



UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018



MAKING PUBLIC PROGRAMMES REACH THE LAST MILE



UNNATI is a strategic issue-based social development institution strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and enable diverse duty bearers to respond to the needs and demands of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. Issues of social exclusion and discrimination are articulated by empowering the poor and the marginalized. Social accountability and decentralized governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders and enabling the elected representatives of local governing institutions. The principles of social inclusion and people's participation guide all our interventions. The core activities are developing innovative strategies for social accountability and poverty reduction through field level interventions, knowledge building, training and advocacy.

Vision

A society which is inclusive and democratic.

Mission

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 democratic decision-making processes.

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 the last 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

(Project supported by European Union)



The project 'Strengthening Inclusive Civic Leadership for Social Accountability and Effective Delivery of Public Programs' started in January 2014. It is being implemented in Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Rajasthan and Poshina and Vijaynagar talukas of Gujarat. This is the fourth year of implementation. The project aims to make 22 major public schemes and programs under Social Protection and Security, Health and Nutrition and Primary Education to effectively reach the last mile by creating an empowered demand of the most excluded groups for holding the delivery institutions accountable. 30,183 households have been reached for providing information on public programs. 26,694 people were helped to access different public schemes and the grievances of 3,707 people were supported for redressal in the four years. Improved information disclosure was facilitated for gram panchayats and village institutions at 967 locations.

Status on coverage in the last four years	2014	2015	2016	2017
Households provided information on public programs (cumulative)	7,932	11,635	21,414	30,183
Number of citizen leaders developed (cumulative)	179	214	317	506
Number of citizen leaders received training	179	214	152	566
Number of local social accountability actions by citizen leaders	357	676	4,074	2,909
Number of people visited Information Resource Centers (IRCs)	686	2,231	2,171	2,989
People supported for accessing public schemes	1,446	5,951	4,894	14,282
People supported for grievance redressal	349	297	1,859	1,175
Number of locations where information disclosure practiced	68	131	327	441

Details of the benefits received and grievances redressed by people			
Sl.no	Public scheme	People benefited	Grievances redressed
1	Old age pension	391	522
2	Destitute pension	29	5
3	Disability certification	1107	
4	Disability pension	27	36
5	Disability card	554	
6	Transport pass for persons with disabilities	557	
7	Widow pension	91	41
8	Palanhar/ Palak mata pita yojana (for orphans)	166	120
9	Janani Suraksha Yojana (institutional delivery)	555	63
10	Kasturbe Poshan Sahay Yojana	60	22
11	Rajshree yojana (for girl children)	13	27
12	Student scholarships		60
13	Jan dhan yojana		33
14	Bhamashah yojana		14
15	Awas yojana		20
16	Hitadhikari yojana (for unorganised sector workers)	12	30
17	MGNREGA	13,852	1,404
18	Other schemes	9,280	1,380
	Total	26,694	3,707

Result Area 1 focuses on improved access to information and services by mobilization, information dissemination and capacity building at the community level, particularly among Dalit, tribal and persons with disabilities and with a gender focus. The indicators are: (i) Out of 18000 households of 60 panchayats in 4 blocks of 2 BRGF districts at least 75 percent of the households are informed about the provisions of the entitlements; (ii) 2000 information disclosure and accountability actions initiated by citizen leaders lead to assertion for improved service delivery in areas of health, primary education, social security and protection. On the fourth year information on provisions of the entitlements was disseminated to 30,183 households in 64 panchayats with 14,282 people receiving benefits (totaling to 26,573 benefits) and 506 citizen leaders (75 percent of them are women) took 2909 information disclosure and accountability actions (totaling to 8016 actions).

The activities are:

1.1 Information campaigns on public services

Information campaigns on public programs have been organized alongwith support for making applications to access the schemes. Some of the important campaigns are on PDS entitlements under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), disability camp and issue of disability certificate, rehabilitation of orphans and use of Right to Information Act, 2005.

In the field areas in Rajasthan it was observed that eligible PDS beneficiaries were missing and there are cases of discrepancy between quantity of entitlement and take-off quantity. UNNATI participated in a series of consultations with the coordinated effort of Suchna Evum Rojgar ki Adikar Abhiya (SR Abhiya) with the Department of Food and Civil Supplies to put information on PDS beneficiary list with entitlement, customer account ledger and abeyance list in the government portal. Order was released that the online beneficiary list had to be followed for all purposes and there were no other approved lists. Orders were also released to form PDS monitoring committees with immediate effect. The beneficiary list and entitlement were taken out from the government portal and read out aloud and written in big fonts on chart papers and pasted at the meeting locations. Food grain off-take was matched with information on government portal and testimonies were collected. People were motivated to demand receipts and register grievances on dedicated toll-free number '181'. 116 cases of discrepancy were identified and appealed for correction. The district administration finally ensured the delivery of the entitled amount of ration.



On the issue of organizing disability camps in both Gujarat and Rajasthan as more and more people are mobilized and as consultations are held with the health department at different levels there has been significant increase of persons of disability attending the camps. Information was provided on 21 types of disabilities mentioned in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. UNNATI has been instrumental in regularizing the Disability Registration and Certification Camps in both states. The Persons with Disabilities and their families are provided transport from the PHC ensuring that they reached the camps. In the initial camps, relevant specialists were not present so that it was a wasted trip for many people. It was especially difficult for chaperone of persons with mental disabilities who had to make complex arrangement to get their wards to the camps. Beneficiaries were expected to get photocopies from the local market several kilometers away. Upon request, these were provided at the camp site in Rajasthan. In Gujarat a special protocol was developed for coordination between the Department of Health and Social Justice Empowerment for providing information of the camp, arrangement of logistics at the camp site and provision of transport facility for the persons attending the camp. Voice SMS are also sent informing the date of the camp. In the reporting year 709 persons availed disability certification.

The program on community-based rehabilitation of orphans is called Palanhar Yojana in Rajasthan and Palak Mata Pita in Gujarat. It is provided to the foster parent to supports the education of orphans along with all basic facilities. In Rajasthan it is extended to the children of vulnerable families like widows (even those who have re-married), persons with disabilities, suffering from HIV/AIDS or in prison. The scheme provides Rs. 1000 per month per child upto 18 years of age if he/ she is going to the anganwadi or school and Rs. 2000 annually. People did not know about this scheme. Campaign was organized during March – April 2017 to provide information on eligibility, entitlements, process of application and annual verification. 136 people were helped to apply for the scheme and 96 grievances were registered out of which 79 got redressed. 232 beneficiaries whose payments had been stopped because of verification were supported to provide biometric verification. The scheme is operation in Rajasthan for supporting the education of orphans and children of vulnerable families. It faced delivery snags during digitization and creation of MIS. Palanhar MIS was linked with primary school informationportaleliminating the need for annual verification of beneficiaries, alignment of age information on Aadhar cards with the age information in school, availability of E-Mitras for registration, SMS to the beneficiary on the status of application improved across the state. In Gujarat The Palak Mata Pita scheme is a financial support for only orphan children where the death certificate of both the parents need to be attached with the application form. This year children of widow mother who have remarried will also be eligible for the scheme. Due to this more number of children are eligible now and the numbers have increased by three times. The amount of support has been increased from Rs.1000 per month to Rs.3000 per month. This shall go a long way in preventing child labour as it will ensure the orphans attendance in school. During the reporting period 238 orphans have been provided support to access the rehabilitation benefits.

In the field area of Gujarat a campaign on RTI Act 2005 was conducted in October 2017 in collaboration with Mahiti Adhikar Gujarat Pahel (MAGP). MAGP is a state level resource organization working on strengthening implementation of the RTI Act. 9 awareness camps were conducted in which 644 persons (457 men and 187 women) participated.

1.2 Participatory longitudinal monitoring of public programs

The participation of people is critical to understand the issues in public services and initiating local actions for redressal and improvement. Participatory longitudinal monitoring of public programs helps to engage citizens in strengthening village institutions and demanding accountability. People are exposed to different grievance redressal strategies. Four rounds of monitoring campaigns had been conducted till 2016. In 2017, one round of campaign was conducted in Gujarat during August - September and two rounds were conducted in Rajasthan during June – July and November – December. With the help of pictorial charts (public scheme information and assessment display charts), citizen monitor the status of anganwadis, schools, health centers, PDS, social security pensions, and MGNREGA on 5 indicators decided by the community – (i) access, (ii) entitlements, (iii) infrastructure and facilities, (iv) effectiveness of monitoring committees and (v) pro-active disclosure of information. 6952 people participated in the campaigns covering 134 villages.

As a result of community action during the community monitoring there is improvement in provisioning of take home rations (THR), hot food and attendance of children at the Anganwadis, registration of pregnant women for health services, institutional deliveries, meetings of SMCs and pro-active disclosure of information. There is also improvement in teacher attendance and PDS entitlements. In Gujarat, it was observed that because of lack of internet connectivity in 10 panchayats of Poshina, people have to walk around 10 Kms. to issue the PDS coupon for receiving food rations. UNNATI hold discussion with the district administration and the Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies to explore alternatives. 70 people from Navabhaga and Khariberi villages in Vijaynagar taluka confronted the Fair Price Shop owner who distributed food grain rations using vessels instead of weighing machines. He changed the practice. In Mojaliala of Vijaynagar, transportation facility to 50 school children was suspended. An application was submitted by the SMC to the Block Resource Centre and transport facility was renewed.



1.3 Citizen centric actions for social accountability

The program has engaged and developed the capacity of 505 citizen leaders to work in close coordination with the community and the Gram Vikas Samiti. They are guided and supported on steps and process in accessing and improving public programs. They have been provided training on citizenship and governance, poverty analysis, government schemes, social justice laws, RTI, social accountability and effective interface with stakeholders. 168 citizen leaders from Poshina and Vijaynagar talukas participated in sensitization programs on gender during November and December. The contents of the training included gender stereotypes, socialization, work distribution, criminal justice processes, child sexual abuse and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Peace and Equity Cell (PEC), Ahmedabad supported the legal literacy. PEC consists of a group of activists and lawyers who provide legal aid services to the marginalized communities. Training was also provided on the newly formed Rules under Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA). Peer learning meetings are organized every month at the block level wherein citizen leaders share their experiences and dilemmas and evolve a joint action plan for the coming month. New developments and information of public schemes are also discussed. During 2017, 166 such meetings were facilitated.

In last four years the citizen leaders have undertaken more than 8000 actions for improving access to public programs, promoting citizen participation in gramsabha, information disclosure and social audit. Citizen Leader led actions are showing signs of maturity and are backed by community. Villagers who were earlier not coming out to register their grievances before the authority feel empowered in the presence of citizen leader. Most of the middlemen who used to help people to access public schemes in return for a fee are now out of the scene. The legitimacy of Citizen Leaders is established in the community and with the government. In addition to capacity building of Citizen Leaders and PRIs, efforts have been made to form and strengthen Gram Vikas Sangathans with inclusive representation.

Types of Actions	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Community meetings for information on schemes	63	38	151	124
2. Support in application process, organising documents, aadhar seeding, opening bank accounts etc	63	324	1788	1497
3. Registering grievances regarding non-access of schemes or services		52	329	184
4. Activation of statutory committees	88	39	92	74
5. Other social accountability actions and pro-active disclosure	143	224	1714	1030
Total	357	676	4074	2909

How Bina Devi became a citizen leader

Bina Devi is a person with disability from village Galanadi of Barmer district. She has studied till Std. VII. She used to participate in all village meetings. She gradually asked for help and the project team supported in her application process to access multiple schemes. She got certification for her disability, social security pension, and palanhar. She was also helped to get her bank account opened and linked with Aadhar and Bhamashah. Based on these, her case was represented for inclusion in NFSA and she became eligible for health insurance scheme of Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana. Eventually, she also received a tri-cycle that increased her mobility. Then Bina Devi began making and marketing hand-made decorative items contributing to the household income. She says that she is now able to help other people from her new-found information and experience of accessing multiple public programs. She has become a citizen leader engaging with village institutions. From a dependent, she has transformed to changing lives of other people.



Citizen Leaders Facilitate Accountability in Unique Ways

Regularization of Anganwadi

An 18-year-old girl, Mangu from Delwada panchayat in Gujarat visits the Anganwadi every day taking 15-20 children with her and sits there. Subsequent to this, the Anganwadi has been opening regularly and fresh cooked food is served to the children. She also helps the Anganwadi worker in making the children play and cooks special dishes.

Citizen Leader Annaben Kalaswa follows RTI application for 2 years

Annaben Kalaswa, a citizen leader from Biladiya panchayat, Vijaynagar taluka, Sabarkantha in Gujarat, filed a RTI on August 22, 2016 seeking information on scheme beneficiaries, selection criteria and the income and expenditure of the panchayat. The information she asked should have been pro-actively disclosed. She did not receive a reply despite appealing and second appeal was made to the State Information Commission (IC) on November 22, 2016. The IC called the PIO and the appellate authority for a hearing on February 22, 2018. The PIOs did not attend. The IC issued an order to the District authority to ensure that information is provided and all concerned officials be present for next hearing.

Daud Khan uses Rajasthan Sampark to make village school regular

Citizen leader Daud Khan from Patodi block has been constantly complaining about teachers coming late and irregularity in mid-day meal to block authorities who turned a deaf ear. Ultimately, he lodged a complaint on the on-line grievances portal 'Rajasthan Sampark'. The administration came to the village on the pretext of investigation to pressurize the people. Daud Khan ably kept the people own up to their testimonies and action was initiated.

Residential land rights of nomadic people

Hasam Khan has single-handedly raised the case of the land patta (title) for 100 families of traditionally nomadic community. He mobilized the people and helped them to present their demand to the District Collector. In the face of opposition from the local panchayat and administration, he stood with the people for boundary demarcation and measure of common land required for the re-allocation.

Identifying the vulnerable families and linking them to public programs

Puro devi, citizen leader from Sindhri was supporting a MCHN day when she was told that children of Ruparam are never brought for immunization. She visited him. Ruparam Bhil was living on the edge of the village in extreme poverty. They did not avail any public program because they did not have supporting documents and bank accounts. Purodevi helped the family to get documents and the family is accessing pension, PDS and MGNREGA.

1.4 Activating people's accountability forums

Efforts have been made to reform, educate and activate the School Management Committee (SMC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC), etc. to make program delivery effective. The committees were either not formed or were not active. Members did not know that they were in the committees. This is primarily because of faulty selection by frontline government functionaries.

Committee	Number of Meetings																			
	Total				Patodi				Sindhri				Poshina				Vijaynagar			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
SMC	52	184	153	327	16	50	52	80	21	62	74	221	5	37	12	11	10	35	15	15
VHSNC	36	56	90	165	24	0	20	67	12	37	49	95	0	0	17	2	0	19	4	1
AWC	0	41	40	186	0	0	13	53	0	0	13	118	0	4	0	0	0	37	14	15
VVMC		6		15								15	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
PDS		2	2	23								22	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0

1.5 Information Resource Centre (IRC)

IRCs are functioning in Patodi, Sindhri, Poshina and Vijaynagar as a support facility to

- provide information to citizens and PRI representatives on government programs,
- interface with line departments for pro-active disclosure and grievance redressal, and
- facilitate gram sabha planning and accountability in panchayats.

IRC is an window to support and guide people who are not able to access their entitlements for various reasons. In Rajasthan web (IT) enabled mechanism (Rajasthan Sampark) has been extensively used for grievance redressal. In Gujarat, there have been regular discussions on grievances with the authorities at Taluka, District and State level. The number of persons visited the IRC for support is provided in the table.

IRCs	No. of Visitors at IRCs			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Patodi	121	479	610	655
Sindhri	175	1,185	1,278	1,440
Poshina	48	239	74	85
Vijaynagar	342	328	209	809
Total	686	2,231	2,171	2,989



1.6 Participation in the camps organized by the government

Government line departments organize a number of camps for awareness and fast-tracking applications for schemes. The camps are very important for people but those living in remote habitations are not informed. Through the project such government camps are regularly supported by providing information to the people using megaphone, voice SMS, posters and banners at public locations and distribution of leaflets. Now the UNNATI is invited to join in the planning stage and is able to influence camp protocol. In the four years, UNNATI supported 291 government camps.

Location	No. of camps supported			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Patodi	5	7	19	34
Sindhri	10	46	35	73
Poshina	4	9	5	4
Vijaynagar	11	14	13	2
Total	30	76	72	113

Result Area 2 focuses on good local governance practices strengthened through capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions, gramsabha level participatory planning and social accountability. The indicators are: (i) 60 panchayats practice gram sabha level planning and accountability with inclusive people's participation and (ii) PRIs practice proactive disclosure through wall writing and through disclosure in the gram sabha leading to number of assertion and contestation by villagers.

In the fourth year all the 62 gram panchayats organised gram sabha level planning and accountability. Facilitation support was provided in 47 social audit exercises at gram sabhas with participation of 3205 people. Extensive support was provided in Patodi and Sindhri blocks by training the social audit teams and helping them to plan before the gram sabhas. 406 PRI representatives are trained on GPDP and provisions of Panchayati Raj Act.

The practice of proactive disclosure has also been improving. In the current reporting year, all 62 gram panchayats practiced different levels of pro-active information disclosure displaying 17 types of information at 441 locations. All disclosures have been on demand of people and have been used by them for accessing public programs.

The activities are:

2.1 Capacity Building of PRI representatives

During 2016 and 2017, UNNATI was part of GPDP State Resource Team in Rajasthan and Gujarat. In Rajasthan, UNNATI conducted training on GPDP for all three tiers of PRIs in Barmer. 906 representatives and government officials participated. After the gram panchayat election in Gujarat in December 2016, training was provided to newly elected representatives on Panchayati Raj Act, roles and responsibilities and the powers of the gram sabha. The training also developed understanding on the importance of conducting gram panchayat meeting, role of panchayats in improving the GPDP and utilization of grant received under the 14th Finance Commission.

2.2 Gram Sabha mobilization

Gram sabha has a very important role in ensuring people's voice in the local development planning and social accountability of government functionaries. However, information about gram sabha is not provided to people. Usually perfunctory gram sabhas are organised with very poor participation. During the reporting year, 47 gram sabhas were facilitated. Gujarat brought out the Rules for PESA in January 2017. They proposed for formation of three committees at the Gram Sabha level: i. Peace committee ii. Resource Planning and Management

Committee and iii. Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. Gram sabhas were conducted to explain the PESA Rules and the roles and functioning of the three committees. A leaflet on PESA was also prepared and distributed.

Location	Gramsabhas facilitated with peoples participation			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Patodi	1	12 (956)	4 (163)	5 (346)
Sindhri	5	24 (2911)	70 (5929)	5 (1014)
Poshina	0	23 (1045)	16 (1607)	8 (390)
Vijaynagar	10	31 (1903)	18 (988)	19 (1455)
Total	16	90 (6815)	108 (8687)	47 (3205)

2.3 Support to Panchayats for proactive disclosure

It is obligatory under Section 4.1 (b) of RTI Act, 2005 for any public authority to pro-actively disclose information available with it. Placing information on government functioning, policies and programs contributes towards transparent and accountable governance. Effective display of information by the village level institutions can help beneficiaries to access entitlements. In the four years, improved disclosures (in terms of content, template and visibility) have been made by gram panchayats and village institutions at 967 locations. Content includes village information, services and timing of village institutions, contact of service providers, accountability channel, name and contact of PIO and appellate authority, program committees, works and expenditures, beneficiary lists of schemes, annual village plan, stock of food grains and free medicines etc. Community was encouraged to demand explanation and take action on the basis of this information.

year	disclosure locations
2014	68
2015	131
2016	327
2017	441
Total	967

Result Area 3 focuses on best service delivery practices demonstrated through improved proactive disclosure, capacity building of service providers and making implementing mechanism responsive through interfacing with the government at all levels. The Indicators are: (i) at least 30 types of government proactive disclosures are improved and (ii) Government willingness is created at the block and district level for improved proactive disclosure.

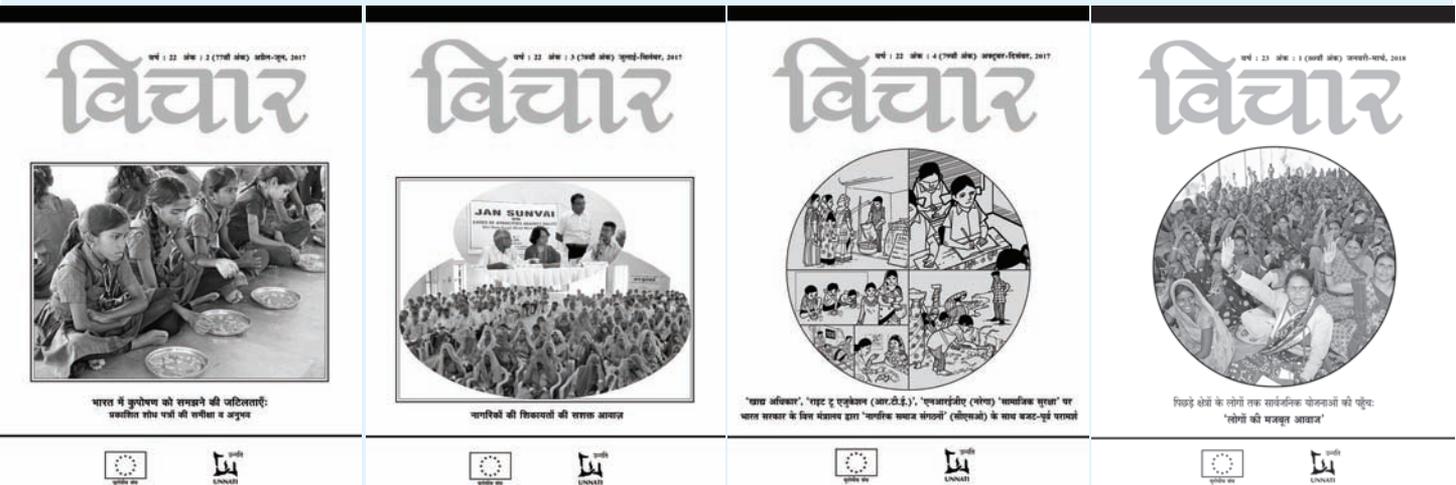
In the first year, 8 Types of proactive disclosures are improved in terms of change of templates and regularity of up-dation. In the second year, 10 types of proactive disclosures are improved



in terms of template for schools, Anganadis, health centers and gram panchayats. In the third year, further 10 types of pro-active information disclosure are improved. In the fourth year, further 7 types of pro-active disclosure (digital) are improved in terms of content, format and placement

In the first year in Gujarat a study was conducted on the pro-active disclosure of information practices in association with the State Information Commissioner. Five departments are taken up – health, education, rural development, urban development, revenue and home. The website of the departments, some of the district level websites of the Panchayati Raj, District Collector and Police and selected municipalities are studied. Meetings are held with district level officials in the presence of one of the RTI Commissioners about the quality of information disclosure. Visits to PHCs, schools and gram panchayat is conducted to observe the information disclosure practices. In year 2 an independent study was conducted in Rajasthan and new templates were provided to different departments for display of information on beneficiary list of pension, IAY, MGNREGA work on individual land and other implementation details of MGNREGA. In year 3, again the study was renewed in Rajasthan on the digital and on-site pro-active disclosure of information. Alternate formats of on-site disclosure have been shared with district level officers. In year 4, consistent efforts are being made on information disclosure. The web-based information of beneficiary list of NFSA, Palanhar, village wise ledger of pension holders, families eligible for Bhamasa insurance Scheme are some of the important information disclosure practices Govt. of Rajasthan is practicing which are very useful in redressing issues of access. On many occasions inputs are being shared with the departments for improvement in websites/portals in terms of content, format and placement of information needed by people for improving access to the program.

Every year four issues of the quarterly bulletin Vichar in Hindi and Gujarati is being prepared and disseminated. The circulation of Gujarati Vichar is 1200 and Hindi is 900. It is disseminated to CSOs, academia, local government elected representatives and the government. Its reflective articles are very well-received for perspective development. This year Vichar covered issues of social justice, disaster governance, rights of persons with disabilities, relevance of organizing and mobilizing, the pedagogy of listening, citizenship as the new school contract to negotiate entitlements, combating malnutrition, universal basic income in India, chronic low learning outcomes in primary schools, domestic violence and health services, PESA Rules of Gujarat, grievance redressal mechanisms, relevance of testimonies in the context of re-visiting the Champaran Satyagrah, etc.



Reforms made in the delivery system of public programs

Palanhar Yojana – The scheme is in operation in Rajasthan for supporting the education of orphans and children of vulnerable families. It faced delivery snags during digitization and creation of MIS. UNNATI along with SR Abhiyan worked closely with the government in improving the system. Palanhar MIS was linked with primary school information portal eliminating the need for annual verification of beneficiaries, alignment of age information on Aadhar cards with the age information in school, availability of E-Mitras for registration, SMS to the beneficiary on the status of application improved across the state.

Land and water development works in MGNREGS – Land and water resource development works for SC, ST and BPL as provisioned in MGNREGA is taken forward as 'Apna Khet Apna Kaam' in Rajasthan. Applicants have to attach map of their land and get attested by the Patwari (Revenue functionary) and notarized no-objections from the co-claimants of the land. These two clauses were the cause of corruption and leakages in the implementation of the scheme. Decisions were made at the state level to replace attestation of the map by the Patwari with map drawn by the beneficiary and submissions of no-objections on plain paper without notarizing it.

PDS information in public domain – The Department of Food and Civil Supplies was convinced to put information on PDS beneficiary list with entitlement, customer account ledger and abeyance list after cases and evidences of irregularities generated from the community were presented to the Secretary. Order was released that the online beneficiary list had to be followed for all purposes and there were no other approved lists. Orders were also released for PDS monitoring committees to be made with immediate effect and reported.

Expanding the social security benefits – A comparative table on eligibility criteria and amount of financial support on pension schemes for old age, widow and for persons with disabilities provided by Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat was prepared and submitted for discussion with the Secretary SJ&E, CMO and Chief Secretary in Gujarat. Many policy level changes were subsequently observed. These will impact SDG 1 and 2. It is needless to mention that UNNATI does not take full claim for all the achievements.

- The criteria for old age and disability pension and Sankat Mochan was expanded from BPL Score 0-16 to 0-20. By this the beneficiary number is almost doubled.
- The amount for old age, destitute and disability pension were increased from Rs.400 to Rs.500 per month for 60-79 years and from Rs.700 to Rs.1000 for those above 80 years.
- Widow pension was increased from Rs.750 to Rs.1000 per month.
- The Palak Mata Pita scheme that provided financial support for only orphan children was expanded to include children of widows who have remarried. The number of eligible children increased three times. This will help to prevent child labour as one of the conditions is that these children need to be either going to the Anganwadi or school. The amount of support has been increased from Rs.1000 to Rs.3000 per month.
- The income limit for eligibility of schemes related to Social Welfare Department and the Social Defense Departments for SC and ST was increased. For rural areas it is increased from Rs.47,000 to Rs.1,20,000 and for urban areas it is increased from Rs.68,000 to Rs.1,50,000. It will enlarge the eligibility list.

The Program Coordinator from Gujarat represented in the committee for formulating the State Policy on Disability and the State Rules following the enactment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016.

Gujarat Government has set up a committee and is organizing consultations to develop indicators for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. UNNATI was invited to the consultations on SDG-1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG-2 (End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG-4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) and provided inputs.

વિધવા સહાય યોજના

લાભ કોને મળે

ઉંમર ૧૮ વર્ષથી વધુ ઉંમરની વિધવા મહિલાને. કુટુંબની વાર્ષિક આવક મર્યાદા રૂ. ૪૭,૦૦૦ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર માટે અને રૂ. ૬૮,૦૦૦ શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે.

કેટલો લાભ મળે

વિધવા મહિલાને મહિને રૂ. ૧૦૦૦/-

લાભ કયાંથી મળે

મામલતદાર કચેરી

કયા કયા પુરાવા જોઈએ

- રેશનકાર્ડની પ્રમાણિત નકલ
- પતિના મરણનો દાખલો (પંચાયતમાંથી)
- પંચાયતમાં પતિના મરણની નોંધણી કરાયેલ ન હોય તો સ્ટેમ વેન્ડર પાસેથી રૂ. ૨૦/-ની સ્ટેમ ખરીદી તેના ઉપર સોગંદનામું કરાવી મામલતદાર કચેરીમાં રૂબરૂ જઈ જમા કરાવવું. સોગંદનામું કરતી વખતે સાલીને સાથે લઈ જવું.
- વિધવા હોવા અંગેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી)
- લાખકોના જન્મ દાખલા (શાખા અથવા પીએચસી/ સીએચસીમાંથી)
- બે પાસપોર્ટ સાઈઝના ફોટા
- આધાર કાર્ડની નકલ
- આવકનો દાખલો (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી)
- ઉંમરનો દાખલો (કોઈ પણ એક દાખલાની પ્રમાણિત નકલ). શાખા ઓફિસનું પ્રમાણપત્ર, જન્મનો દાખલો (તલાટી/નગર પંચાયત રેકર્ડ ઉપરનો), જન્મ સિવિલ હોસ્પિટલ અથવા સામૂહિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર તથા

નગરપાલિકા સંચાલિત દવાખાના સુપ્રિટેન્ડેન્ટનો ઉંમરનો દાખલો - નિ-શુલ્ક મામલો.

- ૨૧ વર્ષનો પુત્ર ના હોય તેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી)
- પુનલગ્ન કર્યા નથી તે અંગેની સ્વ-પ્રમાણિત અરજી આપવાની રહેશે. (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી)
- ૧૦ વર્ષથી વધુ સમયથી ગુજરાતમાં વસવાટ કરતાં હોય તેના પ્રમાણપત્રની નકલ (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી).
- પેઢીનામું (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી). આ માહિતી સોગંદનામીમાં પણ ઉમેરવી પડશે.
- લાભ મેળવનાર લાભાર્થીએ (ઉંમર ૧૮થી ૪૦ વર્ષ) કૌશલ્યવર્ધક તાલીમ બે વર્ષની અંદર મેળવી લેવી અને તેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર મામલતદાર કચેરીએ જમા કરાવવાનું રહેશે.
- પેન્શન મંજૂર થયા પછી બેંકમાં ખાતું ખોલાવી, પાસલુક (ચોપડી)ની નકલ અરજી સાથે મામલતદાર કચેરીએ લેખિતમાં આપવી.

નોંધ:

૨૧ વર્ષથી મોટો પુત્ર હોય, પરંતુ વિકલાંગ હોય તો તેવા કિસ્સામાં રિકલાંગતાનું પ્રમાણપત્ર આપી વિધવા સહાય મેળવી શકાય છે.



યુરોપીય સંઘ



વિકાસ વિભાગ સંગઠન

વધુ વિગત માટે સંપર્ક:

માહિતી સંદર્ભ કેન્દ્ર (ઈન્ફોર્મેશન રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર)
પોશિના, પિરલો-સાબરકાંડા, ગુજરાત
ફોન: ૯૦૬૭૪૦૪૫૦૮, ૯૬૬૨૦૦૧૬૩૬
૮૩૪૦૮૦૪૩૩૦, ૮૩૪૦૮૦૪૬૦૨
ઇમેઇલ: poshinairc@unnati.org

માહિતી સંદર્ભ કેન્દ્ર (ઈન્ફોર્મેશન રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર)
વિજયનગર, પિરલો-સાબરકાંડા, ગુજરાત
ફોન: ૯૯૨૫૬૮૯૯૩૪, ૭૫૬૦૩૦૫૪૧૩,
૭૫૬૦૬૨૪૦૩, ૭૬૦૦૨૦૮૩૦૫
ઇમેઇલ: ircvnagar@unnati.org

ઈંદિરા ગાંધી રાષ્ટ્રીય વૃદ્ધ પેન્શન (વય વંદના) યોજના

લાભ કોને મળે

બી.પી.એલ. (૦થી ૧૬ સ્કોર) લાભાર્થી, ૬૦ વર્ષ કે તેથી વધુ

કેટલો લાભ મળી શકે

- માસિક રૂ. ૫૦૦/-, ૬૦ વર્ષથી ૭૯ વર્ષની ઉંમરની વ્યક્તિઓને
- માસિક રૂ. ૧૦૦૦/-, ૮૦ વર્ષ કે તેથી વધુ ઉંમરની વ્યક્તિઓને



લાભ કયાંથી મળે

સમાજ સુરક્ષા કચેરી, મામલતદારશ્રીને અરજી કરવી કે તેથી વધુ

કયા કયા પુરાવા જોઈએ

- ૨ પાસપોર્ટ સાઈઝના ફોટા
- બી.પી.એલ.નો દાખલો (તલાટી કમ મંત્રી)
- રેશન કાર્ડની પ્રમાણિત નકલ
- આધાર કાર્ડની નકલ
- જન્મનો દાખલો (પંચાયતમાં નોંધણી કરાયેલ હોય તો પંચાયતમાંથી / શાખા ઓફિસના પ્રમાણપત્રની નકલ) / સરકારી ડોક્ટરની પેનલે આપેલું વયનું સર્ટિફિકેટ (સરકારી દવાખાનામાંથી નિ-શુલ્ક મળવા પાત્ર)
- સૂંટણી કાર્ડની નકલ
- પેન્શન મંજૂર થયા પછી બેંકમાં ખાતું ખોલાવી, પાસલુક (ચોપડી)ની નકલ સમાજ સુરક્ષા ખાતામાં અને મામલતદારશ્રીની કચેરીએ લેખિતમાં આપવી.
- દર વર્ષે હયાતીનું પ્રમાણપત્ર રજૂ કરવાનું રહેશે



યુરોપીય સંઘ



વિકાસ વિભાગ સંગઠન

વધુ વિગત માટે સંપર્ક:

માહિતી સંદર્ભ કેન્દ્ર (ઈન્ફોર્મેશન રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર)
પોશિના, પિરલો-સાબરકાંડા, ગુજરાત
ફોન: ૯૦૬૭૪૦૪૫૦૮, ૯૬૬૨૦૦૧૬૩૬
૮૩૪૦૮૦૪૩૩૦, ૮૩૪૦૮૦૪૬૦૨
ઇમેઇલ: poshinairc@unnati.org

માહિતી સંદર્ભ કેન્દ્ર (ઈન્ફોર્મેશન રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર)
વિજયનગર, પિરલો-સાબરકાંડા, ગુજરાત
ફોન: ૯૯૨૫૬૮૯૯૩૪, ૭૫૬૦૩૦૫૪૧૩,
૭૫૬૦૬૨૪૦૩, ૭૬૦૦૨૦૮૩૦૫
ઇમેઇલ: ircvnagar@unnati.org

Nine leaflets were published in Gujarati during 2017 incorporating the changes and modifications made in the public schemes. During the year 20 kinds of different voice messages for information on schemes, gramsabhas and government camps were transmitted to 3528 contacts in Gujarat and Rajasthan to the contacts at the four blocks covering pre-selected mobile numbers of the citizen leaders, members of the various samitis, elected representatives and service providers and officials of various government line departments.

Result Area 4 focuses on multi-stakeholder network developed on education, health and social security for sustained advocacy on policy and operational changes to improve quality of delivery of public services. The indicators are: (i) 60 social accountability practitioners engaged from the background of government officials, academicians, civil society leaders, PRI representatives and activists and (ii)10 issue notes posed related to policy and operational guidelines on information disclosure and effective service delivery.

Partnership has been established with the state and national level organizations/ networks, educational institutions and government authorities like Pension Parishad, RTE Network, Rajasthan and Gujarat Chapter of Jan Swasthya Abhiyan, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, Gujarat Mahiti Pahel; academic institutions like Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) working on RTE and strengthening School Management Committee and government authorities like State Institute of Rural Development and State Information Commission in both Gujarat and Rajasthan. UNNATI has been associated with the State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) in both Gujarat and Rajasthan for the training on GPSP and social audit in MGNREGA. Rajasthan team supported in curriculum development on Gender Sensitive GPDP. Rajasthan team supported in curriculum development on Gender Sensitive GPDP.

Celebration of International Women's Day in Gujarat

International Women's Day was celebrated on March 13, 2018 in collaboration with Sabarkantha District Panchayat and the European Union at Lambadiya panchayat, Poshina district in Gujarat. Invited speakers were Ms. Sophia Khan, Director of SAFAR; Ms. Jaya Vaghela Deputy Managing Director of Gujarat State Mahila Sewa Sahkari Sangh Limited; Mr. Mahesh Patel, Deputy Director of VIKSAT; Shri Kaushik Modi, GAS, Deputy Collector and SDM Khedbrama; Mr. Harsh Vyas, IAS, DDO; Mr. P.Swaroop, IAS, district Collector; Ms. Deepa Sonpal, Programme Coordinator, Unnati and Taluka Level Officers of Poshina. There around 1100 participants in this sammelan comprising of women citizen leaders, beneficiaries, anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, women elected representatives, members of CSOs, members of SHGs, officials of the various government line departments, girls students from nearby College and schools, women teachers, the district and taluka level elected representatives and community members. Women community leaders and teenage girls shared their experiences and their challenges related to access to schemes on education and health; on violence against women like witch hunting and suicide; and on the need for empowering women and raising their voice through formation and strengthening of collectives (sangathans).

Stalls displaying IEC material of various government departments and schemes were displayed like – education, health, ICDS, DCPU, KALP producer company limited, VIKAST (by Tata trust), APMC and Unnati. The participants visited the stall during the registration and also during the lunch time. Songs for women empowerment were sung by Shankerbhai Vanker and his team from Lok Sewa Yuva Trust, Idar.





A workshop was organized in 2015 for EU project partners on mainstreaming disability in which 8 partners participated. In May 17 – 20, 2016 EU project partners review and planning meeting was jointly hosted with AKRSP and GLRA. It was preceded by field visit by the partners which brought out many insights with regard to project strategy. There were 60 participants from 20 Project partners and associate organisations. This year a Consultation on Strategies for Improving Access to Public Schemes / Programmes was held on August 3, 2017 at Ahmedabad. 11 of the 14 EU project partners and representatives from 28 other CSOs from Gujarat and Rajasthan and four academic institutions from Gujarat participated. The papers were on three thematic areas: i. Strengthening people's collectives for demand generation, ii. Public engagement for accountability, and iii. Innovations in accessing public schemes. 21 speakers shared about their perspective on accessing public programs. A full report is prepared and widely shared.

This year three workshops on pro-active disclosure of information were hosted by Unnati in Jaipur on January 9, February 7-9 and June 13-15, 2017. 46 CSOs from Rajasthan and functionaries from Department of IT, Women and child development, Food and civil supplies, Home, Administrative reforms, Social Justice and Empowerment participated. The Government committed to work on the MIS in public domain together with the CSOs. These interfaces have brought about changes in the portals of social security pension, PDS, Palanhar Yojana and grievances in terms of beneficiary lists, entitlements, update on application status, action taken



reports and transaction ledgers. Along with Population Foundation of India, SR Abhiyan and UNNATI hosted a National Consultation on Improving Pro-active Disclosure of Information in New Delhi on April 21-22, 2017. A forward-looking action plan for collaboration was made. A workshop was organized with 65 line-department functionaries of Sabarkantha District Panchayat and Poshina Block Panchayat on RTI Act 2005 in collaboration with MAGP, CSO network on RTI, on October 11, 2017. UNNATI in collaboration with the Rajasthan Chapter of Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) on issues of privatization of health services, disclosure of essential free medicine stock at health centers and hospitals, display of list of accredited hospitals in Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana and doctors in public health institutions prescribing generic medicines.

On September 23, workshop on improving access to programs was organized with participation of 18 CSOs working in Badmer district. A 2-day training was conducted for 10 CSOs on the provisions of the schemes on October 16-17, 2017. In Gujarat a day long workshop was organized with five CSOs working in Sabarkantha district on November 20, 2017. Support for programme planning was provided to VIKSAT, a CSO working in Sabarkantha district on August 18 – 19.

A half-day meeting was conducted with 10 CSOs in Ahmedabad to understand the Victim Compensation Scheme on August 28, 2017. The central government has launched a Victim Compensation Fund in 2016 to encourage States/UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) under the provisions of section 357A of Cr.P.C. In Gujarat the budgeted amount for victims of sexual offence is very less. The demand is to make it at par with the guidelines issued by the Delhi government and neighboring states like Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The project has a multi-stakeholder advisory committee whose first meeting was conducted on August 4, 2017. The members include – Mr. Apoorva Oza, AKRSP (I), Ahmedabad; Mr. Harinsh Pandya, Janpath and Mahiti Adhikar Gujarat Pahal, Ahmedabad; Prof. Navdeep Mathur, IIM Ahmedabad; Mr. Sudarshan Suchi, Reliance Foundation, Mumbai; Dr. Prakash Tyagi, GRAVIS, Jodhpur; Ms. Veena Bandyopadhyay, UNICEF State Office for Gujarat; and Ms. Priyanka Singh, Seva Mandir, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Ensuring Food Security and Strengthening Resilience against Droughts of the Socially Excluded Dalit and Tribal Communities in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan

(Supported by BMZ and Malteser International)



The project started in October 2016 as part of a global drive to eradicate hunger. It is implemented in 50 villages of Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Badmer district of Western Rajasthan. The district is part of the Thar desert. Living conditions are harsh with water scarcity and recurrent droughts. During drought periods, the availability of water, fodder and food is extremely limited. Dalit families, especially who do not own land and work as daily laborer in agriculture, who live from goat rearing or who cultivate marginal farms, are forced regularly to migrate. Agriculture is mostly rain-fed and even in normal times, the marginal farmers can merely support subsistence.

The three-year project was visualized in continuation of earlier partnership with Malteser International for reduction of vulnerability in a semi-arid agro-ecology focusing on dalit community. The project contributes to strengthen resilience against hunger crisis and to improve food security of marginalized communities. The expected results include (i) Improvement in access to food and adequate nutrition through better agricultural practices, timely access to farm implements and agriculture extension services of the Government, (ii) Improvement in access of social security, health and nutrition related Government programs, and (iii) Improvement in WASH practices. The agency of woman farmers and adolescent girls from the Dalit community will be strengthened for facilitating the desired change as it is they who have been facing the brunt of double discrimination and marginalization. Women face structural barriers to their land rights and are not recognised as farmers despite doing most of the agricultural and allied work.

1. Improvement in agricultural practices

The project has demonstrated the viability of developing horti-pasture plots using local fruit plants which are drought-tolerant and suited to arid conditions in the land of small and marginal farmers. The choice of the plants is such that it diversifies the nutritional base and the pasture contributes as fodder for cattle improving milk output. The saplings are monitored by the beneficiaries for timely care and protection and experts from Krishi Vigyan Kbdra provide guidance. The plots start yielding fruits only after the third year and till then have to be nurtured with extra care and caution. Farmers have also been supported for soil testing and guided on improvement of soil quality. All beneficiaries have been introduced to 5 improved practices of mulching, preparation and use of organic manure or compost, preparation and use of organic pesticides, bio growth boosters (Ziva Amrit) and plant protection from extreme heat and cold waves. Experiences from previous projects show that a 5000m² plot with 75 plants can give an horticultural yield of more than Rs.12,000 per year. It has been observed that monsoon has very little bearing on the horticultural yield. Between the fruit plants, pasture and small bushes grow that serve as animal fodder. It has been observed that with small investments and high outputs, small farmers who normally in the Thar Desert ecology do not take risk of investing more on land, are willing to do so.

In addition, 1118 women dalit marginal farmers are members of collectives promoted at the village level and federated at the block level have been managing two agriculture implements libraries. Timely access to farm implements is a critical determinant of crop productivity. Dalit small and marginal farmers do not have their own implements and are also not able to rent it on time. The women farmers collectives have set their lending rates. The young dalit women farmers from 50 villages are being developed as para agriculture extension workers (Kheti Sathins) to promote improved agricultural practices with low input cost.

1.1 Demonstration of horti-pasture plots and kitchen garden

In seven villages in Patodi and Sindhari blocks of Badmer, 46 small and marginal dalit farmers have been supported to develop horti-pasture plots. A fence is constructed to protect the plots from soil erosion, wind and animals. A traditional rainwater harvesting tank with a volume of 30,000 lts (12 ft deep x 11 ft diameter) and a water catchment area of around 3m is constructed. The water is harvested during the rainy season from July to September and provides sufficient water for the irrigation of the horti-pasture plot for an average of 7-8 months.

In a survey of 200 households in year 2016, the diet diversity was found to be excessively low



especially for the women and girls. In this regard Kitchen gardens were supported for 200 most poor households to serve as demonstration cum promotion on how with little investments the cultivation of nutritious vegetables and herbs can be ensured.

1.2 Agriculture Implements Lending Libraries

Two libraries containing 19 types of quality farm implements including tractors mounted with water tankers, trolleys and leveler-cultivator sets have been provided in Patodi and Sindhri. They are managed by women farmers.

1.3 capacity development of women farmers

100 young dalit women farmers from 50 villages are being developed as Kheti Sathins to promote improved agricultural practices with low input cost. Training was provided to them covering land rights for women and cropping system in semi-arid agro-ecology including choice of crops, crop disease and surveillance, pest control, treating and preserving quality seeds, organic composting, and soil fertility. The residential training was reinforced with village level trainings and demonstrations during the year. This was the first in the series of three annual trainings visualized for capacity development.

11 mobile based voice messages advising on crop insurance, kisan credit card, organic seed treatment, crop cycle, organic pesticides, crop assessment and plant protection from extreme weather have been broadcasted to 1183 farmers in Patodi and Sindhri. 46 farmers have been supported for soil testing and treatment, 92 farmers are making compost and 77 farmers are making and using organic pesticides and bio-fertilizers.

The members were engaged in a participatory strategic planning for improving crop productivity. Gaps in current agricultural practices were identified and it was decided to demonstrate



improved practices from seed to the market stage on a basket of produce – Millet (subsistence crop), mung and moth (pulses). Climate adapted packages of practices requiring low input cost were developed for each crop with the help of experts. Seed selection was done in a participatory manner using pre-decided parameters like rate of germination, growth, flowering and produce after demonstration with 24 farmers in July – November 2017. It is planned to scale-up.

1.4 Engaging the PRIs for improvement in land and water management

Four trainings were conducted for 204 block level government functionaries, Sarpanchs and Gram Sewaks on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Patodi and Sindhri on October 5-6 and 11-12, 2017. Focus was on identification and inclusion of land and water management assets and works in the Panchayat plans. Gram Panchayats were also supported for identification of agricultural land improvement works to be taken up in Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the poor households.

2. Improvement in public health, nutrition, social security and food security programs

The Dalit community is disengaged and highly alienated with the public program delivery process. To strengthen demand for services and accountability of local functionaries, efforts were made to activate the mandatory program implementing committees at the village level. In 2017, 163 meetings of Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) were facilitated in which 3434 people participated. Women and girls along with other village people were engaged in monitoring public programs in campaign mode. The public programs that were monitored included Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), mother and child and



Conventions of Women Farmers

Conventions of women farmers organized in Patodi on March 15 and in Sindhri on March 27, 2018 were first of their kind in the entire region. They had enthusiastic participation from more than 1500 women farmers. The women came from far off and the most interior of villages making their own arrangements and spending their own money. The conventions successfully highlighted the need for recognition of women as farmers and ensuring their rights as farmers including ownership of land and resources.

The programs were actively supported by elected representatives and government functionaries of the block and the district. Priyanka Meghwal (Zila Pramukh, Barmer) chaired both events. Rashida Bano (Pradhan, Patodi) and Santoshi Jingar (Sarpanch, Patodi) addressed the gathering. There was participation from Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Agriculture and other departments and the lead bank of the region – SBI put up a stall for financial literacy. Representatives from civil society organizations and social activists - Nisha Sindhu from National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW), New Delhi, Suman Devatiya from Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Gouri Ben and Joytsana from Working Group on Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Mukesh Nirvasit, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) also addressed the gathering. The events were covered by print and electronic media – Times of India, Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhaskar, Nav Jyoti and Zee News.

Women are the backbone of agricultural production and do over 80 percent of the work in agriculture allied activities - sowing, harvesting crops, collecting and caring for seeds, caring

for livestock, post harvest interventions etc. However, women are not recognized as farmers and the tasks they perform are considered 'unskilled labor'. Without formal recognition as farmers, women do not have access to credit, compensation, relief and other benefits offered by the government.

In western Rajasthan too, women undertake the agricultural and animal husbandry work while the men migrate for labour. However, they do not own the land they cultivate. They have been practicing subsistence rain fed agriculture on an average of 5 bighas of desert land growing primarily mung, moth and bajra. The farmers face a consistent threat of crop failure. Agriculture is supported by goat rearing. Jai Bhim Mahila Kisan Sangathan (JBMKS), a federation of 1210 dalit women marginal farmers in Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district of Rajasthan promoted under the project, wants to change this.

The federation was promoted with the objective of introducing improved and sustainable agricultural practices, access to government programs for land and water resource development and self-sufficiency in indigenous seed production for reduced input cost and increased crop productivity per unit of land. The federation will also be instrumental in getting better prices for the produce through intervention in post-harvest practices and access to better markets. Apart from these, the federation seeks to demand recognition as farmers for the women and their rights as farmers. The federation is conversant that the future of agriculture and success of efforts to achieve SDG 2 of ensuring food security are in the hands of small and marginal farmers and use of sustainable agricultural practices with efficient and economical use of water.

other public health services, Janani Sishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY), Rajshree yojana (on birth and education of girl child), Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana (BSBY), social security pensions, Palanhar yojana, insurance against death and disability for BPL, National Food Security Act (NFSA), mid-day meals for school children and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The campaign created an opportunity for informed interface between the people and the local functionaries responsible for public program delivery.

2.1 Participatory monitoring of public programs

Two times during the year, women and girls along with other village people were engaged in monitoring of the public programs in campaign mode (July and November 2017). The campaigns covered 50 villages. A set of six pictorial charts were developed to support in the process of monitoring on 5 indicators and contained information about the programs as well as space to record current status. On the charts suggestive list of local actions to improve the situation was also mentioned.

8502 women and 7769 men from 50 villages participated in community monitoring of public programs and interfaced with 153 local functionaries and 53 government officials. Several social accountability actions were taken including lodging of appeals for inclusion in food support, and grievances for non-functional facilities. All child care centers have started opening. The collectives are making efforts to improve attendance.

2.2 Improving service delivery mechanism

Four 3 day training program was conducted for anganwadi (child care center) workers

responsible for implementation of the ICDS in Patodi and Sindhri blocks. ICDS is one of the least accessible program owing to unaccountable delivery and weak public demand. 138 anganwadi workers participated. Information was given on the five growth needs of early childhood – physical, language, creative, mental and social and how these would be monitored and tracked.

March 30, 2017 was designated by the State for interface of anganwadi workers with the parents and guardians of the children. Support was provided to widely disseminate this information and help to ensure high participation. The events were observed and a report was submitted to the district authority. 50 anganwadis were provided a set of water jugs (20 liters capacity), glass and weight machines as per the need identified by the communities.

During June-September, 2017, information dissemination and mobilization support was extended to the block administrations in Patodi and Sindhri for registration camps for persons with disabilities. Village level meetings were conducted before the camps to generate awareness on the 21 types of disabilities recognized in the new Act and identification of persons with disabilities. Support was also provided to the Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO) and the Block Development Officer (BDO) to plan for the registration camps on October 28 in Sindhri and November 4 and December 1, 2017 in Patodi.

3. Promotion of healthy nutrition and WASH behavior

Adoption of food diversity and WASH behavior, particularly hand washing is practiced in the anganwadi centers and schools. There has been active participation of mothers, adolescent girls and school children in the promotional activities.

3.1 Health, nutrition and WASH education in villages

100 adolescent girls are being developed as Nutrition and WASH volunteers named 'kurja' (Kurja is the local word for Siberian crane that are considered as messengers in the folklore) to disseminate messages and facilitate behavior change on key aspects like safe storage and use of drinking water, washing hands with soap after toilet and before handling food, use of sanitary napkins or sun drying of menstrual cloth, diet diversity and hygienic feeding of infants after 6 months. Use of pictorial charts, activities and demonstrations are used for generating awareness.

Events for WASH education were organized in 27 villages during March 2017 in which 990 people (429 females) participated. Use of soap, 5 steps of hand-washing and critical moments was demonstrated for children in schools and anganwadis. The community was engaged to assess the hygiene facilities at the anganwadi and everybody joined in cleaning the centre, washing the hands and faces of children, cutting their nails and combing hair. Kurja demonstrated the importance of diet diversity through an activity using local food items. At the end of the activity, everyone cooked the food and ate together. Meetings have been done with pregnant and lactating women in all villages on their specific needs, appropriate nutrition and ANC services on Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day.

3.2 Capacity building on health, nutrition and WASH

Four trainings have been conducted with the participation of 157 Nutrition and WASH volunteers (June 21-22, 23-24, October 11-12 and November 4-5). The content covered understanding on under-nutrition, anemia, inter-generational cycle of under-nutrition and infection, diet diversity and balanced diet, hand-washing critical moments and the right way of hand-washing

and entitlements in food security, methods of clean and hygienic storage of drinking water, menstrual cycle and hygiene. 2 three day long leadership training for 84 women leaders was organized on December 26-28 and 28-30.

Observing the Global Hand Wash Day

An event was organized on Global Hand Wash Day-15th October, 2017 supporting the global advocacy day dedicated to increasing awareness and understanding about the importance of hand washing with soap as an effective and affordable way to prevent diseases and save lives from infections caused by dirty hands. Around 356 participants including school children, workers from 27 ICDS centers, elected representatives and government officials participated in the event. 180 school children and nutrition and WASH volunteers took out a rally to nearby villages. The event gave a significant opportunity to spread creatively the message of hand washing and encourage people to wash hands with soap at critical times of the day.



Improving Quality of Primary education in Bhachau Taluka, Kutch

(Supported by America India Foundation)



The project aims to improve quality of education by ensuring that all children of age group 6-14 years attend school for the entire academic year and to an environment is created in the area that promotes education and encourages children to continue schooling.

Strengthening the local school governance through consultations, mobilisation, perspective development on importance of public school education, awareness and capacity development of local leaders is a critical area to improve the local situation to demand quality public schooling. In this program 30 primary schools are covered in Bhachau taluka of Kutchch. 252 citizen leaders, 122 SMC members and 63 PRI representatives were provided training on provisions of Right to Education Act, stakeholders' roles and responsibilities, process and importance for preparation of School Development Plan (SDP) and conduct of learning audits in school to measure the learning outcome of children during the year. Community consultations were held in 30 villages in which 1567 people participated to critically understand the issues affecting the quality of education. In these consultations 872 women participated. Lack of parents' contribution in the management of school activities have been a concern expressed by the teachers which was addressed through regular meetings and encouraging them to participate in the school level programs. To strengthen the engagement of SMC, a federation was formed and bimonthly meetings are held to discuss the issues pertaining in Bhachau block schools and actions on issues such as computer education, sport activities, irregularity of children, use of science lab and TLM.

Citizen Educators have able to identify 72 potential migrant children and took action so that their schooling is not affected. The School Management Committee and the PRI representatives took responsibility for ensuring regularity of children attendance level has increased from from 84% to 91%. Community led learning audit has helped to understand the class appropriate learning level and the learning needs of children as per their capacity and hold teachers accountable to improve the learning level.



An enabling environment is created through Community Learning Resource Centers (LRC) to enhance the engagement of students in learning. 343 children have been participating in activity-based learning in the LRCs. The activity-based learning methods are demonstrated in the government schools. Regular consultations are held with the teachers about effective use of activity-based learning to enhance the learning level of children. Feedback is taken from the teachers too for development of favorable learning tools. School governance and pedagogy are taken up hand in hand for achieving effective results of improved quality of education. Taluka level convention of SMC members, Government functionaries, voluntary organisations, Panchayat representatives are organized to create stakeholder participation on the issue of improving quality of education in the primary schools. In the 30 schools of project coverage area there are 5178 students (F- 2550, M-2628). The bi-monthly monitoring reveal that the average attendance of students improved from 84% to 91% in 2017-18.



Contributing to the DRR Policy Environment in India (Supported by CORDAID)



UNNATI has been working towards building partnership with the national, state and local policy and administrative institutions and authorities and practicing civil society organisations on disaster risk reduction. The objective is to work in a collaborative manner in the preparation of policy guidelines and institutional capacity building to promote inclusive, accountable and community managed DRR in India. The project aims to build functional partnership with different state and civil society stakeholders to strengthen DRR policy framework and operational mechanisms.

The key result areas of the program are:

- i. Strengthening DRR Planning Framework at various levels in India with the incorporation of components of SFDRR, SDGs and COP21 under the UNFCCC
- ii. Strengthening capacity of community for resilience building for DRR
- iii. Capacity strengthening of stakeholders, primarily government officials and CSOs working towards DRR

The key achievements during the reporting period are:

- i. Supported in the preparation and review of the first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) initiated by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA),
- ii. The draft Mason Training Manual is prepared focusing on disaster safe rural housing construction to be added to the skill development of masons initiated by Ministry of Rural Development under PM Awas Yojana and Ministry of Skill Development. The draft manual was presented before high-level expert committee set up by NDMA and representatives of the two Ministries. The final feedback is awaited for finalization.
- iii. Set-up community level exemplars on formation of village level Task Force for evacuation and first aid and school safety.
- iv. Supported Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) on capacity development.

1. Strengthening DRR Planning Framework at various levels in India with the incorporation of components of SFDRR, SDGs and COP21 under the UNFCCC

1.1 Revision of National Disaster Management Plan

The Government of India has passed a comprehensive Disaster Management Act in year 2005 and National Policy on Disaster Management in year 2009. Both the legal framework and policy documents are operationalised into different program guidelines making a shift from relief centric approach to risk mitigation, management and risk reduction approach in consistent with the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005 - 2015. Further to it, the Sendai Framework of



Action for DRR in March 2015, Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement on Climate Change in December 2015 provided new thrust to redesign the national policies on disaster risk reduction. In the November 2015, Unnati was associated with NDMA to provide technical support in development of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) for the country. UNNATI reviewed the NDMP and worked in preparing the Plan which was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister on June 1, 2016. It was the first plan of any country internationally after the declaration of SFDRR, commented by UNISDR.

Subsequent to the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) held at New Delhi on November 3-5, 2016 in the Hon'ble PM provided a 10-point agenda on DRR and other feedback received on the NDMP, NDMA asked UNNATI in February 2017 to assist in the revision of NDMP.

1.2 Consultation and feedback workshop on NDMP by various Ministries and Departments

In April 12-13, 2017 a National Consultation on DM Plan was held at New Delhi by NDMA to seek feedback and suggestions from various ministries, selected CSOs and academic institutions. The PFR partners including the Secretariat (Wetland International) are adequately represented in the Consultation. UNNATI documented the deliberations of consultation along with the support of NDMA. It was a matter of honor and privilege to be in the National Consultation on NDMP held at Vigyan Bhavan. In this consultation almost all the National Ministries, about 15 State governments, CSOs and academic institutions participated.

Subsequent to it, preparatory meetings have been held in August and September, 2017, for discussion and inputs on revising the NDMP in Delhi and Ahmedabad. The first draft of revised NDMP was presented before the Joint Secretary, NDMA and other team members during November 24-28, 2017. NDMA made some valuable suggestions. It appreciated the linkage of NDMP to the SFDRR, Sustainable Development Goals and COP21 including climate and eco-based disaster risks; the PM's Ten Point Agenda, incorporation of 16 disasters including Glacial Lake Outburst, Heatwave, Chemical – Industrial disasters, Nuclear and Radiological Emergency,



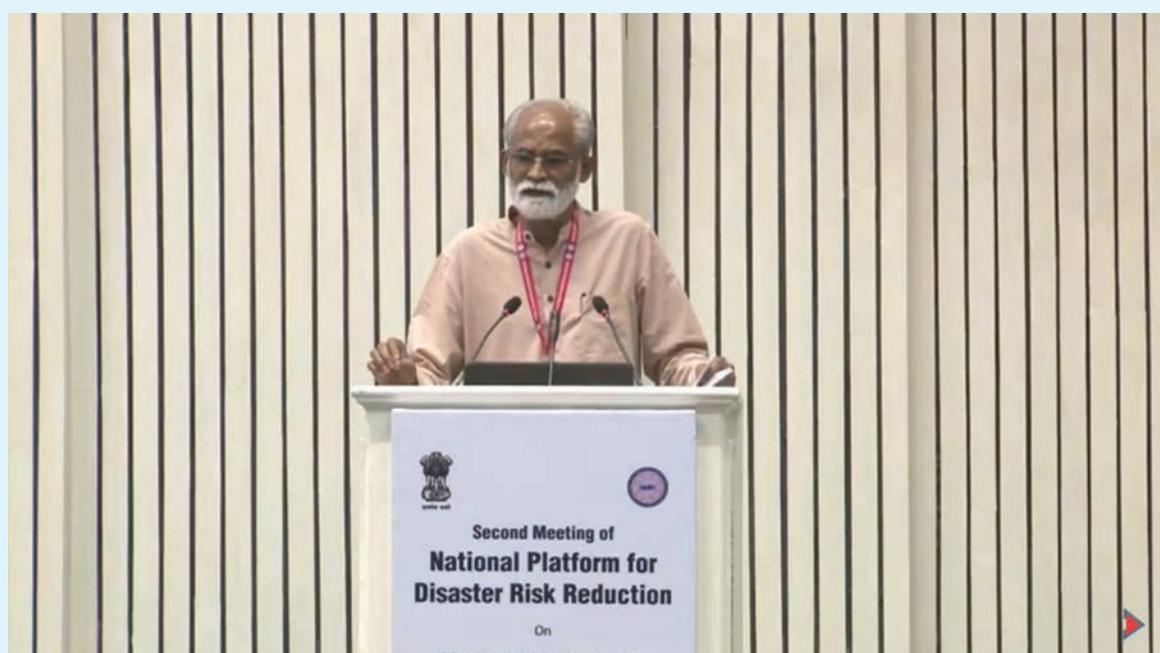
Biological Disasters including Pest Attacks, fires in Built Environment, Forest Fire into the list of reducing risks and enhancing resilience which are left out in the first plan document. In all the disasters the responsibility of different authorities is fixed in terms of immediate, medium and long-term time frame. It has responsibility matrix under 'Understanding Disaster Risks', 'Inter Agency Coordination', 'Investing in DRR – Structural Measures and Non-Structural Measures' and 'Capacity Development. Separate sections are included on 'preparedness and response' and 'social inclusion'. The responsibility matrix will be finalized by NDMA in consultation with respective Ministries and Departments.

1.3 Participated in National Platform on DRR

National Platform on DRR (NPDRR) was organized by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on May 15-16, 2017 as a step towards the preparation of Global Platform on DRR at Cancun, May 22-26, 2017. Representatives from State Governments (Resident Commissioners, Relief Commissioners, SDMAs, select DDMA, select local government representatives, heads of fire service and civil defence, representatives from Central Government Ministries, select public sector organizations, institutions of national importance, private sector, financial institutions, professional experts, NGOs, participated in the meeting. About 1000 participants took part in the event. Major objective of the event was to prepare an action plan with clear perspective and analysis.

Binoy Acharya, Director, Unnati was invited to make a presentation on 'Role of PRI in Building Local Resilience'. The focus of the presentation was on decentralised planning and promoting local action and use traditional knowledge coping with disasters at local or Panchayat level for building risk resilience. He made few suggestions at the presentation. Out of five recommendations, three were duly noted and included in the final report. The recommendation are as follows:

- There is a techno-legal framework for engagement of PRIs. There is need to have better clarity about the role of PRIs. DRR related planning needs to be integrated into GPDP promoted by MoPR. GP based DMPs (VDMPs) can be done annually along with GPDP. DM Act Sec.30(2) xxii authorizes DDMA to review development plans prepared by local



authorities with a view for inclusion of disaster prevention and mitigation strategies. Similarly the flagship programs like MGNREGA and PMAY can be designed to promote drought and flood risk mitigation and disaster safe housing. Integrating DRR concerns in the mainstream development is the Pt. No. 1 of Hon'ble PM's 10 point agenda.

- PRIs are mostly involved in the post disaster response and recovery process. There is a need to get more involved in prevention and mitigation. The purpose is not to increase the administrative, managerial and regulative functions of PRIs. This is an opportunity to promote women's leadership as many of the States have raised the reservation of seats for women to 50%. With such large scale of women in leadership role In PRIs, Hon'ble PM's Pt. No 3 in the 10 point agenda on DRR can be achieved.
- There is a need to document what the PRIs are already doing in DRR to promote lateral learning. Create a virtual learning space for PRIs to share and learn on building resilience In addition, NDMA has constituted a Core Committee for preparation of guidelines on 'Disaster recovery to Building back better' and invited UNNATI to be a member of this committee.

1.4 Preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for Anand District, Gujarat

In Gujarat, Anand district has been identified as multi hazard district and has recently witnessed severe flood situation in 14 villages. District authorities requested UNNATI to help them in improving the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in the context of IRM. Revision process includes community consultations, meeting with different departments and also revised the implementation strategy of the DDMP. Following are key aspects to be included in revised DDMP.

- HRVC assessment including hazard, vulnerability and risk mapping
- Revise village level DRR Plan and Identification of capacities in and around village
- Challenges faced and actions taken during earlier disasters to revise early warning dissemination system, response and recovery plan
- Action plan with timeline for mitigation actions for various disasters
- Integration with frameworks such as Sendai framework, SDG and COP 21 and IRM



The DDMP was prepared and submitted to the authorities for their feedback and suggestions, after which it has been approved. The plan has been prepared with the help of secondary data made available from the district office, meeting with district authorities and community consultation with the most vulnerable groups, identified keeping in mind the experiences of and losses from the past disaster events in the region. It needs to be completed and modified, based on the suggestions and inputs of the DDMC members. The DDMP for Anand is based on international frameworks such as, SFDRR, SDGs, COP21, addressing the issues of social inclusion and inequality, resilient communities, water and sanitation, climate change, partnership prospects, disaster governance, etc. It identifies the major risks in the region and consequently, suggests action points with regard to structural and non- structural investment measures.

1.5 Training Module for Masons on incorporating Safety Features in Housing Construction

A training module for masons on safe housing construction is being prepared for NDMA to be included in the mason training manual prepared by Ministry of Rural Development and Skill Development Ministry. The technology of safe housing construction will be added to the standard training module available by the Ministries. This is a one-week training programmes to masons to develop skill on incorporation of safety features in rural housing construction covering across the nation with the diversity of material and housing typology. The manual was presented on September 7, 2017 before a high-level expert committee set up by NDMA chaired by Prof. C V R Murty, Director, IIT, Jodhpur and representatives of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Skill Development.

1.6 Preparation of Disaster Plan for Ministry of Corporate Affairs

According to the section 37 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 all the Ministries are supposed to prepare their disaster plan. As a demonstration of NDMP, UNNATI prepared the DM plan for the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). MCA is an important ministry as it is the governing body and deals with the compliance concerning the private sector. The scope of work included study of disaster management plan prepared by Infosys in respect to the MCA-21 and preparing DM plan of the ministry. The DM plan was submitted and approved by NDMA.

2. Strengthening capacity of community for resilience building for DRR

2.1 Promotion of School Safety

UNNATI has been working on making community resilient against the different disasters in Bhachau area of Kutch. The learning from filed enhance our capacity build knowledge to facilitate policy and programmes at state and national level. Training was organized on first-aid, rescue and response for 250 children in four schools. Live demonstration was done for children in these schools. The children belong to different age group ranging from Std. I to X. School authorities and people from the community also participated in the school based event.

2.2 Strengthening Community Level Task Forces for Better Response

In the disaster response, the locals are the first responders in any natural or man-made calamity. During the emergency, rescue and first aid support is very critical in initial few hours for saving lives of the affected community. The local task forces play vital role in the early warning dissemination, evacuation, search and rescue and first-aid. 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 their own and nearby villages if needed.



A three-day training was organized for community based task force on 'Rescue, First Aid and Emergency Response Management during Disaster' in Bhachau. A total of 48 people participated out of which 10 were women from eight villages of Baniyari, Morgar, Kadol, Bandhani, Vondh, Ner, Kabrao, and Navagam. Some of the participants have been part of the existing village task force. The three-day training was divided into day wise sessions where day one was utilized for in-house training and day two and three for village level field demonstration. Demonstration were done on how to tie knots on varies situation, how to give CPR, demo of bandaging in various types of cuts and fractures, how to rescue during earthquake, etc. Field demonstration of Rescue and first aid was conducted in schools for students, teachers and community. Field demonstration was conducted in villages.

2.3 Inclusion of DRR in Village level Development Plan

Mainstreaming of DRR is a governance process enabling the systematic integration of DRR concerns into all relevant development spheres. Mainstreaming DRR in development programmes is considered an important dimension of sustainable development. Development activities that do not consider the disaster risk reduction perspective fail to be sustainable. Hence, it is also necessary for disaster mitigation components to be built into all development projects. This will save larger outlays on reconstruction and rehabilitation in future. Therefore, all development schemes in hazard prone areas should include a vulnerability analysis, whereby the feasibility of a project is assessed with respect to vulnerability of the area and the mitigation measures required for sustainability. Research has shown that it is better to spend a little extra today on steps and components to prevent and mitigate which reduces the cost involved in restoration and rehabilitation and provides co-benefits to both development schemes as well as protection of the local communities. Considering the Gram Panchayat is the last link in the

management structure, they have to be strengthened to do a proper planning to scale up the programmes at the community level. For this purpose, 6 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have agreed to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) using components of IRM (Land scape based risk assessment and management, Ecosystem) based DRR in Bhachau block, facilitated by Unnati. GPDP in one Panchayat has been completed and the work in other panchayats has been initiated and is progressing.

2.4 Support for Damages and Need Assessment after floods in Banaskatha district

Heavy rainfall in Rajasthan and Gujarat during July 22– 25, 2017 caused flood in several blocks and villages due to which lakhs of people were affected and risked their lives and livelihoods. Moderate rain began across the state from July 14 and heavy rains fall from July 21 to 25 caused overflow of the Banas River and Sipu River. The blocks adjacent to the Banas river, Dhenera block, Deesa block, Kankrej block in Banaskatha were the worst hit. UNNATI along with other NGOs and CBOs worked in collaboration with government authorities at the district level in damage and need assessment. The primary focus was to identify gaps in response by Government authorities in reaching to Dalits and other vulnerable section of the community. The main areas of focus of the assessment were as follows;

- Need and damage assessment of 50 villages in 6 blocks (Dhanera, Tharad, Kankrej, Suigam, Vav and Lakhani) of Banaskatha district with the focus on Dalits and marginalised communities
- Inclusion issues are monitored and the report was submitted to the district administration.
- Family level claims of entitlements under SDRF/NDRF norms of compensation was collected and submitted to state and district and block authorities for action.
- Consultations are held with Block, District and State authorities to connect left out families for availing post disaster response claims.

A total 63 volunteers from 6 blocks of Tharad, Vav, Suigam, Lakhani and Dhanera have been trained for filing the compensation forms. FDGs were conducted in these villages to know the actual situation of flood affect and what are they facing problems recently, what is the role of the govt machinery during flood rescue and post response, how compensation distributed by the state govt. in their areas. The block groups were presented their experience it was very disappointing the process or efforts done by govt. they angrily express their feeling for excluded the get adequate compensation and relief from the state govt. Total of 1485 forms were collected from the 50 villages of 6 blocks.

3. Capacity strengthening of stakeholders, primarily government officials and CSOs working on DRR

3.1 Capacity Development Collaboration with GSDMA and GIDM in the state of Gujarat

Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM), the state level training institute on disaster management invites Unnati on regular basis for the training support. We are helping them to develop design and materials for a three-months post graduate course on disaster management in the state. Support provided in 12 training programs to for designing and conducting training programmes during reporting period. This includes three training programmes on village level development plans including disaster risk reduction facilitated at State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) during the year.

Date	Title of the Training	Nature of Support
April 4, 2017	Community Based DRR	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
April 4, 2017	Business continuity plan	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
April 21, 2017	Post Disaster Need Assessment	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
May 12, 2017	Gram Panchayat level Development (GPDP) plan with inclusion of DRR	Facilitation of sessions
May 16, 2017	Training on School Safety	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
May 24, 2017	DM concept for SAARC nation officers	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
May 28, 2017	Orientation of Industries on DRR	Facilitation of sessions
May 30, 2017	Training of PRI leaders on GPDP	facilitation of sessions
June 13, 2017	Role of Civil society organisations in DRR	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
June 20, 2017	Flood Risk Management	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
July 10, 2017	Village development plans with DRR	Facilitation of sessions
Aug 8, 2017	DRR concept for SAARC nation rescue team	Facilitation of sessions
Sept 26-28, 2017	Managing industrial hazards	Training designing and facilitation of sessions
Nov 8, 2017	Consultation on Preparation of training modules for masons and engineers on disaster resistant construction techniques	Participation as a part of Working Group member
Nov 9-10, 2017	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment	Facilitation of sessions

3.2 Training of CSOs on Sendai framework, CCA and IRM in DRR planning

A training workshop was organised on November 13 – 14, 2017 on building an understanding among various Civil Society Organisations on mainstreaming flagship programs like PMAY, MGNREGA, drinking water schemes, PMKSY etc. in DRR. How local actions can address the international frameworks like SFDRR, SDGs and COP21 are also explained . Participants were oriented on the concept of Climate based and Ecological Risk Management in relation to National DM Act, Policy and NDMP. The following sessions are covered:

- i. Understanding Disaster and its Impact related to Gujarat and Institutional, Policy and Programmatic framework in the state
- ii. Disaster Risk Reduction in Governance frame work
- iii. Understanding risk and mitigation for flood, drought, earthquake and cyclone
- iv. Evolution of Disaster Management Framework - DR, DRM, DRR and components of Disaster management Plan
- v. Community level resilience building and GPDP process
- vi. Social Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction
- vii. Implication and Adaptation mechanism of Climate Change in context of Gujarat
- viii. Post Disaster Damage and Need Assessment and Recovery Plan
- ix. Preparing Action Plan and Way Forward



As we conclude this Annual Report, we have once again internally checked about our relevance by asking about our identity and what we do. This is an important self-reflection without which one can get lost as more and more new players are entering into the social development field with many new agendas, methods and tools. At times it gives an impression that a 'successful NGO' is that who delivers diverse activities and inputs in a scale. UNNATI is known as a capacity-building development organisation in the area of mainstreaming participation, gender, social inclusion and social accountability. However, over many years now, we have also been working actively in the field. Our field operations are not on large scale and there is no plan to expand. Our field operations help in developing strategies, methods and tools for a wide range of issues. People's voices on issues related to public programmes' implementation have helped us to articulate issues and to present these before the government for necessary corrections, reforms and redressal. Our representations have been accepted well. Our projects are designed with a combination of developing field exemplars and knowledge products and sharing with a community of fellow travelers. In the coming years, we will continue to work on improving access to public programmes, creating a community of social accountability and strengthening panchayati raj institutions with a focus on decentralised planning and implementation to achieve the Sustainability Development Goals and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We have articulated two distinctive role for ourselves: i. capacity development of vulnerable communities for demanding entitlements and enforce accountability and ii. develop and innovate participatory methods and tools and techniques to make social development programme implementation simple, effective reaching the last mile, transparent and accountable. We look forward to the continued support and solidarity of our diverse partners and collaborators in the year ahead.

FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2018

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)									
Source of Funds	31.03.18	%	31.03.17	%	Application of Funds	31.3.18	%	31.3.17	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	12180	14	14421	24
Corpus	5000	6	5000	8					
Capital Account	61390	71	43518	71	Balance in hand and in bank				
	66390	77	48518	79	Saving Bank Account	3093	4	3430	6
					Fixed Deposits	66320	77	40379	66
Current Liabilities						69413	81	43809	72
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	15078		8964		Advances				
Duties and Taxes	0		0		Tax Deducted at Source	2803		2191	
	15078	17	8964	15	Deposits	27		229	
					Others	1791		302	
						4621	5	2722	4
Funds									
Inst. Dev. Fund	1371		1371						
Staff Welfare Fund	273		273						
	1644	2	1644	3					
Others(Provision Exp.)	3102	4	1826	3					
Total	86214	100	60952	100	Total	86214	100	60952	100

Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs 6,63,89,607/- which is an increase of Rs. 1,78,71,889/- to the previous year. This is on account of sale of one of the buildings of Rs. 1,15,74,991/-.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Funds

Unutilised fund is 1,50,78,155/-. This is on account of fund received from EU amounting Rs. 83,26,798/- for the Water Security project in the last quarter.

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 3,66,711/-. This is on account of additions in purchases of office equipments and computers. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs.1,33,69,758/-.

Bank Balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs. 6,94,13,626/- which is an increase of Rs. 2,56,05,024/- to the last year. This is on account of sale of building and receipt of funds in the last quarter.

Advances

Total advances are Rs. 46,20,752/- which is mainly consist of receivable from income tax towards tax deducted at source of Rs. 28,03,285/- .

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2018

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.18	%	31.3.17	%	Income	31.3.18	%	31.3.17	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	25477	56	21477	78
Rural Development	18363	41	14491	52					
Research & Training	0	0	106	0	Contribution				
Education Material	1	0	55	0	Use of Infrastructure and Assets	2216	5	2301	8
Training and Workshop	119	0	407	1	Honorarium	2405	5	1174	4
Disaster Preparedness	3657	8	3855	14					
	22140	49	18914	67		4621	10	3475	12
Salary and Honorarium	2356	5	2899	10	Interest				
Administrative Exp.	2383	5	2660	11	On saving bank account	205	0	248	1
Donation	100	0	0	0	On fixed deposit account	3311	7	2475	9
Loss on sale of vehicle	58	0	0	0	Other	7	0	0	0
	4897	10	5559	21		3523	7	2723	10
Expenditure	27037		24473		Profit on sale of asset	11575	27	0	0
Depreciation	1190	3	1535	6					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	16969	38	1667	6					
Total	45196	100	27675	100	Total	45196	100	27675	100

Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust - for Learning & Migration Programme - Rs.27,40,850/-

Cordaid - Community Resilience as Disaster Risk Reduction - Rs.7,60,650/-

European Union - Improving Access to Information of Public Schemes - Rs.95,12,359/-

European Union - Water Governance Programme in Rajasthan - Rs.83,26,798/-

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority - Rs.8,74,000/-

Government of Rajasthan for Cluser Facilitation for Effective Implementation of MGNREGA - Rs.2,25,470/-

Maltesar - BMZ - Promotion of Food Security - Rs.53,15,985.85/-

National Foundation for India - Building a Platform for Social Accountability Practices - Rs. 50,00,000/-

Total grant for the current year is Rs.3,27,56,113/- compared to the last year's Grant of Rs. 2,84,79,392/-

Contribution

For the current year, the total contribution amount is Rs. 46,20,838/- against Rs. 34,75,096/- for the previous year. This includes honorarium for services offered, use of the training centre assets.

Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs.35,23,846/- against Rs.27,23,615/- for the previous year.

Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs.2,70,37,242/- compared to Rs.2,44,73,097/- (excluding depreciation) of the previous year. The administrative expenses is 8.81% which is same as that of 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	0/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	President (Emeritus)	

Accountability and Transparency

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

Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
10001-25000	8	9	17
25001-50000	8	1	9
50001->	2	2	4
Total	18	12	30

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 69,320/-, Rs. 61,400/- and Rs. 54,200/-.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 11,680/-.

* 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	-	1
Female	12	-	-
Total	29	-	1

International Travel by Staff during the Year

Besides travel of staff to Nepal on Government of India supported project to UNDP on Socio-technical Facilitation for owner driven reconstruction, no other travel has been made.

Legal Identity

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

Auditors

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

FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi
Ahmedabad-380015

Bankers

Bank of Baroda, Ambawadi branch
Ahmedabad-380006
S/B A/c No. 03200100004141
IFSC Code: BARBOAMBAWA

FCRA Registration (13.07.1992
No. 041910161, renewed on 10.05.2016 from
01.11.2016 for 5 years)

GST No. : 24AAATU0094N1Z8

Bank of India, Paldi branch
Ahmedabad-380006
S/B A/c No. 201110100022417
IFSC Code: BKID0002011

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 31.3.2018			
Receipts		Amount (Rs.)	
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2017		2,20,44,611	
Grant Received		3,16,56,643	
Interest Received		17,98,921	
Total		5,55,00,175	
Payments		Amount (Rs.)	
Purchase of Assets		3,66,711	
Project Expenses:			
Rural Development		1,65,33,087	
Relief and Rehabilitation		36,57,040	
Training and Workshop		44,962	
Salary and Honorarium		21,34,452	
Administrative Expenses		8,86,602	
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2018		3,18,77,321	
Total		5,55,00,175	
Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2018			
Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2018 (Rs.)
Cordaid	Social	7,60,650	7,60,650
European Union	Social	1,78,39,157	1,78,39,157
Maltesar International	Social	53,15,985.85	53,15,985.85
National Foundation for India	Social	50,00,000	50,00,000
The American India Foundation	Educational	27,40,850	27,40,850
Total		3,16,56,642.85	3,16,56,642.85

Forming part of FC-4
As per our report of even date

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

s/d

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 14.12.2018

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

s/d

(Binoy Acharya)
Director

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

Rajasthan Programme Office
650, Radhakrishnan Puram,
Near Laharia Resort,
Chopasni Pal Bypass Link Road
Jodhpur 342 014. Rajasthan
Tel: +91-7425858111
Email: jodhpur_unnati@unnati.org

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

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

Website: www.unnati.org



Co-ordinating Office,
Ahmedabad



Gujarat Programme Office,
Ahmedabad



Rajasthan Programme Office,
Jodhpur



Rural Training Centre,
Bhachau, Kutch


UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education