\_unnati@unnati.org

**Rajasthan Programme Office**

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Near Laharia Resort,  
Chopasni Pal Bypass Link Road  
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Email: jodhpur\_unnati@unnati.org

**Rural Training Centre**

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

**Write Shop**

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Ahmedabad 380 006. Gujarat

**Coordinating Office**

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[www.unnati.org](http://www.unnati.org)