


32nd Annual Report

2021-2022



UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education



At the beginning of this reporting year, the second wave of COVID-19 wreaked havoc across the country with large-scale morbidity and mortality. Infected persons and their relatives were all over the hospitals looking for a bed, oxygen and medicine. The health care system had never been so overwhelmed in recent times. The pouring of support from all quarters fell grossly inadequate. “Davai aur Dua dono kaam nahin kiya”. In this situation, our colleagues and citizen leaders came forward to start ‘Isolation Centres’ in the villages to minimise the exposure of family members as well as to reduce the load over of the medical system. During this process, a very concerned associate from another philanthropic institution cautioned about the safety of our own colleagues while running isolation centers. It was a timely intervention and slowly these centres were closed down. Fortunately, none of our colleagues was adversely impacted and no untoward incident happened among the affected people admitted in the centres.

In numerous households, the pandemic created social and personal anxiety, stress, economic pressure, social isolation and an increase in domestic abuse against women. UNNATI carried out barefoot counselling with guidance from Saarthak, an expert psychiatric institution in Delhi. These interventions helped the family members be aware of their psychological states like anxiety, irritability, isolation, violent behaviour, lack of sleep, etc. Recognition of

the behaviour patterns helped them in developing coping mechanisms without making the situation deteriorate further. In this process, our colleagues and volunteers reached out to above 4000 households.

The government announced more relaxations around the month of June and vaccination campaigns also picked up around the same time. As there was expected vaccine resistance, a campaign was launched to educate people about the vaccines and they were physically brought to the vaccination centres. In the early stage when there was fear among people about the adverse impact of the vaccine, trained nurses were employed to accompany the people after the vaccination. In total 73,012 persons were helped getting vaccinated.

The school-going children in rural India also had a traumatic time as they had to study on a hand-held smartphone which was being shared by all the members of the family. UNNATI worked in partnership with the school teachers to set up television at the community level so that online classes are accessible to the students who do not have access to the internet and smartphones. In addition to it, “Sheri shala” (neighbourhood schools) were organised with a lesser number of students with all Covid protocols. Despite all this, there have been deficiencies in learning outcome which need to be addressed in the coming days.

A group of civil society institutions (PRIA, CYSD, Samarthan, Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra and UNNATI) conducted a survey on civil society support to Covid affected families. Various leading CSOs and networks felt it necessary to document the incredible response to an unprecedented pandemic. The study was undertaken without any grants or funding. A total of 577 CSOs from 26 states and different sectors responded to an electronically mailed questionnaire. Among the responders, 2/3rd of the CSOs had an annual budget of less than a crore. On an average, one agency reached out to 8665 families in terms of providing relief, covid hygiene material and medical supplies. During the 2nd wave, when there was an acute shortage of medical facilities, the CSOs provided authentic information to the affected families and provided medical services such as Oxygen Cylinders and Concentrators. All the agencies worked closely with the frontline health workers (ANM & Nurses) and provided masks, sanitisers, PPE Kits, Thermometers, Oxymeters etc. to facilitate their work keeping safety. More than 1/4th of CSOs reported their staff being infected by the

virus. As the civil societies sector generally has been under-resourced for the past several years, lack of resources has affected the outreach and support of small and medium-sized CSOs. 42% of organisations used their own savings to provide support to Covid-affected families.

Unfortunately, some of our colleagues in the voluntary sector have succumbed to Covid. In remembrance of their contribution and to pay tribute to these heroes, Voluntary Association Network India (VANI) has created a digital wall on their website. Our Director is the current Chairperson of VANI and supported in creating the digital wall.

UNNATI continued its ongoing programs without much disruption which are being reported in this annual report. UNNATI recognises the challenges posed in the recovery process of Covid-19 and is actively working to revive, strengthen and rebuild its regular work in order to build resilience in the longer term. We thank all our stakeholders and partners for their continued support and trust in us.





VISION

Towards building an inclusive and democratic society.

MISSION

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

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 are 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

Keeping these thematic issues in mind, we present our project activities.



Response to Covid-19

Monetary and material support by BMZ, Malteser International, EIB Germany; Rural Community Response to Covid (RCRC), Crypto Relief, Project Chaanv, Vimo Sewa, AIF, Lok Swasthya Sewa Trust, AKRSP(I)



The second spike in COVID 19 cases started showing its deadly impact by the end of March 2021. This was a most terrible time as the pandemic had spread to the rural areas that were unable to cope with their weaker public health infrastructure. There was no availability and/or shortage of testing facilities, hospital beds, medicines and oxygen. In Rajasthan, lockdown was imposed from April 17, 2021. UNNATI responded to the distress calls from the communities it served. Field teams stayed at their respective locations and responded, coordinating with gram panchayats and administration. They made people aware about the covid protocol including isolation and quell misinformation. They also identified families in distress and in need of immediate relief and supporting them. Thus, in the months of April, May and June,

the overall effort was on helping communities to cope with the unprecedented situation. Barring few, almost all staff were safe in the second phase. However almost all UNNATI staff got infected in the third surge of Covid in January – February 2022.

Support to public health infrastructure

Community Health Centers (CHC) and Primary Health Centers in Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district, Rajasthan were provided five 10lt. oxygen concentrators and three self-start generators because of the long hours of interrupted electricity supply. Two oxygen concentrators have been provided; one each in Poshina and Bhachau.

Support to public health infrastructure	Details
8 Oxygen concentrators (10lts) – monetary/ material support from BMZ-MI, Crypto Relief and AKRSP(I) for 2nd wave	Sindhri - 3, Patodi – 2, Poshina – 2, Bhachau - 1
Protective and monitoring gear – monetary support from Crypto Relief for 2nd wave	400 sets of 20 N95 face mask, 5 face shield, 1 thermal gun and 10 sanitizer spray bottle of 500 ml in each unit for front line workers in Sindhri, Patodi, Poshina and Bhachau
Protective gear for Anganwadi workers, ASHA and ANM – material support through Project Chaanv for 3rd wave	1888 units of 3 N95 face mask, 1 face shield, IEC booklet (615 sets for Poshina, 735 units for Bhachau, 538 units for Rajasthan)
Protective and monitoring equipment for 4 PHC and 1 CHC in Bhachau – material support from AKRSP(I) in 2nd wave	N95 masks – 720 Thermal guns – 14 Sanitizer spray bottles of 500 ml - 70
300 units of Covid Care Medicine kit for PHCs – material support from own resources of UNNATI in the 2nd wave	<p>Content of each unit:</p> <p>Azithromycin 500 mg (Azires 500) - 6 Dexamethasone Tab IP 0.5 mg (Dexon) - 20 Vitamin C & Zinc Sulphate (Emron-CZ) - 20 Paracetamol Tab IP 650 mg (Flumol-650) - 10 Ivermectin 12 mg Tab (Azop-12) - 10 Calcium & Vitamin D3 Tablets IP (Calgem 500) - 15 Doxycycline & Lactic Acid Bacillus Capsules (Freedox-LB) - 8</p> <p>40 Kits x 5 PHCs in Poshina = 200 kit 50 Kits x 2 PHCs in Bhachau = 100 kit</p>
100 units of Covid Care Family Kit for citizen leaders engaged in covid care, material support from SEWA in 2nd wave	<p>Each kit contained:</p> <p>SewaAyushKwath (100 Gram Bottle) Sewalmmuna Capsules (60 Capsules Bottle) Vitamin C, Zinc with Vitamin D3 Chewable Tablet (Unilem-CZ) (30 Tablets x2 Bottle) Paracetamol Tablets (Kimol-500) 3 Strips x 10 Tablets Face Cloth Masks (3 layers) (5 Pc) Soap (6 Pc) Sanitizer (100 ml x 1 Bottle)</p> <p>50 kits for Poshina and 50 kits for Bhachau</p>
100 units of Covid Care Medicine and Hygiene Kit for ASHA and ANM – material support from Lok Swasthya Swwa Trust in 2nd wave	<p>Each unit contains:</p> <p>Vitamin C & Zinc Sulphate Tablets (Veetacee Chewable Tablets) 8 boxes x 90 Bottles x 30 Tab = 21600 1 box x 100 Bottles x 30 Tab = 3000 1 box x 75 Bottles x 30 Tab = 2250</p> <p>60 units for Poshina and 40 units for Bhachau</p>

Support to public health infrastructure	Details
	<p>Multivitamin, Multimineral with Grape Seed Extract Tablets (Zincosmart Tablets) - 10 Boxes x 2 Strips x 15 Tablets</p> <p>Paracetamol Tablets IP 500 mg (Minophen-500) - 6 Boxes x 6 Strips x 50 Tablets</p> <p>Pulse Oximeter (With extra 2 Cell) – 5</p> <p>Digital thermometer – 5</p> <p>Face cloth mask (3 layer) – 150</p> <p>Saniizer 500ml – 1</p> <p>Sanitizer 5 Lt - 1</p>



Frontline health workers were provided with protective gear and equipment like oxymeters and thermal guns. Five rounds of orientations were done for 191 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) on their role and the use of the equipment. 400 sets of protective and monitoring gear were further arranged through support of RCRC and Crypto Relief for the health functionaries of Poshina, Bhachau (Gujarat) and Sindhri, Patodi

(Barmer) that included N95 face masks, face shield, thermal gun and sanitizer spray bottles for instant use. Apart from monetary support, material support was extended through several initiatives.

Support in isolation and quarantining

In the rural areas, people were terrified and highly worried about the covid. Every second household had members with



symptoms but had resistance to get tested. Owing to limited testing facilities in rural areas, test results took some days. The patients were pumped with unnecessary high dose medicines and steroids. Household level counselling was conducted and support for testing was extended. House to house visit was made to address their questions, anxieties and hesitations.

There was an immediate need to prevent infection by isolating the persons who were symptomatic and initiate early treatment so that hospitals are not over crowded. Isolation centers had been set up at the gram panchayat level but were not being used as they were mostly far from the remote dhanis and people were not comfortable being isolated. There was no pro-active counselling. In consultation with the Health Department in Sindhari and Patodi block of Badmer district, 20 villages with the highest death rates were selected

for setting up of isolation centers. This involved identifying the building that could house around 10 persons comfortably with basic facilities. The buildings were sanitised and equipped as per need. Arrangements for the bed and food were made by the community itself who also volunteered to keep vigilance. UNNATI provided supplementary nutrition, helped create behaviour protocols, fulfilled any gaps in necessities and facilitated thrice a day monitoring of temperature and oxygen levels by ANM/ ASHA and a daily visit by the PHC doctor. 109 patients were successfully isolated at these centers.

Focus of the Health machinery was on home quarantining which was not proving very effective to eliminate further infection. Support for ensuring appropriate home quarantining of 899 patients was made along with facilitating thrice a day monitoring of temperature and oxygen and

doctor visits. This was done with the support to the frontline health functionaries.

Relief for families in distress

2000 of the most vulnerable dalit and tribal families consisting of widows, destitute, old people, persons with disabilities, those with chronic and debilitating illnesses from Bhachau, Poshina, Patodi and Sindhri were supported with survival kits of dry food rations worth Rs. 800. In the summer months, households in our working area in western Rajasthan had to buy water and some faced acute drinking water shortages. Drinking water was arranged for 600 households. 600 families were also provided with seeds for their kharif cropping and zero-interest loans of Rs.1000 for agriculture input cost were arranged for 500 women small and marginal farmers.

Support for vaccination

200 village level volunteers (66 from Sindhri, 64 from Patodi, 34 from Poshina and 36 from Bhachau) are trained to support the vaccination drive against Covid in coordination with the Health Department. The Health Department requested UNNATI's

intervention for communities (Muslim, Kalbeliya, Bhil) and villages where the hesitancy was very high and people were not responding. A case in point is of village Kamthai Bhilonki basti where not a single person was getting vaccinated from amongst 30 households as there had been a death and people feared that it was because of vaccination. They were convinced after repeated meetings and interactions where examples were shared. Another example is of village Sanpa where 50 Kalbeliya families living in the pastureland were not getting vaccinated. They threw stones to scare away the doctors and nurses who came to them. They ran away from the village and hid when our team approached and only 3 persons could be vaccinated in the first visit. Slowly, their trust over the organization was won over and they were convinced for vaccination. The village level volunteers identified people who are not vaccinated, addressed their concerns and myths. They also provided needed support in the vaccination camps organized by the government at the gram panchayat level. In total 73,012 persons are supported for vaccination.





(Patodi - 24,719 persons + Sindhri - 34,389 persons + Bhachau - 7,184 persons + Poshina- 6,720 persons) Vaccination drive was also being supported through volunteers in our other field locations – Sam (Jaisalmer), Mundva (Nagaur), Bap (Jodhpur) and Bagoda (Jalore). Two nurses were recruited to assist the Covid education and vaccination counselling. Trained nurses, appointed in the project have been able to provide positive support to the drive and address people's concerns.

Transport facilities, organised through project support helped to bring old age, persons with disabilities and others to the camps from remote locations and also to get the nurses and doctors to habitations for



door-to-door vaccination. The support continued for 15-18 age group who are subsequently included for vaccination.

Insurance for Covid

Covid was causing huge health related expenditures for the rural people as they preferred private practitioners and took high dose unnecessary medication. During house to house visits, people were informed about Covid coverage under the state scheme Chiranjeevi Yojana and 652 households were supported with their applications. 50 community level volunteers were enrolled under the scheme launched through Sewa Vimo and RCRC support in the second wave. After the third wave staffs are enrolled for Covid insurance.



Ensuring Water Security and Combating Desertification

(Supported by European Union)



UNNATI started this five-year project in April 2018. It is being implemented in the Thar desert region of Western Rajasthan 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. The traditional wisdom and practice of water harvesting and management are slowly dying out. Neglect of common property resources (CPR) has adversely impacted the fragile desert ecology leading to desertification, increasing wind velocity and heatwave. This exacerbates 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 meeting the minimum water needs of the family. At the time of prolonged drought, the Dalit community faces increasing hardship to access water. They lose their coping mechanism resulting in distressed migration, abandonment of cattle and indebtedness.

The project aims to enhance community action, particularly, 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. Apart from direct intervention in 150 villages of one district, there was a Small Grant Program designed to support 25 CSOs to replicate the project strategy across 10 districts of western Rajasthan. After the FCRA Amendment of September 27, 2020, the Small Gram

component of the project had to be abandoned and in further negotiations with the EU, direct intervention area was increased to 350 villages across 5 districts. New project offices were thus opened in Bap block of Jodhpur district, Sam block of Jaisalmer, Mundva of Nagaur and Bagoda of Jalore district and staffed in July 2021. Community mobilization was initiated and Jal Saheli Groups have been promoted in all 200 new villages after a series of community-level meetings. These community meetings were also used to identify priority resources for rejuvenation for which plans were also made. Proposals were submitted by the Jal Saheli Groups for rejuvenation of 200 traditional water resources and inclusion in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for implementation during 2022 – 2023.

Over the four years of project implementation, there have been learnings

concerning building an agency of women and their acceptance in the role of decision-making and governance of CPR. Together with communities, we have been able to identify several factors contributing to the current state of CPR which need to be addressed through policy intervention. We have been able to demonstrate the effectiveness of participatory planning through which women have been able to plan for the rejuvenation of their community water resources and submit detailed proposals to the gram panchayats for inclusion in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). Rejuvenation involves several actions at the level of the community as well as at the gram panchayat over a duration spanning some years which has to be tracked. Demonstration of model rejuvenation efforts would be necessary for effective advocacy at different levels. Apart from planning, the communities are mobilised to intervene in estimate preparation, technical sanction, implementation and monitoring of works in the local administrative regime consisting of the Mates, Gram Rozgar Sahayaks, Technical Assistants, Engineers at the block and district and other relevant functionaries.

One impact level indicator for the project concerns the use of financial resources of public programs (MGNREGA and GPDP) for creation of both household and community-



level rainwater harvest. In Year 1 (2018-19) in 60 GPs the financial resources under public programs were Rs.120 lacs, in Year 2 (2019-20) it has increased to Rs.422.5 lacs and in Year 3 (2020-21), it was Rs.498 lacs and in the current reporting period, it is Rs. 481 lacs.

Considering the impact of climate change vulnerabilities on women in the context of desert ecology, the second impact level indicator says that PRIs and CSOs take up water, forest and land-based conservation actions. In year 1 - 7 GPs, in year 2 - 109 GPs, in year 3 - 120 GPs and in the fourth year all 150 GPs in the project area were supported to develop plans for CPR conservation and development with the proposals submitted by the Jal Saheli Groups. 215 new plans were submitted to the gram panchayats from the project villages. Apart from a rejuvenation plan, these include demands for 'simagyan' (demarcation of boundary of the common land or water resource or putting up the nadi and its agaur (catchment) into revenue records wherever they were not included.

Improvement of Community Based Water Resources

Community based land and water resources were created/ revived in 500 intensive intervention villages through public programs. So far 536 structures have been



revived using public programs which include 367 CPRs in this reporting year.

Participation of women in management of water resources and community action

During the reporting period, in 350 villages more than 4050 women leaders in Jal Saheli Groups are engaged in village-level planning of common resources and interfacing with Gram Panchayats for implementation of those plans. In 150 Gram Panchayats, the women leaders submitted plans to the Gram Panchayats. The Jal Saheli Groups have been taking action to protect the community's water resources. Jal Saheli Group leaders in all 350 villages mobilized for 'shramdan' for the desilting of nadis and cleaning of the 'agor' (catchment). Cumulatively, 174 actions are taken up by the Jal Saheli Groups. This year, Jal Saheli groups have presented 41 grievances to the





respective Collectors and put up on the grievance portal of the Government of Rajasthan, especially regarding encroachment, illegal mining in water resource catchment, irregularity in MGNREGA works and inclusion of nadi and catchment on revenue records.

Jal Saheli groups (JSG) formed in all intervention villages have been playing an active role in the protection of their CPR. They have started supporting the gram panchayats to plan common and individual works in such a way that sustainable community assets are created which contributes to mitigating the climate change concerns. In 42 villages, JSG members are

participating in the Pastureland Development Committees which are mandatory committees provisioned in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act for protection and management of Commons.

Individual Vulnerable Households enabled access to Water Harvesting Tanks

This year 975 vulnerable households were enabled to access rainwater harvesting tanks from public programs (cumulatively 2982 HHs in 3 yrs.) through MGNREGA and 88 HHs were registered for LPG connection (cumulatively 304 HHs) linked to Ujwala scheme and 208 beneficiaries were linked for LPG refill.

Shodh Yatra

'Shodh Yatras' are visualised as participatory research on community-based governance of traditional water resources. It primarily involves a team walking from village to village and holding discussions with people and key informants to understand and document the governance mechanisms. This year's Shodh Yatra was conducted in Bali block of Pali district during February 17 – 27, 2022 covering 40 villages in which 1500 people participated. This is a hilly terrain - part of the Aravalli hills. Garasia tribes constitute a major part of the population. The traditional system of irrigation and its governance was documented. The rivers and streams recharge the shallow dug wells in the region. Rainwater and water from the streams were also harvested through large talabs that were used primarily for cattle and for the purposes of re-charging of the

dug wells and the step-wells – 'beras' and 'baoris' in the local language. Several positive examples of protection of gochar land are also documented.

Traditional rights of gochar have been impacted owing to the delimitation of gram panchayats and creation of new GPs. For example, people in village Chimanpura said that they lost their traditional rights to the gochar when they were shifted from Chamunderi to Lundara and finally to Lalpur GP.

Stone mining in the hills has impacted water flow of the streams and rivers, consequently impacting their recharge potential for 'beras' and 'baoris' and the wildlife.

People in all the villages complained about the high fluoride content and its health





consequences owing to the use of piped water from the borewells. They also say that indiscriminate creation of the borewells by the government for drinking water supply and by private operators impact the traditional 'beras' and 'baoris' that used sub-surface water recharged through streams as well as the talabs and nadis.

Drinking water supply was created through household taps in all villages by the government through pipelines connected with borewells. However, these connections have not covered everyone. Usually, the excluded communities are Dalits and Tribals. In 14 villages, people from Meena, Meghwal, Harigar, Kumbhar, Suthar, Doli and Luhar communities said that they did

not have any water connection. They were told that this was because their houses were on higher level in the hills.

Public Awareness and Community Climate Resilience Schools

In 2021-22, 4 bulk voice SMS on gram sabhas and Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan were sent to 7329 households in the six field areas. Women community leaders in the project area reinforced and mobilised for participation at the village level.

Nine episodes of a weekly radio program of 15 minutes have been broadcast. Akashwani app is downloadable on mobile phones and this has helped with the coverage. Phone calls are received from listeners at the end



of each programme and Jal Saheli groups in all project villages sit together and listen to the programme.

Six cluster - level climate resilience schools are functional in Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district. These are barefoot schools and are locally called 'Prakruti Shala'. The space for the schools is provided by the GPs. Women's groups and some members of the community maintain these learning spaces. Prakruti Shala provides space for communities and panchayats to discuss the issues concerning their common property resources. Educational materials and information on local biodiversity are displayed at these schools. Panchayats and communities have also contributed money that is used for fencing of some areas for protection and watering of local plant and grass varieties that have been planted for community education. Prakruti Shala is also the space for cluster-level meetings and orientation of women leaders on improved agriculture practices and local action for climate change adaptation. Eight new Prakruti-Shalas are being initiated in the four new project blocks.

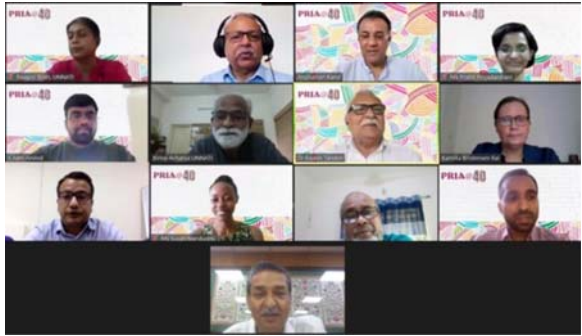
Training of PRI representatives and government functionaries

Around 1000 elected representatives and government representatives were oriented during September 2021 in 12 separate events as a unique example of the CSO-Government collaborative initiative. UNNATI undertook the initiative as part of SR Abhiyan, a state-level network in Rajasthan working on right to information, right to work and accountability. This was a precursor to government camps for grievance redressal through 'Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan' and gram sabhas for finalising annual GP level development plans.

Samvad Conversation: Community-Led Adaptation: Water Is Life

An on-line conversation was held on community led adaptation on water by Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Dhaka, Bangladesh, UNNATI - Organisation of Development Education, Ahmedabad, India and European Union (EU as part of Climate Diplomacy Week) on 1st October 2021. The

conversation was held virtually and was attended by 52 participants. The session was moderated by Unnati's founder and director Shri. Binoy Acharya. It focused on methods and approaches that have been effectively deployed in current examples of community-governed water arrangements. Additionally, it also explored principles and strategies that can be identified for more



SAMVAD
CONVERSATION

COMMUNITY-LED
ADAPTATION:
WATER IS LIFE

01st OCTOBER 2021
4 – 6 PM

PRIA@40
SHAPING OUR TOMORROWS, TODAY

UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education

ICCCAD
International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development

JAL SHAKTI
Decentralised community
governance

vigorous dissemination of community-led adaptation of water resources. Unnati's program director Swapni Shah highlighted some of the key interventions undertaken by the organisation in this regard and elaborated on some of the existing practices followed by the people/ community in the Thar region of Western Rajasthan. Thar is one of the most populated desert regions in the world. It follows a strong tradition of rainwater harvesting and community management. The discussion was concluded on the note that the adaptation of water management can be possible only if it is community-driven and community-governed, not through formal policing. The Valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Bharat Lal, Addl. Secretary, Jal Shakti Ministry, Govt. of India.



Strengthening the resilience to drought and climate change impacts and improving food security of vulnerable Dalit and Tribal communities in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan, India

Supported by German Development Cooperation (BMZ) and Malteser International (MI)



This project started in October 2020 and was conceived as a follow-up to a previous project of a similar nature. Socially excluded Dalit and Tribal families from 50 villages of Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district are targeted to enhance the on-farm income of the women farmers by introducing climate-adapted natural farming practices, and access to agricultural implements, complemented with horticulture and vegetable cultivation and goat rearing. The small and marginal Dalit women farmers organised in the project will form a Farmer Producer Organisation for production and income. The Information Resource Center managed by the community support families to access their entitlements under public programs, primarily those related to

food, nutrition and social security. Community-based Monitoring of the state services help to strengthen evidence-based demand from communities for access to entitlements. Nutrition and WASH volunteers developed from amongst adolescent girls focus on promoting handwashing, drinking water hygiene, menstrual hygiene, diet diversity, supplementary nutrition practices, and ANCs for pregnant women.

Improved agriculture and related activities

Previous experiences have shown that despite the adverse climatic conditions in the Thar Desert and prolonged droughts, the horticulture can be grown successfully



when farmers are provided support for plantation of appropriate trees, care against plant pathology, physical protection and watering facility. 200 horticulture plots of 1 bigha (3500 sq. mts.) each have been added to the 46 that had been promoted till last year. Fencing support was provided to beneficiaries who contributed 10 percent of the cost apart from the costs of inputs and labour. Rainwater harvesting tanks have been organised through MGNREGA. These

plots are also used to cultivate vegetables which are sold after home consumption.

Five climate-adapted natural farming practices are being promoted with 600 Dalit women farmers with marginal lands - at least one bigha of land. The practices include measures for conservation of moisture in soil, improving biomass in soil, use of compost, seed coating with beejamrit, planting in rows with bunds and use of bio-fertilizer. These farmers are tracked for timely inputs and documenting results.

500 women farmers have been provided goats of the Sirohi breed to support income from goat rearing. These farmers will then donate the firstborn kid to another farmer continuing the chain. It is also ensured that the breed does not get mixed up.

Institutional strengthening of Farmer Organisations

Currently 1360 Dalit women farmers are organised under the banner of Jai Bhim Mahila Kisan Sangathan. 20 managers have been identified from amongst the women for training and mentoring for the management of the organisation. These managers were taken for exposure to the FPO of Ghumar Mahila Sangathan promoted by SRIJAN in Pali district. They were given an orientation on roles on March



3, 2022 and have started working in the villages. They will be mentored through support in the field and monthly peer learning meetings for review and planning.

Annual meetings of women farmers – Mahila Kisan Sammelan

Two sammelans were organised in Sindhri and Patodi on March 12 and 14, 2022 respectively with the participation of around 3000 women farmers. These sammelans provided an opportunity to review the activities undertaken during the year and plan for the coming year. Local-level government functionaries and elected representatives made their presence to support the initiatives of the women. Efforts and innovations of the women farmers were also shared and felicitated. A commendable aspect was that the women garnered local support for most of the logistical arrangements. Most of the support is from the elected representatives of the sarpanches and ex-Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats of Chilanadi, Miridevi, Sangranadi, Khara Mahechan, Patodi, Dudhabera, Khanoda, Kanvarli, Bhagwanpura, Sajiyali Padam Singh, Navodabera, Khadia, Ed Manji, Bilasar, Bandanada, Mannava, Bhuka Bhagatsingh,



Dhanva Dandali. In addition to it, Pradhan of Patodi, Badmer Zila Parishad members, local hospital, traders and women leaders contributed towards organising the event. This local support of Rs.1,93,150/ is a mark of legitimisation of our work.

Training of Female Nutrition and WASH Volunteers

100 adolescent girls are being developed as Nutrition and WASH volunteers to promote key behaviour change. 100 volunteers underwent two rounds of trainings during October – November 2021 focusing on the importance of antenatal care and monitoring, services for pregnant women and growth monitoring of children. All Nutrition and WASH volunteers who were oriented are now disseminating this





Demonstrations on WASH and nutrition in the Anganwadis

During the year, 306 demonstrations were conducted in which 5670 women, 933 girls and 1328 men participated, totalling 7931 persons. Anganwadis are responsible for early childhood development services and providing basic health services in the villages. They are also responsible for the monthly distribution of food packages for pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls, as well as the registration of prenatal care. Advisory and check-up services are provided on a designated day once a month called the Mamta Diwas or the Mother and Child Health Day. On these days, WASH and nutrition demonstrations are organised. They have also started helping in facilitating meetings of the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) where the status of services is discussed.

information at the household level. Durga from village Khanoda and Divya from village Kabir Nagar of Patodi have been very active in disseminating information and holding village-level discussions. Mamta Kumari and Sushila Kumari, who are volunteers from village Navatala in Patodi, undertook the growth monitoring of children in their village and identified three very under-nourished children (in red category) in the age group 6 months to 2 years who had to be referred for medical attention. Dhapu, WASH volunteer from Sindhri identified 4 under-nourished children (in yellow category) and planned for their nutrition and monitoring with parents, Anganwadi and VHSNC.

During the year 306 demonstrations were organised. The discussion focused on importance of vaccination and the myths/misperceptions that were contributing to vaccine hesitancy. Safety and precaution



during Covid-19, Covid-specific hygiene practices such as handwashing especially during child feeding and at the time of food preparation. Demonstrations have covered importance of diet diversity and preparation of nutritious and hygienic food for children.

Tracking the services for pregnant women and advice on health and nutritional behaviour at household level

During the year, 650 pregnant women and 932 lactating women were provided advisory services on nutrition behaviour. Nutrition and WASH volunteers are tracking the antenatal care services through household visits. During the visit, they check the 'Mamta card' or the Mother and Child Health Card and provide information to the pregnant woman and her family based on online information and a tracking tool developed for this purpose. A haemoglobin test kit has also been provided to them so that they could check where necessary.

A major issue is that after registration, the health functionaries do not provide Mamta Card to pregnant women. They keep it with themselves and fudge information in many cases. This practice is to circumvent the Mother and Child Tracking System of Government that has been put into place

to flag high-risk cases and take appropriate measures for safe motherhood. Women and their families are motivated to demand their cards and this matter has also been brought to the notice of the relevant block-level government functionaries.

In Sindhri, WASH volunteer Dhapu work closely with the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) of the village to ensure the services and needed checkups.

Pregnant women with haemoglobin levels lower than 7 and those with high blood pressure were referred to Community Health Center (CHC) for immediate medical support. Robina Bano from village Pratapnagar of Patodi was one such woman in late pregnancy with very low haemoglobin levels identified by the WASH volunteer. She was not registered and not on the government tracking system. The WASH volunteer sought advice from UNNATI staff and then informed the family about the high risk. She made a plan with the ANM and ASHA for provisioning of antenatal medical care and close monitoring finally resulting in safe delivery. 60 percent of the tracked pregnant women were not consuming IFA and the volunteers are trying to stress the necessity of consumption and monitoring with the involvement of husbands and families.



Village education campaigns on WASH, health and nutrition

A village education campaign on WASH, health and nutrition was organized in villages of Patodi and Sindhri in which 1063 people participated including men and boys. The focus was on importance of nutrition and haemoglobin. The haemoglobin of participants was measured and Iron-Folic Acid tablets were distributed to the adolescent girls and pregnant women. Discussions were also held on the effects of workload and violence on women's health, menstrual hygiene and safe drinking water.

Access to government social programmes for health, food and social security

Entitlements under maternity, social security (pensions), food security under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and support to farmers (PM Kisan Sanman Nidhi) was ensured. In total 761 households received the benefits. All the above support was extended from October 2021 to March 2022, during the second phase of the project.

Two Information Resource Centers (IRC) are operational in Patodi and Sindhri for

information dissemination. 227 grievances have been registered through these two IRCS.

Monitoring of state services by women and girls

One round of participatory monitoring of state services (October 2 – December 20, 2021) was led by women and girls using the tool developed during the last project cycle. During the campaign, participants felt that some revision would be required in the tool which will be worked upon in the coming quarter. 10,257 people participated in the campaign. Information was disseminated about the food diversity, nutrition, social security and livelihood support programs. It helped to identify people who were not able to claim their entitlements for various reasons and support them to make applications or lodge grievances that could then be addressed in the government camps 'Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan'. Women and girls from all project villages demanded to resume the supply of sanitary napkins and supplementary hot food provisioning at anganwadis instead of food grains that went into the food kits of the family and not to the needs of women and children.



Building Resilient Communities and Strengthening Inter Agency Group (IAG)

(Supported by UNICEF, Gujarat)



Building Resilient Communities is a project supported by UNICEF, Gujarat, starting from June 2021 till March 2022. The purpose of this project is to build resilient communities by strengthening coordination and preparedness for disaster response and by mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction with development planning with the involvement of communities. One critical component was developing a Risk-Informed Approach in the community and PRI functionaries for development planning and the other was strengthening the State Inter-Agency Group (IAG) for enhanced preparedness and response by coordinated action in disaster-prone regions.

Coordination of Disaster Response post Cyclone 'Tauktae' in Saurashtra, Gujarat

On 17th May, 2021, cyclone 'Tauktae' struck

the southern coast of Gujarat at Una Taluka. This was one of the strongest cyclones to hit the coast after 1982. The most affected districts were Gir Somnath, Amreli and Bhavnagar. Two virtual meetings were held with CSO members of the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) - Gujarat on 17th May 2021 and on 18th May 2021. The meeting on 17th May was held before the cyclone had made landfall to discuss the preparedness measures taken by the local CSOs and the government in the districts where alerts had been issued. The meeting on 18th May 2021 was held with CSOs from the affected districts, where in coordination with Sphere India, a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) was planned. With involvement of five CSOs, a JRNA was carried out in 5 affected districts which helped understand the emerging needs of affected communities.



Regular coordination was taken up with approximately 40 NGOs in Gir Somnath, Bhavnagar and Amreli districts who were involved in relief distribution to the affected population and provided dry ration kits and alternative energy sources such as solar lanterns, DG Sets, wood, shelter kits, etc. Overall, with the support of partner organizations IAG Gujarat reached up to 1,20,000 affected households with critical items of need which was approximately 30% of the total affected population.

Assessment of Social Inclusion in Damage Assessment and Compensation, post-Cyclone Tauktae

In times of emergency, there are several affected vulnerable and marginalized groups that often get left out of the damage assessment and compensation process. These are often the people that require maximum support for recovery. Therefore, in order to facilitate the inclusion of such persons in damage assessment and compensation, a study was conducted on the status of damage assessment and compensation in partnership with National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights and



Human Development and Research Centre. Approximately, 20,000 left-out families were included in the resurvey for compensation for various damages. The final report was shared with block and district authorities and the left-out communities thereafter pursued the taluka offices for their claim which was rectified. The entire study had been done with the involvement of local panchayats.

Reflection on Management of a Major Disaster by the Government Authorities

Cyclone Tauktae highlighted the limited experience the governments and other stakeholders had in dealing with such a disaster. Two District-Level reflection sessions were organized by IAG Gujarat, one in Una, Gir Somnath district, and the other in Rajula, Amreli district in collaboration with the respective Collector's offices. Representatives from various departments as well as functionaries of the taluka, such as TDO and Mamlatdar and from NGOs participated.





The purpose of this activity was to highlight the recent lived experience of managing such a disaster and reflect on the actions taken by them from preparedness to the recovery stage. They also reflected upon what they would do differently next time. These experiences were documented. The document was then shared with the respective Collector's offices.

Recovery Study Three Months after Cyclone Tauktae

Three months after the cyclone had struck, a short study on Cyclone Recovery and Displacement was conducted for Amreli and Gir Somnath covering the following issues:

- i. Housing recovery, displacement of people and issues of social protection,
- ii. Livelihood recovery focusing on agriculture, horticulture, fishery and salt pan-based livelihoods,
- iii. Impact of human death, especially in case the deceased was a key earning member,
- iv. Status of continuity of health, nutritional services, WASH and Covid-19.

The study revealed that the recovery process had been slow due to a variety of reasons. While in some cases, the compensation amount had not yet been received by the affected households, in other cases, the compensation amount had been utilized on other items of need. Repairing of houses was not a priority,

instead, restoring their livelihood was. The study helped in identifying critical needs of the community, which were restoration or alternate means of livelihood and cyclone-resilient housing construction techniques. These issues were also shared with the Collector's Offices of the respective districts, along with recommendations on the recovery needs of the community.

Study on Functionality, Accessibility and Management of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters in Gir Somnath

World Bank and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) supported National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) is one of the major initiatives to strengthen cyclone risk preparedness in the state under which 112 Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs) were constructed, out of which, 59 were constructed in Gir Somnath.

In coordination with the District Collector's Office of Gir Somnath district, a study on the functionality, management and maintenance mechanism of these Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs) was conducted where selected MPCSs in Gir Somnath district were studied to assess the current management mechanism, situation of services and infrastructure, role of various stakeholders, strategy for maintenance during peacetime, etc. Based on the understanding developed, a framework for management and maintenance of the shelter during emergency times and peacetime is being developed and will be shared with the State Revenue Department and State Disaster Management Authority.

Humanitarian Support to the Affected People post Floods in Jamnagar

Due to continued heavy rainfall starting from 13th September 2021 and overflow of

water from dams, a flood situation was created in 92 villages of Jamnagar district. Approximately, a population of 1,660,254 was affected.

A Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted by the local government and CSO partners which determined the need for dry ration, drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health care, shelter material (tarpaulin) and kitchen sets in affected areas of Jamnagar. IAG Gujarat designed a relief strategy based on the assessment, of critical needs of food, home utilities and basic WASH goods, with three IAG member CSOs. A participatory beneficiary targeting approach was followed, keeping in mind to prioritise the most vulnerable and disadvantaged affected groups and intensity of impact. Support to 1000 vulnerable and flood-affected HHs of 20 villages was provided, marking it as the first direct relief distribution program initiated by IAG Gujarat.

Strengthening Inter-Agency Group (IAG), Gujarat Coordination Profiling of IAG Gujarat Members

There are several organizations in Gujarat that are actively working on disaster response and on development. Across the 24 disaster-prone districts, approximately 150 organizations had been identified that

are directly engaged with the community in development work, active in relief and response during emergencies and have resources for it to support disaster response. Since there is a wide variety of organizations involved, the resources, strengths, skills and sectors of expertise along with the location of operation for each of the 150 organizations was identified, and profiling of these organizations who are members of IAG Gujarat are documented for effective coordination to happen.

Coordination events held by IAG Gujarat

A Working Group of IAG Gujarat was formed comprising 12 organizations which provides strategic guidance from time to time. Strategic meetings of the Working Group were also organized to discuss major gaps in coordination during emergency response and efforts that can help bridge the gaps. 11 District level Coordination Forums were also established to enhance district-level coordination. Several small group virtual meetings were facilitated about these District Coordinating Forums as well.

Two State-level IAG Meetings were also organized this year, one was in the month of October 2021 and the other was in March 2022 to discuss the response to two major disasters - Cyclone Tauktae and Saurashtra Floods - and other efforts required for preparedness and response in the coming





year. Both were attended by over 50 organizations that have been working in multiple districts of Gujarat on disaster and development since years.

Response to Covid-19

Along with Cyclone Tauktae in May 2021, the second wave of Covid-19, which caused more morbidity and mortality created major concern in India. In the rural areas, there was a lot of misinformation, especially around vaccination, isolation and treatment, which needed to be addressed. Block-level orientation of CSOs was arranged for 14 blocks across 10 districts and overall, 275 volunteers associated with IAG Member CSOs were provided orientation on vaccination, isolation and treatment within the village, and coordination with the government. These volunteers also facilitated vaccination for approximately 75,000 households and spread awareness on Covid-19 related issues/myths/information across 97,000 households.

Partnership with Government- Promoting School Safety

Since the year 2010, UNNATI has built significant experience in the field of school safety and security. The organization has been a part of the State level Master Trainers

Team under which staff were provided training on school safety. The organization also led a campaign across 18 disaster-prone villages of Kutch. School Disaster Management Plans for 10 schools in Kutch district were also developed. Based on this, a user guide on School Safety Campaign in Disaster-Prone Areas was developed. The organization also provided school-level training and state-level training on school safety along with Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM).

The guideline is in accordance with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, National School Safety Policy Guidelines of 2016 by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and National Education Policy of 2020, the Ministry of Education has also released a Guidelines on Safety and Security in 2021.

As a member of Sphere India, UNNATI provided support on strategic thinking and planning on promotion of transition shelters in disaster-prone regions of the country. Selected staff from the organization were also involved in the Protection Committee, providing their expertise on issues related protection of vulnerable groups during emergency relief, rescue and response.

Representatives from the organization were also part of the Sphere Committee on Advocacy, where inputs were provided on evidence-based advocacy, system strengthening for advocacy and orientation of media in disaster situations. Support was also provided to Sphere India by assigning sector experts from the organization on housing and social protection, who provided strategic recommendations in the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment done for Maharashtra Floods, 2021.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction with Development

Risk-Informed Gram Panchayat Development Planning

Climate change implications have been observed in Gujarat for a long time, however, these implications have largely not been recognised by the PRIs as part of the risks that are there at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. For this purpose, it is important to carry out risk assessments keeping in mind climate change indicators and impacts (short term and long term).

Preparation of Risk-Informed Gram Panchayat Development Plans (RI-GPDP) was facilitated in three districts. Banaskantha and Jamnagar have had recent experiences of floods. Meanwhile, Kutch is an ecologically fragile region, transforming into wetlands during monsoon and desert during summers. Following a participatory approach, the RI-GPDPs were facilitated in one GP from each district, as a pilot. It includes involving an assessment of the sectors under a GP's management system, issues faced by communities and the impact of climate change and hazards on vulnerable groups. Actions for improvement were decided in accordance with the various sources of budget available to a GP and

categorized into Cost, Low Cost and No Cost Activities. It supported broadening the perspective of a GP beyond budget utilization and integrating climate change and disasters with development initiatives. The methodology and the template of the RI-GPDP is shared with GIDM for up-scaling.

Engagement with the Government Agencies for Comprehensive Development Plan for Lakhpat Block

The Government of Gujarat has identified 50 most backward blocks that are trailing behind in terms of certain socio-economic indicators, across sectors of health and nutrition, education, livelihood and rural infrastructure, of which Lakhpat, Kutch District, was identified as the most backward. The taluka is also mentioned in World Development Report (WDR) 2000-01: Attacking Poverty, specifying the administrative and operational limitations of government functionaries. A baseline study was conducted through a household-level survey and focused group discussions with key stakeholders. The results of the baseline study were shared in a district-level consultation.

In order to improve community participation and PRIs engagement for decentralized planning and implementation, UNNATI was involved in working closely with the taluka administration and providing handholding support in the preparation of Risk-Informed Gram Panchayat Development Plans (RI-GPDPs). The preparation of RI-GPDPs enabled in creating a link between the GP and communities, especially those who are vulnerable to disaster and climate risks. Due to regular engagement with local, taluka and district authorities, the ranking of Lakhpat improved significantly, especially in the sectors of health and education.

Socio-Technical Facilitation for Owner Driven Housing Reconstruction in Gorkha District, Nepal

Supported by UNDP, Nepal

After the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, Government of India (GoI) pledged support for reconstruction to the Government of Nepal (GoN) which includes many different aspects including reconstruction of 50,000 houses. GoI arrived at an agreement with UNDP Nepal to provide socio-technical facilitation to reconstruct 26,912 households in Gorkha district. To execute the work, UNDP collaborated with Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborate (ODRC) of India in which UNNATI is one of the four institutions. The implementation of the project in the field started in April 2018. UNNATI has been responsible for social facilitation throughout the reconstruction process.

Owing to COVID, the material supply and availability of masons were affected delaying the construction of houses. Supervision and facilitation were affected due to restricted mobility. The local people were involved in sending videos from construction sites and for providing inputs. Virtual platforms were used for trainings, meetings and facilitation.

All 26,912 houses have completed construction. Socio-technical facilitation involves advice and guidance to households on finance, administration and technical aspects of reconstruction. Six main types of activities were facilitated under this socio-technical approach:

Facilitating administrative procedures regarding inclusion, grant release and certification: The house owners are supported on administrative procedures,

and in complying with the government norms and objectives to mitigate disaster risks. UNDP interacted with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to support development of efficient and people-friendly processes and liaise with the relevant government agencies at gaupalika, district and national levels.

On-site technical advice and guidance to house owners: On-site technical advice on construction technology, design options, disaster-resistant features, government norms, materials and construction management was provided to the house owners through the trained masons to ensure quality construction and improve performance of the buildings in disasters.

Technical services of design drawings and preparation for building permit process: Facilitation support was provided to the owners in the two municipalities- Gorkha and Palungtar- to prepare designs/drawings of their houses for submission and approval from the municipality.

Capacity building of all project participants, particularly house owners and masons: The capacity of the project teams was enhanced through IEC, awareness and skill training activities at all levels providing them with both technical and social orientation as well as programmatic and management skills to ensure that they can provide high-quality socio-technical facilitation to house owners.

Concurrent monitoring and quality assurance: Concurrent monitoring and quality assurance audit was part of a periodic monitoring system set up by UNDP for reconstruction work, thereby helping the project team to take timely remedial actions on quality and safety as per GON's technical guidelines.

Apart from this, two batches of Satisfaction Mappings with the house owners were also organized to understand the gaps in socio-technical services to be able to customize the services. After completion, certification of completion of houses was provided by the Gaupalika and Nagarpalika, which was also shared with Indian embassy marking the completion of this project.

Facilitating Use of Appropriate Disaster Resistant Technologies: A wide menu of technical options was made available to people, so that the most suitable option may be chosen by the owners. Depending upon the extent of damage and resources available, options for new construction or retrofitting, as per the government

reconstruction program was also offered.

This project marked the 4th collaborative initiative of ODRC. The first housing reconstruction was in Bhuj after the 2001 earthquake, the second was posted during Kosi floods of 2008, and the third was in Kashmir after the 2005 Earthquake. ODRC is currently involved in a reflection on the project, the learnings from which will be drawn to get strategic guidance on the role of ODRC from here on. This reflection is necessary because of the high complexity of the project, in terms of difficulty of terrain, involvement of multiple stakeholders, as well as the numbers that needed to be achieved.



Strengthening Quality Education and School Governance

Supported by American India Foundation



Learning and Migration Program (LAMP) is a multi-layer quality educational intervention for supporting school children with learning deficits in classes 3 to 8. The program provides support to the students associated with the govt. schools. Male migration is one of the reasons for poor educational outcomes in primary schools. This program is being implemented in Sindhari block of Badmer district in Rajasthan and Bhachau block of Kutch district in Gujarat.

Interventions in Sindhari, Badmer

There are two LRC (Learning Resource Centre / Hub) Schools in Sindhri block. Each LRC feeds several schools operational in nearby villages (covering 25 schools) through regular visits. The centre also engages with the school teachers on

interactive pedagogy and shares Teaching-Learning Methods.

Bal Melas were organised in 12 schools during January 2022 as school-level learning events in which 2327 children participated. The events were also attended by 90 women, 64 men and 29 teachers. Elected representatives of the gram panchayats and members of School Management committee also participated. The events focused on topics like importance of saving water, rainwater harvesting, biodiversity, environment, personal hygiene, protection from COVID-19 and village food resources on which the students made models and posters which were appreciated and awarded. Bal melas were also organised in 13 anganwadis for children 3 to 6 years of age in which 226 boys and 225 girls



participated with their parents. The activities included games, singing songs and drawing.

Groups of adolescent girls have been promoted in the 25 villages with whom interventions on education, life skills, personal hygiene and nutrition are held. In February 2022, a campaign for promoting secondary education was organised in the villages.

Apart from these, there is also a focus on strengthening the School Management Committees and School Development Plans made in a participatory manner with the SMC and children have been included in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

Interventions in Bhachau, Kutch

This education intervention program also supports children in the Bhachau block of Kutch district. The central aim of this

program in Bhachau is to improve the quality of education in areas affected by distress seasonal migration. Through this program, we attempt to reduce the extent of child migration and ensure that children of ages 6-14 years can attend school for an entire academic year. In addition to that, an environment is created to promote education and encourage children to continue with their schooling.

Four Learning Resource Centres (LRCs) at Bhachau have been running for children who were studying in Grade 6-8.

LRC Facilitators were directly engaged in conducting regular classes in 4 villages of Bhachau block of Kachchh (Vondh, Ambaliyara, Maay and Ganeshnagar (Manafara) covering a total of 158 children from vulnerable families. Out of these 158 children, 78% of children did not have smartphones. Therefore, their learning was

facilitated through HHs visits and ‘Sheri Shikshan’ with the support of 12 student mentors (young children) during the time of COVID. Amongst these 158 children, 65% of the students belonged to the OBC category, 19% were from SC category, 7% were minorities and 9% belonged to the general caste.

Furthermore, Our Learning Enrichment Program (LEP) facilitators conducted online and faliya (a housing cluster that comprises many families of a particular group) level classes regularly in 4 villages (Vondh, Amaliyara, May and Ganeshnagar). 120 children with the lowest learning levels studying in Grades 3-5 were covered in this Learning Enrichment Program through offline or classroom-based learning methods. 76% of the students out of those 120 belonged in the OBC category, and 13% were from SC category whereas 3% were in minorities and 7% belonged to the general caste. These classes were also conducted through HHs visits with appropriate support.

To initiate an LEP class, we followed a prototypal process. A baseline assessment was carried out for the selection of students

who have learning deficiencies. The learning support was provided at an individual level or group level. The children also went through a weekly assessment based on the planning done for them.

LRC Spoke Schools

In addition, 16 schools are covered under spoke schools. The overall objective of a spoke school is to expand the teaching methodologies amongst teachers.

Early Childhood Education (Anganwadi Program)

The primary aim of our Anganwadi program is to develop fun and interactive ways of learning basic skills for children.



Within this program, 30 Anganwadi centers are covered. Learning kits / TLM across these 30 Anganwadi centres are provided and kept track of children's status through offline or online meetings with Anganwadi workers on a monthly basis.

School Governance

To initiate a community-led school, the school management committees were presented by panchayat members and citizen educators besides parents. At regular intervals, capacity-building trainings and meetings are conducted with all the

stakeholders (SMCs, PRIs, teachers, citizen educators and community).

A total of 240 SMC, PRI & Youth members have been trained through physical/virtual methods.

Additionally, during this year, a training workshop was conducted with 32 government school teachers on activity-based pedagogy at BRC Bhavan in Bhachau. A total of 2100 children studying in Grade 1-8 were reached through teachers' training. Furthermore, a meeting with SMC members



from LAMP intervention area (30 villages) was also conducted in the month of October 2021. A block-level SMC Federation was formed during this meeting. The central objective behind this formation is to identify at least two issues affecting elementary education at the block level and then, develop a plan to address them through Block level SMC forum.

On March 11, 2022, a District-level consultation on issues of school governance and education of children was organised. A total of 105 participants were present in the meeting including the SMC members, PRIs, teachers, Government officials and members of the community. This event was organized based on the issues that came up during the village consultation.



Other Activities

Paschim Samagam in Pursuit of Societal Transformation 2021

The PashchimSamagam 2021 was held to deepen the understanding of the social sector partnerships and collaborations in the western region of India. It focused on highlighting successful partnership models in the western region, followed by a panel discussion on 'Investing in Partnerships' with crucial funding stakeholders.

The session on "Showcasing Partnership Models" was moderated by Binoy Acharya of UNNATI. It showcased four excellent models of those who have successfully harnessed the full potential of partnerships to grow and amplify impact. These four models were (i) Alliance of Indian Waste pickers (AIW); (ii) Child Rights and You (CRY) model; (iii) Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and (iv) Jan Soochna Portal. The session concluded on the note that partnership, like any relationship, requires

trust, honesty, comprehension and respect. The next session "Investing in Partnerships" was a panel discussion to understand the pulse of investors in partnerships.

Diverse perspectives on the strategies and competencies were shared to understand what makes the partnerships work. It was concluded that there is a need for a new approach and disruptive thinking in the social sector to create a collective impact.

'Sangoshti' - "Citizenship, Civil Society and State, March 2022

The Director UNNATI, Binoy Acharya participated in Sangoshti organised by Sewamandir at Udaipur on March 4th, 2022. The key speaker in the Sangoshti were Dr Rajesh Tandon, Mr Ajay Mehta, and Binoy Acharya. Mr Ronak Shah, the CEO of Sewamandir facilitated the conversation. The Sangoshti was on the theme of Citizenship, Civil Society and State. The





speakers highlighted how the civil society can empower the wonderful sections of the society to decisively participate in the policies, schemes and services of the state to make the public programs effective and meaningful. Dr Tandon said “Citizenship, in a societal sense is the solidarity we show as human beings, towards distant and unknown others.”

Binoy Acharya also accompanied Dr Rajesh Tandon in his visit to Sewamandir. Dr Rajesh Tandon says ‘this visit reconnects former and current colleagues who have continued to promote local leadership and organisation of women and man through non-formal education and literacy that began 50 years ago.’ The visit was instrumental to learn about the relevance of village institutions and their federations in promoting people centred sustainable development. The villagers recalled how they made their village plans which helped Sewamandir to formulate the project

proposals and implementation plans. Dr Tandon further adds, ‘Bhai saheb’s (Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta) vision of learning from life continues..’

Partnership with CSOs

A collaborative approach toward developmental work has been an area of expertise for UNNATI. Therefore, in a year, several collaborations are done which contribute to systems strengthening in the context of development. This year as well, collaboration with several CSOs was done to contribute to building an enabling environment for participatory development and disaster management.

UNNATI has had a continuous association with Reliance Foundation, assisting in building a participatory development perspective. This year, the organization was engaged in documenting case studies to identify the good practices along the lines of participatory and community-based development. The field clusters of Reliance Foundation were visited to understand the intervention, its process and outcome. The level of scalability of the interventions was identified.

Capacity Building of the field staff of Cohesion Foundation Trust (CFT) and Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) was also conducted, wherein, the staff are oriented on the role of citizen representatives, or Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in strengthening community participation in local governance. The active engagement of citizens in Gram Sabhas, as well as their participation in decision-making are critical elements of community-based and participatory development. Orientation of field staff of Caritas India from Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha was also conducted on the above-mentioned topics. The relevance

of linking community-based development with government schemes and leveraging resources from them to spend on developmental services and infrastructure was also taught.

Orientation of the staff of Care India was conducted on the different schemes of the government that can be availed by the mentioned livelihood groups, and how resources from other schemes can also be

leveraged into developing more livelihood opportunities.

On two separate occasions there was engagement with Human Development and Research Centre (HDRC). UNNATI facilitated a session in a three-day seminar on Climate Change. In a Pre-Budget Consultation, a discussion was held on scope for Disaster Risk Reduction interventions under the new budget and the 15th Finance Commission.



Way Forward



Last two years of Covid-19 pandemic had put pressure on the regular programs of the organization as substantial amount of energy and resources were diverted on community education on Covid appropriate behavior, motivating for vaccination and reaching out to the vulnerable with material support when they had no other source of income. During the last two years with the amendment in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, particularly the prohibition of sub-granting and FCRA renewal process had temporarily disrupted the activities. After lots of internal preparation in terms of developing new proposals, identification of new resource partners and seeking their support, new appointment of staff and developing organizational systems of improved compliance, this year we stand in a sound footing to continue our work in ensuring basic entitlements reaching the last mile through community organizing, social accountability and engagement of decentralized governance. Our Executive Council (Board) has guided us to maintain documentation for improved accountability without endlessly searching for information on our outreach.

While new projects are being formulated, we have been reminding ourselves not to forget our identity, credibility and core values which is popularly called as USP (Unique Selling Proposition). UNNATI derives its inspiration from the struggle of the ordinary people to remain resilient. Simultaneously we learn from our own and other's grass root experiences contributing to build the institution as a cutting-edge participatory capacity development institution. We are a learning institution and

continuously strive to identify developmental issues emerging from the field, develop and innovate appropriate participatory methods and techniques for effective outcome-oriented interventions. In this process, the institution believes in convening or bring together practitioners to dialogue to make development process impactful. These key critical processes are built in all our new projects and programs. In the coming days, we will provide added emphasis on strengthening people's institutions.

The upcoming projects aim to strengthen decentralized governance system in various domains like public program delivery, quality educational outcomes, community water resources, disaster risk reduction and others. These programs are designed to work in partnership with community, public institutions (government) and private organisations (Corporate Bodies) with the true spirit of PPCP (Public, Private and Community Partnership). We are also consciously improving our capacity to enable people to navigate the digital world in accessing their entitlements. In the field level Nagarik Sahayata Kendras (NSKs) will democratize the digitized information. This year as an institution we aim to make our presence visible in social media. Most of the educational films developed in the past years are put in the You Tube channel for wider accessibility. UNNATI has also opened a face book account.

Look forward for continued support and partnership across diverse stakeholders in building resilience of the most vulnerable.



FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2022

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.22	%	31.03.21	%	Application of Funds	31.3.22	%	31.3.21	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	13781	13	11520	13
Corpus	5000	5	5000	5					
Capital Account	82761	78	80699	88	Balance in hand and in bank				
	87761	82	85699	93	Saving Bank Account	1343	1	6663	7
					Fixed Deposits	84320	79	66922	73
Current Liabilities					SBI Medium Duration Fund	2000	2	2000	2
Project Liabilities						87663	82	75585	82
Unutilised Fund	17906	17	4899	5	Advances				
Duties and Taxes	0	0	6	0	Tax Deducted at Source	2505	2	2608	3
	17906	17	4905	5	Deposits	38	0	43	0
					Others	2746	3	2189	2
						5289	5	4840	5
Funds									
Inst. Dev. Fund	0	0	0	0					
Staff Welfare Fund	432	1	441	0					
	432	0	441	0					
Others(Provision Exp.)	634	1	900	1					
Total	106733	100	91945	100	Total	106733	100	91945	100

Capital Fund

In the current year, the capital account is Rs. 8,77,61,796 which is an increase of Rs. 20,62,060 to the previous year.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Fund

Unutilised fund is 1,79,05,541. This is because of low utilisation of project grants.

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 40,29,863. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs. 1,55,50,731.

Bank Balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs.8,76,63,457/- which is increase of Rs. 1,20,78,273 to the last year.

Advances

Total advances are Rs.52,88,606/- which mainly consists of TDS (Income Tax) of Rs.25,04,894 and Rs.17,28,962 from CFT Project of Govt.of India and Govt.of Rajasthan under MGNREGA.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2022

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.22	%	31.3.21	%	Income	31.3.22	%	31.3.21	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	39052	90	30421	77
Rural Development	23170	53	21933	62					
Research & Training	6	0	0	0	Contribution				
Education Material	51	0	47	0	Use of Infrastructure and Assets	80	0	196	13
Training and Workshop	29	0	268	1	Honorarium	20	0	10	0
Grant to other CSOs	0	0	1471	4	Other Income	153	0	111	1
Disaster Preparedness	4268	10	0	0					
Grant Returned			264	1					
	31775	73	23983	68		39305	90	30738	90
Salary and Honorarium	3492	8	3840	9	Interest				
Administrative Exp.	2035	5	1573	4	On saving bank account	165	0	158	0
Donation	90	0	260	1	On fixed deposit account	3893	9	4203	9
	5617	13	5673	16	On I.T. refund	111	0	16	0
						4169	10	4377	9
Expenditure	37392	86	29656	84					
Depreciation	1769	4	1465	4					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	4313	10	3994	11					
Total	43474	100	35115	100	Total	43474	100	35115	100

Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 16,22,498 for Gujarat.

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 18,51,108.60 for Rajasthan.

Maltesar International - Food and Nutrition Security in Badmer, Rajasthan and support for covid vaccination of old and vulnerable people in Badmer, Rajasthan, India - Rs. 1,39,37,666,67.

UNDP Nepal - Socio Technical Facilitation Service for Government of India Supported Housing Reconstruction in Gorkha District of Nepal - Rs. 8,05,822.

UNICEF - Building Resilient Communities program - Rs. 57,88,220.

IN Covid support FZE LLC program - Rs. 37,82,994.

European Union for Community Water Governance program in western Rajasthan - Rs. 2,11,90,646.

Total grant received in the current year is Rs. 4,93,21,455 compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 2,46,26,039.

Contribution

Contribution consists mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs. 80,000 as against Rs. 1,96,000 for the previous year.

Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs. 40,58,094 against Rs. 43,77,631 for the previous year.

Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs. 3,91,61,624 compared to Rs. 3,11,21,615 compared to 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	2/1
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh	M	Treasurer	2/2
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

Accountability and Transparency

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

Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
10001-25000	10	4	14
25001-50000	10	2	12
50001->	2	1	3
Total	22	7	29

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 1,25,000/-, Rs. 90,840/- and Rs. 88,140/-.
Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 13,200/-.

* 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	23	25	0
Female	6	16	1
Total	29	41	1

International Travel by Staff during the Year

Besides Travel of staff to Nepal on Government of India supported project to UNDP on Socio-technical Facilitation for owner driven Reconstruction, no other travel during 2021-2022.

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 01.04.2022
Reg. No. 041910161

Auditors

Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
G-22 Basement, Lajpatnagar-3
New Delhi -110024
Email: cbgcpa@gmail.com
Phone: 011-45502632

Bankers

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

State Bank of India
New Delhi Main Branch
CA A/c No. 40027757676
IFSC Code: SBIN0000691

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 31.3.2022

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2021	2,45,92,062
Grant Received	4,07,62,415
Interest Received	13,47,778
Total	6,67,02,255
Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets	35,75,572
Project Expenses:	
Rural Development	2,05,14,699
Training and Workshop	23,663
Education Materials	24,000
Research	5,508
Salary and Honorarium	13,80,599
Administrative Expenses	6,90,334
Health Care Services	41,42,590
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2022	3,63,45,289
Total	6,67,02,255

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2022

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2022 (Rs.)
European Union	Social	2,11,90,646	2,11,90,646
Maltesar International	Social	1,39,37,66.67	1,39,37,66.67
The American India Foundation	Educational	18,51,108.60	18,51,108.60
IN COVID FZE LLC	Social	37,82,994	37,82,994
Total		4,07,62,415.27	4,07,62,415.27

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

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 07.08.2022

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

(Binoy Acharya)
Director



UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education

www.unnati.org



Co-ordinating Office,
Ahmedabad



Gujarat Programme Office,
Ahmedabad



Rajasthan Programme Office,
Jodhpur



Rural Training Centre,
Bhachau, Kutch

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: +91-291-2948922 | Email: jodhpur_unnati@unnati.org

Rural Training Centre

Nava Gam, Bhachau, Kutch 370 140. Gujarat
Email: bhachau_unnati@unnati.org

Society Registered Office

B-4/106, Safdarjung Enclave, 3rd Floor, New Delhi 110 029