

31st Annual Report
2020-2021



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UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education

This is the Thirty-first Annual Report of UNNATI presented before the Executive Council, General Body and other stakeholders.

The year started with Covid 19 pandemic and a most stringent lockdown. The lockdown was announced for medical preparedness – setting up Covid Care Centres, ICUs and Ventilators, RTPCR testing centres, adequate supply of Personal Protective Equipment and medical masks, quarantine home and preparation of trained staff to address the new public health care needs. The lockdown led to country-wide largest reverse migration as informal migrant workers in construction, manufacturing, shops and establishments, hotels and restaurants, manual laborers

suddenly became jobless without any hope or prospects of earning. Millions of migrant workers started distressed reverse migration as they lost their jobs were thrown out, thrown out of their living quarters and had no liquidity even to buy food. On the way they faced inhuman brutality of the police. Back home, many were not welcomed in their own village for the stigma attached to Covid. The hands which was regularly sending remittances home, now had to depend on the meagre food basket the house had. Back home there were no work opportunities for the migrant workers.

Soon, the families in the villages found themselves with no or little liquidity. The vulnerable households were dependent on the subsidized food from NFSA and PM



Garib Kalyan Yojana. However, with no liquidity, the subsidized supply of grains were not enough to fulfil the requirements of a hot cooked meal. In villages, people with chronic illnesses were not able to access medication and women with late or high-risk pregnancies and infants in need of medical care had a very hard time. In the summer months, households in our working area in western Rajasthan had to buy water and some faced acute drinking water shortages. Poor public health care facilities and lack of preparedness for Covid response at the village level such as quarantining caused increasing risks of infections as the returning migrants entered the villages without the mandatory quarantine.

There was an immediate need to address these issues and UNNATI responded to the distress calls from the communities it served. Field teams stayed at locations responding, coordinating with gram panchayats and administration, helping to generate awareness and quell misinformation, identifying families in distress and in need of immediate relief and supporting them. Thus, in the months of April and May, the overall effort was on helping communities to cope with this unprecedented situation. Dry food rations and hygiene kits were arranged for 1780 households and drinking water was arranged for 1278 households in the field areas. These are families of widows, destitute, very old people, persons with disabilities, those with chronic and debilitating illnesses primarily of the Dalit and Tribal communities.

With deep sense of grief, sorrow and sadness, our profound tribute to our longstanding associates, Mr. Bhanu Prasad Mistry, an expert on recovery in post disaster situations and Mr. Indu bhai Jani, activist and founder and editor of 'Naya

Marg'. Bhanu bhai succumbed to Covid after hospitalisation on August 18, 2020 and Indu bhai on April 18, 2021.

The pandemic and lockdown affected all ongoing projects. After the initial relief phase of the first two months, focus was brought back to the ongoing development projects along with making people aware about adhering to Covid safety and hygiene protocol of social distancing, use of face mask and hand washing / sanitising. Strategies were developed to reach out to individual families in effectively managing stress, support for effective access to public programs and essential services, help panchayats and Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) to draft and implement COVID response plan.

The situation motivated and provided the opportunity for greater networking and coordination with other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) too. UNNATI is involved in a largescale multi-round survey to assess the impact of COVID in rural areas initiated by a National Coalition of CSOs, Rapid Community Response to Covid-19 (RCRC). Among other issues, the study informs about status of delivery of public programs. The survey results have been covered in mainstream media and have been used to inform the actions of other CSOs, donors and the government. On community monitoring, the association is extended to a large number of CSO partners and academicians in IIMA.

In partnership with PRIA, CYSD, Samarthan and SSK various consultations were held on welfare and social protection of migrant workers. Subsequently, a policy note was prepared which was sent to the State Govt. Labour Depts. for consideration. On the issue of migrant workers, there has been intensive interaction with academicians like

Prof. Ravi Srivastava of Institute of Human Development, Prof. Amitabh Kundu of Research and Information System, experts like Umi Daniel of Aide-at-Action and practitioners like Rajeev Khandelwal of Ajeevika Bureau, Sarat Das of International Organisation for Migration, to mention a few. In Gujarat along with CSO partners a policy note was submitted to the government to support the Migrant Support Resource Centre to ensure welfare and social protection.

The nature of coordination and monitoring within UNNATI has also changed. There were more frequent virtual meetings between different levels and offices, also with the community facilitators and volunteers from the communities in remote locations. While undertaking the educational and awareness activities, we realised the difficulties in reaching out to citizen leaders, adolescent girls and women leaders who did not have access to phones and internet. Thus, tablets were provisioned to the extent possible to help the outreach.

At this point, it is worth mentioning our shared vision and mission that help guide us in our path.

Vision

Towards an inclusive and democratic society

Mission

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

Strategy

We work in partnership with local civil society and people's organizations, local decentralized governing institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Nagar Palikas (Municipalities), government organizations, academic organizations and developmental initiatives of Corporate houses. The experience and learning gained from the grass-root initiatives 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.

However, The annual activity report is presented in projected format.

The FCRA amendment in September 2020, has created many restrictions in building partnership as the sub-granting was disallowed with immediate effect. It has adversely affected many of our collaborative ventures. It is our sincere hope that sub-granting shall not come in the way of our collaboration, sharing, mutual learning and solidarity. Sincere thanks to all our partners who stood by us in performing our role in this uncertain year and made us relevant.





Survival (Dry ration) & Hygiene Kit (worth Rs. 1000)
2887 households in **68 GPs,**
2000 households (IAG)



Drinking water support
616 households in **33 GPs**



Facilitating work demand in MGNREGA
11284 labourers engaged in **49 GPs**



Orientation of women on COVID-19, management of stress and violence in households, sexual and reproductive health
3000 households in **30 villages**



Immediate relief for returning migrant workers
1,00,000 workers (IAG), **31** workers in Poshina

REACH

DIRECT

- 2 States (Gujarat, Rajasthan)
- 3 Districts (Kutchchh, Sabarkantha, Barmer)
- 4 Blocks (Bhachau, Poshina, Patodi, Sindhri)
- 94 Gram Panchayats
- 2,094 Ultra Poor and Vulnerable

Through IAG

Inter Agency Group (IAG) is a forum of NGOs and CSR Groups for Timely and Effective Emergency Response. In Gujarat, there are 90 + organisations associated and UNNATI is the Secretariat of IAG. IAG covered 900 + GPs in all 23 Districts. Support provided to 2,25,000 Households with 11,00,000 + people

Response coordination with GPs

- Piloting of GP COVID Response Plan
- Support to GPs to prepare and implement response plan; behaviour protocol for people
- Monitoring of PDS, MDM, PMGKY access
- Coordination with front line functionaries for access to public programs
- Identification of beneficiaries for government relief packages



Information on government relief provisions - Food Security (9), Health Advisory (1), ICDS nutrition support(1), Migrant workers advisory (1), MGNREGA(1)
2036 households in **120 GPs**



Learning support to children
805 children from **21** schools
130 children from **10** anganwadis



Support to access entitlements
998 households in **120 GPs**

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

America India Foundation (AIF), European Union (EU), Bengo – Malteser International (BMZ-MI), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Ford Foundation, Government of Gujarat, Government of Rajasthan, NFI, PRIA, Rapid Community Response to COVID-19 (RCRC), SEWA, UNICEF, Wetland International, WHO



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 which can be attributed to climate change. This region has long traditional wisdom and practice of water harvesting and management to cope with the scarce rainfall. This hard earned wisdom is slowly dying down. Neglected management of common property resources (CPR) has also

adversely impacted the fragile desert ecology leading to desertification, increasing wind velocity and heatwave. This has the potential of putting the agrarian economy at risk and exacerbating the problem of water and food insecurity. Dalits have been historically subjected to poor access to common services including water. Women and girls spend a quarter of their day meeting the minimum water needs of the family. At the time of prolonged drought, the Dalit community faces increasing hardship to access water and loses its coping mechanism resulting in distressed migration, abandonment of cattle and



indebtedness. The project aims to enhance community action, particularly with the participation of women's groups (Jal Saheli Group) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to address water security in the Thar Desert region of Western Rajasthan.

The Corona pandemic and frequent country wide lockdown adversely impacted the project implementation. On top of this, on September 27, 2020, the government amended the FCRA with many adverse provisions. One of the provisions is on prohibiting sub-granting to other FCRA registered organizations. It abruptly halted the Small Grant Component of the project which aimed to partner with 25 CSOs of the region to replicate the project strategy. Till the time of the FCRA amendment, 6 local CSOs partners made an outreach to 180 villages which had to be abruptly halted. In all the cases, even the last instalment was not paid as the FCRA amendment came into force immediately. Several meetings have been held with the officials of the Delegation on how to cope with the implications of the FCRA Amendment on the project. Finally, a project amendment was proposed in December 2020 to make direct intervention without any financial transaction with the CSO partners.

In the midst of the pandemic, in September 2020, the Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) was also conducted remotely for the project. The ROM facilitator understood the potential adverse impact of the FCRA amendment on the project and recommended to taking appropriate action in consultation with legal experts and the officials of the Delegation. It further observed that the report on the impact and outcome shall not be left to the final report. The visible outcome and impacts must be reported in the interim report also.

Adhering to appropriate Covid protection behaviour, in three trails a participatory enquiry on management of CPR (Shodh Yatras) was conducted covering 120 villages of Baap in Jodhpur, Sam in Jaisalmer and Sri Dungargadh in Bikaner. More than 3000 people participated in the discussions on protection and management of water bodies. The water governance norms and rules were documented from the best managed water bodies in the region. During the Shodh Yatra it was observed that the catchment areas of most of the nadis (rain water harvesting ponds) were not listed as per use in the revenue records. Also, Orans or community pastureland was not listed. Such omission in the land record can lead to transfer and sale of those critical land areas adversely impacting the flow of water into the water bodies making it vulnerable. At the block and district level consultations, the issue of inclusion of land in the catchment area in the land records is being raised. The elected representatives of the region to the State Assembly and Indian Parliament are also briefed about it.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, has invited CSOs to play a role of Knowledge Resource Centre in actualizing the National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM). UNNATI is selected by NJJM to develop training modules and materials for Badmer district in Rajasthan and Kutch district in Gujarat.

Activities and results

The overall objective of the project is "Contributing to the enhanced adaptation and mitigation of climate change vulnerabilities in the Thar desert region of Rajasthan".

The project has two impact level indicators.

- i. Use of financial resources of public programs (MGNREGA and GPDP) for creation of both household and

community level rain water harvest in 10 desert districts of Rajasthan. 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.

- ii. PRIs and CSOs take up water, forest and land-based conservation actions taking into account impact of climate change vulnerabilities on women in the context of desert ecology. In year 1 - 7 GPs, in year 2 - 109 GPs and in year 3 - 120 GPs were supported to develop plans for CPR conservation and development with the proposals submitted by the Jal Saheli Groups.

The Specific objective of the project is - Community resilience is strengthened and participation of vulnerable communities, particularly of Dalits and women is enhanced in addressing eco-system fragility and climate change concerns like desertification. Some of the outcomes are:

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 by use of public programs which includes 367 CPRs in this reporting year.



Raika Nada encroachment freed

In Adel village of Sindhri in Barmer district the Rabari community donated land for creation of Raika Nada (community rain water harvesting pond) so that their cattle have access to water. They dug the pond on their own and it became a drinking water source for the village. Later, some de-silting and maintenance works were done on the nada under famine relief and other public schemes. The pond lost its usefulness when ground level reservoir was constructed in the village for piped water supply. People stopped maintaining the resource and its catchment was encroached upon.

In a village level meeting under the project on March 11, 2019, participatory mapping of common property resources was undertaken and it was brought out that 35 bighas of catchment land has encroached. An Immediate decision was taken to initiate discussions with the encroachers and ask them to vacate. The Jal Saheli Group was formed in the village on April 5, 2019 with the support of the community and they started discussions upon the matter. The group initiated a proposal in the gram sabha on August 15, 2019, for measurement of catchment and resolution was passed. The Sarpanch, Mrs. Pushpa Devi, wrote an application in Panchayat Samiti and Tehsil at Sindhri about the measurement of the catchment of the pond. The revenue officer measured the catchment area in the presence of the community.

During this exercise, 10 bigha of encroached land was freed. The Jal Saheli group then proposed tree plantation and pastureland development in the catchment. This was included in Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and approved by the Zilla Parishad on April 10, 2020. An Approved plan was received by GP on June 19, 2020 and the work started on July 1, 2020. The members of Jal Saheli Group understood the importance of Common Property Resources and create ownership among themselves that set an example before the government agencies, community and others.

MGNREGS in Lolava village after 10 years

Lolava village of Sindhri is the remotest panchayat of Barmer district. Villages of Tunkia, Golia Jeevaraj and Lolava are populated by Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Minority communities living in far-flung dhanis. These dhanis are at a distance of 10 kilometres from GP headquarters and people are not able to apply for their entitlements because of the remoteness of the villages.

Jal Saheli Group was formed after several village level discussions and people were given information on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, social security schemes and gram panchayat development planning. People said that they had not received work in MGNREGA since the last 10 years and every year their job cards remained empty and none of the SC and ST households had got the benefit of rain water harvesting tanks. Jal Saheli Group was facilitated to lead a participatory planning exercise and prepare proposals for revival of common property resources which were then submitted to the gram panchayat. They also listed all the SC and ST households that had not received household level support for rain water harvesting tanks under MGNREGS and supported them with the application process.

In December 2020, after a work demand drive by the Jal Saheli Group, 49 laborers were allotted work under MGNREGS on the revival of the old community nadi as proposed by the community. Jal Saheli Groups had ensured that work demand was accepted in the prescribed group of 5 labourers and work allotment and measurement was appropriate.

Jal Saheli Group re-claimed their MGNREGA entitlement against opposition

During the nation-wide lockdown in 2020, Jal Saheli Groups regularly petitioned the authorities to start works under MGNREGS as people were in high need of employment and liquidity. After Rajasthan Government Order to start MGNREGA works after May 19, 2020, Jal Saheli Group of village Chidiyada in Patodi did a work demand drive and submitted the demand to the Gram Sewak (village level functionary). When they followed up on the status after 15 days, he denied receiving any demand and said that works were not sanctioned yet.

Very next day, the women saw an earth moving machine being operated at their village nadi. Jal Saheli Group leader Achki Devi was puzzled at this and called all other members to question the JCB operator. He could not answer them satisfactorily and the women asked him to leave. He complied after a lot of resistance. Jal Saheli Group came to Patodi and with the advice of the project team presented their case to the Block Development Officer (BDO). BDO advised them to apply for work again and assured them employment within 15 days. Work was provided to them but it was located far from the village and they were not informed about it for 5 days. Achki Devi, the group leader was not provided work. UNNATI team understood it as a retaliatory strategy of vested interests and advised the women to report for work. When the women arrived at the worksite, there was nobody to allot work. They called the Sarpanch who was not very helpful saying that they should not have bypassed him and complained to the BDO. Achki Devi again complained to the BDO. She was finally issued a separate muster roll and given work at the same place along with the other women members.

Participation of women in management of water resources and community action

During the reporting period (third year of project), in 330 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 120 Gram Panchayats the women leaders submitted plans to the Gram Panchayats. The Jal Saheli Groups have been taking actions to protect the community water resources. In Khardi village in Patodi, they protested against the stone mining in the catchment (agor) of one of the water-harvesting-ponds (Nadi). 58 Jal Saheli Group leaders mobilized for voluntary contribution of labour for the desilting of nadis and cleaning of their 'agor' (catchment). This year, (i) 3 actions taken against encroachment over the catchment, (ii) 3 actions to stop use of earth moving machines in MGNREGA works, (iii) 49 cases on creation of job card and demand for work on revival of water bodies when the migrant laborers returned, (iv) 9 cases where water norms are formulated and displayed, (v) in 10 cases the women monitored the revival work of the ponds.

Cumulatively, 133 actions are taken up by the Jal Saheli Groups.

Individual Vulnerable Households enabled access to Water Harvesting Tanks

This year 975 vulnerable households were enabled to access rain water 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. As the name suggests, it primarily involves a team moving from village to village and holding discussions with people and key informants to understand and document the governance mechanisms.

The first ShodhYatra was organised in Jayal block of Nagor district in February – March, 2020. The yatra was able to reach out to 2000 people from 40 villages over 10 days. Shodh yatra in Jayal had provided the



opportunity to learn about and document some of the best managed water bodies and the norms developed for them.

During the reporting period (2020-21), three separate trails of Shodh Yatra was organized to understand the community management of common water bodies in various districts of western Rajasthan that were different physio-geographical landscapes but had efficient systems for harvesting rain water and norms for the maintenance of resources.

The yatra in Baap block in Jodhpur district was held during January 18 -28, 2021 and covered 40 villages. 1127 people participated in the discussions during village meetings held as part of the yatra. Baap is the northern-most tehsil of the 11 tehsils of Jodhpur district. A large part of the region has an impermeable rock surface with a slight slope which makes for ideal catchments for rain water harvesting structures. The block was part of Jaisalmer princely state before independence and was set up as a Jagir by Paliwal Brahmins who were known for their wisdom on water and agriculture in the desert. It has series of nadis constructed at different contour

elevations and follow the watershed principle. The nadis are interconnected so that excess run-off from one could be collected at the other. The last nadi in the series is perennial and has water all year round. The main nadi in Baap had never dried up even in the worst drought years as far back as people could remember. Larger nadis have 4 to 5 smaller nadis in their catchments at different contour elevations so that they serve the dual purpose of breaking the speed of the surface run-off preventing erosion and also enables collection of water for different communities and for different uses. Mostly the smaller nadis are allocated for the use of different communities and the surrounding pasture is for the use of the cattle of that particular community or group of households. This is a unique water-pasture regime in the region. A seasonal stream also passes through the tehsil and its water is harvested through beris (small inverted dug-wells which harvest seepage water) strategically located.

It was found that only a few larger nadis were put on record as water bodies. The catchments of most nadis were listed under 'sarkaribhumi', 'banjadbhumi' or



‘gairmumkinmagra’ which essentially translate as barren land. It is thus very easy for the government to divert the land use. In Baap most such land has been allotted for wind mills and solar panel installation. The communities have also lost interest in maintaining the resources and private encroachments have increased.

The Shodh Yatra in Sam block was organized during February 18 – 17, 2021. Sam is a remote block of Jaisalmer district. The region has extremely less rainfall. Mostly, the terrain of a radius of about 60 kms is stony and rocky. The area is barren, undulating with sand dunes and slopes towards the Indus valley and the Runn of Kutch. However, several rainwater harvesting talabs have been preserved for centuries. These talabs have huge catchments of several acres. The communities here were mostly pastoral with joint agriculture (Khadin) promoted by Paliwal Brahmins centuries ago. It is popularly known that In the times when it was ruled by a princely state, most villages were established by members of the ruling community. A portion of the block is composed entirely of sand dunes and these areas are now more dependent on tourist activity. The other part is flatter. It is divided by a range of flat-topped hills where seasonal streams are generated. Nadis have been created at different contour elevations across the path of the streams so that they not only break the surface run-off but also accumulate the water for use of human beings and cattle. Villages have settled behind the pal of these nadis. The traditional principle is that all villages will have an equal share in the water that is generated through these streams. Just before the streams disappear into the sand dunes, they reach the flatter plains where the water is accumulated by creating a series of bunds. These are known as khadins and are used for agriculture. The khadins are jointly owned by all villages that come in the way of the seasonal stream whose

water is thus harvested. The system of planting rabi crops of wheat and gram was started by Paliwal Brahmins. This land did not have individual ownership but was owned jointly by all villages that claimed water from a particular stream. In revenue records, they were listed as ‘ba-kast-barabar’ which means that all families that will engage in agriculture will have an equal share in the proceeds. After the soil retains adequate moisture, the accumulated water is let off using gates that are created in the bunds. This water is also harvested using beris. Agriculture through khadins is totally natural and chemical free. Also, the seeds used are locally developed and the produce is of good quality and in high demand. The system catered to the needs of the widows and persons with disabilities as they were ensured a share in the proceeds even though they did not participate in agriculture. Now some of the khadins have been shifting to individual ownership. Most of the khadins belong to Rajputs, which is a dominant community in the region. The dalits did not have ownership rights in the land though they worked in the khadins. However, over recent years the dalits have successfully claimed their rights on some of the khadins.

Traditional water wisdom of Jaisalmer classifies water into three categories – palar-pani (rainwater harvested at surface level), rezwani-pani (harvest of rainwater that seeps into the soil and accumulates over the underground impermeable rock layer) and patali-pani (use of water from underground aquifers). The water is also used in this order – rezwani will be used only after palar finishes and patali only after both palar and rezwani fail. It was the rule that patali-pani source will not be created within a minimum 9 km radius of each other.

For drinking water the region is serviced by the Indira Gandhi Canal. However, several tubewells have also now been dug indiscriminately breaking the hard rock layer. This has resulted in contamination of the natural aquifer and dysfunctional old wells.

Since pastoralism and livestock was the earliest occupation for most people, the district has large areas preserved as community pastureland called orans. The sewan grass that has become extinct elsewhere, grows here in large areas because of the community rules and norms that seek to preserve this grass. However, it was found that mostly orans are not listed in revenue records as are the catchments of nadis. This has made the transfer of land use easy for allotment for energy generation from wind and solar and construction of roads. Also, the region is susceptible to mining operations for fuller's earth (multani-mitti), mica, yellow sandstone for building construction purposes and government is also promoting oil exploration. These have contributed to depleting the catchments of rain water harvest structures, be they nadi, talabs, khadins or orans.

The Shodh Yatra in Sri Dungargadh block was organized during March 16 – 25, 2021. Sri Dungargadh of Bikaner is entirely covered by sand dunes. Traditionally, the source of water for this region was dugwells that used seepage water from shallow aquifers. The rain water seeps through cracks in the hard-impermeable rock layer and moves between them. So, there were very well-developed norms for its harvest and use. These are still in practice at many of the sources. The underground water is very deep and very salty. However, they have been heavily accessed in the last 10 years through tube wells for irrigation purpose. People say that digging a tube well breaks the hard rock layers that earlier protected the natural aquifers and the water becomes contaminated.

In the region, some small ponds, locally called as 'johars' were constructed primarily for use of cattle. These are man-made masonry structures created in a natural depression surrounded by a small rocky catchment. Johars are constructed in a rounded shape using local sandstone and lined with lime that strengthened the structure and also purifies water. Though the water needs of all households were





planned and met, water from the johar was diverted into a small kheli (chamber) for use of cattle and Dalits so that source did not get polluted. Currently, even the small catchments of existing johars have encroached privately and they have become defunct. New structures have been created through public programs without the care and knowledge of traditional johars. Many new ones also have a square shape and resemble a tank. They are also easily broken and do not retain water.

Learnings from the Shodh Yatra:

- i. Land rights of water bodies vested with community: The villages where the land rights of the water bodies are vested with the community, the structures are better managed. This is seen in the 'gramdani' villages promoted by bhoodan movement of Vinoba Bhave. These are the villages with a high Dalit population. The management of the water bodies are in the hands of the Dalit community and they interface with the gram panchayats for investment in maintenance work. Two such water bodies are observed in Bhadasar in Jaisalmer and Nayagaon in Bap.
- ii. Increased privately owned water resources undermines the community resources: The common property resources are neglected when the community make over dependence on water pipe lines, tube wells, etc. It was observed in Sonu village in Sam block of Jaisalmer district the traditional water bodies are destroyed by mining of 'multani soil' and mica. The catchment of the water bodies is completely destroyed by mining which closed the flow of water into the water bodies.
- iii. Lack of community vigilance can cause transfer of rights over water bodies: When villagers do not make any monitoring of commercialization of the land of the water bodies and the catchment, there are possibilities of external stakeholders including government start taking control. For example, Government put up a solar panel plant in the catchment of the Nadi in Kalyan Singh ki Sidd in Baap block of Jodhpur district. In Baap block many such solar panels are setup over the water catchment. It is ironic that on one hand government is promoting clean and alternate energy and on the other hand destroying the natural resources developed over generations.
- iv. Developmental projects with community based partnership can preserve the traditional water bodies: Villages where people collaborate with the development efforts of the government, like excavation of earth for road construction without adversely impacting the basic water structures. In Mokla village in Sam block of Jaisalmer, the community allowed for excavation of earth from the Nadi which worked as de-siltation. However, saw that the catchment is not damaged. This improved the water body.
- v. Once a water structure is neglected it is difficult to revive: Once a water structure is neglected because of economic interest of a small section, it became difficult for the original

inhabitants of village to manage and revive the water structures. In Ramgarh village of Sam block of Jaisalmer district, there are many water bodies. Outsiders who are resettled there under the 'colonization program of Indira Gandhi Neher Pariyojana (IGNP) were not honoring the norms and rules set up by the original inhabitants. This led to degeneration of the water bodies. Subsequently, the original inhabitants also started violating the norms. Soon the well-developed water bodies became abandoned. In Sam village the hotel industry started lifting water from the village water bodies and did not contribute to regular maintenance. Slowly, the quality of structure is getting deteriorated. The community voice, particularly of the Dalits are not getting recognized as the economic interest of powerful people become dominant factor.

- vi. Tradition of 'shramdan' builds community ownership: Tradition of 'shramdan', voluntary labor for maintenance of water bodies are slowly getting replaced by paid work from public works like MGNREGA. In shramdan people from all communities participate without looking at their economic and social status. It gives a sense of community ownership. However, in paid work only the wage laborers participate. The paid work needs to bring dignity to the labor of the workers. When the paid work for revival of water bodies is supported by shramdan, the community ownership improves. It is visible in villages of Khardi, Goliain Patodi, Ed-Sindhri and Galanadi in Sindhri block.
- vii. Clearly articulated water norms helps the community management process: Well developed and managed Nadis

have clear rules for water use, lifting and sale. The water norms also include fines for defecation in the catchment, bathing and washing clothes inside the water body, ensuring regular maintenance of water channels to catch the rain water run-off, and ensuring that there is no encroachment in the catchment area. In Nagour district of western Rajasthan there are many 'nadis', 'talabs' which have clearly articulated water norms and followed strictly. Last year in Jayal block of Nagour a Shodh Yatra was organized and documented the water norms.

The Shodh Yatra was successful in generating a discussion around the issue of relevance of CPR, especially the common water resources as a reliable means of water for man and animal. It raised the concern among citizens to re-think about maintaining the traditional water resources. At most places, the communities realized the concerns and agreed to strengthen the governance mechanisms.

Public Awareness and Community Climate Resilience Schools

In 2020-21, 38 bulk voice SMS on climate resilient agricultural practices, sustainable water conservation and hygienic water use were sent to 3076 households in Patodi and Sindhri. Women community leaders in the project area reinforced and led the behavior change at the village level. The messages covered the following content: preparation and use of bio-fertilizer (Jivamrit), methods of seed treatment for improved agriculture, climate smart agriculture practices, use of organic pesticides, preparation of compost, promotion of kitchen garden, community monitoring of the encroachment on common property resources, application process for Pradhan Mantri Kisaan Samman Nidhi for farmers, quality of works in

MGNREGA, participation in the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat Development Plan and deadline for physical verification of Social Security of Pensioners.

Six cluster level climate resilience schools are functional in the project area. These are barefoot schools and locally called 'Prakruti Shala'. The space for the schools is provided by the GPs. Women's groups and some members of community maintain these learning space. Prakruti Shala provides space for communities and panchayats to discuss the issues concerning their common property resources. Educational materials and information on local bio-diversity 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.

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 contributing to mitigate 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.



Ensuring Nutrition Security and Strengthening Community Resilience against Drought

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

This project started in October 2016 and ended in September 2020. The second phase started from October 2020. Socially excluded Dalit and Tribal families from 50 villages of Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district were targeted in the project. The project has been able to successfully develop the agency of women and girls who have taken up leadership roles for improved agricultural practices, food and nutrition security, particularly among adolescent girls and women in the reproductive age group.

Women farmers practice improved agriculture and horti-pasture

Previous experience showed that despite

the adverse climatic conditions in the Thar Desert and prolonged droughts, the horti-pasture, kitchen gardens can be grown successfully when farmers are provided support for plantation of appropriate trees, care against plant pathology, physical protection and watering facility. The women farmers are encouraged to identify about 3500 square meter of land close to the house to grow horti-pasture. A rain water harvesting structure is developed through public programs like MGNREGA.

In the project period 46 households have developed horti-pasture plots as demonstration in seven project villages in



Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district. All horti-pasture plots were supported to develop a traditional rain water harvesting tank of 30,000 litres capacity. 3496 saplings of ten varieties of drought-tolerant fruit-plants were planted. Plants were monitored for timely care and protection from weather and termites. Beneficiaries were also supported with supply of water through tankers. 600 additional plants were planted and grafting of 363 plants was done in 2020. A drip irrigation system was installed in all the plots.

In three years of time, the harvest contributes to the improved nutrition of households and generates additional income through sales. In addition, grasses and leaves are used as animal feed and fuel. The process of beneficiary identification was initiated with the communities in a participatory manner. Objective criteria were developed after several rounds of community consultations and learning from the previous project. Advice and technical

inputs were accessed from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK).

Kitchen gardens were demonstrated in an area of 200 sq. feet with 200 most poor households. The health and nutrition benefits of kitchen gardens were shared in village level meetings that encouraged the community for adoption of kitchen gardens. During the project period, additional 714 households developed kitchen gardens in an average area of 231 sq. feet which is higher than the demonstration plots. As an extension of the kitchen garden component, 1000 families



of the dalit women small and marginal farmers were provided with 10 saplings (2 Moringas + 3 ZiziphusMauritiana + 2 Carissa Carandas + 2 Lemon) each for supplementing the local nutritional resources. 264 families were supported to set up Azolla growing beds to supplement the fodder of goats and enhance milk production.

263 women farmers have demonstrated the implementation of 7 improved practices of climate-adapted agriculture (natural farming). 1000 farmers have introduced one or more improved practices. A pictorial guide was developed to help the farmers understand, implement and then document the inputs and their produce for further analysis and use. The following practices were adapted:

- i. Making compost. Farmers earlier used manure that was not decomposed.
- ii. Deep tilling to improve aeration and preparing the field before the start of rainy season.
- iii. Planting of improved seed variety
- iv. Seed coating by indigenous method before plantation
- v. Systematic plantation in straight rows
- vi. Prevent mixing of seeds as was the usual practice

vii. Use of bio-fertilizers and organic pesticide

23 women from both blocks took part in Farmer Convention at Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gudamalani on 24th February 2020. The convention was focused on precaution from locust attack, effect of use of chemicals on environment, benefits of using compost, credit facility from NABARD and loan on livestock.Voice messages on agricultural practices were regularly sent out to 1500 farmers.

This year's crop season was one of the most difficult periods for marginal farmers as pandemic and lockdown affected liquidity. UNNATI as part of a national coalition of CSOs, Rapid Rural Community Response to COVID (RCRC) participated in two rounds of surveys at the national level and surveyed with 200 families each in both the blocks. It was observed that due to lockdown and return of migrant workers, most of the small and marginal farmers did not have liquidity for the expenses for the Kharif crop. Some families mortgaged their marginal farm land or ornaments to be able to buy inputs for agriculture. 263 vulnerable farmers are supported with the seeds for millet, pulses and local legume. The selection of farmers



to be supported was made by the women farmers themselves. 200 women farmers were linked to zero-interest loans of Rs.5000 through an NBFC. 'PM Kisan Samman Nidhi' a government scheme supports Rs. 6000 in three instalments. Farmers were not aware of the scheme and so, did not apply for it. Those who applied faced problems related to proving eligibility. Information was provided about the scheme in all the intervention villages and the application was uploaded in the link for 339 farmers.

Capacity building of 100 para-agriculture extension workers

100 women farmers have been developed as para-agriculture extension workers. They have received four rounds of 2-day trainings on climate-adapted and improved agricultural practices. The first three rounds of training were residential and organized at the Rajasthan Programme Office of UNNATI. The participants were oriented on sustainable agriculture practices for the three major crops grown in the area. The participants practiced seed treatment, making organic manure, pesticide, fertilizer and learnt about methods to preserve soil moisture so as to avoid total crop failure even with inadequate rainfall. 158 women farmers then took up the demonstration of all the practices for millets and pulses, with the help of a pictorial guide which was

specially designed for tracking different steps of cultivation.

The final round of training (additional activity as per project amendment) could not be conducted in a residential manner owing to the pandemic. An alternative methodology was designed that provided information but did not compromise with the participatory and experiential pedagogy of adult learning. It involved a mix of remote (zoom based) and classroom facilitation. The participant group was kept small and the hall for training large so that proper distancing could be maintained. Sanitization and use of masks were mandatory. The training was done on September 4, 7, 17 and 18, 2020 with 126 participants. Audio-visuals and e-materials were used for the sessions.

Monthly peer learning and review and planning meetings are conducted at the block level with Para Agriculture Workers for regular learning and support in planning and action at the village level. The para-agriculture extension workers have been instrumental in adaptation of the improved agriculture practices. They have facilitated village level events for education and demonstration. Also, they have individually helped the farmers in the adaptation process. Post the COVID pandemic, they played a very important role in the



identification, registration and quarantining of returning migrants, identifying vulnerable households and facilitating the distribution of relief support. The large block level meetings were dis-continued but small meetings and regular individual meet ups are being done for kharif crop cultivation and acquiring agriculture tools from library.

Agriculture Implements Lending Libraries

A community-based mechanism for lending agricultural implements through libraries managed by women farmers in both blocks was developed. Access to agricultural implements is critical for Dalit small and marginal farmer households for timely tilling and ensuring productivity. To ensure timely availability of agricultural implements, two lending libraries for agricultural implements have been made functional. There are 50 village level groups of women farmers. Two selected leaders from each village group represent at the block level informal organization (federation) and take decisions concerning management of the libraries. Including small implement, the library has 4 tractors, cultivators, water tanks and trollies. 1271

households are benefiting from the services of the agriculture implements libraries. It was suggested by our agricultural expert to promote plantation on bunds for better retention of soil moisture. 30 hand operated bund formers and 4 crop harvester cum weeders and tiller were made available in the libraries.

In total 1000 farmers have been supported with soil health cards, agricultural implements (1118), crop selection (236), pest control, zero-interest credit for farm inputs (200), PMKSN (339). Mobile based voice messages are broadcast to 1800 people. Women were supported to adopt improved agricultural practices and 77 percent of the targeted women farmers improved agricultural productivity per bigha of land despite three continuous years of drought and widespread crop failure. A real challenge with the rain-fed agriculture in the Thar desert region has been to preserve the moisture content in the sandy soil with the meagre and erratic rainfall. Farmers here are used to broadcast the seeds. The project is training the women farmers to plant in rows using bunds that will help to conserve moisture in the soil.





Six block level public events were organized during 2017,18 and 19. Though similar events were planned for 2020, they could not be conducted. More than 1500 women and girls from the villages participated in each of the events. It was a matter of pride and celebration for them to come out of their households and showcase their learnings and the facilitation of change. It was also a platform to share the struggles and the unique demands of the dalit women small and marginal farmers in front of diverse stakeholders that included, men of the community, panchayat representatives, block level government departments, CSOs and activists supporting the cause. A very unique aspect suggesting support and acceptance towards the cause was monetary and resource contribution from the communities to organize the events.

The women farmers with small land holding in the project area have organized



themselves into two women's organisations. It is now aimed to register for legal recognition to ensure their sustainability, recognition and access to state programs, as well as financial support. An exposure visit for the team and women leaders was organised to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) promoted by SRIJAN and Sewa Mandir, CSOs that have been working in southern Rajasthan for a long time and have promoted strong community-led organisations. An orientation was organised on December 21, 2020 for 25 leaders of the women's organisation on managerial roles and forms of different legal entities. Mentoring and peer learning support was provided through 6 cluster level meetings in which 343 women leaders participated. The sessions on organisational strengthening, participation in gramsabha, agricultural practices etc. were facilitated through a mix of online and on-site sessions.

Improvement in WASH and Nutrition practices

100 women leaders and 100 adolescent girls are trained as nutrition and WASH volunteers. During the project period there have been 40 rounds of structured educational events in the villages around the issues of health, nutrition and WASH. They form a 'social capital' for the community as they have gained information on public programs, have the ability to identify vulnerable families and link them



with government welfare and social protection schemes and they have the skills to present their case effectively with functionaries and administration. The formation of collectives has given them the strength for collective action. There has been positive behaviour change with regards to hygienic practices, especially hand washing, toilet use, and menstrual hygiene. The 'Mamta Diwas' – a day devoted to reproductive health services and discussion around health, nutrition and WASH with the adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women in the villages has been regularised. Toilets cum hand washing units were constructed at 50 anganwadi centres.

A training of 65 WASH volunteers from 26 villages was conducted in January 2021. The sessions were spread over five days. The major area covered were financial skill, digital skill, safety majors at home and public spaces, malnutrition cycle, reproductive health and skill based income activities. Some of the training sessions were also focused on understanding the climate change, biodiversity and water conservation. The WASH and nutrition volunteers conducted 121 meetings during



September 2020 to March 21, engaging 2120 lactating and pregnant women and adolescent girls. They informed about the Order of the Government of Rajasthan for supply of food and nutrition from different public programs. They also focused the discussions on the significance of diet diversity, measurement of weight and growth of the child, use and significance of iron-folic tablets.

A campaign on WASH, health and nutrition was organized involving the adolescent girls in February 2021. Height, weight and haemoglobin were tested during the campaign. The campaign was focused on menstruation hygiene, consumption of iron folic acid tablets and importance of diet diversity. A Diet Diversity Score (DDS) was calculated for the 204 women during the middle of the pandemic on 7 food groups based on previous day's dietary recall. As per International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI), score of 6+ is good dietary diversity, score of 4.5 to 6 is medium dietary diversity and score of <4.5 is low dietary diversity. Overall 31% in Patodi and 51% in Sindhri fall under good diet diversity. The diet diversity of 44% in Patodi and 14% in Sindhri comes under low dietary diversity. This year, 3900 women were oriented in response to the pandemic. The training includes behaviour related to using masks, frequent hand washing with soap and maintaining social distance. Menstruation hygiene and sexual wellbeing have also

been promoted during the lockdown period. The health and nutrition requirements of children and pregnant women during the time of COVID and lockdown need special attention, which has been continuously stressed in the orientations. Mostly these orientations were done through phone calls and remote platforms. Small meetings have also been organized in villages during June to September 2020 for discussion around menstruation hygiene practices and uses of sanitary pad disposal pits. Parvati Devi from Mahadevnagar village of Sindhri block says about the use of sanitary disposal pit - "It is a very good initiative. When we disposed the menstruation pad or cloth under the sand, dogs or other animals got to it and it was strewn anywhere in the village. Now the disposal has been hygienic and dignified."

The nutrition and WASH volunteers are trained online on safety and precautionary measures during COVID, care during home quarantine, sexual and reproductive health, domestic violence and management of stress. These volunteers further spread the message to women in 4100 households. They identified women who are in distress during the first phase of Covid and linked

them for further referral support. Along with the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) who are the primary health service providers at the village level, the volunteers helped to train 500 members of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) across 31 gam panchayats on preparation and planning for COVID prevention.

During the pandemic related lockdown period, the households are supported to access government programs related to PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, take-home ration on mid-day-meal and anganwadi nutrition support. During this time, normal public health provisioning got impacted, and the women leaders played a very important role in coordinating with UNNATI and the block administration for monitoring high risk pregnancies, getting women to hospitals for delivery, ensuring post-natal check-ups, institutional care of infants as required. All the immunisation and regular check-ups of pregnant women and infant were stopped and the Anganwadi workers and ASHA were involved in the work related to COVID management. After consistent demand



from the women leaders, immunisation and reproductive health services were resumed.

Access to government social programs on health, food and social security

The poor households in the target are unable to prepare their applications with all eligibility proofs. The application process is so cumbersome that many beneficiaries do not prefer to make the application. After the application, the information on sanction and renewal is mostly remained unknown making the entitlements not reach the beneficiary. This activity sought to support in making applications and tracking problems faced by people in accessing their entitlements. During the project duration, 19,470 people were supported to access Old age, Widow and Disability pensions, Palanharyojana (for orphans), Rajshree (for girls), Food security and MGNREGA among others. In the project period grievances of 1,466 people were supported for redressal. During the period of lockdown, support was provided to entire communities to access banking services, relief support of the

government, health and nutrition services.

There are two existing information offices in Patodi and Sindhri, equipped with IT hardware. They are accessible to the target group to obtain information on government social programs, to make application using government electronic portals, and to file complaints. The process and mechanism for the handover of the information offices to the women's organisation have been initiated through several discussions while the work of disseminating information, supporting applications and filing complaints continues.

As part of a network of civil society organizations, three meetings (on-line) were held with state level functionaries of 14 departments responsible for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), health, primary education, social security services etc. for development of online information portal and grievance redressal.



Strengthening Disaster Governance

Supported by Wetland International, UNICEF-Gujarat and UNDP, Nepal

UNNATI as the secretariat of Gujarat Inter Agency Group (IAG) for disaster response, facilitated the support to migrant workers who have been making distressed reverse migration after the nation-wide lockdown during the first wave of Covid-19. IAG Members in Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Anand facilitated initial relief and transportation for the migrant workers across these districts from April till June 2020. IAG members arranged food and accommodation facilities for the migrant workers, particularly targeting the women, children and elderly. More than one lakh workers were collectively reached out. Travel support was also facilitated by coordination with government officials and elected representatives.

Decentralized Covid Response Plan

Covid 19 is a public health emergency and besides the centralized preparedness at the hospital level, there is a need for decentralized response for quarantine, support to the front line health workers for regular check-ups, contact tracing and self-isolation to contain the spread of the virus. In the month of April itself a Gram Panchayat (GP) Covid-19 response plan was developed for 5 GPs in Bhachau, Kuchchh. Based on this a template and guideline were prepared. In the process of making institutional quarantine facilities more humane and acceptable, online meetings were organized by PRIA and partner organizations (CYSD, Samarthan, SSK and UNNATI) inviting GP representatives from





A group of senior academics and social activists; namely, Dr Rajesh Tandon (President of PRIA, New Delhi & UNESCO Chair), Sheela Patel (Director of SPARC, Mumbai & Chairperson at Slum Dwellers International), Dr Yogesh Kumar (Director of Samarthan situated in Bhopal and Raipur), Ashok Singh (Director of Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra at Lucknow), Jagananda – former Information Commissioner (Co-founder & Chief Mentor at CYSD, Bhubaneswar), Binoy Acharya (Director at Unnati organisation in Ahmedabad) former professors of JNU – Prof Amitabh Kundu (Chair NARSS, Swatch Bharat Mission {Rural}) and Prof Ravi Srivastava (member of Commission on Informal Economy) issued a statement on the plight of migrant workers during the lockdown and called for coordinated and urgent actions for migrants in distress. The statement obliquely asserted how the rules and orders given by different state governments caused more harm than help the migrants returning home.

different parts of the country including Kerala, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. The framework and the template of GP Covid Response Plan were adopted by many civil society organisations. Eight sets of communication material focusing on safety from COVID 19 was developed and displayed.

Study on response of GPs and functioning of front-line workers (ASHA and Anganwadi workers) during lockdown in Gujarat

A study was conducted to understand the response of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and gram panchayats (GPs) to COVID-19 covering 70 Blocks of 26 districts of Gujarat. 30 CSO partners (members of humanitarian response network called Inter

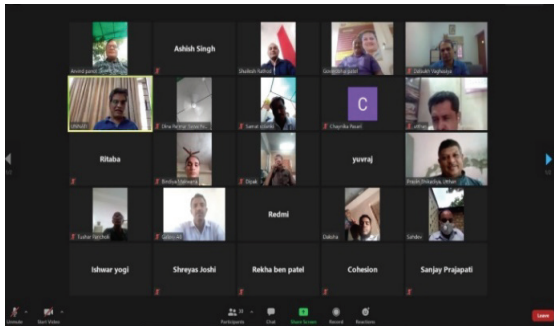
Agency Group – IAG, Gujarat) helped in conducting the study. In total 181 ASHA, 180 AWW and 197 Sarpanches responded to the survey.

The study helped to understand the nature of response done by the three functionaries at the GP level about their role, challenges faced in the process in the midst of the pandemic. Since a situation like this had arisen for the first time, a lot of ambiguity was present. The study broadly revealed that workload on the ASHA and AWW had increased considerably, in addition to their regular activities. More support was required in terms of availability of IEC material, village and household visits and availability of proper safety gear and Covid hygiene material. The study clearly indicated that during rapid spread of Covid cases and lockdown gram panchayats provided support to the frontline workers for their effective response.

Support was extended for a study conducted by RedR and Unicef Gujarat on status of basic services and response to Covid covering 82 slum pockets in Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara city. It helped in identifying the gaps in waste management, water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Building community resilience against water-mediated risks and enhancing water security

As part of knowledge and evidence building, a study was undertaken to understand the conservation and management of wetlands in 10 GPs. Risk profile of Bhachau was prepared for the 10 GPs and a matrix of actions was developed for Common Property Resources (CPR) management in Bhachau. The proposed actions are integrated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Kutch was reviewed and



there was regular engagement with Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) on Risk Informed GPDP.

A series of capacity building virtual trainings was conducted under “Samvaad Series” for CSOs on issues emerging out of Covid pandemic. 10 sessions were conducted through the platform of Zoom and they covered the role of Gram Panchayats in Gujarat, Public schemes and issues of social security, Primary Education- teaching and learning Challenges, informal sector, agriculture and of pastoralists after the lockdown and way forward, Basics of Public Health Behaviour and Preventive Care, Issues of labour and employment, slum dwellers, sanitary workers women and children, Observations and key learnings by grassroots CSO workers on health functionalities and PRIs in rural areas.

The series turned out to be a successful initiative. A large number of participants were able to participate in issue-specific discussions including PRI members and community leaders. The ground realities were shared and productive discussions to address those issues were facilitated. Throughout these sessions, the role of Gram Panchayats was reiterated in all of thematic areas mentioned. Whether it is for implementation of public schemes and programs or issues related to education, health and livelihood, the Gram Panchayat has a crucial role to play for response and recovery from the impacts of the pandemic and for “Building Back Better” towards risk-informed overall development of the GP.



A webinar on the Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Disaster Risk Management was organized by GIDM in association with SIRD on 27th August 2020. Binoy Acharya, Director, UNNATI, facilitated a session on the Role of PRIs in DRM. He spoke about the role of community and the local government in DRM and capacity building of these stakeholders. The main purpose was to convey the need for decentralized development and building a panchayat-led development and DRM initiative.

A three-day training workshop on Community Resilience Building against Disaster through Integrated Management Approach was conducted by UNNATI from 15th September to 17th September 2020. 45 participants, from 23 CSOs of Gujarat attended the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to facilitate the development of an understanding of certain key concepts such as Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, Integrated Risk Management, as well as to understand the Global Frameworks that have provisions for mainstreaming DRR, CCA and IRM into development. The key takeaway of the participants from the workshop was an understanding on the importance of DRR, CCA and IRM and how to apply those concepts locally in everyday development practice.

RedR, in coordination with UNNATI, IAG Gujarat and UNICEF Gujarat, organized two training courses for the CSOs and NGOs of the state. The first training was on Project Management and Coordination, on 23rd

and 24th September 2020. 47 participants were trained under this course. The aim of this course was to build the capacities of various CSOs and developmental organizations working in Gujarat on project cycle and its management. This was important considering the pandemic had increased the need for coordinated humanitarian response. The second training course was on Application of Humanitarian Standards and Principles in Response, held on 28th and 29th September 2020. 31 participants were trained on what humanitarian standards are, why is it important to ensure that the dignity and rights of the people are protected, and what methodology for response can be adopted to ensure this.

A consultation was held with 15 CSOs on 20th October 2020 to understand how they have been responding to their regular programs during the pandemic. All the organisations have made changes in their annual plan as preparing the community to maintain Covid hygiene protocol has been the top priority. They have also enabled the vulnerable communities to access public programs, particularly PM Garib Kalyan Yojana and pension programs.

In the midst of Covid, there was an alert on the arrival of cyclone NISARG during June 1 - 4. The CSOs in coastal areas were contacted for possible coordination for early warning and evacuation. Fortunately, the direction of the cyclone was changed and it lost its momentum.

Inter-Agency Group (IAG) Coordination

A series of consultations and dialogues in collaboration with Sphere India were held as a part of IAG strengthening and capacity building of CSOs in specific sectors. In the preparation of guidelines on different sectors, UNNATI participated in the shelter sector. Besides participating in various virtual consultations UNNATI contributed to

the preparation of the guideline.

Two IAG consultation were also held by Sphere India, where UNNATI shared the IAG functioning of Gujarat with IAGs of Goa and Meghalaya. UNNATI consulted with IAG Goa on 6th January, 2021 and gave recommendations on how to strategize the formation of the structure and the functions of IAG Goa. A similar consultation was provided to IAG Meghalaya UNNATI on 12th March, 2021.

Apart from this, there were three consultations held for Gujarat on the pandemic. The first one was on 18th January, 2021 which covered the role of the local NGOs in emergency response and preparedness. The role of NGOs on containing the Covid pandemic was discussed in details. The second consultation was held on 8th February, 2021 on COVID-19 Vaccination roll out and the role of CSOs in that process. Dr. Maulik Shah, Department of Paediatrics, Jamnagar addressed the questions of the participants. Governance structure and mechanism for vaccine roll-out was also discussed. The purpose was to arm the CSOs with enough information so that the local communities can be made aware of this vaccination, and to enable the local organizations to be able to guide the communities on taking corrective action, while addressing concerns that people might have. The third and final consultation was held on 8th March, 2021 on WASH. The purpose of this consultation was to articulate the role of NGOs in the WASH sector strategy for the state of Gujarat. GIDM and GSDMA participated in this meeting.

Socio-technical facilitation for owner driven housing reconstruction in Gorkha District, Nepal

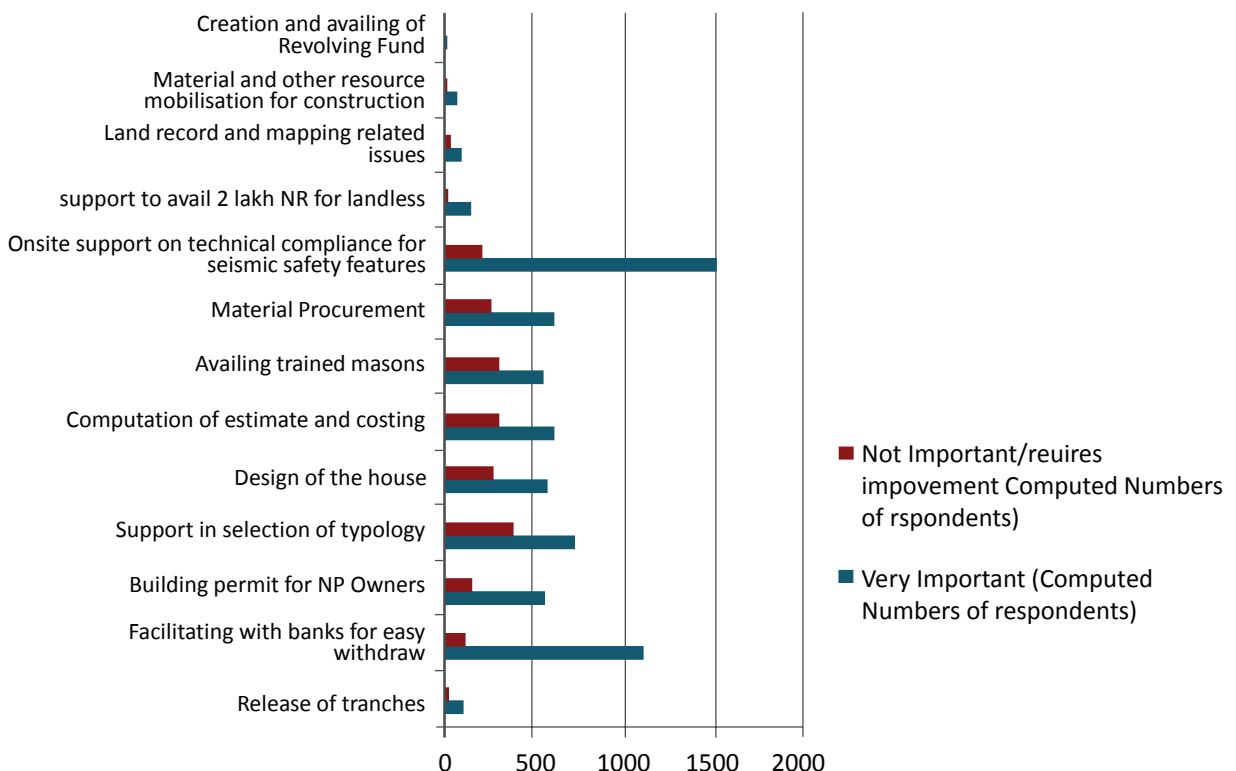
After the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, Government of India (GoI) pledged support for reconstruction to the Government of

Nepal (GoN) which includes many different aspects including reconstruction of 50,000 houses. GoI arrived at the agreement with UNDP Nepal to provide socio-technical facilitation to 26,912 households in Gorkha district. In order 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.

This project is nearing completion. Owing to COVID, the material supply and availability of masons was affected delaying the construction of houses. Supervision and facilitation were affected due to restricted mobility. To compensate, locals were involved in sending videos from construction sites and for inputs. Virtual platforms were used for trainings, meetings and facilitation.

24,861 out of 26,912 houses are completed and facilitation is being done for 250 halted and non-started houses. Families are advised about financial, administrative and technical support. During April 2020, community facilitators (29) were given training on case study documentation. During May 2020, two 3 hour sessions were administered for two days for orientation of community facilitators on facilitation for the non-started households.

The second round of House Owner’s Reflection and Satisfaction Mapping was done with 3595 house owners from 8 Palikas. House owners expressed satisfaction towards the project support, particularly in the area of ensuring quality of construction as per the guideline, facilitation of inspection which is a critical factor for release of the grant, support in making corrections when the inspection report raises issues. These technical issues were difficult to comprehend and the house owners felt that support on such issues have saved their time. Without the project



support, they would have fallen into exploitative hands. Besides this, support in getting land documents verified and building permits has helped to a large extent. Onsite support of technical compliance for seismic safety features and facilitation with regard to the easy withdrawal from the banks has been the most popular services amongst the community members.

More than 100 episodes of Radio live Phone-in programme have been broadcast around Reconstruction and COVID-19. There were 5 consultations in April and May 2020 to facilitate planning and review of the programme.

Enabling access to finance is a key factor that drives the owner driven reconstruction. A study was undertaken to understand how the house owners have mobilised the resources. A sample of 716 households was studied in six Palikas. In most cases the estimate of the reconstruction is much higher than the assistance provided by the government. The reconstruction is not a linear process of receiving financial assistance from the government and thereafter constructing the house. Over 70% of the house owners had to borrow from informal sources such as relatives,

money lenders with very high interest rates. Those households who have continued remittances, get the loan with ease as repayment is ensured. Most of the households have to reduce /cut their health and nutrition expenses to repay the loans.

Towards the end of January, 2021, a women-mason training was also conducted. Two trainings of seven days each were held in Palungtar and Gorkha Nagarpalika. Each training was attended by 10 women. Therefore, a total of 20 women were trained as masons through these workshops. The purpose was to empower women to be involved in the reconstruction and help in uplifting their living standards. It was also a means to provide them with dignified jobs as they were transformed from construction labours to masons. This program was also converted into a radio program which was widely used to raise the awareness of women and to bring the attention of local authorities onto such women mason groups who are capable of reconstructing seismically safe houses. The local authorities have also noted and said that work will be provided to them as and when need arises. Women have said that the workshop helped them in gaining access to such information and jobs that were earlier only reserved for men.



Decentralised Governance and Social Accountability

Supported by National Foundation of India (NFI)

The program is focused on making public programs reach the last mile effectively by strengthening social accountability practices. During this period of pandemic, interface in the field started telephonically with citizen leaders and panchayat representatives. It slowly shifted to teleconferencing and virtual meetings. Finally, household visits and small groups meetings and campaigns were also initiated at the community level. This program was implemented in the field area of Bhachau in Kutch and Poshina in Sabarkantha district of Gujarat.

As part of the government relief measures for people affected by COVID, the food entitlements under National Food Security Act (NFSA) were doubled with the launch of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). It was feared that with inadequate knowledge among people about these benefits, there was potential of high irregularity. Hence, community level awareness about the new schemes and verification was intensively carried out so that the people could receive their due entitlements. 30 Fair Price Shops (FPS) were monitored resulting in fair distribution of food grains. Subsequently, 18 awareness



camps were organized for prevention and precautions against COVID with the support of block and district administration. 81 families were identified who were not registered under the NFSA and were in dire need of food and essential items. They were supported to access the benefits of the Ann Brahma Scheme that provided food rations to such households. The findings, issues and grievances identified through studies and assessments done at the village levels were shared with the block and district administration for quick action and redressal.

UNNATI was involved in the identification of stranded families from states like Madhya Pradesh and supported them to reach their villages with the help of administration.

The use of the social accountability tool of community monitoring of public programs continued to enable identify families who were not receiving full entitlements. Government portals of NFSA, MGNREGA, and National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) were used to verify whether families were receiving their entitlements. The assessment covered 1846 entitlement holders in 2 blocks of Gujarat - Poshina and Bhachau for 11 different government programs and the identified issues were put forward for redressal.

Gram Vikas Samitis (GVS) is a people's collective at the village level playing a vital role in identification and redressal of issues related to access to public programs. GVSs conducted rapid awareness and assessment of public programs and were engaged in disseminating information about Covid hygiene practices to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

The Citizen Leaders continuously disseminated updated information about government programs and initiated local level actions involving public schemes monitoring, awareness building and demanding entitlements. Citizen leaders helped 1090 entitlement holders in filling application forms, grievance registration and redressal, documentation, and verification for program access. Citizen leaders were trained to use government web portals for information on status of access of entitlements and initiate social accountability actions for strengthening demand. 225 citizen leaders are currently engaged directly through digital media platforms for regular communications. Online platforms - WhatsApp is used to communicate among the Citizen leaders. In one such instance, In Demti Gram Panchayat (Poshina Block), it was reported that the dealer was providing less ration against the entitled amount (approx. 1kg - 3kg less). The



Sarpanch and a group of youths highlighted the issue by making a video of the irregularities. The video was then shared with appropriate authorities for further action. This led to a surprise check by the authorities and the dealer was served a show cause notice. The community monitoring made the Block level authorities vigilant and active which has resulted in full distribution of food grains in all FPS in Poshina. The Sarpanchs are engaged in continuous monitoring of the distribution process.

Community use of online grievance portals and toll-free numbers and use of RTI was also facilitated. 17 hand pumps got repaired after a complaint was registered through toll-free number in Gujarat Water and Sewage Board. Facilitation of demand for work under MGNREGA was initiated and workers started to get work in their locality. Two Block level consultations were organized with the Program Officer (MGNREGA), Taluka Development Officer (TDO), and Citizen Leaders to discuss the issues and field level findings. Community meetings were held at the work sites (maintaining social distance) with the labourers, mate and Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS) on the provisions of MGNREGA like importance of work site facilities, demand to provide Job Card, dated receipt against the demand for work and COVID-19 health

precautions and preventive measures. The administration started surprise monitoring of worksites to ensure smooth functioning of schemes and ensuring labourers rights. 65 new Job Cards were issued to the laborers by the GRS and Mate on demand at the work site in Mithivedi village of Nada GP in Poshina block. MGNREGA was the only employment opportunity for many in the rural areas. Thus demand for work was facilitated in 17 GPs covering 4295 labourers. Consultation was held with 22 Talatis and TDO on GP level planning using MGNREGA and 15th Finance Commission resources. Community monitoring of 22 Anganwadi centres resulted into improvement of distribution of sukhdhi (supplementary food nutrition).

During the community monitoring and assessment of public programs, a major reason for non-access was the discrepancy between the information regarding bank accounts, Adhar identification and phone numbers. A campaign was launched to synchronise Jan Dhan, ADHAAR and Mobile (JAM). During the campaign 467 people were supported to correct their documents.

It was found that the payment of Palak Mata Pita (support for foster for the orphan) entitlements have not been transferred to the children under foster care and protection. The issue of non-payment of government support to the foster parents of 42 orphans from Bhachau and 104 from Poshinawas was raised with the Social Justice and Empowerment Department and it led to clearing of payment for all 17,000 orphans enrolled under the scheme in the Gujarat state. The money was transferred within 20 days of demand. In particular, 42 children from Bhachau and 104 children from Poshina block were supported to claim their entitlement.



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 the school children of class 3 to 8, with learning deficits. The program provides support to the students associated with the govt. schools in Barmer district in Rajasthan and Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district in Gujarat.

These areas have witnessed severe migration which is one of the reasons for poor educational outcomes in primary schools. The program has been divided into 4 major parts.

i. LRC (Learning Resource Centre / Hub)

Schools. There are 2 LRCs in the Sindhri block and 4 LRCs in Bhachau.

- ii. Each LRC feeds several schools operational in nearby villages (covering 67 schools) through regular visits. The centre also engages with the school teachers on interactive pedagogy and shares Teaching-Learning Methods.
- iii. The program also intervenes in 8 schools. Each of these schools is situated in 8 blocks (Sindhri, Gudhamalani, Baytu, Kalyanpur, Patodi, Siwana, Samdari and Kalyanpur) of Badmer district.
- iv. There are 25 schools in Sindhri and 30



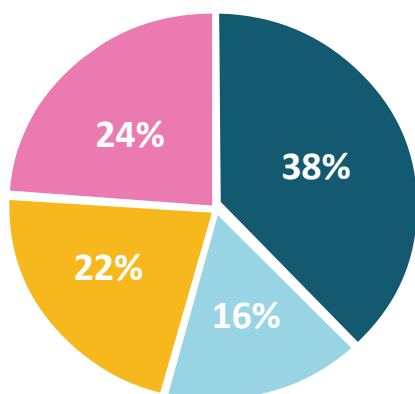
schools in Bhachau covered under the school governance category, which are scattered in different villages of the two blocks.

In total, we covered 33 schools in Sindhri and 34 schools in Bhachau which allowed us to reach out to 6402 primary school students. There are 14 Centres under Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) and Learning Resource Centres (LRC) which reached out to 848 students with learning deficits. Besides group learning, the centres also took the help of advanced technological devices such as mobiles, tablets, TV, Laptop projectors as their alternative resources of learning and taught the students how to use them for educational purposes. The facilitators used the online messaging platform WhatsApp to share teaching materials with the students. In the initial days of lockdown, when schools were shut down, WhatsApp became a convenient medium to allot the

teaching materials that continued the process of learning.

The girl students in the secondary school were oriented on STEM (Science, Engineering, Technology and Mathematics) courses in Sindhri as well as Bhachau. The objective behind teaching STEM was to motivate them to develop an interest in these subjects and consider it for their higher education. They were also oriented on the development of leadership qualities. Owing to the pandemic, the schools had closed down from March 16th 2020 as the lockdown had been announced. The exams for the last semester of school could not take place due to that. The government, therefore, introduced online classes at home through the mediums of TV and smartphones which also included the distribution of curriculum books. This had left many children vulnerable because they did not have access to smartphones and TVs. To ensure the continuity of learning through the TV for these students, an arrangement was made under the supervision of citizen leaders. The citizen leaders continuously monitored that no child is left out in accessing online classes due to lack of resources or awareness about the schedule of online classes.

Accessibility of on-line Education



- Do not have TV and/or Smartphone
- Arranged TV through local support
- Engagement in off-line classes at LEP, LRC and Schools
- Accessing on-line education

The Anganwadi centres were also announced closed. However, Anganwadi workers did engage in activities of providing Take Home Ration (THR), Sukhdi to pre-school children as well as spreading awareness of Covid.

A survey was undertaken on the learning engagement of primary school students in Bhachau. It was observed that out of 989 children, 374 children were not able to access online classes due to the unavailability of TV or smartphones. 217 out of 374 children were engaged in online

classes at Learning Resource Centre and learning enrichment programs through the television arrangements made in common neighbourhoods. These classes were monitored by Citizen leaders, SMC and Panchayat members. The rest 157 children from 8 villages were engaged in offline classes by school teachers through HHs visits on weekly basis.

In both Bhachau and Sindhri block, the students in LEP and LRC were divided into small groups with appropriate Covid protocols for a class formation. At Bhachau, with the support of Balmitras, 12 Anganwadi centres provided pre-primary school learning kits to 300 children at home. Anganwadi workers were also supported at HHs level in their engagement of addressing physical, mental, cognitive, emotional and social developmental activities such as awareness on health and personal hygiene, storytelling, physical exercises, Bal-geets, clay moulding activities, learning to count numbers, learning to introduce oneself,

identifying the name and looks of various shapes, fruits, vegetables, birds, flowers, animals, vehicles etc. An awareness campaign was conducted in all 63 villages of Bhachau and Sindhri for the inclusion of vulnerable children in online learning classes involving the citizen leaders, PRI representatives and teachers. Meetings with teachers were organised on a monthly basis using on-line platforms wherein teaching through small groups was supported and encouraged. Online teaching materials were regularly circulated through the platform of WhatsApp groups consisting of parents, citizen leaders and teachers.





The year ahead

The year 2020 -21 has set many limitations and challenges before the Civil Society Organisations. Hardly, the Covid 1st spike is over, by the end of March 2021, the second spike has shown its deadly impact with a vengeance not leaving anyone. This was a most terrible time as there was no availability of testing facilities, hospital beds, medicines and oxygen. The CSOs staff, animators, community resource persons, citizen leaders and their family members also got infected, fell sick, with and without hospital service and unfortunately several hundred died. Yet, the CSOs bravely continued the awareness generation program, food relief, provisioning protective masks, hand sanitizers, thermometers and oximeters to front line health workers so that they can conduct the surveillance work effectively. By this time most of the CSOs ran out of all their resources. They faced multiple challenges while carrying out their 'Swadharm' of providing humanitarian support during the unprecedented public health emergency. Without any additional staff and infrastructure, the CSOs carried out the work like angels. The ongoing work, be it education, health care, agriculture development, water conservation, etc. also continued despite the lockdown, restriction on movements, over pressure to respond to the Covid. In the midst of the pandemic, the entire voluntary sector was destabilized to address many newly created compliances which could have waited for a few more months. The FCRA amendment on September 2020, particularly the removal of provision of sub-granting with immediate

effect adversely impacted all types of CSOs, big or small in reaching out to the community in need of support and care.

Understanding the emerging limitations, in UNNATI we are determined to further reinforce our goal to stand with the community and continue a participatory and empowering social and economic transformation process. It has once again reminded us to look at our theory of change which will guide us in the coming days and years ahead. (The theory of change is mentioned at the end of the report) Robust community empowerment shall be the base over which all our programs will be based to promote community ownership and sustainability.

The hundreds of thousands of migrants who desperately returned walking, cycling, hitching rides in trucks, carrying their meagre possessions in bundles and backpacks after the nation-wide lockdown is not forgotten. We continue to develop our understanding on the strategies of ensuring rights and entitlements of these interstate informal migrant workers. There is a need to work both at the 'source state' and the destination state to enable these migrant households to access entitlements and social security provisions and get rooted in the villages with alternate livelihood opportunities to reduce distressed migration. In the urban 'destination locations', the migrant workers need to be integrated with the local community so that they are not discriminated against on daily

basis, support in portability of due entitlements under food security and other social protection.

UNNATI is continued to be known for offering diverse services to the development eco-system which has not been active for many years. We have realised its relevance and strive to activate some of the services. Following are offered to CSOs, social activists, social movements, CSRs, government agencies and authorities and academic institutions of higher studies.

1. Advice and inputs:

- i. Development of participatory training modules,
- ii. Issues related to organization management,
- iii. Development of financial system, iv. Prepare/update organizational policies,
- v. Finalization of project proposal, vi. Thesis of students for higher education.

2. Capacity Building:

- i. Participation / PRA,
- ii. Social perspectives in development practices,
- iii. Orientation on Gender sensitivity, iv. Social Accountability,
- v. Decentralized Governance, Civil Society Organizational Governance,
- vi. Community Based Disaster Management.

3. Information Support:

- i. Panchayati Raj,
- ii. Social accountability methods/ tools,
- iii. Disaster Management,
- iv. Statutory matters related to NGO functioning

4. Partnership/Networking:

- i. participatory Action Research,
- ii. Campaign on social issues, particularly on social accountability,
- iii. Convening Workshops/ dialogues/ conventions,
- iv. Membership in committees,
- v. Joint Publications,
- vi. Support in preparation of guidelines (GO & NGO) on social accountability, local planning, disaster governance,
- vii. Develop/Support in curriculum planning with academic institutions on development management / social work,
- viii. Panel member in interview board,
- ix. Setting up of question papers for different staff selection.

These are some of the strategic thoughts for the coming year. However, the partnership and solidarity with fellow CSOs, social movements and communities continue to be our source of strength and inspiration.



FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2021

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.21	%	31.03.20	%	Application of Funds	31.3.21	%	31.3.20	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	11520	13	11940	13
Corpus	5000	5	5000	5					
Capital Account	80699	88	76706	82	Balance in hand and in bank				
	85699	93	81706	87	Saving Bank Account	6663	7	3366	4
					Fixed Deposits	68922	75	72820	78
Current Liabilities						75585	82	79186	82
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	4899	5	10694	11	Advances				
Duties and Taxes	6	0	5	0	Tax Deducted at Source	2608	3	3273	3
	4905	5	10699	11	Deposits	43	0	43	0
					Others	2189	2	2295	2
						4840	5	5611	5
Funds									
Inst. Dev. Fund	0	0	67	0					
Staff Welfare Fund	441	1	441	0					
	441	0	441	0					
Others(Provision Exp.)	900	1	891	1					
Total	91945	100	93737	100	Total	91945	100	93737	100

Capital Fund

In the current year, the capital account is Rs. 8,56,99,736 which is an increase of Rs. 39,93,792 to the previous year. This is on account of revenue generated and surplus of closed projects.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Fund

Unutilised fund is 48,99,072. There is an increase on account of more expenses.

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 10,46,361. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs. 1,29,86,316.

Bank balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs.7,55,85,184/- which is decrease of Rs. 6,01,212. to the last year.

Advances

Total advances are Rs.48,39,592/- which mainly consists of TDS (Income Tax) of Rs.26,08,453 and Rs.16,78,962 from CFT Project of Govt.of India and Govt.of Rajasthan under MGNREGA

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2021

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.21	%	31.3.21	%	Income	31.3.21	%	31.3.21	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	30421	87	31689	77
Rural Development	21933	62	23838	65					
Research & Training	0	0	0	0	Contribution				
Education Material	47	0	30	0	Use of Infrastructure and Assets	196	1	262	13
Training and Workshop	268	1	594	2	Honorarium	10	0	28	0
Grant to other CSOs	264	1	0	0	Other Income	111	0	0	0
	23983	68	26675	73		30738	88	31979	90
Salary and Honorarium	3840	11	2261	6	Interest				
Administrative Exp.	1573	4	2977	8	On saving bank account	158	0	278	1
Donation	260	1	0	0	On fixed deposit account	4203	12	4233	9
	5238	14	7371	9	On I.T. refund	16	0	133	0
						4377	12	4644	10
Expenditure	29656	84	31913	87					
Depreciation	1465	4	1537	4					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	3994	11	3353	9					
Total	35115	100	36623	100	Total	35115	100	36623	100

Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 18,86,875 for Gujarat.

American India Foundation Trust for Learning & Migration Programme Rs. 16,99,983 for Rajasthan.

Maltesar International - Improving Food Security and Resilience to Droughts and climate change impacts of vulnerable dalit and Tribal communities in the Thar desert in Rajasthan, India - Rs. 54,53,283

Maltesar International - Ensuring Food Security and Strengthening Resilience against Droughts of the Socially Excluded Dalit and Tribal Communities in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan -Rs.57,46,121

Wetland International - Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience Building - Rs.16,93,323

UNDP Nepal -Socio Technical Facilitation Service for Government of India Supported Housing Reconstruction in Gorkha District of Nepal - Rs.27,65,763

National Foundation for India project on building a platform for social accountable practices - Rs. 21,40,000

UNICEF IAG Covid program - Rs. 1,53,587 and UNICEF Covid study program - Rs.2,17,700

Total grant received in the current year is Rs.2,46,26,039. compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 3,11,73,387

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. 1,96,000 as against Rs. 2,61,758 for the previous year.

Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs. 43,77,631 against Rs. 46,44,162 for the previous year.

Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs. 3,11,21,615 compared to Rs. 3,32,70,030 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	2/2
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh	M	Treasurer	2/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/1
Mr. Prabhat Failbus	M	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	Chair (Emeritus-Invitee)	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	6	2	8
25001-50000	11	5	16
50001->	2	1	3
Total	18	8	27

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 94,900/-, Rs. 85,000/- and Rs. 83,300/-.
Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 12,700/-.

* 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	19	20	0
Female	7	18	1
Total	26	38	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 2020-2021.

Legal Identity

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

FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi
Ahmedabad-380015

FCRA Registration
renewed on 10.05.2016
Reg. No. 041910161

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

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 31.3.2021

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2020	2,83,71,268
Grant Received	1,78,43,364
Interest Received	13,69,838
Total	4,75,84,470
Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets	7,77,000
Project Expenses:	
Rural Development	1,79,61,573
Training and Workshop	28,875
Education Materials	47,192
Salary and Honorarium	17,22,771
Administrative Expenses	7,20,321
Grant to other NGOs	14,70,800
Grant Return	2,63,876
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2021	2,45,92,062
Total	4,75,84,470

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2021

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
European Union	Social	36,528	36,528
Maltesar International	Social	1,11,99,404	1,11,99,404
Wetland International	Social	16,93,323	16,93,323
National Foundation for India	Social	21,40,000	21,40,000
Foundation for Ecological Security	Social	5,00,000	5,00,000
The American India Foundation	Educational	22,74,109	22,74,109
Total		1,78,43,364	1,78,43,364

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

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

s/d

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 22.09.2020

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

s/d

(Binoy Acharya)
Director

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Kutch 370 140. Gujarat
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Society Registered Office
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New Delhi 110 029

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Co-ordinating Office,
Ahmedabad



Gujarat Programme Office,
Ahmedabad



Rajasthan Programme Office,
Jodhpur



Rural Training Centre,
Bhachau, Kutch



UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education