



UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education

# 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Report 2022-23



## **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.

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After two years of a pandemic with high morbidity and mortality, 2022–23 proved to be a normal year, during which all activities were carried out with full efficiency and confidence. As an institution, there is currently added emphasis on field-level interventions, focusing on ensuring entitlements reach the last mile, supported by a social accountability framework that empowered people's voices and strengthens decentralized governance. Capacity development, co-convening, and knowledge building on diverse development issues have not received as much emphasis as they previously did. In this reporting year, the cumulative coverage includes 450 villages through various projects aimed at ensuring public entitlements reach the last mile, strengthening community water governance, and building multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance community capacity for preparedness in effective disaster response and building resilience. We express our gratitude to all our donor partners, governing board, and CSOs for their continued support, enabling us to remain relevant in addressing the first six SDGs.

The project on strengthening community water governance has covered 240 water bodies (talabs) in 350 villages of western Rajasthan through active partnerships with CBOs (Jal Saheli Groups) and Gram Panchayats. During the year, the Jal

Saheli Groups submitted 289 new proposals for revival works to the gram panchayats. A convention of water leaders was organized in Jodhpur with the participation of 309 water leaders and practitioners. The event provided a platform to share the learning with the Jal Shakti Minister, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, who graced the event. At the same event, a coffee table book named 'Raag Maruj' was released, containing stories of 30 best community-managed talabs. Additionally, 14 Prakruti Pathshalas (Community Schools for Climate Change) are operational in the project area, each covering a cluster of 25 villages. Most of them are situated in premises provided by the gram panchayats, and the reference materials and models have been created by school children or Jal Saheli Groups.

The second project focuses on enhancing food security in the Badmer district, targeting 2000 dalit families across 50 villages. It emphasizes improved agriculture and livestock breeding for marginal landholders, enhanced access to public programs for food, health, and social security, and the adoption of hygiene practices by adolescent and young women. The project designates women farmers as change makers, trained to function as barefoot advisors known as 'Kheti Sathans' in climate-adapted agriculture and goat breeding. Adolescent girls serve as Nutrition and

WASH volunteers, commonly referred to as 'Kurja,' a name associated with a bird that carries positive messages and is featured in the folklore of western Rajasthan. The project includes the formation of a Farmer Producer Organisation by Dalit women in the near future.

The other project aims to enhance the delivery of public programs, ensuring complete access to entitlements under programs related to 'Roji, Roti aur Samajik Suraksha' for vulnerable communities. These public schemes directly impact poverty and vulnerability reduction. The project reaches approximately 18,000 households in 59 villages (27 Gram Panchayats) in the Poshina taluka in Sabarkantha district, mainly inhabited by Bhil tribes, and 21 villages (18 Gram Panchayats) in Bhachau district of Kutch, primarily focusing on vulnerable communities such as Dalit, Koli, Maldharis, and Muslims.

The project adopts a twin approach of social accountability and decentralized governance. It mobilizes an organized and empowered voice of the most excluded groups to practice social accountability, demand effective implementation of public programs, and hold the government accountable. All 35 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are engaged in improving the effective implementation of public schemes by incorporating them into the GP plans. To build community-level capacity, the

project promotes the development of Citizen Leaders, village-level organizations, and their federation. Additionally, a 'Nagarik Sahayata Kendra' (NSK) has been established at the block level to assist people in submitting applications with all correct eligibility documents to access public programs.

Another small but crucial project focuses on ensuring reproductive health care and primary education, covering 10 unreached and remote villages in the coastal area of Bhachau, Kutch. The majority of households comprise salt-pan workers and fisherfolks who have lived for generations along the coast, far from the main villages. The education of children from these communities poses a significant challenge as they live in Vandhs, distant from the main village, and struggle to enroll their children in school due to the government school being 9 km away from their residential area. Presently, three community-level schools have been established, educating a total of 134 children aged 5 to 14 who have never attended school before.

The students are grouped by age (5-6 years in the first group, 7-8 years in the second group, and 9-13 years in the third group) to enhance learning effectiveness. Regular meetings with local government school teachers, BRC, and CRC aim to inform them about the initiative. The aim is for these students,

who have never attended school in three years, to enrol in the government school and progress to the 5th standard.

Women in the reproductive age group are connected with public health functionaries such as ANMs and ASHAs for improved access to reproductive health care services. They are motivated to participate in Mamta Divas, focusing on supplementary nutrition, education on safe motherhood, early childhood care, malnutrition, antenatal checks (including weight, blood pressure, Tetanus Toxoid dose, immunization, urine, and blood tests), and the use of IFA tablets.

In Bhachau, Kutch, there is a project aimed at strengthening school governance and improving learning outcomes by promoting best practices of pedagogy through Learning Resource Centres (LRC) and partnerships with anganwadis and government schools. Under this program, 4056 children (Male-2240, Female-1816) in 24 villages were reached out to at the pre-school and primary school levels.

Under our Disaster Risk Reduction program, a multi-stakeholder coordinating forum is being promoted under the banner of the Inter-Agency

Group (IAG) for effective disaster response and community-level capacity development. It is noteworthy that UNNATI is recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs through an Official Gazette as a core group member representing the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR), a multi-stakeholder forum to periodically dialogue and recommend issues to build resilience against disaster and climate change risks. A comprehensive training module on School Safety and Security, developed as a knowledge partner identified by Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), is supported by GIDM and UNICEF. GIDM organized a Master Training of Trainers (M-ToT) program for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of Gujarat in 2022 and used the draft training module. The 207 Master Trainers were drawn from Block Resource Centres (BRC) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRC) and trained in 6 batches. These Master Trainers will conduct training covering all (about 54,000) government and private schools of primary to secondary and higher secondary schools.

We derive our inspiration to continue our engagement and remain relevant from the vulnerable people and communities who, on a daily basis, build their resilience for a dignified life.



## Marudhar mein Jal Swavalamban

(Promotion of Water Security and  
Combating Desertification)  
Report for April 2022 – March 2023  
(Fifth year of Project)

(Project Support: European Union)

“Marudhar mein Jal Swavalamban,” a five-year Project started in April 2018 to strengthen adaptation and mitigation of climate change vulnerabilities in the Thar desert region (western Rajasthan) by improving community-based water governance. The local traditional wisdom and technology for water harvesting and management are gradually diminishing, primarily due to the availability of alternative but unreliable resources. The project was visualised as a facilitator to enable local governance institutions to access public sources of funding for the revival of traditional community rainwater harvesting bodies based on the demands of communities led by women collectives known as Jal Saheli Groups.

The strategy of the project is to strengthen local planning with women CBOs and PRIs to leverage resources from public programs for the rejuvenation and conservation of traditional rainwater harvesting resources. This approach aims to strengthen both water and ecological governance.

Initially, the project was directly implemented by UNNATI in 150 villages of Barmer district while the strategy of promoting PRI-CBO engagement for revival and governance of water bodies was to be replicated in 10 districts of western Rajasthan by CSOs through a Small Grant Program (SGP). However, due to the 2020 Amendment in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), the SGP had to be discontinued. Consequently, the project was revised from April 2021, and direct implementation was extended to five districts – Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, and Nagaur, impacting around 70,000 households. Bikaner, Sikar, and Pali districts were covered through mass awareness interventions.

As the project activities were affected by the Covid pandemic and the FCRA Amendment, a one-year extension has been sought to institutionalize interventions and plan for an exit strategy. The main interventions in the project during the year are described below:

### Revival of Traditional Water Resources and their Governance

Till March 2023, a total of 240 water bodies have been successfully revived, primarily utilizing MGNREGA Funds amounting to approximately Rs. 2,869 lacs. A community-based governance mechanism has been established for all the revived resources. This new governance framework prioritizes water security for poor and vulnerable households as well as animals. The Jal Saheli Groups play a leading role in decision-making and conflict resolution within this mechanism.

Block, District	No. of revived resources	Leveraged expenditure (Rs. in lacs)
Bagoda, Jalore	34	208
Bap, Jodhpur	32	235
Mundwa, Nagaur	38	741
Sam Jaisalmer	28	249
Patodi, Barmer	55	712
Sindhri, Barmer	53	724
Total	240	2,869

For instance, in the village of Damodara in Sam, Jaisalmer district, the lifting of water for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited. Individuals must obtain written permission from the Jal Saheli Group, clearly stating the purpose and ensuring it is not for commercial use, before filling a water tanker. The tanker is permitted to be filled only after presenting the written permission from the Jal Saheli Group. Similarly, in Mundwa of Nagaur district, Jal Sahelis demand penalties in the form of food grains from those who violate the established rules. In Shilgain village, a quintal of grain was demanded from an individual who bathed his buffalos in the village nadi, and a tractor operator was fined Rs. 2100 for lifting water without permission.

After the Jal Saheli Groups drafted rules for the protection, maintenance, and usage of water bodies, these rules were presented in a gram sabha convened at the gram panchayat premises. The gram sabhas passed resolution to accept the rules conditional to no challenges being presented within 7 days.



### Enabling Demand and Action by Jal Sahelis

Jal Saheli Groups are functioning in all 350 villages and maintaining continuous engagement with their respective panchayats on a continuous basis. Women participate in gram sabhas and have submitted 289 new proposals for revival works to the gram panchayats during the 2022-23 period. For instance, in the village of Khokha in Bagoda (Jalore district), 112 women participated in the gram sabha on October 2, 2022 for the first time. Jal Saheli leader Bhanwari Devi door-to-door to mobilize women door-to-door to mobilize women for this significant event. Jal Sahelis have been instrumental in reviving the traditional practice of 'Shramdan' or voluntary labour for the annual maintenance drive before the monsoons and the bi-monthly cleaning of catchments. Various communication mediums like WhatsApp, singing, and drumming have been utilized by women to mobilize villagers to attend gram sabhas. Jal Sahelis are integrated into Pastureland Development Committees and Village Water and Sanitation Committees, mandated under Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, in all the intervention villages.

Apart from planning for revival, Jal Sahelis monitor the work undertaken by gram panchayats. In Bijaliya village of Bagoda and Arniyali of Sindhri, women stopped the work that did not align with the submitted and approved proposals. Jal Sahelis have also mobilized work demand on a large scale under MGNREGA, insisting on dated receipts. This practice, implemented in Bap and Sam, has helped curb the usual issues of ghost works and incomplete payments on job cards. In Navapura Dhwecha village of Bagoda, the non-responsiveness to work demand was raised in the gram sabha. In Chidiyada village of Patodi, Jal Sahelis have regularly raised issues of malpractices in MGNREGA works. In December 2022, they demanded the Block Development Officer to initiate enquiry into the quality of masonry work undertaken by the contractor on the village pond after forcibly stopping him from continuation of the work.

In village Kuchdi of Sam, the embankment of the Nadi (Paal) was vulnerable and at risk of breaching during heavy rainfall. Jal Sahelis had planned for this emergency, monitoring water levels and collecting phone numbers of nearby tractor operators and community members required for an emergency response. The Paal was protected in time, saving the villagers a valuable water supply.



for 10 months. This foresight and planning by Jal Sahelis ensured the protection of their water body. In the Sangudi Nadi of Akhadana village in Bap, the Jal Saheli Group negotiated with a contractor responsible for constructing a highway through the catchment (agaur). Finally, culvert drainage pipes were installed to channelize water to the Nadi, preserving valuable water that would have otherwise dried out.

In Khudiyala village of Sam block, the Baniyekinadi had been a source of conflict between two communities for a long time. The water from the Nadi floods the adjoining burial ground (Kabristan) of the Muslims almost every year, leading them to break the Paal of the Nadi to divert water to the agricultural field (Khadin). When the Jal Saheli Group was formed with women from both communities, they discussed and investigated this matter. It was discovered that the overflow (nesta) of the Nadi was not appropriately designed. The nesta was repaired, resolving a long-standing conflict between the communities.

During the year, Jal Sahelis undertook a total of 406 different actions, encompassing various categories:

I.	Shramdan	207
ii.	Demand for boundary demarcation	7
iii.	Actions against illegal mining, lifting of soil/murram/water	25
iv.	MGNREGA oversight	43
v.	Action against encroachment	8
vi.	Grievances	26
vii.	Common Land Mapping	88

Cumulatively, Jal Saheli Groups have taken a total of 789 actions. Sunder Devi, a Jal Saheli leader from Patodi, had the opportunity to share their struggles against illegal mining in the catchment and its impact on the village water body during a virtual national dialogue on 'Struggles for Commoning of Commons' organized by the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES). The dialogue attracted participants from 11 states across the country.



## Cluster Level Climate Schools (Prakruti Pathsala)



There are currently 14 Prakruti Pathsalas operational in the project area, with each covering a cluster of 25 villages. Most of these institutions are situated in premises provided by the respective gram panchayats. The reference materials and models used in these Pathsalas have been created by school children or Jal Saheli Groups. These premises are typically used for meetings of Jal Saheli Group leaders or visits by the schools. In some locations, cluster and federation level meetings of Self-Help Group (SHG) leaders promoted under Rajeevika (SRLM) have also taken place, with a focus on water and livelihood security.



### थार डेजर्ट में एक अनूठी पहल है प्रकृति पाठशाला

**यू** तो लोग दीपावली से दो दिन पूर्व धन तेहरस के दिन खरीदारी में व्यस्त रहते हैं। इस दिन घर-परिवार में कोई नया सामान खरीदना शुभ मानते हैं। प्रत्येक परिवार अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति के मुताबिक कुछ न कुछ सामान जरूर खरीदता है। लेकिन बाझमेर जिले के ग्राम पंचायत पाटोटी व गांव के लोगों ने प्रकृति को सबसे बड़ा धन मानते हुए प्रकृति पाठशाला की नींव डालकर एक अनूठी परंपरा का अगाध किया। एक तरफ जहां कुछ लोग दीपावली की तैयारियों और बाजार की खरीददारी में व्यस्त थे, लेकिन कुछ लोग प्रकृति पाठशाला स्थापित करने की तैयारी में जुटे हुए दिखे। रंगिस्तान में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पतियों का पौध रोपण कर जैव विविधता को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए जन से धन एकत्रित कर कस्बे में जैव विविधता फर्क की नींव रख कर समाज को नया संदेश दिया।



**पर्यावरण**  
**डॉ. दिलीप सिंघल**  
अध्यक्ष, सरोकार

रंगिस्तान अपने आप में एक अलग प्रकृतिक जर्न है तथा यहां की जलवायु, जैव विविधता, जल संरक्षण और उपयोग की अलग ही परंपरा रही है, जो यहाँ की संस्कृति बना। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दशकों से कृषि यंत्रिकरण, सिंचाई और पेयजल के सारनों के विकास के कारण नकदी फसलों का उत्पादन, खेतों में रसायनिक खाद और कीटनाशकों को बेतहाशा उपयोग और यातायात व औद्योगिक विकास की क्रियाओं से सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार के बदलाव आए हैं। इसका सबसे बुरा प्रभाव यहाँ की जैव विविधता पर पड़ा। नल से जल उपलब्ध कराने के आधुनिक तरीकों के चलते लोग पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों और चारागाहों को भूल गए जिसके दुष्प्रभाव जैव विविधता का ह्रास, पेयजल संकट, रंगिस्तान के प्रसार में युद्ध, जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव अनिश्चित वर्षा आदि के रूप दिखने लगे हैं। भूजल का दोहन बढ़ने से अभिकारा क्षेत्र ड्रॉकजॉन में चले गए। रंगिस्तान में इंदिरा गांधी नहर से खुशहाली का एहसास प्रारंभिक तंत्र के विगाड़ कीमत पर बंद रह गई। नदरी क्षेत्र के सभी पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों और चारागाहों को खेतों में बदल दिया गया। शुष्क जलवायु में जीवन-यान करने वाली अनेकों वनस्पतियाँ और जीवों की प्रजातियाँ आर्थिक नगरी से नष्ट होने के कारण पर पहुंच गईं। इस विगाड़ की पुनः भरपाई का एक प्रयास है प्रकृति पाठशाला।

सूचित विकास विभाग संचालन द्वारा प्रारंभिक संघ के सहयोग से संचालित कार्यक्रम में जल स्वावलंबन कार्यक्रम के तहत बाझमेर जिले के सिंगारी और पाटोटी पंचायत समिति में पारंपरिक जलस्रोतों, चारागाहों, जैव विविधता के विकास और संरक्षण, जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करने जैसे मुद्दों पर जागरूकता और प्रेरण का परिणाम समुदाय द्वारा संचालित प्रकृति पाठशाला के रूप में देखने को मिला। सिंगारी पंचायत समिति की ग्राम पंचायत छारा मोहना, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ग्राम पंचायत के गांव खड़डू भाटियान व पाटोटी पंचायत समिति की ग्राम पंचायत बड़गावा जागीर के बाद पाटोटी में प्रकृति पाठशाला बनाने की समुदाय की धुन काफी असरकारक दिखी। शुभारंभ के मौके पर आए विशेष मेहमान राजस्थान सरकार राज्य मंत्री हरीश चैधरी, पाटोटी पंचायत समिति प्रधान रशीद बानो और बाझमेर जिले प्रमुख प्रियंका मेहता को प्रकृति पाठशाला की अवधारणा से अवगत कराते हुए उचित के विकास अंशकारी तैलवारन चैहान ने बताया कि यह एक समुदाय की अनूठी



पहल है। रंगिस्तान की कम और लघु होती वनस्पतियाँ प्रजातियों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए शक्यता भूमि के एक हिस्से में पुनः उगाया जाएगा। उनके नाम और उपस्थिति की जानकारी का प्रदर्शन किया जाएगा। रंगिस्तान में पाये जाने वाले जीव-जंतुओं के चित्र पोस्टर सहित धरती पर जीवन संचालन में उनके योगदान को उजागर किया जाएगा जिससे पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को पोषित करने वाले ज्ञान के हस्तारण को प्रक्रिया बनी रहे। थार के रंगिस्तान में जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं विकास की गतिविधियों के साथ परिवरण और पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में काफी बदलाव आ रहे हैं और भी आएंगे। बाझमेर में तेल का दोहन, कोयला खनन एवं ताप विद्युत उत्पादन, जैसलमेर में गैस खनन, कोलमिन में क्ले माइनिंग, इंदिरा गांधी नहर से कृषि एवं पशुपालन में बदलाव के साथ बदलाव पर्यावरण और परंपरा में रिहाजरी की स्थान आदि विकास की अनेकों चर्चित एवं संचालित योजनाएं लाने हैं तथा इनसे निश्चित तौर पर यहाँ के पर्यावरण और पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में बदलाव आएगा। रिहाजरी क्षेत्र में आने वाले समय में शहर ही कुर्रजों एवं अन्य देशी-विदेशी पौधों की चारपाई सुनिश्चित है। जैसलमेर में उपलब्ध अनेकों प्रकार की वनस्पतियाँ और प्राणियों की प्रजातियाँ सीमित या सूख हो जाएं। इन संचालित बदलावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यहाँ के समुदाय को ऐसे कुछ प्रयास करने ही होंगे जिससे थार की जैव विविधता बची रहे, यहाँ का इको सिस्टम बना रहे, यहाँ की प्रकृति को मौलिकता बची रहे और प्रकृति पाठशालाएँ ऐसे में नीव का पत्थर साबित हो सकती हैं।

## Enabling Panchayats and Planning for Revival

In September 2023, an orientation on Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) was conducted for 215 Gram Panchayat elected representatives and functionaries from Bagoda (Jalore), Bap (Jodhpur), Patodi, and Sindhri (Barmer). These orientations resulted in better-organized gramsabhas and increased responsiveness to proposals submitted by communities. Ward panchs participated in the preparation of GPDP for the first time.

## Citizen Awareness and Mobilisation Initiatives

During 2022-23, 14 episodes of a 15-minutes **radio program** were broadcasted on All India Radio, addressing the issues of revival and governance of community water bodies. Many listeners utilized the 'newsonair' app to access the program on their smartphones. The program reached all 10 districts of western Rajasthan. While advertising the program, instructions on how to access it through the mobile phone app were provided, considering it as the most popular mode. In all the intensive villages, Jal Saheli Groups collectively listened to the program and held discussions on the themes.

Interviews of Jal Saheli leaders, including Chagni Devi, Sunder Devi, Rasal Devi, Miro Devi, Mishra Devi, and Lila Devi, were highly popular and appreciated by listeners. Sita Devi of Masurdi village shared that while listening to the radio program, she was inspired by the idea of Shramdan for the maintenance of the nadi. She decided to discuss it with other women, forming four groups of five women each to clean the catchment every month. Geeta Kanwar of village Damodara mentioned that the radio program helped her understand the essential role of the gram sabha and the various ways in which communities can engage with the gram panchayat for



development works. She passed on information about the application process for schemes to other women and began assisting them with it. She expressed that she now feels more empowered to visit the gram panchayat and also encourages other women to do the same for their initiatives.

### School program on activity based learning on local environment and bio-diversity

A school program on bio-diversity was facilitated in 141 schools with students of classes VI to VIII during the year. Cumulatively, 229 schools have been covered by this program. The most popular activities among the children



include 'Sharhad Bhraman,' where village elders guide students on a tour of their watershed, identifying flora and fauna, and discussing the status of traditional common property resources (CPR) and preparation of herbarium.

### Sodh Yatra

Sodh Yatras or participatory learning on community management of common property resources (CPR), particularly waterbodies conducted in the six districts of Western Rajasthan during 2021 and 2022 motivated local community leaders to initiate actions for the protection of their CPR. A group in Jaisalmer has become active in protecting community forests cum pasture (Orans). Most of these Orans are listed as barren land in government revenue records and have recently been allotted on a large scale for alternate uses, impacting the animal husbandry-based livelihood of the region. Additionally, these areas are being usurped by religious trusts.



The group organized a 225 km Oran Bachao Yatra during December 11-19, 2022. Women participated in the yatra for the first time under the Jal Saheli banner and jointly advocated for protection of water body catchments. Communities in general engaged in larger numbers. Jal Saheli leaders of villages Masurdi, Damodara, Kumharkotha, Sipla, Dhoba, Kanoi, Salkha and Dujasar met with National Green Tribunal Judge Adarsh Kumar Goyal. During the meeting, they demanded that traditional water body catchments be surveyed and listed in revenue records as catchments, not as barren land or government land as currently recorded. They provided examples where such land had been converted to other uses or encroached upon.

### Identification and popularization of best community-based water governance practices



Entries were requested from CSOs working in the region on best community managed water resources. A team composed of representatives from Desert Resource Center and UNNATI visited each of these entries and thoroughly documented their governance mechanisms. The detailed documentation of 30 best managed talabs has been released in the form of a coffee

table book named 'Raag Maruj.' This book was released during the convention of water leaders held on November 24, 2022.

### **Convention of Water Leaders**

On the theme of community-based governance of water resources a convention was organised in Jodhpur on November 24-25, 2022 with the participation of 309 water leaders and practitioners (M-147, F-162). While the majority of the representation came from Rajasthan, five other states were also represented. The convention served as a platform for sharing and learning about various initiatives in water governance, fostering discussions on concurrent issues and challenges. Notably, the event was graced by the presence of Jal Shakti Minister, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, and Padmashri Hemtharam Bhambhu, also known as 'Tree man.'

### **Virtual dialogue series (Shamlat Samvad)**

During the year, monthly virtual dialogues among community leaders and CSOs were initiated, organized on the last Thursday of every month. This platform facilitated discussions on good practices, concurrent issues, and challenges. A total of eight dialogues were conducted during the 2022-23 period.

The project has successfully demonstrated the significance of focusing on community-based governance of traditional water bodies for water security. It has showcased the viability of the strategy of strengthening PRI-CBO engagement to enable demands from vulnerable communities and promote responsive local governance. Local actions by Jal Saheli leaders, who are mostly Dalit women, illustrate their ability to carve a space for themselves in the governance of CPR, a role traditionally held by men from 'so-called upper castes.' The integration of Jal Sahelis in water governance has presented various challenges and provided valuable learning experiences. Jal Sahelis are gaining recognition for their work in different forums and district panchayats, highlighting the impact and contributions of their efforts.



# Strengthening Resilience to Droughts and Climate Change and Improving Food Security

Report of the year 2022 – 23  
(Third year of Project)

(Project Support: Malteser  
International and German  
Development Cooperation –  
BMZ)

The project on improving food security in the desert areas of Badmer district of western Rajasthan has three components –

- (i) Improving income and access to diversity of food through improved agriculture and livestock breeding for marginal land holders,
- (ii) Improving access to public programs for food, health and social security,
- (iii) Improve practices/ behavior concerning nutrition and hygiene by women who have facing malnutrition.

This is a five-year project initiated in October 2020 as a follow-up to an earlier three-year intervention

with similar objectives. The project targets 2000 remote and socially marginalized Dalit households, approximately 10,000 people, in 50 villages of Patodi and Sindhri blocks in Barmer district. It focuses on 3500 women, young girls, and children to improve food diversity and nutrition. The change-makers in the project include women farmers trained to function as barefoot advisors, known as 'Kheti Sathans,' focusing on climate-adapted agriculture and goat breeding. Additionally, adolescent girls serve as Nutrition and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) volunteers, popularly known as 'Kurja.' Kurja is a popular name related to a bird which brings positive messages and it is build in the folklore of western Rajasthan. However, there are plans to promote and strengthen a Dalit women Farmer Producer Organisation, aiming not only to support agricultural activities in a revenue model but also to create mechanisms for accessing public programs.

### **Improving Farm-based Income and Access to Diversity of Food**

During the current project cycle, 200 horti-pasture plots have been developed with ongoing support in terms of guidance and inputs to ensure sustained growth and productivity. Farmers managing these plots were assisted in accessing rainwater harvesting tanks through the MGNREGA. Additionally, farmers have added vegetable gardens to these plots

which is currently mostly consumed amongst neighboring households. Horti-pasture plots have successfully been promoted by UNNATI since 2008 and have provided assured income of Rs.15,000 – Rs.20,000 to families irrespective of drought years. 500 farmers have been provided Sirohi breed goats and supported for vaccination. The first-born kid is



gifted to continue the cycle. This was a new initiative for the organization and developing the mechanism which has provided several learnings.

Furthermore, 100 Dalit women were trained as agricultural and small livestock barefoot advisors through a series of trainings. A three-day training was provided in two rounds during May 27 – June 1, 2022, focused more on practical aspects, enabling the barefoot advisors to transfer information and practices to their respective communities. With the support of these advisors, 511 women farmers learned and implemented four agricultural techniques, i.e., the preparation and use of compost, natural seed treatment, planting in rows, and the use of bio-fertilizer in one bigha of land. Additionally, 87 farmers created bunds and structures to facilitate moisture retention.



Despite crop failure owing to excessive rains, particularly just before the harvest, 500 women farmers were able to collectively sell pulses in the market. A mechanism was developed for collection, quality control, grading and selling by the women farmers themselves.



The process of mobilization of small and marginal Dalit women farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices and engage in collective procurement and sales, enhancing economies of scale and strengthening bargaining power, began in October 2018. Currently, 1200 Dalit women farmers have informally come together as the 'Jai Bhim Mahila Kisan Sangathan.' This collective operates two agricultural

equipment libraries, previously developed in earlier projects, to make equipment accessible to the farmers. This addresses the historical issue of delays in obtaining tractor-tillers, crucial for timely sowing of rain-fed kharif crops like millets and pulses, thereby positively impacting their produce and incomes.

The collective is now in the process of being registered as a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) so that they can strengthen value-addition and marketing. 20 women from the Sangathan are receiving capacity building inputs to be able to function as managers and take up various roles in the FPO. Srijan is supporting to take this process forward. Due to improved agricultural practices, the diet diversity as an indicator for nutrition security was 3.5 (low as per FAO standards) has improved to 5.5 which is considered as medium according to the FAO standards.

UNNATI is part of the national network for promotion of natural farming and is one of the leading organizations in the Rajasthan state chapter helping to pilot natural farming clusters through panchayats and GPDP with 23 other organizations.

### **Improving Access to Public Programs for Food, Health Services and Social Security**

Two Information Resource Centers are being operated in Patodi and Sindhri by the collective of dalit women farmers under 'Jai Bhim Mahila Kisan Sangathan'. Nominal charges are levied from customers to enable the Sangathan to cover its operating expenses. The project supports an e-mitra+ kiosk provided by the government, equipped with internet facilities, computers, and printing equipment. The Sangathan has appointed a woman to operate the Information Resource Center (IRC), and

UNNATI has provided training on accessing relevant information from government websites and portals. This includes skills in making applications, registering grievances, and offering follow-up support.

Support was provided to facilitate access to various schemes under MGNREGA, NFSA, maternity entitlements, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandan Yojana, social security pensions, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhhi Yojana, etc. In total 1012 persons received support to access the public programs.

In June 14 - 18, 2022, 181 women and girls were oriented on government social programs and community-based monitoring through a mix of classroom sessions and field practice. In July 2022, these women and girls led the monitoring of various public services in their respective villages and the resulting follow-up action in terms of facilitating scheme access and grievances redressal. 592 men and 1516 women participated in the monitoring process. Apart from them, all relevant village level government functionaries and gram panchayat representatives also participated. 215 testimonies were collected regarding people having not received free medicine or treatment at the government centers. This was submitted to the block level functionary for action. A report on the status of facilities and pro-active information disclosure was submitted to the relevant block level functionary and the gram panchayat. After the COVID years, there was an increase in irregularities in nutrition support at anganwadis, and the supply of sanitary napkins was obstructed in all villages. Both of these issues were addressed at the block level for resolution.

### **Improving Nutrition and Hygiene Behavior**

During the two phases of the project, 100 adolescent girls from 50 villages underwent a series of training sessions to function as Nutrition and WASH Volunteers. These volunteers were equipped to bring about behavior change concerning diet diversity, handwashing, toilet use, safe drinking water, and menstrual hygiene. Originally from an insecure and vulnerable group with limited mobility and opportunities, these girls have transformed into confident Change Makers. They not only negotiate within their families for permission to pursue higher education but also catalyze change within their communities. Trusted by their families, they are allowed to participate in block-level meetings and overnight events.

Three one-day orientations were conducted on April 20, May 11, and June 13, 2022, for 81 Nutrition and WASH Volunteers, focusing on topics such as anemia, diet diversity, drinking water, and menstrual hygiene. Additionally, 20 volunteers were taken on an exposure visit to Alwar to observe relevant interventions by a partner organization, Ibtada. Monthly block-level peer learning meetings cum orientations are facilitated for the 100 Nutrition and WASH volunteers, providing a platform for them to share their experiences in conducting tasks assigned to them at the village level.

Nutrition and WASH volunteers conducted 152 demonstrations on WASH and nutrition at Anganwadi centers on Mamta Diwas in the 50 villages. A total of 2,611 women, 749 girls, and 1,209 men and boys participated in these demonstrations. The sessions reinforced messages on diet diversity, menstrual hygiene, growth monitoring, and nutrition. During the growth monitoring demonstrations, 14 malnourished children were identified. Nutrition and WASH volunteers referred these children to appropriate health functionaries and provided counseling to the parents. It was noted that these children were not registered at the Anganwadis and were not availing nutrition services for various reasons.

The volunteers also tracked ante-natal care services for 151 pregnant women through household visits during 2022-23. They checked the 'Mamta card' and provided information to the pregnant women and their families based on an online tracking tool developed for this purpose. A hemoglobin test kit was provided to them for necessary checks. As a practice, health functionaries were not providing Mamta Cards to pregnant women. The volunteers motivated women and their families to demand their cards, and this issue was brought to the attention of relevant block-level government functionaries. ANMs were requested to update information on the blank Mamta cards of 58 women. Thirty-four women with hemoglobin levels in single digits were identified and referred into the system. Fifteen pregnant women were supported to register for health and nutrition services. Due to the tracking by Nutrition and WASH volunteers, ANMs have now started giving Mamta cards to women, and hemoglobin tests are being conducted, unlike earlier. During the baseline, only 53 percent of women had a single ANC. Now, 80 percent of pregnant women are having at least two ANCs. In 2022-23, Nutrition and WASH volunteers organized 136 village-level campaign events covering issues of gender-based discrimination, division of work, violence, diet diversity, menstrual hygiene, and safe drinking water, with the participation of 3,961 women and men, girls, and boys.





## Enhancing Emergency Response Coordination and Participatory Governance in Gujarat

Project Duration:  
May to December 2022

Project Support:  
Unicef Gujarat Office

As a part of one of the three themes of UNNATI, Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction, the focus in the reporting year was primarily on:

- i. Developing and popularizing Risk-Informed Gram Panchayat Development Plans in different agro-climatic and disaster-prone regions, and
- ii. Strengthening Inter Agency Coordination Forum for effective disaster response. The Inter-Agency Group (IAG) is an autonomous collaborative platform for effective disaster response and community level capacity development.

It is worth mentioning that UNNATI has been recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs through an Official Gazette as a core group member representing the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR). The NPDRR is a multi-stakeholder forum for periodic dialogue and recommendations on issues related to building resilience against disaster and climate change risks.

### **Developing Modules for Risk Informed Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).**

GPDP provides an opportunity for local communities to develop action plans aligned with their issues, needs, and desired development outcomes. Disaster risk consistently acts as a bottleneck in the process of community-level development. Therefore, it is essential to incorporate actions related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Adoption into the development plan at the GP level.



The National Guideline for GPDP (2018), issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), recommends the inclusion of these disaster and climate risks in the GPDP. In the absence of model plans, templates, and guidelines to facilitate plans, it is not adequately popularized. Another issue is the lack of orientation or capacity development for Gram Panchayats (GPs) and their functionaries to facilitate and develop such plans.



To address these issues in the reporting year, UNNATI has conducted several activities. In four diverse agro-climatic zones across three districts - Banaskantha, Kutch, and Gir Somnath, 30 individuals from CSOs were trained to serve as resource persons for GPs in developing RI-GPDP. In collaboration with these three district authorities, training sessions were conducted for GP representatives and functionaries,

covering 468 individuals from 18 Talukas. Model RI-GPDPs were developed at eight GPs in different agro-climatic and disaster-prone regions. Hazard, Risk, and

Vulnerability Assessments (HRVAs) were carried out to identify disaster and short- to medium-term climate risks. Preparedness actions for responding to disaster emergencies were also identified to strengthen community-level disaster management.

All the activities outlined in the GDPD were categorized into three groups:

1. Activities that require financial resources,
2. Activities that require minimum financial support, and
3. Activities requiring only mobilization and supervision without financial resources.

Indicators for child-friendly and gender-sensitive components in GDPD were developed and applied in the model planning. The activities are planned over a period of 5 years. Typically, GPs prepare plans for a one-year period, covering activities that require financial resources. These plans often focus on expenditure rather than being developed through situation analysis, needs assessment, and prioritization of activities in the context of time and available resources.

The model plans, templates, and processes adopted by various stakeholders were shared at both the district and state levels. Regular consultations were conducted with the District Development Officer (DDO) and District Collector to share activities related to Gram Panchayat (GP) level trainings. A trained team was kept prepared to offer support to GPs.

At the state level, a consultation was organized in collaboration with the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) in Gandhinagar on December 22, 2022. Representatives from NGOs, CSR groups, Inter-Agency Group (IAG) members, and



various government departments attended the event. The purpose of this consultation was to share model plans, templates, and process guidelines applied during GPDP facilitation. Representatives from the Panchayati Raj Department and GIDM ensured the incorporation of the framework of RI-GPDP into the GPDP guidelines in the state. During the keynote address, Mr. Taneja, Director General of GIDM, emphasized the need to incorporate the Sendai Framework of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into GP-level planning.

### **Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordination**

Emergency Preparedness is at the core of the agenda of the Gujarat Inter-Agency Group (IAG), a collaborative platform working closely with NGOs, CBOs, and CSR groups. To ensure effective and timely responses in disaster events, pre-event coordination between IAG members and Taluka, District, and State-level authorities is essential. The project's activities are primarily designed to enhance capacity in disaster response and management. The following activities were implemented during the year:

- **A Disaster Calendar was prepared** in May 2022 and shared with IAG members and other stakeholders for planning their actions accordingly.
- **Training of IAG Gujarat members** on emergency response, coordination, and integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development took place from July 27 to 29, 2022. 30 organizational from disaster-prone districts of Gujarat participated, to understand Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Management.
- **District is a critical unit of disaster governance** as most of the coordination happens at these levels. IAG Gujarat formed 11 cluster-level coordination forums covering 25 districts. Online meetings were conducted with concerned IAG members prior to the monsoon to review district and Taluka level preparedness for any calamities. During monsoon, multi- district level meetings were held on July 8 & 13, 2022 to review flood-like situations in south Gujarat, Kutch and some part of Saurashtra. Post monsoon, multi-district level consultation was held at Surat on October 15, 2022 where representatives from Dang, Navsari, Surat, Valsad, and Bharuch districts participated, sharing their experiences and local coordination during the floods in July- August, 2022.
- **To popularize the Inter-Agency Group** among relevant stakeholders, a set of merchandise (T-shirt, cap, backpack, and water bottle) was designed, procured, and distributed to IAG members. A charter covering regular functions and standard operating procedures for the IAG was developed, and a brochure was disseminated during the IAG annual meet. Additionally, a website for the IAG, featuring organizational details, knowledge products, and member profiles, was designed and is set to be functional from this year.

## Volunteers training

It is a well-known fact that the local affected community is the first responder in any disaster. Technical assistance from outside often takes time to reach the affected locations, while the locals play a key role in saving lives and reducing damages. For these local volunteers, appropriate knowledge, skills, and a social perspective are required for a timely and effective response.

The Government of Gujarat has initiated a program called "Aapda Mitra," in which volunteers are trained for early warning, search, rescue, and first aid. It is observed that trained Aapda Mitra mostly prioritize their response in main villages and with mainstream communities. Dalits, Kolis, Fisher folks, and other socially marginalized communities are often left out from early services of evacuation and response.

Keeping all this in mind, the project aims to develop community-based volunteers from socially marginalized communities who can work in coordination with local Inter-Agency Group (IAG) members. Four districts were identified, covering Amreli, Gir Somnath, Porbandar, and Anand, which are multi-hazard-prone areas.

16 master trainers, including 6 women, were trained was conducted during October 2022. The main content of the training included social perspective on vulnerability and inclusion, methods of early warning dissemination and evacuation, rescue and first aid, coordination in relief, emergency needs assessment, processes of damage assessment and compensation, and mainstreaming DRR in the development plan. A comprehensive training manual was developed, which was later used in volunteers' training.

Following the MToT, the trained master trainers identified community-based volunteers from their respective field areas. A group of 30 to 35 volunteers was selected to represent 100 GPs. Ensuring significant representation from Dalit, Koli, fishing communities, and women was prioritized during the selection process. In total, 128 volunteers, including 58 women, were trained in this campaign.

## Summary of the training content

### Day 1

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1. Understanding of disaster- big events and local events, types of disasters, their impact and response by the community.
2. Early warning and its dissemination and gaps.



3. Process and issues in evacuation at safer places, defining what constitutes a safer place, arrangements at evacuation centers and identification of local shelters for the community.
4. Search and rescue- Key techniques of search and immediate life-saving techniques for different injuries.
5. Rapid damage and need assessment and Immediate relief coordination and management.
6. Early recovery from the immediate effect- short-term and long-term recovery.
7. Role of local volunteers and social perspective for an inclusive response.

## **Day 2:**

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1. Rescue techniques – flood, earthquake, and road accident, including ladder making for rescue and Knots.
2. First aid- Poisoning, burning, drowning, and fracture, including spinal injuries.
3. Preparation of local level evacuation centers- identification, preparation, and management.
4. Search, rescue, and first aid – Techniques for handling injured persons, knots, dealing with unconscious person, bleeding, and CPR.
5. SDRF and NDRF for compensations – Provisions for different damages (human and animal loss and injuries, cash dole, crop and agriculture loss, other livelihood sources).
6. Assessments of public good and services including water, roads, power, public building such as schools, anganwadis, community centers etc. and tracking the recovery process.

## **Day 3**

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1. Relief coordination with outside agencies and authorities.
2. Recovery phase- HH level recovery through compensations and other development schemes.
3. Ensuring social inclusion and vulnerability focus in HH and community level recovery.
4. Mainstreaming DRR in development planning at GP level and formation of task forces at faliya level.

In four rounds of training, 128 Suraksha Sathis were trained in three districts of Porbandar, Gir Somnath and Anand. The list of the trained volunteers and master trainers mentioned above has been shared with Taluka and District authorities for coordination in the future. Detailed profiles of these trained members have been compiled and will be uploaded on the IAG website.

**Youth Orientation:** In addition to the community-based volunteers, students, and faculty from the university were oriented on the Disaster Management framework and emergency response. A one-day orientation workshop was organized on December 17, 2022, in which 270 individuals, including postgraduate students from the physical education department, students associated with NSS, faculty members, and talatis, participated. This workshop was conducted in collaboration with Gujarat Vidhyapith, Sadra Gandhinagar.

The Director of Vidhyapith welcomed the students and speakers, explaining the purpose of the workshop. He further emphasized that disasters are recurring features, and all citizens, especially the youth, need to learn about different tools and techniques for timely and effective response management. Mr. Saiyad Shaikh, Station Officer, and instructor demonstrated the use of fire safety tools, including fire extinguishers. Mr. Suresh Gami of the Red Cross & Guj Aid demonstrated techniques for lifting a person, carrying a person, and using locally made stretchers for rescue.

**The IAG annual convention** took place in December 2022, serving as a platform for members to share the annual activities of 2022 and plan for 2023. A total of 75 members and other invitees participated in the convention. One of the main purposes was to facilitate the sharing of experiences among IAG members who worked on developing models for Risk-Informed GPDP and creating community-based volunteers in disaster-prone districts. Working group members were felicitated for their significant support throughout the year, contributing to strategic emergency coordination and capacity building for member organizations.

Mihir Bhatt, Founder & Director of AIDMI, Gujarat, highlighted the four ways in which IAG has been effective: increasing awareness of IAG's work, utilizing funds efficiently for capacity building, knowledge building, and resource development. He emphasized the need to shift focus to governance and address challenges in development work. Binoy Acharya, Founder & Director of UNNATI, stressed the importance of focusing on inclusion, asserting that working in disaster response should be socially inclusive. He emphasized the reinforcement of understanding in DRR to mitigate disasters. IAG is committed to working in a way that reduces disaster risks, serving as a voice for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Vivek Rawal, Director of People in Centre, Ahmedabad, presented on understanding urban disaster and climate risk. He highlighted the significance of involving the local community in planning and implementing risk reduction measures. Providing education and training on disaster preparedness and response, developing evacuation plans, and implementing risk reduction measures like early warning systems were key points. He referenced the qualities outlined in the resilient cities campaign of UNISDR, which include being reflective, resourceful, robust, redundant, adaptive, inclusive, and integrated.

**Study of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS):** Post Cyclone Tauktae, a consultation was held with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Gir Somnath where it was suggested to conduct a study of cyclone shelters covering following objectives:

1. To assess services and facilities related to water, sanitation, and hygiene; first aid and necessary medical care; safety and protections of: women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
2. To assess arrangement for maintenance of the shelter during peace times, considering the various utility purposes of the shelter and the involvement of other stakeholders, specifically the local community.
3. To understand community's perspective on using shelters in both emergency and non-emergency situations.
4. To propose alternate models for utilizing the shelters during non-emergency times, ensuring their regular and ongoing use.

The final report of the study was shared with the Department of Revenue and GSDMA, Government of Gujarat. A framework for managing and maintaining the shelter during emergencies and times of peace was developed with alternate models of management.

1. Management by existing institutional arrangements, such as the local self-government unit and the community;
2. Management through a public-private partnership; and
3. Outsourcing the management of the shelter to a private organization/ institution/ company. The recommendations were also shared with the State Revenue Department and State Disaster Management Authority. A consultation with the departments and the stakeholders from Gir Somnath is also being planned.

Recently state authority has revised the arrangement for management and maintenance of shelters and handed over to local village panchayats. Operational guideline for utilisation for management, maintenance of shelters has been prepared by UNNATI and shared by GSDMA.

## Training module and capacity building on School safety and security

The cover features logos at the top: 'શિક્ષણનો અધિકાર' (Right to Education) with the motto 'સમગ્ર શિક્ષા સૌ ભણે, સૌ આગળ વધે' (All children learn, all move forward), the Government of Gujarat Education Department logo, the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) logo with the tagline 'BUILDING RESILIENCE', and the GSDMA logo. The central text reads 'School Safety and Security Training of Master Trainers'. Below this, it states 'Organized by Education Department Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management'. Underneath, it lists 'Knowledge Partners' as CCE&T, UNICEF (for every child), and UNNATI (Organisation for Development Education).

A comprehensive training module is developed on School Safety and Security as knowledge partner identified by Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The development of the module is supported by GIDM, and UNICEF. GIDM organized a Master Training of Trainers (M-ToT) program for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of Gujarat in 2022 and used the draft training module. The 207 Master Trainers were drawn from Block Resource Centres (BRC) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRC) and trained in 6 batches. These Master Trainers will conduct training covering all (about 54,000) government and private schools of primary to secondary and higher secondary schools.



## Making Public Programs Reach the last-mile Strengthening Civic Action, Social Accountability and Decentralized Governance

*Support:*  
Azim Premji Foundation

The project aims to enhance the delivery of public programs, ensuring complete access to entitlements under programs related to 'Roji, Roti aur Samajik Suraksha' for vulnerable communities. These public schemes directly impact poverty and vulnerability reduction. The project covers 18,000 households in 59 villages (27 Gram Panchayats) in the Poshina taluka in Sabarkantha district, primarily inhabited by Bhil tribes, and 21 villages (18 Gram Panchayats) in Bhachau district of Kutch, targeting vulnerable communities such as Dalit, Koli, Maldharis, and Muslims. The project adopts a dual approach of social accountability and decentralized governance.

The organized and empowered voice of the most excluded groups is mobilized to practice social accountability, demand effective implementation of public programs, and hold the government accountable. All 35 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are engaged in improving the effective implementation of public schemes by incorporating them into the GP plans. To build community-level capacity, the project focuses on the capacity development of Citizen Leaders, promoting village-level organizations and their federation. A 'Nagarik Sahayata Kendra' (NSK) has been established at the block level to assist people in making applications with all the correct eligibility documents to access public programs. For effective community mobilization and the strengthening of village-level women's organizations, regular discussions are held on the backwardness of the region and the status of outreach of various government schemes on entitlements. Community-level dialogues include participation in Gram Sabha, people's representation for village-level developmental activities, including public program investment to improve land and water resources, and promoting women's leadership in the public sphere. Close to 50 members actively participate in Gram Sabhas.

Two rounds of campaign on full entitlement for the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and monitoring at the PDS fair price shop has been initiated covering all the villages. In addition to bi-annual information campaigns, Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) of public programs is conducted. NSKs have been set up at both block headquarters to support citizens in accessing public programs. In Poshina, 340 cases related to NFSA have been taken up, with 207 resolved, and in Bhachau, 38 cases have been initiated, with 5 resolved. NFSA cases include issues such as card separation, addition of new members, correction of names, change in category, activation of silent cards, and moving to abeyance list.



Regarding the National Social Assistance Program, 129 cases in Poshina and 49 cases in Bhachau have been addressed, with 61 cases receiving benefits in Poshina and 3 in Bhachau. Additionally, 3218 families in Poshina and 181 in Bhachau received support to obtain cards under Ayushman Bharat, facilitated through camps with Primary Health

Centers (PHCs). Furthermore, 103 cases of synchronization between Jandhan, Aadhar, and Mobile (JAM) in Poshina and 71 in Bhachau have been facilitated by correcting documents, improving household eligibility for smooth direct benefit transfer (DBT). In Poshina, 37 villages demanded work under MGNREGA, with 1664 families receiving work, and 413 new job cards issued.



## Building a Social Capital among the Vulnerable Communities of the Coastal Villages of Bhachau, Kutch, Gujarat

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Improved Access to Public Programs particularly Education for Children and Reproductive Health of Pregnant and Lactating Mothers.

*Program Support:*  
DASRA (July 2022 -March 2023)

The project area covers 10 villages and 3 Vandhs in the coastal region, characterized by physical isolation and a lack of basic healthcare and education facilities. The majority of households consist of salt-pan workers and fisherfolks who have resided for generations along the coast, far from the main villages. Education poses a significant challenge for the children of fisherfolk and salt-pan workers, residing in Vandhs distant from the main village, with the government school located 9 km away from their residential area.

To address this challenge, three community-level schools have been established, currently teaching



a total of 134 children aged 5 to 14 years who have never attended school before. In order to facilitate effective engagement with the children, weekly lesson plans have been developed. Essential educational materials, including textbooks, notebooks, pens, pencils, crayons, worksheets, models, shapes, sizes, and other Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs), have been procured for the

students. The students are categorized into three groups (5-6 years in the first group, 7-8 years in the second group, and 9-13 years in the third group) to enhance the effectiveness of learning.

Regular meetings are conducted with local government school teachers, Block Resource Center (BRC), and Cluster Resource Center (CRC) to keep them informed about the initiative. It is aimed that these students who have never gone to school in three years' time enrolled in the government school to pass 5<sup>th</sup> Standard.

The second objective of the program is to enhance the delivery of various public programs, recognizing that salt-pan workers, fisherfolk, Dalit, Koli, and Rabaris face limited access to these programs. The program focuses on connecting women and public health functionaries such as ANMs and ASHAs to improve access to reproductive health care services. Village-level interventions, including Faliya Meetings, Information Campaigns, Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) through Citizen Leaders, and the Nagrik Sahayta Kendra, have facilitated 227 cases related to access to public programs, with 126 successfully resolved. Twenty-three women citizen leaders from the intervention area have been identified to support access to public programs.

Two rounds of training programs have been organized on access to public services, covering health care, primary education, childcare, social security, and food security schemes.

The National Adolescent Health Day was celebrated at Jangi Village, with 40 adolescent girls from Jangi







Village and a government school participating. Jangi PHC organized blood tests and HB tests for these adolescent girls. They were educated about the benefits of a balanced diet, the importance of calcium, and how to maintain or increase their HB level through supplements. Thirteen girls had HB levels ranging between 8 and 10 according to test results. They were advised to take supplements to increase their HB level, and a list of iron- and calcium-rich food items was shared for regular consumption. 127 pregnant and lactating mothers and 613 adolescent girls from these 10 villages were motivated to participate in Mamta Divas. They not only receive supplementary nutrition but also education on Safe Motherhood, early childhood care, malnutrition, antenatal checks (including weight, blood pressure, TT, immunization, urine, and blood tests), and the use of IFA tablets.

Working with a generationally disadvantaged community requires patience and repeated sincere efforts to build trust. There is no fixed formula for making effective interventions. Regular review, reflection, and openness to mid-course corrections are essential for the progress.



## Improving Quality of Education in Areas Affected by Distress Seasonal Migration in Bhachau Block of Kutch District, Gujarat

(April 2022-March 2023)

*Project Support:*  
American India Foundation

This program comprises two components: i. strengthening school governance and ii. improving learning outcomes by promoting best practices of Pedagogy and Learning Resource Centres (LRC) that address learning deficits of children in primary classes (Std. III-V) through learning interventions. In the Bhachau block of Kutch district, 4056 children (Male-2240, Female-1816) in 24 villages were reached in pre-school and primary school levels. Intensive engagement involved 170 students (Boys-93, Girls-77) to enhance learning levels through four Learning Resource Centres.

Under school governance and community engagement, Youth Volunteers (YVs) and Citizen Educators (CEs) (Male-187, Female-168) have been identified and trained from 24 villages. They have received training on prevalent issues in the education system to understand the negative impact on children's learning levels and provide strategic support to address these issues. Continuous interactions with the School Management Committee (SMC) and Panchayat representative members have occurred to discuss their roles and responsibilities in improving education quality in their respective villages/gram panchayats.

Training programs for SMC members, PRI representatives, and CEs have focused on building an understanding of the issues and their impact on the existing learning system of children. Additionally, training sessions covered child rights, protection, types of risks faced by children, inclusive education, School Development Plan (SDP), and Community Led-Learning Audit to make schools accountable and outline probable actions to overcome risks. Eighty-six SMC members (Male-52, Female-34) and 75 PRI representatives (Male-49, Female-26) have been trained on issues of elementary education and governance. SMC, PRI, and CE women and adolescent girl collectives have been focused on active involvement in village and school-level activities. A community-led learning audit has been initiated to understand the learning level of children and build coordination among teachers and the community in the process of enhancing children's learning.

Learning Resource Centres are functional in four villages: Ambaliyara, Maay, Ganeshnagar (Manfara), and Vondh. Weekly plans are prepared and implemented for daily learning activities and engagement with children. LRC facilitators actively participate in designing activity-based learning, games, and exercises. Children are also engaged in designing extracurricular activities.

### **Learning Resource Centre (LRC)**

The Learning Resource Centre (LRC) is a hub for fun and open learning, emphasizing knowledge creation rather than mere information dissemination. In the LRC, children play, interact, think, demonstrate, initiate, and motivate. Learning deficits act as a deterrent for students in comprehending their grade level curriculum and can lead to drop-outs. Hence, LRC has been designed as a supportive programme for students to help them to grasp basic concepts through interactive teaching-learning pedagogy. This is done with the help of local village level youth who are either trained as teachers or have an interest in working with children.

The LRC has covered 170 children through various activities and events, conducting regular classes throughout the year. Facilitators at the LRC receive training at the organizational level to ensure a clear understanding of the LRC concept and its

implementation. Classes are held twice a day for two hours each, before and after school, allowing children to attend the centre after regular school hours. LRC activities cover subjects like science, maths, and cultural activities tailored to students of Std. III to VIII. Facilitators receive regular training in science, maths, language, environment, etc. Regular meetings with the parents are held at the LRC to discuss the learning outcomes of the students.

### **Outreach to Spoke schools**

In nearby four LRC centers, outreach is extended to 20 additional schools, referred to as spoke schools, to assist teachers and students of Std. III – V by demonstrating best pedagogical practices. Weekly visits are made to these schools around the four LRCs to share innovative methods and tools, Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) such as Man cards, fraction kits, and methods of chain talking. Permission from the Education Officer (TPEO) of Bhachau and BRC coordinator has been obtained to directly work with children and teachers.

### **Engagement with Government School Teachers:**

A workshop was organized in January 2023 with government school teachers focusing on the use of innovative methods and teaching techniques. A total of 25 teachers voluntarily participated from Bhachau block. This platform facilitates regular contact with government teachers on a daily basis, allowing for the sharing of innovative teaching and learning methods through media. A WhatsApp group has been created with more than 57 teachers, where school teachers regularly share innovative methods and best practices of pedagogy in teaching. This platform of sharing has led to continuous and regular interactions with the teachers.



## School governance and Community Engagement



Participation of the community and local authorities has been recognized as an important aspect in enhancing quality of education. The RTE Act, 2009, has institutionalized this aspect by creating space for the community to participate in school governance through the School Management Committee (SMC). The roles of the SMC in contributing to improving the school have also been clearly defined. To promote community engagement, village-level consultations are held with SMC members, gram panchayat representatives, and Citizen Leaders to strengthen community actions for the improvement of education quality.

A total of 1025 members were reached out to (405 male and 620 female), including 80 GP representatives and 139 SMC members. Community members have taken action to improve attendance, retention, especially during distressed migration, and SMC meetings. In 28 schools, School Development Plans (SDPs) have been prepared, addressing issues such as school sanitation, promoting girl child education, ensuring child safety at school and home, maintaining playgrounds, hygiene during Midday meals, and other crucial aspects. Higher-cost activities, including teacher shortages, classroom maintenance and repairs, fire extinguisher refilling, transportation facilities, availability of sports materials, clean drinking water, ramp and railing maintenance, and providing sheds for MDM, are communicated for inclusion in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) of respective villages.



## Sustainable Realization of Water and Sanitation Services through Interface with Urban Local Bodies in Jodhpur, Rajasthan

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*Program Support:*  
Malteser International and  
German Development  
Cooperation – BMZ

Report of June 2022 – March  
2023 (1st year of project)

The objective of this global project is to enable local governance institutions to overcome systemic challenges in delivering quality WASH services and make them accessible to the last mile as a matter of right. It is implemented in the Jodhpur sub-division, which includes 26 small, medium, and large Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In addition to providing quality water and sanitation services to informal settlements, the focus is also on integrating waste pickers into formal solid waste management and improving the social security and protection of sanitation workers and rag pickers.

The project is guided by the German Toilet Organization (GTO) and WASH United, which are part of the German WASH Network. GTO specializes in concept development, capacity building, and advocacy related to innovative WASH approaches. GTO was involved in the development of the Sustainable Service Initiative (SSI), which builds on the WASH system strengthening approach. WASH United has led the development of the Making Rights Real (MRR). It works closely with the Institute for Sustainable Futures at the University of Technology Sydney (ISF-UTS), which helped develop the MRR approach. The project is an innovative pilot that aims to bring together the Systems Strengthening and the Making Rights Real Approaches.

A 3-day kick-off workshop was organized in Uganda in June 2022, in which two representatives from UNNATI participated virtually. Apart from the introduction to the team of project implementers and respective roles, the workshop provided a brief introduction to the approaches of Systems Strengthening (Systa) and Making Rights Real (MRR). It helped to develop an understanding of the nine building blocks of the systems approach. Following this, there have been bi-monthly virtual meetings since September 2022 to conceptualize the integration of the two approaches and how they will be implemented on the ground. The team, with representation from all organizations, has drafted a pathway and developed frameworks for stakeholder analysis and capacity assessment. A framework is also being developed for the assessment of the Systems Building Blocks and the identification of 'would be heroes' from the duty bearers.

In India, the objective of the project is to enable Municipal Bodies and the State to increase actions for reaching informal settlements in terms of improved quality and quantity of water supply and linking them to the central sewerage system. There are four expected outcomes for the project.

- **Outcome 1** focuses on facilitating a stronger and more engaged government. The 26 Urban Local Bodies in the Jodhpur division will enhance the social and technical components of WASH planning and implementation, resulting in an increased budget outlay for the capacity development of Municipal Officials, inclusion of social protection for sanitation workers and rag pickers, extended last-mile reach of services, and improved grievance redressal. This involves advocacy with the Urban Development Department to revise guidelines on these aspects.

A City Level WASH situation assessment and planning template will be developed for use by ULBs. ULBs will also receive support for participatory mapping of water and sanitation services in informal settlements, participatory and inclusive planning, air studies in sensitive manholes in the sewerage system, sludge flow

analysis for sewer and non-sewer systems, and water budgeting as a demonstration. Process guidance notes and reference materials will be developed for all these activities for use by ULBs, and learnings will be shared at the state level.

- **Outcome 2** encourages increased CSO engagement to interface with ULBs in WASH planning and implementation. It involves capacity building, coordination, and exchange with 30 CSOs.
- **Outcome 3** of the project visualizes stronger communities that are aware of their rights and actively participate, providing feedback to duty bearers through existing participation mechanisms. One hundred WASH heroes in the community will be identified to promote community engagement in improving WASH services, and WASH-related community platforms will be institutionalized. Toolkits for citizen participation will be developed, and members of the WASH Standing Committee will be trained in social accountability, proactive disclosure, etc.
- **Outcome 4** aims for improved knowledge and collaboration, resulting in popular knowledge systems and case studies on an integrated WASH approach available to duty bearers and other stakeholders. A compendium of public programs will be developed, and lessons learned and best practices will be documented and presented in discussion papers. Government officials will be engaged in documenting the best practices as co-authors of reports so that they can use their insights to make WASH implementation effective.

A representative from UNNATI participated in the Regional Exchange Forum (Asia Region 2022) of the Triple Nexus in WASH – Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Initiative organized in Kathmandu, Nepal, from November 29 to December 1, 2022. The workshop was organized by the German WASH Network, UNICEF, and Malteser International, with participants primarily from South Asia. There were case presentations on WASH in humanitarian, development, or peace scenarios, resulting in a set of recommendations for the UN and governments in a high-level round table. UNNATI presented its initiative on Water Security and Drought Resilience for Dalits. A survey on the status of WASH services has been conducted in the informal settlements of Jodhpur, and initial dialogues have been established with some municipal functionaries.



# Way forward

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As we anticipate the upcoming year, it is essential to draw on the lessons learned from the past year. Issues such as social inclusion, social accountability, decentralized governance, and vulnerability reduction by reaching the last mile are some of the key considerations that cannot be overlooked in our work. When it comes to mainstreaming participation, whether in field project implementation or capacity development for community members, leaders, and other stakeholders, the underlying principle remains the same. Achieving meaningful participation cannot rely solely on a set of participatory methods, tools, and techniques; it requires building relationships based on equality and self-respect.

Numerous capacity-building programs are being implemented at the grassroots level. For instance, the National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) has identified more than 130 Knowledge Resource Centres (KRCs) to conduct capacity development programs at three levels – community, district officials, and senior policy levels to enhance sustainable water management. Our institution, UNNATI, is one of the KRCs. Similarly, there are initiatives to train Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Gram Panchayats, and health functionaries to improve livelihoods, water resources, health services, etc.

However, with the best intentions of enhancing capacity, it is observed that when the training programs have a singular objective of improved service delivery, it tends to make people passive participants and status quoists.

The contents of capacity development often focus towards being informational and technical in nature. This tendency may convey a message that the most vulnerable are responsible for the worsening situation, bordering on blaming the victim. For instance, capacity development programs may not empower the community to analyze the causes of groundwater depletion, degradation of agricultural and grazing land, and deforestation. Similarly, capacity development related to access to reproductive health services may not foster a critical understanding of why women get married early, experience early pregnancies, have repeated pregnancies without spacing, suffer from poor physical health, and are chronically anaemic.

These interconnected issues of land, water, forest, farming, and livelihood are often viewed in a disaggregated manner during training programs. The staff, community members, SHG participants, or GPs may not undergo analysis and reflection on social inclusion, equity, and non-

discrimination. For example, when strengthening water supply, the focus tends to be more on operations and management, neglecting issues of decentralized, gender-sensitive, and sustainable water supply.

Another glaring gap which is observed as field practitioners is why we are unable to effectively communicate with the community and seek feedback from them. As a consequence, field realities are not adequately considered in the design of relevant and informed policies, programs, and intervention strategies. Training programs also require to inculcate values of compassion, support, and the extension of the boundaries of solidarity. Moreover, capacity development interventions often overlook the need to strengthen inclusive and accountable local institutions, which is an integral part of SDG-16.

The process of Capacity Development can only improve when it is not seen as an isolated event and does not occur in a vacuum. It requires mobilization and a collaborative effort to determine the learning agenda. While events may provide immediate satisfaction to participants and create a sense that capacity will be enhanced and

transform the program. However, confusion often arises when participants return to their work and struggle to apply the new learning. There is a total ignorance of accompaniment of the trainer with the learners. The motivation for learning comes when the group is mobilised and there is a purpose for learning. Without this mobilization, as mentioned by Ralph Linton and Udai Parekh, neither the trainer nor the participants take capacity development seriously. Trainings should empower learning groups, communities, women's groups, or Gram Panchayats to analyze situations and hold service delivery institutions accountable. Treating people merely as participants in an event discourages them from conducting local analyses and preparing for local action.

We need to ask, who is guiding the conversation on capacity development? If it is top-down and instruction-based to improve services, then there are serious issues. This approach will only lead to status quoist behaviour without promoting ownership and any transformative behaviour. Let our principles and critical social development perspectives guide our actions.

# Finance

## Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2023

(Rs. In thousand) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.3.23	%	31.3.22	%	Application of Funds	31.3.23	%	31.3.22	%
<b>Capital Fund</b>					<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>12839</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13781</b>	<b>13</b>
Corpus	5000	5	5000	5					
Capital Account	83627	79	82761	78	Balance in hand and in bank				
	<b>88627</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87761</b>	<b>82</b>	Saving Bank Account	2582	2	1343	1
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					Fixed Deposits	83578	79	84320	79
<b>Project Liabilities</b>					SBI Medium Duration Fund	2000	2	2000	2
Unutilised Fund	16694	16	17906	17		<b>88160</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87663</b>	<b>82</b>
Duties and Taxes	27	0	0	0					
					<b>Advances</b>				
					Tax deducted at source	2273	2	2505	2
	<b>16721</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17906</b>	<b>17</b>	Deposits	38	0	38	0
					Others	2888	3	2746	2
<b>Funds</b>									
Inst. Development Fund	0	0	0	0		<b>5199</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5289</b>	<b>5</b>
Staff Welfare Fund	432	1	432	0					
	<b>432</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>0</b>					
Others (Provision Exp)	<b>418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>106198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106733</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>106198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106733</b>	<b>100</b>

### Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs. 8,86,27,409 which is an increase of Rs. 8,65,613 to the previous

### Current Liabilities

#### Unutilised Fund

Unutilised fund is 1,66,94,197. This is because of low utilisation of project grants.

### Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 7,03,831. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs. 1,44,85,316.

### Bank balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs.8,81,60,207/- which is increase of Rs. 4,96,750. to the last year.

### Advances

Total advances are Rs.51,99,037/- which is mainly consist of TDS (Income Tax) of Rs.22,73,257 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 31.03.2023

(Rs. In thousand) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.23	%	31.3.22	%	Income	31.3.23	%	31.3.22	%
Direct Project Expenses					Grant Income(Net)	36463	88	39052	77
Rural Development	28218	68	23170	53					
Research & Training		0	6		Contribution				
Education Material	40	0	51	0	Use of Infrastructure and assets	0	0	80	13
Training and Workshop	144	0	29	0	Honorarium	472	1	20	0
Grant To Other CSOs		0		0	Other Income	14	0	153	1
Disaster Preparedness	3731	9	4268						
Health Care Services	0	0	4251						
Grant Returned				0					
	32133	78	31775	73		36949	89	39305	90
Salary and Honorarium	4171	10	3492	8	Interest				
Administrative Expenses	2239	5	2035	5	On saving bank account	217	1	165	0
Donation		0	90	0	On fixed deposit account	4165	10	3893	9
	6410	15	5617	13	On I.T refund	48	0	111	0
						4430	11	4169	9
Expenditure	38543	93	37392	86					
Depreciation	1646	4	1769	4					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1190	3	4313	10					
<b>Total</b>	<b>41379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>41379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43474</b>	<b>100</b>

### Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs.16,04,371 for Gujarat.

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs.5,22,387 for Rajasthan

Maltasar International - Food and Nutrition security in Bardmer,Rajasthan and Global programme for the sustainable realization of the human right to water and sanitation through the innovative combination of rights based and WASH system approach in India, Rajasthan -Rs.81,78,538.36

European Union for Community water governance program in western Rajasthan -Rs. 80,20,207.88

Building a Social Capital among the Vulnerable Communities to Improve Children's Access to Education and Other Public Programs supported by DASRA - Rs.44,78,353

UNICEF-Building resilient communities program - Rs. 46,86,937

Total grant received in the current year is Rs 2,74,90,794.24 compared to the last year's grant of Rs.4,93,21,455

### Contribution

Contribution consist 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.4,72,163 as against Rs.80,000 for the previous year.

### Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs.43,81,740 against Rs.40,58,094 for the previous year.

### Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs.4,05,13,598 compared to Rs.3,91,61,624 compared to of the previous year.

# Other Transparency Compliances 2022-2023

## Governance

### Members of Governing Council

Name	Gender	Position in the Board	Meetings Held and Attended
1.Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra	M	President	2 - 2
2.Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2 - 2
3.Mr.Ashok Kumar Singh	M	Treasurer	2 - 2
4.Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2 - 2
5.Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2 - 2
6.Ms.Mona C Anand	F	Member	2 - 1
7.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	13	3	16
25001-50000	12	2	14
50001->	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 1,34,000, Rs.99,680, and Rs.93,520.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff members per month - Rs. 15,300.

- This does not include personnel under stipend/fellowship.

### Gender Disaggregate data of staff members including Fellow

Gender	Paid Full Time	On Fellowship	Paid Consultant
Male	28	26	0
Female	7	15	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>

## International Travel by staff during the year

No foreign travel of staff during 2022-2023.

### Legal Identity

Registered under the Societies  
Registration Act 1860, Delhi  
(Registered on 31.05.1990 vide No.S/21030).  
FCRA Registration-renewed on  
10.05.2016, Reg.No.041910161.

### FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi  
Ahmedabad-380015

### Bank of Baroda, Ambawadi branch

Ahmedabad-380006  
SB A/c.No.03200100004141  
IFSC Code:BARB0AMBABA

### Auditors

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

### Bankers

State Bank of India  
New Delhi Main Branch  
CAA/cNo.40027757676  
IFSC Code:SBIN0000691

Bank of India, Paldi branch  
GF Sharad Ashish Building  
2B Arun Society, Mahalaxmi Cross Roads,  
PO-Paldi, Ahmedabad-38000  
SB A/c.No.201110100022417  
IFSC Code:BKID0002011

# FCRA ACCOUNTS

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.

## Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2023

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2022	36,345,289
Grant Received	21,199,487
Interest Received	1,629,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,174,474</b>
Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets	656,524
<b>Project Expenses</b>	
Rural Development	23,195,174
Training and Workshop	16,854
Education Materials	-
Salary and honorarium	1,679,166
Administrative Expenses	851,016
Grant to Other NGOs	
Grant Return	
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2023	32,775,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,174,473</b>

## Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2023

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign contri. A/c (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2023 (Rs.)
European Union	Social	8,020,207.88	8,020,207.88
Maltesar International	Social	8,178,538.36	8,178,538.36
The American India Foundation	Educational	522,387.00	522,387.00
DASRA	Social	4,478,353.00	4,478,353.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,199,486.24</b>	<b>21,199,486</b>

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

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi  
Chartered Accountants

(Arun Bhatia)  
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : 25.11.2023

For, Unnati Organisation for Development Education

(Binoy Acharya)  
Director





UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education

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

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Coordinating Office,  
Ahmedabad



Gujarat Programme Office,  
Ahmedabad



Rajasthan Programme Office,  
Jodhpur



Rural Training Centre,  
Bhachau, Kutch