

*Sajedaari*  
*30 years of quest and progress*

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2019-2020**



**UNNATI**  
Organisation for Development Education

This is the **twenty ninth Annual Report** of UNNATI presented before the Executive Council and other stakeholders.

UNNATI is a strategic issue-based social development institution that 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 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 people-centered vulnerability and poverty reduction through field level interventions, knowledge building and capacity development of different stakeholders engaged in social development.

Towards the end of the year (February 17th-18th), a conversation took place with all the staff, governing board members, staff who left some time back and are currently working in senior positions, and selected development partners and academicians. Its purpose was to envision a future direction and taking stock of the last thirty years of participatory quest and progress. It was organized under the theme, 'Sajhedari'.

It was unanimously agreed upon that UNNATI should continue to work in partnership as it has the credibility and

acceptance in all stakeholders including CSOs, movements, corporate houses and government organizations. UNNATI has developed competency in bringing diverse stakeholders with differences to debate, dialogue and arrive at consensus on issues of approaches to development, participatory method, and strategies for replication and mainstreaming critical development interventions. It was also voiced that UNNATI shall not fall into project management mode; it should continue to be a transformative organization and make its space available to community based organizations, and youth and democratic movements, to experiment ideas and strategies of vulnerability reduction and nation building.

While we were ending the year on a positive note with new spirit and hope, the Covid-19 pandemic caused unexpected concern and distress. The lockdown from March 25th with just four days notice by the Government created many adverse situations. The lockdown was announced for medical preparedness - setting up Covid Care Centers, ICUs and Ventilators, RTPCR testing centers, adequate supply of Personal Protective Equipment and medical masks, home quarantine, preparation of trained staff, etc. While the district level medical facilities have improved to provide institutional care, the response to Covid, however, requires more of a decentralized micro plan with active engagement of front line medical health professionals and community health volunteers to ensure Covid hygiene (social distancing, use of mask and frequent hand washing), quarantine, contact tracing and self-isolation of low or non-symptomatic persons.

With the stringent lockdown in place, millions of migrant workers started distressed 'reverse migration' as they lost their jobs, having also been thrown out of their living quarters and no liquidity even to buy food. On the way they faced inhuman brutality by the police. Back home, many were not welcomed in their own village due to the stigma attached to Covid.

The government did not have any preparedness for Covid response at the village level. The village elders, remarked, "we have never seen so many people in the village". The hands that regularly sent remittances backhome had to then depend on the meager food basket of the house. Back home there are also no work opportunities for the migrant workers. The welfare and social protection of informal migrant workers is a critical area which needs to be given its due attention.

It is in this circumstance, from the end of March 2020 at the time of the declaration of nation-wide lockdown, that our staff continued to function from the field offices using masks, hand washing and maintaining social distancing, and maintaining utmost safety.

The year ended with uncertainties and long-term concerns. It is perhaps not wise not to be unduly optimistic and move ahead examining the daily level developments.

## **Vision**

Towards an inclusive and democratic society

## **Mission**

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

## **Strategy**

We work in partnership with local civil society and people's organizations, local decentralized governing institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Nagar Palikas (Municipalities), government organizations, academic organizations and developmental initiatives of Corporate houses. The experience and learning gained from the grass root initiatives is systematically translated into knowledge building, training and articulation of agenda for advocacy. All initiatives are executed in a framework of collaboration and partnership to empower people for demanding their entitlements and enable the service providers, including the government, to deliver in a transparent and accountable manner. All our activities are guided by three thematic issues:

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



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Marugarhmein Jal Swavlamban

## Ensuring Water Security and Combating Desertification

Supported by European Union



This five-year project is ongoing from April 2018. It is being implemented in Western Rajasthan of the Thar Desert region, which is ecologically fragile and is also facing the impact of climate change. The region is facing challenges of soil erosion, rapid shifting of sand dunes, desertification, moisture stress, and prolonged dry spells, which can be attributed to climate change.

This region has developed local traditional wisdom for water harvesting and

management of water resources to cope with the scarce rainfall. Neglected management of common property resources (CPR) has also adversely impacted the fragile desert ecology leading to desertification, increasing wind velocity and heat wave. This has the potential of putting the agrarian economy at risk and exacerbating the problem of water and food insecurity.

Dalits have been historically subjected to poor access to common services including

water. Women and girls spend a quarter of their day in order to meet the minimum water needs of the family. At the time of prolonged drought, the dalit community faces increased hardship to access water, and loses its coping mechanism resulting in distressed migration, abandonment of cattle and indebtedness.

The project aims to enhance community action, particularly with the participation of women's groups (Jal Saheli Group) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to address water security in the Thar Desert region of Western Rajasthan. In the second year, the project has covered all the 150 intensively targeted villages and 30,000 households in Sindhri and Patodi blocks. Through 6 partner organizations under the Small Grant Program, another 180 villages and 36,000 households have been covered. The project aims to cover 750 villages of 10 districts through CSO engagement. At the end of the second year, cumulatively in 163 villages water resources have been revived using public programs, and governance mechanism has been established for 140 water bodies involving the gram panchayat and Jal Saheli Group.

During the second year of the community action, the Jal Saheli Groups were formed in all the target villages and they have been empowered to voice their concerns and lead the planning for rejuvenation of traditional water resources. In addition, 12 episodes of radio program on people-centered management of CPR have been broadcasted from three radio stations (Jodhpur, Pali, and Bikaner) covering the project region. A participatory enquiry on management of CPR (Sodh Yatra) has also been initiated. Six cluster-level Climate Resilience Schools (Prakruti Shala) have

been made fully operational demonstrating a partnership between the panchayats and the community. Almost all proposals submitted by the Jal Saheli Groups to the panchayats were included in the respective Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) and work has started accordingly using public programs like MGNREGA and Finance Commission funds. The Groups monitor the works, mobilize voluntary labour for de-silting and cleaning as needed. The Jal Saheli Groups have been vigilant and taken action against illegal mining around water bodies, water theft, encroachment, etc. As an attempt to include the leadership of Jal Saheli Groups into the formal framework for CPR governance, efforts have been made to orient panchayats on the role of Pastureland Development Committees and the Bio-Diversity Committee at the panchayat level. These committees have been made in 11 GPs in a participatory and transparent manner and include members from the Jal Saheli Groups. During both the years, 2007 vulnerable households have been supported to construct rain water harvesting tanks from the MGNREGA activities in 150 villages (The target is 750 water harvesting tanks in 150 villages).

### **Participation of Women in Revival of Water-bodies and Governance**

In these five years of the project, the target is aimed for 11,250 women (25 women x 150 intensive villages) + (10 women x 750 partner villages) to take active interest on issues of desertification, loss of bio-diversity, extraction of ground water and emission due to inefficient use of cooking fuel, and to take up these issues in the Gram Sabha.

During the first year, 175 women from 43 intensive villages convened village level

discussions on revival of water bodies and participated in the Gram Sabha. In the current reporting year, 1650 women from 96 intensive villages convened village level discussions on revival of water bodies and participated in Gram Sabha of 46 Gram Panchayats and raised the issues of the use of public programs on construction and revival of common water resources, need for tree plantation and mapping of water level.

384 meetings were held in Patodi and Sindhri with participation of 10397 persons (Male - 3688, Female - 6709). A participatory mapping of traditional water resources and common lands was organized at the village level. In the meetings, a historical timeline was also discussed, which helped in understanding the past practices followed by the community and how it has changed over time.

At the village level, the Jal Saheli Groups maintain registers to record the minutes of the meetings and the planned action and progress made. 674 traditional water harvesting structures and 659 modern water resources were identified in the intensive villages. It was observed that the traditional structures have been

giving better performance, including quality of water than the modern structures. Out of all these, 1306 structures are on 'Google Maps'. In the context of western Rajasthan, traditional water resources have always benefitted the community on a larger scale. The Jal Saheli Group and the community understand the importance of community management of traditional water resources involving both the gram panchayats and the community based organizations like Jal Saheli Group (JSG).

A Sodh Yatra was undertaken to understand the community management of common water bodies, which was conducted during February - March 2020, in Jayal Block of Nagaur district. This is the intervention area of Urmul Khejari which is a partner under small grant program. A planning meeting was organized on February 24, 2020 to develop understanding about the purpose, methodology and documentation. Teams were created including members from 4 other CSOs - SARA, SMGVS, Urmul Trust and BIAF along with UNNATI staff. During the yatra, the entire team walked during the day and stayed in the village at night which gave the opportunity for informal discussions, reflection and documentation. 40 villages

<b>Traditional Resource</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Functional</b>	<b>Potable</b>
Nadi/nada (Small pond)	128	94 (73%)	72
Talaab (Large Ponds)	29	25 (86%)	21
Beri	52	37 (71%)	32
Kuan	38	31 (82%)	27
Tanka	400	314 (79%)	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>501 (77%)</b>	<b>444 (68%)</b>
<b>Modern resource</b>			
Handpump	423	275 (65%)	252
Ground Level Reservoir	236	153 (65%)	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>428 (65%)</b>	<b>391 (59%)</b>

were covered in 10 days. The aim was to help people identify the community management practices and local adaptive practices. Meetings with the community were organized around 40 Nadis (ponds with catchments for harvesting rain water) and 10 other traditional water resources such as dug wells and Beris (harvests sub-surface run-off). About 2000 members of the community participated along with gram panchayat representatives and functionaries.

The management of the nadis, once quite rigorous with strict rules, has been slackened in several of the villages. The neglect of the water management rules began after the availability of tap water and individual household level rain-water harvesting underground tanks. With increasing individual ownership over water resources, the community owned resources were neglected contributing to degeneration of the structures, deposit of silt, clogging of natural water channels with all kinds of debris and waste materials, overgrown shrubs, water theft for sale, and illegal mining for rough textured soil for construction purposes. However, 17 Nadis, which are living water bodies, were observed to have efficient community.

In most cases, a person in position of power and respect in the community has been leading the management and the informal committee that sets the rules and makes decisions, which is then followed by everyone including the gram panchayat. Women contribute labour for the shramdams (built into the religious beliefs) though they are not part of the decision-making.

In most of these Nadis, boards were put up around the catchment area of the Nadi

announcing various 'Do's and Don'ts', including to keep the catchment clean. In most of the villages, rules for use of traditional water bodies were clearly defined, such as fines for defecation in the Nadi catchment, prohibition on bathing and washing clothes, ensuring regular maintenance of water channels to catch the rain water run-off, and ensuring no encroachment in the catchment area.

The management committee plays a crucial role in keeping an eye on the mechanisms being followed. Whenever there are outsiders in the village for a marriage or a social function, they are made aware of the rules before-hand by members of the committee. If there is defecation in the catchment or dirtying of the area, a fine is imposed, the person is asked to clean and take out silt from the pond as penance. The well-managed Nadis also have rules against water being taken for sale by tractor-tanker operators. In some, sale of water is not allowed after the stored water has reached a pre-decided level.

The Sodh Yatra was successful in generating a discussion around the relevant issue of CPR, especially the common water resources that remain a reliable means of water for man and animal. It contributes to maintain certain level of moisture around the water body allowing survival of the bio-mass and bio-diversity. At most places, the communities recalled the rules and the governance mechanisms of an earlier time and discussed on how they could be revived and the common water resources rejuvenated.

Twelve episodes of 15-minute radio programs were broadcasted during September and December 2019 covering

aspects related to revival of traditional CPR, Management of Common land, Bio-diversity, climate change impacts etc. Repeated bulk voice SMS on climate resilient agricultural practices, water conservation, and sustainable and hygienic water use were sent to 3000 households in Patodi and Sindhri. Women community leaders developed in the project reinforced and lead the behavior change at the village level.

### **Engagement of School Children**

The aim is for 50 Primary schools in the intensive intervention area to include climate change and bio-diversity in their curricula/ teaching for class VI to VIII. In the first year, in cooperation with the two primary schools, tree plantation was introduced under 'One Child One Tree'. The school children planted around 300 trees. Two school-level activity-based teaching were conducted on bio-diversity. In the current year four activity-based modules on understanding the local ecology and bio-diversity have been developed. The modules are based on participatory activity-based methodology that has been shared with the government school teachers and the block administration. Using these modules, 25 school level events were organized in Patodi and Sindhri. 1832 students, 55 teachers participated in these events.

### **Dignified and Improved Access to Drinking Water Sources by the Vulnerable Households**

The target is for 750 vulnerable households in the intensive intervention area of 150 villages to make dignified access to rain water harvesting / storage facility. During the first year 529 vulnerable households were enabled to

receive rain-water harvesting tanks through MGNREGA and 42 applications were filed for Ujjwala Yojana for LPG connection. In the current reporting year, 1478 vulnerable households are supported to receive rain-water harvesting tanks through MGNREGA. 174 households are supported for refilling the LPG.

### **Strengthening Water Governance at Village level**

Water and ecological governance is strengthened by active participation of PRIs and community leading to enhanced financial allocation to take up local actions on management of common property resources and climate smart agriculture. Jal Saheli Groups have been promoted and 181 village level proposals are developed on revival of Common Property Resources (CPR) and submitted to 46 Gram Panchayats which were accepted and approved. 11 GPs covering 33 villages in Patodi have formed both Bio-Diversity Committees and the Pastureland Development Committees at both GP and village level involving members. The women organized 58 'shramdan' (voluntary labour) events for the desilting of the Nadi and cleaning of its catchment and water channels. The difference from the usual practice was that the women planned the work and division of labour. 6 cluster level climate resilience schools have started in the intensive project area. These are barefoot schools and locally called 'Prakruti Shala'. The space for these schools are provided by the GPs and they took the responsibility for a formal inauguration. Local tree and grass varieties were planted at all locations to enable understanding on bio-diversity and conservation. Women's groups and some members of community have taken the



responsibility of maintenance. Panchayats and communities have also contributed money that is used for fencing of the area for protection and watering of the plants. Cluster level meetings and orientation are held every month. Regular discussions are held using hand made posters on norms for maintenance of common water bodies, desertification, and bio-diversity that are in the process of extinction. (The Prakuti Shalas have not been functional since the arrival of the Covid 19 in March 2020)

### **Collaborative action with CSOs on Water and Climate Change Action**

A 3-day workshop was conducted in the month of June 2019 with representatives of 30 CSOs. The focus was on organizational management and compliances. 9 CSOs were further supported on issues related to FCRA compliances.

6 CSOs from 5 districts in Western Rajasthan have been supported under small grant project to reach out to 180

villages benefiting 36,000 vulnerable HHs. Collaborative partnerships have been established with CSOs working on development of CPR, bio-diversity mapping and sustainable agriculture. On rejuvenation of CPR a network has been developed by FES (Foundation for Ecological Security - FES, SETU, Centre for Environment Education - CEE, GRAVIS) in which UNNATI is one of the members along with Sewa Mandir, SHRIJAN, Prakruti Foundation, GVNML, Jan Chetna Sansthan and PRADAN. Collaboration is established with CAZRI, AFRI, ISRO, UNICEF and District Administration of Badmer on promotion of biodiversity and management of commons. Collaboration with a leading daily newspaper of Rajasthan 'Rajasthan Patrika' is established for campaign on revival of traditional water resources. The Project Advisory Committee members represent leading organizations - Sewa Mandir, CASA, FES, CEE, Prakruti Foundation, Living Water Museum and Water Aid who have been guiding the project.



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Building a Platform for Social Accountability Practices  
**(Strengthening Voices of the Marginalized for  
Assertion of Entitlements in Gujarat)**

Supported by National Foundation for India



The project aims to develop and demonstrate social accountability methods, tools and techniques by working at the community level, and replicate it in partnerships with CSOs and build a community of practitioners for sharing, learning and solidarity. The project covers 15 Gram Panchayats each in two blocks of Gujarat.

During the year, the methodology, tools and process of Community Based Monitoring (CBM) have been developed

and documented based on field level experiences. A training was held with 25 participants of 9 CSOs on Social Accountability principles, methods and tools. Two rounds of Community Based Monitoring (CBM) have been conducted in both the blocks covering 18 public schemes. At the community level 183 information camps have been conducted reaching out to 6291 persons. 3983 persons have been supported to make their applications sanctioned for receiving benefits from public schemes.

The web-enabled information on entitlements under National Food Security Act (NFSA) was popularized enabling people to demand their entitlements. The NFSA entitlement has been provided to 2048 households. Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC) has been formed to redress the program implementation local issues. The CBM findings are shared with the GPs and meetings held with service providers by the Chairperson of the GP. This has contributed in increasing participation in the Gram Sabha as community members have gained confidence over the GPs. To promote participatory planning and social accountability under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), PRI representatives are oriented on the GPDP process and subsequently the planning process is being facilitated in 20 GPs. Linkages have been established with state and national level Social Accountability platforms like Anna Suraksha Abhiyan (Right to Food campaign), Soochna avam Rojgar Abhiyan, Jan Swasthya Abhiyan, Community of Practitioners on Accountability and Social Action in Health (COPASAH).

### Capacity Development of Citizen Leaders (CLs)

The project intends to create a community of social accountability practitioners from among marginalized community and CBOs from each of the 2 blocks (Bhachau and Poshina). 75 CLs are identified, trained and oriented on social and poverty analysis, vulnerability, provisions, and guidelines of different government schemes, social accountability tools like social audit, verification of entitlements through web-based information, public grievance redressal mechanisms and Jan-Sunvai.

Regular monthly meetings are conducted at cluster and block level for sharing and reflection on social accountability practices and improvement of service delivery. Most of the CLs are from tribal, dalit, koli and muslim communities. Citizen Leaders are involved in initiating social accountability actions in the area of health, education, social security, infrastructure etc. by extending support on-

- i. Registration and redressal of grievances
- ii. Mass community mobilization on participation in Gram Sabha, Government Camps and Campaigns, Village level programmatic committee meetings etc.
- iii. Work demand generation on MGNREGA and physical verification of community / individual works and Job Cards.
- iv. Verification of Ration Cards on Entitlements v/s Actuals under National Food Security Act
- v. Conducting of Community Based Monitoring (CBM) and Facilitation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee meetings
- vi. Filing RTI applications to seek information related to fund utilization by Gram Panchayat, docked payment of social security schemes (old-age pension, PMMVY, PMAY, works under MGNREGA)

CLs have supported 3983 persons to make their application to access public schemes. The details are:

Old-age pension - 308 cases,  
 Destitute Pension - 25 cases,  
 Disability Pension - 76 cases,  
 Widow Pension - 134 cases,  
 Palak Mata Pitah Yojana (foster care support) - 87 cases,  
 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 15 cases,

Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana - 24 cases,  
Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana - 157 cases,  
Demand for work under MGNREGA - 893 cases,  
Ensuring full entitlement under NFSA by verification - 2048,  
PM KisanSamman - 48 cases,  
Issue of Aadhar Card -168 cases

The CLs submit the application and follow-up with the officials for timely sanction. Many times, people do not have required supportive documents like Adhaar Card, Bank account, certificate of age, birth, death, etc., which are facilitated by bringing them to the point of service. The Right to Information (RTI) Act is used as a tool for making government officials accountable for their tasks. 48 RTIs have been filed by people and CLs to seek information related to expenditure in FFC, MGNREGA, NSAP payment details, budget for school functioning etc.

The citizen leaders are exposed to other innovative accountability experiences for cross learning, leading to build network at the people level. The CLs visited Jethipura panchayat of Sabarkantha District and Kunariya panchayat of Kutch district, to understand and experience the innovative ideas implemented in the panchayat for the welfare of the people. The Jethipura visit demonstrated working structure of women collectives, monitoring of services through community, efforts for strengthening Gram Sabha, pro-active disclosure, and community owned running of village library. In Kunariya GP, the demonstration of approach of good governance is discussed by the Sarpanch.

Monthly review meetings are held with CLs in different clusters to provide

support for the initiatives taken up by them on improving access to public programs. Two training programs were organized at both the field locations covering different public programmes and specific features of the scheme, social accountability methods and tools, particularly use of RTI, verification of services and process of conduction Community-Based Monitoring of public programs. A separate capacity building training program was conducted for 20 CLs of Poshina block on use of digital mediums of different social security schemes and use of mobile phones to track the status of entitlements. The training session aimed to improve the quality of verification process at the community level.

### **Strengthening Community level Collectives**

Gram Vikas Samitis (GVS) are formed at village level to build people's voice on local issues affecting their rights and entitlements. While CLs take up actions for redressal of issues, the GVS provides collective support so that CLs are not left alone and each action has a collective face.

GVS has been instrumental in improving participation in Gram Sabha and other government camps and campaigns, ensuring entitled ration to every families, holding discussions to address issues pertaining to school education, monitoring attendance of children in school and Anganwadis, and demanding generation under MGNREGA and support in filing RTI.

- As the National Food Security Act (NFSA) entitlement is available in the official website, in almost all the villages of both the blocks, action has

been initiated on inclusion of names, registration of irregularities through toll-free helpline (1800-233-5500) for redressal. In Poshina, 1681 beneficiaries and in Bhachau 367 beneficiaries have been verified and registered grievances.

- In Lakhiya, the GVS took initiative to make the Fair Price Shop (FPS) regular and start providing coupon. Issues are put forth to the department through writing letters demanding action for improvement.
- In Kabrau of Bhachau block, the Mahila Sangathan members motivated women in the locality to participate in Gram Sabha and put forth issues related to school functioning.
- In Ner panchayat, the GVS highlighted the issue of water supply. It has been observed that the dalit and koli families receive water at a low pressure compared to other families. The issue was then taken up to the Paani Purotha (water supply) department and demanded quick actions. The department responded by improving the pipeline supply of water to the whole village.
- Tebada GVS organized one meeting with PDS dealer as School Girls students didn't get the benefit of Ann Triveni Yojana of the year 2015-16, 2016-17. Other issues taken up are resolution for MGNREGA work sites, interaction with CDPO for delivery of milk in the Aanganwadi, functioning of PHC on institutional delivery, and issuance of birth and death certificate.

### **'Ration Nu Prashno'- A collective effort in improving the Public Distribution System**

The Fair Price Shop (FPS) of Amba Mahuda covers 3 villages and 576 ration

card holders. In one of the villages (Lakhia), the GVS pointed out the issue of irregularities such as lack of automated weighing machine, less ration provided against the entitlements, and non-issue of receipt. It is also stated that there has been a computer system available with the dealer but it is not being used due to which people could not identify their entitled amount of ration. The issue of irregularities was identified by random verification of 74 ration cards using online data in the village. It was observed that most of the people were getting lesser rations against the entitlement. Also, higher rates are charged from the beneficiaries. After initial verification of ration cards, the GVS held a meeting with community to share the findings. People decided to call the dealer and discuss the issues and find a solution. In spite of getting the message of the GVS, the dealer did not attend the meeting. Finally, the Sarpanch was contacted to talk to the dealer but this approach also failed as there has been no interaction established. Subsequent to it, an application was given to the Mamlatdar, Prant Mamlatdar and the Sarpanch. Pressure was built by the people to take appropriate actions on the issue. As the Dealer is an influential person, no quick action was initiated against him. Despite such disappointments and hopelessness, people continued fighting to take action against the dealer. Finally, the community requested the Taluka level authority to make a surprise visit to assess the situation. After two months long struggle, finally the dealer was pressurized by the authority to provide ration with receipt and use of electronic weighing machine. This has led to improved functioning of the FPS not only in Amba Mohuda but in the entire Taluka.

## Community Based Monitoring (CBM)

The CBM is conducted as a tool for Social Accountability to track the quality of public service delivery, leading to the creation of an empowered people's voice. These are organized in a staggered manner covering all the GPs and villages. In each GP, all the villages and all services like school, Anganwadi centers, health sub-centers, PDS outlets, MGNREGA works are covered. The process includes:

- (i) Information camp
- (ii) Verification - actual receives v/s entitlement using both manual and electronic information, - verification of quality and relevance of work, - actual process followed v/s due process as per guideline, - Any other irregularities like long transaction process in sanctioning, delay in grievance redressal, corruption, etc),
- (iii) Sharing/ Presentation/ publishing the information on verification at the village level and collection of testimonies,
- (iv) Promote civic action to improve the situation,
- (v) Sharing of information with GPs and holding Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee meetings (GPCC) with the service institutions for redressing local bottlenecks and improvement, and
- (vi) Unresolved issues are taken up under a grievance redressal process with higher authorities by the community representatives.

Two rounds of CBM were conducted during the year. After the verification, the local issues affecting the performance of the services were redressed. Some of the schools and anganwadis, which were closed or have attendance below 30

percent, have been improved. At Gram Panchayat level, a Coordination Committee (GPCC) has been formed to resolve local issues along with the service providers.

## Strengthening Decentralized Governance and Gram Sabha

To promote participatory planning and social accountability under GPDP, GP representatives are oriented on the GPDP process and subsequently the planning process is facilitated. In addition to this, the members are trained on the use of web-based portals and websites to monitor the status of services in their particular panchayat through use of smart phones.

To make the GP function as an institution, it requires continuous technical support from different agencies and resources. All the Gram Panchayats have been supported to prepare their Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) with people's participation.

A training was organized with PRI representatives in Bhachau. The topics covered during the training were about the roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat (GP) members, women leadership in GP, understanding good governance and citizenship in local context, and orientation on social accountability for better delivery of services at GP level.

Another workshop was organized with GP representatives on participatory planning and social accountability under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). 207 GP representatives were oriented on the GPDP process and subsequently the planning process was facilitated in the

month of February 2020. In addition, the members were trained on the use of web-based portals and websites to monitor the status of services in their particular panchayat through use of smart phones.

Poshina block comes under PESA Act, which provides special powers to Gram Sabha to plan their developmental agenda as per their needs and conditions following their traditional culture. Though the Gram Sabha is equipped with special powers, there are still challenges to conduct it in its right spirit.

Gram Panchayat issued a letter to the service providers to be present in the Gram Sabha and present their status of work. This helped in improving people's participation as the daily service related issues were discussed in the GPs.

### **Training of Trainers on Social Accountability (SA) Practices**

Training was organized for the 28 representatives of 9 CSO on 'Social Accountability - Concepts, Tools and Techniques' for mid-level development professional and social accountability activists. The objective of the training was to build the capacity of the CSOs on different tools of SA such as Social Audit, Community Based Monitoring (CBM), Citizen Report Card, Pro-active Disclosure, and data/ record verification process. It also included the theories and concepts of governance and social accountability, and social inclusion. Demonstration of verification through Web-based information as a SA tool was an effective method as expressed by the participants. This has helped in building an understanding about the status of different programs being run from different levels. It has also helped CSO to

develop the lens of practicing social accountability at their field level interventions.

### **Collaboration with government**

The current relationship with the government in the higher level is very cordial and functional in nature. With the invitation of the District Development Officer (DDO) in both Sabarkantha and Kutch districts, UNNATI facilitated a workshop with taluka level officials on process of formation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Further, training programmes for the government officials from different departments and panchayat representatives were conducted covering 6 blocks of Kutch District. As UNNATI has been directly demonstrating the process of formation of GPDP, in 20 GPs of the two districts it provided field exposure to the participants. In addition, when the irregularities by the PDS shop owners was reported to the Principal Secretary, Civil Supplies, an enquiry was ordered and all the five PDS dealers were fined. Irregularities in public programs reported by UNNATI is taken with seriousness by the government.

Two Block level consultations were organized with the Program Officer (MGNREGA), Taluka Development Officer (TDO), and Citizen Leaders, to discuss on the issues and field level findings. Community meetings were held in the work sites (maintaining proper physical distance) with the labors, mate and Gram Razgar Sevak (GRS) on the provisions of MGNREGA, importance of work site facilities' availabilities, demand to provide Job Card, demand to get receipt against the demand for work and COVID-19 health precautions and preventive

measures. Instant monitoring of work sites was started by the MGNREGA wing to ensure smooth functioning of schemes and ensuring labors rights. Instant action showed that 65 new Job Cards were issued to the laborers by the GRS and Mate on demand at the work site in Mithivedi village of Nada GP in Poshina block. MGNREGA was one of the major employment opportunities in the rural areas. Thus, connecting more people to the schemes was necessary.

A process was facilitated towards this in 17 GPs covering 4295 labors directly connecting to MGNREGA works. Consultation was done with 22 Talatis and TDO on MGNREGA work and 15th Finance Commission planning done at GP level to make it more community centric and participatory.

In Bhachau, the CLs made application to District Primary Education Officer (DPEO) for opening of seasonal hostel for students of migrant families and transportation facilities for those villages that are far away from the location of the primary schools.

## **Knowledge Products on Social Accountability practices**

A note has been developed on the CBM process and parameters for verification covering different services. The parameters for verification of public programs were derived from the guidelines of the schemes and field testing. This is prepared in both English and Gujarati.

A set of learning materials have been developed in Gujarati and shared widely. The materials are on:

- i. Methods and Tools of Social Accountability (Summery from different published materials explaining 'empowered people's voice, and 'compact', steps in conducting SA,
- ii. How to conduct CBM of public programs - Experience of UNNATI.
- iii. Social Audit and Grievance Redressal in MGNREGA - developed and facilitated by UNNATI for Govt. of Gujarat.
- iv. How to make pro-active disclosure effective - initiatives by UNNATI
- v. Importance of Testimony - taking a leaf from Champaran Indigo Farmers Satyagrah





# Glimpses of 'sajhedari'



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# Ensuring Food Security and Strengthening Resilience against Droughts of the Socially Excluded Communities in the Thar District in Rajasthan, India

Supported by Malteser International



This project started in October 2016. It is implemented in 50 villages of Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer 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 those who do not own land, and work as daily laborer in agriculture, living from goat rearing or cultivating marginal farms, regularly make distressed

migration. Agriculture is mostly rain-fed and barely supports the annual subsistence of the family. The project seeks to reduce vulnerability in a semi-arid agro-ecology focusing on Dalit community. The project contributes to strengthen resilience against hunger and to improve food security of marginalized communities. The agency of woman farmers and adolescent girls is developed to facilitate change as they have face the brunt of double discrimination (caste and gender) and marginalization. Women

face structural barriers to their land rights and are not recognised as farmers.

### **Improvement in the Agricultural Practices of the Dalit Small and Marginal Farmers**

On the fourth year of the project, some of the women's statements signify the changes observed in agriculture. Chagni Devi, para agriculture worker, of village Gudnagar, Patodi says, "I have observed that the number of seeds on one stalk is more on the farm following improved practices as against the farms cultivated traditionally. "Bhanwari Devi, para agriculture worker, of village Navorabera, Patodisays, "... the new agricultural practices that we learnt in the training have been implemented, and it was observed that the growth of the crop is faster with increasing yield". Lahro Devi, farmer, village Mahadevnagar, Sindhri stated, "I lost my son 5 years ago and my husband is not physically fit to support in agriculture or any other work. This is the first time that the yield on my land is higher. The organic compost has helped the land productivity and my learning from training and meeting was helpful in crop production. I have already started making the compost for next crop season."

Throughout the project period efforts were made to improve the agricultural practices for sustainable farming. Trainings were organized on climate smart agricultural practices with 225 women farmers. Considering the low literacy of the community, a pictorial guide had been developed, which demonstrates the step-by-step sustainable agricultural practices and is helpful for farmers for implementing the practices on time. Voice

SMS are also been sent in regular intervals, describing the time and process of each of the practices. Additionally, the women leaders (KhetiSathan) who have successfully implemented the practices in their own farms are also helping the other women farmers in the village. Monthly village and block level meetings are also being done to discuss the difficulties and provide inputs to redress those issues.

### **Horti-pasture plots and kitchen gardens**

The 46 horti-pasture plots along with traditional rain water harvesting tanks of 30,000 liters capacity, that have been developed as demonstration in six villages in earlier years have been well maintained by the owners. The ten varieties of drought-tolerant fruit bearing plants have been well received by the community. This year the beneficiaries were trained on grafting of saplings with support of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badmer. Each sapling has been linked with drip irrigation facility to minimize water use.

The 200 kitchen gardens that have been demonstrated received much acceptance. This year 407 new households adopted cultivation of nutritious vegetables and herbs in their kitchen gardens. The nutritional benefit of kitchen gardens has been shared in village meetings which motivated the families to start planting the vegetable at their homes. Experiencing, the long-term nutritional impact of the kitchen garden, 10,000 more of such plants have been distributed to 1,000 Dalit families in 50 villages. The monitoring of these plants is being done by para-agriculture volunteers.

## **Agriculture Implements Lending Libraries**

The project has supported development of a community-based mechanism for lending libraries of agricultural implements, managed by women farmers in both the blocks. In both the blocks, the library of agricultural implements has tractor, trolley, water tanker and cultivator along with a large number of smaller implements. 1271 households are benefiting from these lending services. For improving the accessibility of implements, efforts were made to make it available at a cluster level. The space has been acquired at cluster level with the support of Gram Panchayats to develop it as Nature Resource Center cum Agriculture library.

## **Agriculture Extension Services**

The project aims to improve the agriculture practices adopted in the desert climate where the humidity level is very low. To improve the agricultural practices, women farmers have been exposed to various training programs. 61 voice messages on seed treatment of three major crops, the making and uses of bio-fertilizer, weeding and crop insurance, deep tilling of agriculture farms, crop wise seeds treatment, and timely Kumat injection and development of nursery for supply of saplings for kitchen garden, were sent out to 1217 farmers. 60 women farmers participated in training on 'sustainable and organic agriculture' organized by the Agriculture Department in Mahadevnagar village of Sindhri block. 589 women farmers of Patodi and Sindhri were supported for soil testing and subsequent guidance on improving the productivity of their land by putting nutrients and necessary organic fertilizer by involving Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barmer

(Agriculture extension research institution of the Government). 20 farmers were supported to acquire crop insurance. Five women farmers from Patodi and Sindhri participated in a state level convention of women farmers on 12 -13 March 2019 in Jaipur organized by 'Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan'. This event exposed the women to the broader analysis about the plight and subjugation of single women, particularly the widows. The participants shared their experience and learning of the convention with other members in block level meetings.

The Covid-19 and subsequent lockdown has adversely affected the liquidity of the women farmers. Most of the families did not have enough money to buy the basic farm inputs. Costs of seeds and other inputs had increased. 200 women farmers who did not have any resources to cultivate were linked to zero-interest loans of Rs.5000/- through an NBFC. Application for 339 farmers is made for the government scheme 'PM Kisan Samman Nidhi' which has monetary support of Rs. 12,000 in installments.

## **Engaging PRIs for improvement in land and water management**

The women farmers have clearly understood that agricultural productivity is directly linked with the land and water management of the area. If the nadis (ponds) have water, it will help in maintaining moisture and make the trees around it survive. For revival of community water resources, water and land management, 58 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) have been developed. The women farmer groups have submitted 131 proposals to the gram panchayats on land and water development.

## Access to public health, nutrition, social security and food security programs

The project aims to improve the access to health care facilities, particularly immunization, institutional delivery, promoting food diversity among pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls, and improved access to public schemes on food security and social security. The poor households in the target are unable to prepare their applications with all eligibility proofs. The application process is so cumbersome that many beneficiaries prefer not to make the application. After the application, the information on sanction and renewal is mostly remained unknown, having the entitlements not reach the beneficiary. This activity sought to support in making applications and tracking problems faced by people in accessing their entitlements. During the project duration, 19,470 people were supported to access different social security, health and nutrition related

programs, and the grievances of 1,466 people were supported for redressal. During the period of lockdown, support was provided to entire communities to access banking services, relief support of the government, health and nutrition services.

The end-line study indicated that in the project period access to anganwadi centres improved from 11% to 94%; access of PDS increased from 50% to 99% and people got nearly their full entitlement; access to JSY improved from 76 to 94%, access to old age pension increased from 47 to 100% (there is no pendency in the field area for old age pension) and access to widow pension increased from 73 to 95%.

## Promotion of Behavior Change on Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

Hand washing practices specifically among lactating mothers have been promoted particularly before feeding the infants to

Schemes/Programs	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Bene- fit	Griev- ance	Bene- fit	Griev- ance	Bene- fit	Griev- ance	Bene- fit	Griev- ance
1 Old age pension	131	120	385	447	229	21	6	
2 Disability pension	43	15	80	51	13	2	2	0
3 Widow pension	13	7	37	95	11	4		
4 Palanharyojana (for orphans)	31	9	102	46	97	23	27	6
5 JSY	766	11	594	53	238	1		
6 Rajshree (for girls)	375	14	232	33	118	6		
7 health insurance	11	2	11	17	23	0		
8 MGNREGA	170	170	4498	197	65	6	11,284	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>5975</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>116</b>

check diarrheal infection. Among the adolescent girls and women in the reproductive age group, reproductive health and hygiene issues have been discussed. Washing and sundry of menstrual cloths have been emphasized to reduce infection.

Collectives of women and adolescent girls from all 50 intervention villages are actively involved in spreading the message and awareness on diet diversity, hygienic storage and use of drinking water, washing of hands with soap, sun drying of menstrual cloth / use of sanitary napkin and use of toilets.

Nutrition and WASH volunteers have been spreading the message amongst adolescent girls and women in their neighboring households. 325 village level meetings were held in 2019 covering all 50 intervention villages. 4232 women and 1001 girls participated in these meetings on nutrition and WASH, where access to public programs, diet diversity, hand washing, hygienic storage and use of drinking water, toilet use, and menstrual hygiene was discussed. 334 men have also participated in the meetings. The importance of appropriate consumption of supplementary nutrition food packets distributed at the Anganwadis was stressed.

Two two-day trainings were organized with 85 adolescent girls at Jodhpur during May 2019. The objective of these workshops was to orient the adolescent girls on gender related issues and its effect on the health of women and girls. This was followed by one-day workshops at the block level, which was focused on menstruation hygiene and importance of nutrition supplements available at Aaganwadi centers.

Another three days of training was organized with 72 Nutrition and WASH Volunteers at Jodhpur during 8-10 September 2019. The training allowed the volunteers to have in-depth discussion around gender and patriarchy, menstruation and reproductive health, reclaiming public spaces, gender-based violence, and rights. The discussion around gender subordination has helped the girls to build a connection between women's/girl's health and nutrition condition in society. They also discussed the taboo around the reproductive process and how it affects female health. Giving feedback on the training, girls described how it had helped them to have an overall understanding of women/girls' condition in the society and its effect on their health.

282 Nutrition and WASH Volunteers, women leaders and girls organized and facilitated education events at the village level. The meetings revolved around issues of health, nutrition, safe drinking water, menstruation hygiene, and usages of food supplement given at AWC. There were cases, which reported behavior changes with regards to using ladle for taking out water and sun drying of menstrual cloth.

There have been village level meetings with the identified pregnant and lactating women for registering for ANC services and nutrition support in all villages with the help of Kurja volunteers, on Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day. During 2019, 195 village level meetings were had with the total participation of 2,180 women including pregnant and lactating women.

Regular meeting of Village Health Sanitation Committees and the Aaganwadi

Monitoring Committees are held regularly, facilitated by the women and adolescent volunteer. The monitoring committees identify high risk pregnancies, ensure full immunization, monitor the distribution of cooked food and supplementary nutrition packets at Anganwadi Centers, prepare Village Health Plans and acquire untied funds for the same, and stimulate members to improve the services.

Apart from the regular monthly meeting, a two-monthlong campaign was organized, led by women and girls of the concerned villages during June-July 2019. These campaigns have mobilized 1419 (1096 female) people to know the details of public schemes and to discuss the challenges and gaps in availing benefits.

The major action taken during this campaign was formation of monitoring committees, such as Anganwadi monitoring committee and school monitoring committees, giving written applications to the Block development officer, demanding work under MGNREGA and registering grievances with the government. From the project, 50 toilets have been constructed in Anganwadi centers where it was not available or in poor condition.

The average Diet Diversity Score (DDS) increased to 5.7 from 4. The percentage

of women with low diet diversity reduced from 82% to 23%. Women with medium diet diversity (5-6) increased from 17% to 45%, and those with high diet diversity (6+) increased from 1% to 32%. 77% women of reproductive age improved their diet diversity.

### **Interface with block and district administration for effective delivery of public programs**

Regular interface has happened at the State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat level for the benefit of schemes and redressal of grievances. Women leaders had the opportunity to talk about their issues at the State level: four women leaders from Patodi and Sindhri block participated in a state level Women Convention, where the Chief Minister addressed the concerns of women in availing benefits of Public programs.

Some of the women leaders from Sindhri and Patodi block participated in State level dialogue on the problems faced by villagers in accessing entitlements under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Government officials were invited to the Convention of the women farmers for issue redressal by directly interacting with the women. Krishi Vigyan Kendra at the district level continued to provide regular inputs on agricultural practices.



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# Improving Quality of Primary Education and Strengthening School Governance

Supported by American India Foundation (AIF)



A project for Improving Quality of Primary Education and Strengthening School Governance supported by American India Foundation (AIF) is being operational in Bhachau block of Kutchch in Gujarat and in Sindhri block of Barmer district of Rajasthan. The project aims to ensure that all children of age group 6-14 years attend school for the entire academic year and to create an environment that promotes quality education and encourages children to continue schooling despite high

migration. It also aims to strengthen school governance through community engagement in enrolment, retention, and enhancing motivation of the teachers towards quality teaching.

In Bhachau, 381 primary school students are being provided with learning inputs through 4 Learning Resource Centres (LRCs) at Manfara, Vondh, Kharoi and Kabrauvillage. 387 students are covered by 2 LRCs in Sindhri. Its focus is on



providing age-appropriate learning activities to children between age groups 6-14 years. LRCs special focus is on building understanding on subjects of Science and Mathematics. The LRC facilitators use digital learning media and other activity-based approach. LRCs also emphasize on promoting sports activities as per the area of interest, such as Kho-Kho and Kabaddi in order to master and develop skill in one or two sports. LRCs promote inclusive learning for the children with engagement of multiple stakeholders of the village, mainly parents, teachers, SMCs, Gram panchyats and youths of the village. It is a platform where children enjoy the learning even after 5-6 hours of schooling in a day because of the innovative pedagogical approach to learning and teaching. Special efforts in the schools were made to help the children observe World Environment Day, Independence Day, Raksha bandhan, Teachers' Day, Hindi Diwas, Gandhi Jayanti, Global Hand Wash Day, Bal Diwas and Samvidhandiwas, where the parents and other community members were also invited. These served as forums to engage the community with the schools. On World Environment Day, sessions were taken for children on the importance of the environment, the need for observing a special day for the same and ways to conserve our environment. Students planted trees and participated in a poster making competition.

In Bhachau 15 schools and in Sindhri 8 schools around the LRC respectively covers 565 and 320 children. LRCs have played a vital role in improving school level Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) and its use is demonstrated in the classroom in the presence of the teacher, leading to adoption of innovative teaching practices by School Teachers.

In addition, 8 schools of eight blocks (Sindhri, Samdari, Kalyanpur, Patodi, Baytu, Balotra, Siwana and Gudamalani) in Badmer district where the retention and learning outcomes are very low as per the government record are also covered. This is done through special agreement between AIF and the Department of Education, Government of Rajasthan. In these 8 schools 488 children are covered.

School governance and pedagogy go hand in hand for achieving improved quality of education. Workshops with government school teachers provide the platform to share the pedagogy and innovative training learning methods (TLMs). At the LRC level the facilitators and students developed various learning models, and periodically display this before the parents and teachers, which creates an enabling environment for appreciation towards the learning outcomes. Annual events are organized in which these posters and models are displayed for wider viewing. In addition, in Bhachau, a workshop was organized with 56 Govt. Teachers (Male-45, Female-11) from 4 blocks (Bhachau, Anjar, Gandhidham and Rapar) of Kutch district where they shared their innovative teaching practices leading to improvement of learning. A digital platform has been created engaging 49 (Male-37, Female-11) teachers to share and learn innovative teaching practices adopted by them in their respective schools. Also, the LRC/LEP facilitators shared their teaching learning methods. A similar workshop with the teachers was organized in Sindhri.

School governance is strengthened by promoting participation of citizen educators / volunteers, SMCs members and PRI representatives. They have been trained to initiate community action to

achieve 100% enrolment and in increasing the attendance rate. During the year two rounds of trainings have been organized with School Management Committees (SMCs) to have regular meetings and engage effectively in understanding the achievement of appropriate learning levels for each standard. The SMC members and schools teachers are made conversant with attainment of learning levels which was not known or not given importance, leading to neglect of quality of education.

This year, a special component was introduced in the project to engage adolescent girls and support their transition to secondary level. A very small percentage of girls from Dalit community in Sindhri for secondary education as they are expected to do the household work. They lose their peer contact outside the immediate family. This has detrimental impacts on their nutrition, perpetuating an inter-generational cycle of under-nutrition, making them susceptible to violence with no recourse. 351 adolescent girls were organized into 25 village level groups and started meeting regularly to discuss their issues and aspirations, as well as acquire information and awareness on gender constructs, personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, reproductive health and importance of diet diversity.

Sessions were also organized on issues of Rights of Children, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. These sessions were undertaken at the community level through interactive and fun activities, and were very much appreciated by the girls, as they did not

have any means to get information on or discuss freely on these important aspects of their lives. Learning support on selected topics of science was provided to 142 adolescent girls from the two secondary schools of villages Galanadi and Arniyali in Sindhri block. Campaign to promote girl child education in 14 villages was successful in garnering community support and engagement. Interventions were made in 25 villages to facilitate clean and functional toilets in schools and the availability of free sanitary napkins for adolescent girls including its safe disposal.

In Bhachau early childhood education activities in 10 Anganwadis in 7 Gram Panchayats have been facilitated with children in the age group of 3-5 years. Bal Mitras are deputed in the Anganwadi centers. Throughout the 10 centers 335 (Boys-169, Girls-166) children have been exposed to learning activities that are focused on physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development. All activities are based on curriculum of ICDs department for ages 3-5. Different learning materials, toys, and workbooks have been provided to all 10 centers. Apart from learning, emphasis is given on improving children's attendance in the center, maintaining personal hygiene, and intake of the nutritious food available in the center. With the regular efforts of daily HHs visit, parents meeting, sharing learning outcome of children, the attendance has improved from 35 percent to 65 percent in the 10 Centers. The intervention has led to regular opening of the centers, increase in attendance, increased interest of the community and Gram Panchayat on the functioning of Anganwadis.



# Glimpses of 'sajhedari'



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## Building Community Resilience against Disaster Risks

Support: Partners for Resilience - Wetlands International



The program aims to develop decentralized risk informed plans and interventions with participation of community and Gram Panchayats. During the year five Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) are facilitated. The plans address major disaster risks and other local risks and vulnerabilities (social and physical), including ecosystem restoration and management practices and climate risks. There is special focus on rejuvenating the wetlands to address the issues of water security in these GPs.

Several and regular village level consultations with the members of the Panchayats of these GPs and the community members, especially with the vulnerable and marginalised groups have been undertaken. Different PRA tools were used to conduct HVCA and mapping the risks, capacities of PRIs and local groups/institutions, village level task forces to do the situational analysis. Regular orientation and workshops were done for inclusion of IRM components in the GPDPs.

Three natural water bodies have been revived in those GPs leveraging support from Zameen Vikas Nigam, MGNREGA, resources from the Finance Commission, Panchayat own sources, district budget, MP/MLA grants and community contribution. The revival works included de-siltation, deepening, embankment repairing and upper catchment treatment which has resulted in improvement of the carrying capacity and reduced wastage and leakage, supply of drinking water and recharge of ground water. In addition to it, activities like plantation, revival of wetlands, boundary walls around public infrastructure, safe housing construction, construction of roads, drainage lines, and solid waste management are also taken up.

Several workshops, trainings and a campaign were organised to upscale GPDs at the block, district and state levels with the Government. The inclusion of ecosystem-based and climate change risks within the GPDs have been highlighted and acknowledged by the GPs. The GPD template and process document prepared by UNNATI was shared in a State level workshop in Gandhinagar (Sept 5, 2019). Further, the DDO of Kutch was approached for developing risk-informed GPDs and a district level workshop (Oct 9) was organised. Followed by this workshop, two rounds of block level workshops (Oct and Nov) were organised covering all blocks of Kutch jointly by UNNATI and SETU Abhiyan. Through these workshops and trainings, PRIs and government officers were reached out to and oriented on integrating elements of DRR, Integrated Risk Management (IRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the GPDs in all blocks of Kutch. As a result of these workshops, a 'Taluka Resource

Group' was formed in all blocks and its members were trained for facilitating the preparation of GPDs in their respective blocks, which later provided handholding support and guidance to PRIs on GPDs.

A 5-days awareness campaign on revival and management of the Common Property Resources was organized in 5 GPs of Bhachau, Kutch from December 10-14, 2019. Around nine hundred people were reached directly, including 200 women and 500 children approximately. There was participation of the forest department from the government as well. Through the campaign, it was decided that these issues and actions will be addressed as a part of the GPDs and action for support from the government will be initiated. The participation of the local elected members of the PRIs not only validated the whole process but also opened avenues for dialogue on the subject. The communities now feel a greater need to revive CPR as the discussions from the participatory GPD preparing process led to realisations for great community driven restoration initiatives.

### **Wetlands study**

A study was initiated in Bhachau for understanding ownership rights and privileges, trends in wetlands area, role in water security, current management arrangement, major reasons of degradation and community conservation practices within the whole landscape. A full-fledged questionnaire was designed and 250 respondents were interviewed from 10 GPs in Bhachau block of Kutch. The data collected has been compiled and the analysis of the same including preparation of GIS based maps to define the landscape and the related trends are on-going.

### Engagement with GIDM

A dialogue had started with the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) with regard to the integration of IRM approach in development planning. GIDM acknowledged the need for risk informed development planning and have agreed to up-scale the same for the entire state. They have also included these elements in their training modules - one prepared by UNNATI on the 'The Role of PRIs in DRR', submitted on April 3, 2019. Regular dialogue on an inclusive disaster management is on-going with the Institute. A 'Round Table on Preparation of GPDP' was co-organised with GIDM and UNICEF" with district and block level development officers on July 30, 2019. A residential training programme on 'Disaster Risk Management Plan Preparation and Updation' was organised by GIDM on December 23-24, 2019, where UNNATI presented the DDMP of Anand and demonstrated how IRM elements can be included within district disaster management planning. 43 participants including district department officials, block level revenue officers, state government officials and CSOs.

UNNATI is also regularly a part of training programs on risk management: risk informed planning, preparedness for disasters, school safety, and preparation of GPDP, etc. Kanthkot GPDP was recognised as a model risk informed development plan to be further developed by GIDM. With the support of UNNATI, GIDM further worked on it and is in the process of developing process guidelines for the entire state for risk informed development planning. If up-scaled, a standard format for preparation of risk informed GPDPs can be developed for the entire state linking directly with disaster risk reduction.

### Engagement at the National level and the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

The revised National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) which was submitted to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India in 2018 has been finalised and published in November, 2019. Between Jan-Aug 2018, UNNATI provided technical support to NDMA by drafting the chapters of the updated plan.

Wetlands International had prepared a note for incorporation of ecosystem based DRR, along with other organisations in National Plan which has been approved for inclusion in NDMP. UNNATI along with NDMA facilitated multi-ministry level consultation to review the NDMP in their areas of work in 2017.

Inclusion of IRM components in NDMP would further act as guiding framework for all other disaster management plans at state and district levels, including all the department and ministries in the country. Additions with respect to Climate Change and Ecosystem restoration, addresses the complex nature of risks and varying degrees of actions and responsibilities along with it. A separate section on social inclusion has been incorporated to address the risks of vulnerable groups. A section of responsibility matrix has been added to the Climate Change and Introduction chapters. The NDMP is revised in accordance with Sendai Framework and COP 21 under the UNFCCC.

At the national level, engagement with NDMA, Ministries, and institutes like Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management, State

Institute of Rural Development for contributing to the DRR policy and coherence with the global frameworks have been on-going. This has created a space for us to incorporate the IRM approaches in their policies and academic

curriculum. Visits to TISS, Mumbai on March 7, 2019 and KILA, Kerala on March 25, 2019 were made for meetings on IRM in GPDs. Similarly, meetings with NDMA and GIDM are on-going for advocacy purposes.



# Resilience of Local Communities through the Inter-Agency Group in Gujarat

Support: UNICEF, Gujarat



In the present contemporary environment, the ultimate desired goal of the Disaster Risk Reduction framework is that the community is not only prepared to face a disaster event, but is also able to cope and recover at the local levels with minimal support from outside agencies.

The complexity of hazards in contemporary times has increased. The impact of climate change and the degradation of the ecosystems play a major role in the frequency and intensity of disasters. Development activities

carried out in normal time with risk informed plans build community resilience to cope better at times of disasters. Awareness, preparedness and capacity of the community determine their ability to cope with disasters. Complexities in the hazard profiles produce new vulnerabilities and new risks. Therefore, there is requirement of new capacities and improvement of existing capacities in the community while understanding risk behavior in accordance with the local socio-economic and cultural contexts and needs.



The international frameworks (SFDRR, SDGs and COP21) in this context have all focused on building resilience at the community level. The Hon'ble PM's ten point agenda shared during the AMCDRR 2016 in New Delhi addresses the importance of local level resilience building for better preparedness, response and recovery. For this purpose, the most marginalized sections of the society, especially women, children, persons with disabilities, old age and other socially marginalized groups must be the center of focus of all interventions.

With the above context, interventions have been initiated in 5 districts across Gujarat in Kutch, Morbi, Banaskantha, Jamnagar and Anand. While UNNATI is directly involved in the field level implementation in Kutch, partner CSOs were identified in advance to carry out the intervention, according to their areas of expertise and hazard profiles in the five districts.

These interventions are being carried out to create exemplars or models in different locations in order to develop a resilience-building planning framework. At the district and state level, UNNATI has initiated the process for reactivating the Inter Agency Group in Gujarat - collaborative platform that works in close coordination with the involved multi-stakeholders including government agencies, PRIs, CSOs and CBOs, technical agencies at times of emergencies and during normal time. With an aim to shift the focus of the IAG from response to resilience building, UNNATI is facilitating the functioning of the IAG in Gujarat.

### **Risk informed Development Plans**

For preparation of DRR plans that can be

mainstreamed within the development plans of the Gram Panchayats, risk assessments were carried out in all the locations. At the initial stage, an introductory meeting was held (June 17, 2019) to orient the partner organizations on the project objective, set the context and agenda for the project, as well as the course of action for piloting the intervention in their respective GPs. With regular visits of the IAG convener to these locations, the process of conducting Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity assessment was initiated. Meetings were carried out with PRI members, multiple stakeholders and community members, especially the most vulnerable groups. PRA exercises were done for mapping the locations at risk, vulnerable locations and capacities in the GP.

After the initial agreement of the joint initiative a sharing and orientation meeting was held (August 5, 2019). There were 25 participants from partner CSOs and the PRIs of selected GPs participated in the meeting. They were oriented on the role of PRI members in preparation of risk informed development plan as part of GPDP. Through small group discussions, the participants identified services that work very well in their GPs and also those services that are very important for the community but not getting delivered effectively. The GP representatives presented their cases and discussion took place on how to improve the services. Taking the experiences of the participants, they were oriented to the resilient development framework and the need for risk assessments for various hazards in the GPs. The participants identified the major and local hazards in their GPs. This orientation meeting provided some clarity to the PRI members

as well as the CSO partners on the nature of activities to be carried out and the purpose behind it.

For self-assessment of GP level preparedness, a village resilience score-card was initiated. For this purpose, another workshop was organized for orientation to the village resilience score-cards with the partners and GP representatives (October 24, 2019). In a participatory and consultative process the indicators' village resilience was developed.

### **Promotion of Inter-Agency Coordination for Disaster Response**

Coordination between different agencies including government, Corporates and Civil Society Organisations is essential for both preparedness and response for disaster events. Based on the approach of building resilient communities as mentioned in the National Disaster Management Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017 a local mechanism, Inter Agency Group (IAG) platform was articulated. In this regard, as a first step, a format has been developed to record the basic organizational profile of the members of the IAG for updating the IAG directory.

The work of the IAG Gujarat has been divided into four clusters or zones - for different regions of Gujarat, based on geographical and hazard profile. They are as follows:

- Saurashtra Region: Rajkot, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Kutch, Porbandar, Gir-Somnath, Amreli and Bhavnagar
- Mid-South Region: Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari, Tapi, Narmada and Valsad
- North West Region (Vagad) : Patan,

Surendranagar, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Morbi

- Middle region: Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Gandhinagar and Mehsana

It was proposed that meetings be conducted for IAG coordination at the zonal level to strengthen emergency response and risk informed planning. During the reporting period, Jamnagar and Banaskantha have convened their coordination meetings.

It was acknowledged in both meetings, that at present, the NGOs are working based on their individual strengths and presence and there is a need to mainstream these organizations through the IAG. There is a requirement for developing a database of CSOs, government agencies, and local technical and academic institutions, based on their area of expertise, trainings in the relevant field, skills and gaps as well. It was decided that a focal person/organization must be identified in each district for taking a lead in the coordination mechanism of the IAG; also the members of the IAG must meet once in each quarter at least at the district level.

State Level Inter-Agency Group (IAG) Consultation was held to begin a dialogue among the IAG members in Gujarat on the role and scope of work of the IAG with regard to the new developments in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework globally. A discussion was initiated in the meeting for making the functioning of the IAG more formal and effective. Eminent DRR experts like Mr. Mihir Bhatt from AIDMI, Mr. S. N. Dave from UNICEF from Gujarat, Mr. Vivek Rawal from People in Center and Mr. Kirit Parmar from UNNATI guided the IAG about their role. The role

of the IAG with respect to evidence-based advocacy, coordination for relief, protecting people's entitlement, perspective on social inclusion and issues of quality of quality and accountability was highlighted. Sectorial needs at times of emergencies with respect to immediate relief, WASH, shelter, First Aid, Rapid Situation Assessment etc. was deliberated. In this context, the importance of a 'resilient development' approach was established with the IAG members.

For the way forward, it was decided that to begin with the following actions for reactivating the IAG:

- The structure of the IAG to be defined and its role in the pre, during and post-disaster have to chalked out. Formation of core group of IAG members representing all zones and sectors.
- There is a need to form sub-groups within the IAG and defining their role at the district levels. The programmatic and technical aspects have to be integrated together.
- Identification of focal persons/ organizations at the district level for coordination at times of emergencies.
- Interface with academic institutions for incorporation of DRR and resilience building approach in the course curriculums.



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## Socio-Technical Facilitation for Post-Earthquake Housing Reconstruction in Gorkha District, Nepal

Support: Government of India through UNDP, Nepal



After the earthquake of 2015 in Nepal, the Government of Nepal (GoN) adopted Owner-Driven Reconstruction (ODR) approach for reconstruction of houses. For this, the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), established by the GoN is the lead organization to recommend, approve, and coordinate the reconstruction and recovery process. The Nepal Government framed technical guidelines for earthquake safe construction and provided grant of 300,000 NPR (US\$ 3000) to each house

owner, to be released in three tranches: (i) 50,000 NPR at the beginning, (ii) 150,000 NPR on reaching plinth level and (iii) 100,000 NPR on completing the house. The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), the apex institution for reconstruction, appointed engineers for inspection and approval. The Government of India (GoI) supported the reconstruction of 50,000 houses and partnered with UNDP to provide socio-technical facilitation to 26,912 households in Gorkha district. UNDP

collaborated with Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC) of India in this process. Four ODRC organizations (SEEDS, Hunar Shala, NCPDP and UNNATI), having had a long experience of facilitating owner driven reconstruction joined in this project. The implementation of the project in the field started from April, 2018. UNNATI is responsible for the social facilitation throughout the reconstruction process.

### **Status till the end of April 2020**

With most of the construction completed, the major challenges have been enabling those households who are landless and no resources to start the work as the first installment is used for other purposes or migrated to other places including out of Nepal. Out of total GoI beneficiaries of 26,912 in the project working area, 24475 houses were completed and 1171 houses were under construction. Out of 194 landless beneficiaries 81 have received land procurement grant NPR 200,000.

UNNATI has been engaged in various activities primarily such as (i) Capacity building of project staff to effectively communicate with the house owners on choice of technology, material, developing plan and estimate, resource mobilization, failures in adoption of safety measures; (ii) Preparation of different packages of IEC material in terms of Radio Programs, popular booklets and posters, street theaters, socio-cultural events using folk traditions, use of mobile information vans.

During the year the street theatre process was strengthened to demystify and transfer the language of safe construction, and empowered the local community to act as barefoot engineers in monitoring

and guiding the safe housing reconstruction process. Towards the end of the year, with the spread of COVID-19, virtual training modules have been designed for field staff and masons.

UNNATI worked very closely with the technical teams promoting people-participation and engagement in the project. Some of the micro-level social facilitation are related to houseowner's readiness to shift from new construction to retrofitting, as the damage of the old house is not so critical that it has to be demolished; it is building linkage between the bank services and beneficiaries for smooth withdraw of the released tranches, making the house owner understand the points recommended for correction in the construction, which is critical to the approval by the NRA, and creation and availing of revolving funds, material and other resources. There have been around 5000 HHs who required intensive handholding support for the construction of their houses, especially with administrative and banking procedures, material procurement and labor support and approval for quality of construction. Some of the social facilitation support are as follows:

### **Land and Finance related services**

Even though most of the houses have been completed, there were new challenges with regard to land rights and availability of funds. Coordination with banks was done for smooth release of tranches. In coordination with Ward offices, mechanisms have been developed for those whose houses that are halted and for those who could not start the construction due to financial constraints. Many of such households are poor and have very low income or no able adult

members (households with only single women, old persons or persons having critical illness.)

### Land Issues

As the project started to get implemented with a greater pace, several issues related to land came up. Some people did not have land where they could start the construction process, while others did not have enough land to build their houses or their land was in the 'right of way'. For this, the project team assisted the house owners for procuring land from the Government of Nepal. The administrative procedures were complied and submitted to the GMALI for scrutiny and verification, identification and approval of the land.

In the case of private land the beneficiary receives NPR 200,000 for purchase of the approved land. The process of land procurement is very complex and complicated. With continuous engagement of the project team with NRA officials, out of 194 applications, the NRA has approved 187, and 82 house owners have started construction.

### Revolving Fund

There was an undue delay in starting the construction of many of the houses as the first tranche that was released got used by the house owners for purposes other than construction of their houses. Also, it was observed that there was delay in the sanctioning and disbursement of the second tranche for many. In the absence of liquidity, the vulnerable households could not initiate reconstruction process for a period of almost 2 years, and many construction processes remained unduly halted. Assolution, the Arughat Gaun Palika (a decentralized governing unit) in Gorkha locally initiated an innovative

arrangement primarily to extend financial support on loan basis to the most vulnerable households to start construction and help in release of their second tranche. They created a revolving fund (GhoomtiKosh), through which a support of NPR 100,000 is provided to the identified house owners, with a simple condition that it will be repaid as soon as the tranche is released by the government. This mechanism was replicated in other project areas (Sahid Lakhan, Palungtar and Gandaki) after consultations with the house owners regarding the amount, selection criteria and mode of repayment at the Ward level. It has helped many house owners to start or resume the construction of their houses.

The guideline specified that the vulnerable households will receive additional support of NPR 50,000 which was not made available. The project conducted a verification of vulnerable households at GP/NP level and 766 HHs were identified and supported to receive the additional support of NPR 50,000. The community also mobilized to donate the unused construction material to the vulnerable household and it benefitted 60 vulnerable households.

### Communication with the House owners and Community

For effective adaptation of safe housing technology, it was very important to communicate with the house owners in a language and format that demystified the engineering language, and where people felt empowered to discuss, guide, and support each other. The Print IEC materials were developed on the important technical construction features and administrative procedures of

application, monitoring, and certification. Pamphlets, posters, and a program brochure were designed and developed accordingly and distributed amongst the house owners. A Radio Program of two formats: i. Jingles of shorter duration of 45-90 seconds, and ii. Longer duration programs of 10-15 minutes were developed. In Nepal, radio is a popular mode of information, communication and entertainment. These programs were developed after systematic research on information gaps on the socio-technical aspects of owner driven reconstruction and selection of appropriate communication methods like conversation, discussion, drama, folk songs, etc. The radio program has been named 'Mero Ghar Punarnirman - Mero Netritwama'.

Over a period of time, to make the radio programs more effective, listeners' groups have been formed where there is a facilitator for each group, and they listen to the programs together and hold discussions after the program. The recorded programs are also provided to them in a pen drive and the field staff (AwasNirmanSathis - ANS and Community Facilitators -CFs) has discussions on these issues and then jointly arriving at the solutions.

There is also a Viber group formed where important messages are circulated. A total of 211 episodes have been aired, out of which 80 were aired in the reporting period. Due to COVID-19, live radio for phones has been started. Several socio-cultural events have been organized regularly to spread awareness about the reconstruction process and key messages regarding the same. Street plays have been developed and performed by the

community volunteers along with the field staff to demystify the housing construction technology and create a popular narrative without compromising the technical specifications. Various issues related to reconstruction - foundation, horizontal bands and vertical reinforcements, bar binding, spacing between gaps in the wall, administrative procedures, owner driven approach, etc. are covered in the street theatre. Earlier, a communication team was hired to perform the street theatre. However, the community engagement in the street theatre was found more effective. Each event was scripted in accordance with the local issues of that particular location where they were held. House owners of under- construction and non-started houses were mobilized to take part in the events. In the past year more than 75 community theatres were organized where the members of the community along with the project staff participated. More than 300 community members were trained and they participated as actors and about 10,000 people participated in the events as spectators. Complex technical messages were conveyed to the community in simple language and interesting enactments.

### **Capacity Building**

Apart from the various trainings and workshops conducted with the staff, a survey for 'House Owner's Reflection and Satisfaction Mapping' was conducted. This was carried out to (i) take feedback from community to implementing partners including GOI, UNDP, ODRC and team, working at ground level (ii) create a platform to listen to the house owners in response to our services (iii) to understand strengths and gaps in our services for future programming and

planning (iv) to set mechanisms at community level for effective monitoring and feedback approach on a regular basis for other development programs and services.

Two rounds of the survey have been conducted in the past year. They covered two levels of feedback: one from the owners in general on various services facilitated during the project (administrative services, technical services and IEC material); and second, focused group level feedback, based on the status of the construction (completed, under-construction and not started).

An initiative was taken to form groups of trained women masons: 80 such women were identified and training curriculum was developed to upgrade these women from construction laborers to trained masons. Due to the spread of COVID-19, trainings in the past couple of months are being done through virtual platforms. A detailed SOP for the same has also been prepared for the smooth running of these trainings. Some of the trainings are as follows: i. One-day orientation on virtual mason training for Training Task Team (TTT), ii. One-day virtual workshop training with cluster ANS, iii. Virtual workshop on effective case/success story writing, minute and events report writing, and iv. Training of Masons

The house owners mostly employ local contractors, who are head masons, with a

group of masons for the construction. The contractors often do not abide by the technical guidelines and have the construction completed rapidly. The contractors also supply the material and often the quality is compromised. Despite various campaigns for safe housing construction, the house owners are not able to effectively negotiate with the contractors about adaptation of safe reconstruction practices and techniques. There is also the problem of untimely completion of the houses. This is primarily because the contractors come from different districts and often leave the construction without finishing. The project team (ANS) have tried to educate the contractors and have been successful in doing so at some locations. An open appeal from the Chief Development Officer (CDO) at the district level to the contractors was done for improvement in quality of the houses constructed. On the same issue, radio programs and socio-cultural events were carried out to spread more awareness. At the Nagarpalika, Chairpersons have met with the contractors and these contractors have been involved in the refreshers training by the project team. It is not that the presence and practices of the contractors is all negative. The contractors and the masons are involved in identifying incorrect construction practices, and their engagement has created an enabling environment for disaster safe housing construction eco-system, leading to improvement in the quality of the houses.





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## The year ahead

The year began with the pandemic with lots of uncertainties. In UNNATI we are determined to stand with the community in this strange and difficult times with all safety practices. All our programs will have component of decentralized response to Covid-19 so that the community stay safe and healthy and reduce vulnerability caused due to lockdown and slowdown of the economy. In May 2020, India was confronted by visuals and stories like no other - hundreds of thousands of migrants walking, cycling, hitching rides in trucks, carrying their meagre possessions in bundles and backpacks, all desperate to reach home. Millions of internal migrants working for daily wages as construction workers, carpenters, plumbers, tailors, street vendors and domestic workers (mostly women) in Indian cities were left stranded, jobless, without any income to pay rent and feed themselves and their families. There is a need to work both at the 'source state' and the destination state to enable these migrant households to access entitlements and social security

provisions and get rooted in the villages with alternate livelihood opportunities to reduce distressed migration. In the urban 'destination locations', the migrant workers need to be integrated with the local community so that they are not discriminated on daily basis, support in portability of due entitlements under food security and other social protection schemes, ensure basic facilities like rental housing, water and sanitation facilities, anganwadi, primary school (preferably in mother tongue of migrants), crèche for children so that they have a decent living condition. Migrant Support and Resource Centers are being proposed to provide facilitation support to migrant workers. In the coming days the issue of migrant workers needs to be given priority to work in a collaborative framework. The disruption caused by the pandemic will periodically bring new challenges as we move ahead, however, our collective resolve and support from the community and other stakeholders including the resource support organisations will enable us to move ahead.



# FINANCES

## Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2020

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.20	%	31.03.19	%	Application of Funds	31.3.20	%	31.3.19	%
<b>Capital Fund</b>					Fixed Assets	11940	13	13098	14
Corpus	5000	5	5000	5					
Capital Account	76706	82	73352	81	Balance in hand and in bank				
	<b>81706</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78352</b>	<b>86</b>	Saving Bank Account	3366	4	6416	7
					Fixed Deposits	72820	78	65705	72
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						<b>76186</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>72121</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Project Liabilities</b>									
Unutilised Fund	10694	11	11248	12	<b>Advances</b>				
Duties and Taxes	5	0	76	0	Tax Deducted at Source	3273		3260	
	<b>10699</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11324</b>	<b>12</b>	Deposits	43		2444	4
					Others	2295		0	3
						<b>5611</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5704</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Funds</b>									
Inst. Dev. Fund	0	0	67	0					
Staff Welfare Fund	441	1	282	0					
	<b>441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>0</b>					
Others(Provision Exp.)	<b>891</b>	1	<b>898</b>	1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>93737</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90923</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>93737</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90923</b>	<b>100</b>

### Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs. 8,17,05,944 which is an increase of Rs. 33,53,307 to the previous year. This is on account of revenue generated and surplus of closed projects.

### Current Liabilities

#### Unutilised Fund

Unutilised fund is 1,06,94,214. There is a decrease on account of more expenses.

### Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 1,98,030. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs. 1,32,96,218

### Bank Balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs.7,61,86,396/- which is an increase of Rs. 40,65,297. to the last year.

### Advances

Total advances are Rs. 56,10,929/- which is mainly consist of TDS (Income Tax) of Rs. 32,73,156 and Rs. 16,78,962 from CFT Project of Govt.of India and Govt.of Rajasthan under MGNREGA

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2020

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.20	%	31.3.19	%	Income	31.3.20	%	31.3.19	%
<b>Direct Project Exp.</b>					<b>Grant Received (Net)</b>	<b>31689</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>35146</b>	<b>77</b>
Rural Development	23838	65	30517	66					
Research & Training	0	0	0	0	<b>Contribution</b>				
Education Material	30	0	0	0	Use of Infrastructure and Assets	262	13	6165	13
Training and Workshop	594	2	40	0	Honorarium	28	0	414	1
Grant to other CSOs	2213	6	0	0					
	<b>26675</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>30557</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>31979</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41725</b>	<b>91</b>
Salary and Honorarium	2261	6	2159	4	<b>Interest</b>				
Administrative Exp.	2977	8	2212	5	On saving bank account	278	1	214	0
Donation	0	0	0	0	On fixed deposit account	4233	9	4262	9
Loss on sale of vehicle	0	0	0	0	On I.T. refund	133	0	0	0
	<b>5238</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4371</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>4644</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4476</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>31913</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>34928</b>	<b>75</b>					
Depreciation	1357	4	1317	3					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	3353	9	9956	22					
<b>Total</b>	<b>36623</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46201</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36623</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46201</b>	<b>100</b>

### Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 18,90,976 for Gujarat.

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 19,61,199 for Rajasthan

European Union - Improving access to information of public schemes in backward districts in India - Rs. 1,24,08,130

Maltesar International - Ensuring Food Security and Strengthening Resilience against Droughts of the Socially Excluded Dalit and Tribal Communities in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan -Rs. 13,90,807

Wetland International - Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience Building - Rs. 20,63,478

UNDP Nepal - Socio Technical Facilitation Service for Government of India Supported Housing Reconstruction in Gorkha

District of Nepal - Rs. 42,49,303

UNICEF Gujarat - Building an Enabling ECO system for promotion of Child Responsive Governance in Gujarat - Rs. 46,03,864

Total grant for the current year is Rs.3,11,73,387. compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 3,02,36,442.

### Contribution

Contribution consist mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre and dissimulation of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs. 2,61,758 against Rs. 65,79,207 for the previous year.

### Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs. 46,44,162 against Rs. 44,45,744 for the previous year.

### Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs. 3,32,70,030 compared to Rs. 3,49,27,895 (including loss of sale of vehicles Rs.179) 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	President	2/2
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh	M	Treasurer	2/1
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/2
Mr. Prabhat Failbus	M	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	Chair (Emeritus)	2/2

### Accountability and Transparency

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

Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
10001-25000	8	4	12
25001-50000	8	4	12
50001->	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 77,000/-, Rs. 75,000/- and Rs. 73,300/-.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 12,200/-.

\* 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	18	22	2
Female	9	17	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>

### 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, Binoy Acharya travelled to The Netherlands during Dec 11-13, 2019 and Kirit Parmar travelled to Kampala, Uganda during July 13-21, 2019 and to Bangkok, Thailand during November 25-30, 2019.

#### Legal Identity

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

#### FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi Ahmedabad-380015

FCRA Registration renewed on 10.05.2016 Reg. No. 041910161

GST No. : 24AAATU0094N1Z8

#### Auditors

Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi  
G-22 Basement, Lajpatnagar-3  
New Delhi -110024  
Email: cbgcpa@gmail.com

#### Bankers

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

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, than the organisation has to keep in the public domain all data of receipts and utilisation during the year.

## FCRA ACCOUNTS

### Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2020

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2019	2,99,86,951
Grant Received	2,04,29,254
Interest Received	16,57,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,20,74,110</b>
<b>Payments</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
Purchase of Assets	1,64,640
<b>Project Expenses:</b>	
Rural Development	1,81,51,380
Training and Workshop	5,44,836
Education Materials	29,540
Salary and Honorarium	13,42,377
Administrative Expenses	11,65,339
Grant to other NGOs	22,13,500
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2020	2,84,62,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,20,74,110</b>

### Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2020

<b>Resource Providers</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)</b>	<b>Total as on 31.03.2020 (Rs.)</b>
European Union	Social	1,24,08,130	1,24,08,130
Maltesar International	Social	13,90,807	13,90,807
Wetland International	Social	20,63,478	20,63,478
NFI - New Delhi	Social	17,65,640	17,65,640
Foundation for Ecological Security	Social	8,40,000	8,40,000
The American India Foundation	Educational	19,61,199	19,61,199
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,04,29,254</b>	<b>2,04,29,254</b>

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 : 22.09.2020

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

s/d

(Binoy Acharya)  
Director

**FCRA Registered Office and  
Coordinating Office**  
G 1/200, Azad Society,  
Ahmedabad 380 015. Gujarat  
Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296  
Email: psu\_unnati@unnati.org

**Gujarat Programme Office**  
216, Azad Society,  
Ahmedabad 380 015. Gujarat  
Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296  
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

**Society Registered Office**  
B-4/106, Safdarjung Enclave,  
3rd Floor,  
New Delhi 110 029

**Website: [www.unnati.org](http://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