

ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011



UNNATI

Organisation for Development Education



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VISION

To create an inclusive society where all stakeholders, particularly the vulnerable, participate with full empowerment and gain equal access to and control over services, resources and institutions.

MISSION

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

STRATEGY

We work at the field level in partnership with local civil society and people's organisations. The collective experience, learning and insight enable us to work on knowledge building, training and 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.

This is the Twenty First Annual Report of Unnati.

Over the past few years, we have been working in the direction of establishing Unnati as an issue-based, strategic and educational support organisation. We are committed to fighting social exclusion and discrimination by enabling the poor and the marginalised to articulate themselves and raise their issue with the authorities concerned, demanding justice. Social accountability and decentralised governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders, enabling them to govern institutions for better performance. The reduction of poverty and vulnerability guides all our interventions.

The core activities are knowledge building, training and advocacy; we also work at the field level in partnership with local civil society organisations and people's organisations. 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. This year has been marked with large-scale collaborative initiatives with the government.

We work with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community-

based Organisations (CBOs), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), government, private sector institutions and the media. All our activities are carried out through three thematic centres:

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

Though these three centres remain in the overall legal domain of Unnati, they are fairly autonomous and strategic planning exercises are conducted at each of these centres. We continue to work primarily in Gujarat and the western desert districts of Rajasthan. Some activities, however, take us outside these two States.

We sincerely thank all those who have extended their support and provided us with opportunities to carry out various activities during the year. We look forward to receiving continued support and guidance and opening to new collaborations to enable us to be more relevant, effective, cost efficient and overall committed to our mission.

Social Inclusion and Empowerment



Social Inclusion and Empowerment aims to invoke the principles of social justice among civil society actors and government organisations involved in social development, including poverty and vulnerability reduction. In partnership with grass-root organisations, we work on the rights of the dalits, women and persons with disabilities.

Mobilising and Organising Dalits

Caste-based discrimination is a major cause of the vulnerability of dalits and tribals in western Rajasthan. In villages in the remote areas of the Thar Desert, living conditions are harsh with repeated occurrence of drought. They face water, fodder and livelihood insecurity. These households also face problems in accessing the government's drought relief, health, veterinary, child care and other social security services.

In partnership with grass-root organisations and dalit community leaders, we have been working in 248 villages of western Rajasthan (Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer) for the last 12 years. Out of these, 75 villages are intensively covered by the Dalit Resource Centres (DRCs). DRCs have been promoted and nurtured as block-level institutions that provide information and legal guidance to victims of human rights violations, undertake advocacy and provide an identity for organising and networking. Interventions involve empowerment of the community as well as provision of inputs to reduce women's drudgery in the collection of water and the reduction of drought risk.

Two participatory studies were conducted in 75 villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts to understand the status of caste-based discrimination in public places, its manifestation and impact. This study

also included the issue of land alienation of dalits which is primarily pushed through by the powerful caste force's encroachment. This has systematically denied the dalits the rightful access to their own private land for generations. The findings of the study on discrimination were shared in district-level multi stakeholder consultations attended by 135 CSO and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI).

SUPPORT TO CASES OF DALIT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND ACCESS TO ENTITLEMENTS

As a part of dalit mobilisation, men's

RTI Activist Beaten up

On March 3, 2011, Mangala Ram, an RTI activist from Bamanor village of Barmer district, who had been asking for information on the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was beaten up during a social audit gram sabha in his village. After a fact-finding exercise, a petition was made to the Collector. Several human rights networks, including Unnati, got together on the case to protest. Due to consistent advocacy, the sarpanch of Bamanor has been discontinued and the gram sewak has been suspended. Corruption worth Rs. 10 lakh was unearthed and the amount will be recovered.

Support for Seeking Justice	No. of Cases
Murder	6
Physical violence	39
Rape and sexual harassment	4
Domestic and other violence against women	9
Accidental death	6
Land encroachment	5
Discrimination, insult, threat, false charge of theft, harassment, abuse	10
Total	79

Enabling Access to Social Security Programmes	No. of Households
Linkage with social security schemes	102
Work under MGNREGS	1045
Compensation for accidental death	2
Krishi Anudan for BPL households	102
Linkage with other government schemes	311

and women's village-level collectives are federated at the block level under the DRC. Regular monthly review and planning meetings were organised with these groups. The community institutions raise cases of dalit human rights

violations. Support is provided in terms of counselling victims, legal guidance and advocacy with administration for action. During the year legal guidance was provided to 26 cases, followed by an independent fact-finding exercise. Other forms of support for resolution of cases were provided in 79 cases. Resolution was reached in 11 cases. 1562 marginalised households were enabled to access their entitlements.

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND JUSTICE
For the men and women community leaders of Bhopalgarh, Pokhran and Sivana blocks a total of 12 two-day orientation camps on 'Social Exclusion,



Organising and Mechanisms for Access to Rights and Justice' were organised in June 2010 and March 2011. The objective was to develop an understanding on caste and gender-based discrimination, social exclusion and vulnerability; need for organising and the role of leadership in strengthening a collective. 79 men and 39 women participated in the first round of training while 196 men and 141 women community leaders participated in the second. A two-day orientation workshop (September 2010) was also

organised for identifying community leaders.

During May 2010, day-long workshops were organised in the three intensive blocks of our work to orient newly elected dalit PRI representatives on accountable local self-governance and social justice. 49 elected representatives and 88 dalit community leaders participated in these workshops which were organised in collaboration with the Foundation for Sustainable

Trainings/ Capacity Building Activities	Dates	Participants
Orientation of newly elected dalit PRI representatives in Jodhpur (collaboration with the Foundation for Sustainable Development, Jodhpur)	May 2010	137
Orientation of community leaders (men) on Social Exclusion, Organising and Access to Rights and Justice	June 2010	79
Orientation of dalit women community leaders on Social Exclusion, Organising and Access to Rights and Justice	June 2010	39
Orientation of community leaders on process of marginalisation and advocacy through participatory approach	September 2-4, 2010	30
Campaign for awareness on HIV/AIDS and Social Inclusion of affected people in Luni block of Jodhpur district	September 4- 8, 2010	500
Three two-day orientation programmes for dalit men community leaders on Social Exclusion, Organising and Access to Rights and Justice	March 2011	196
Three two-day orientation programmes for dalit women community leaders on Social Exclusion, Organising and Access to Rights and Justice	March 2011	141

Development, Jodhpur. Unnati is part of a forum established at regional and State levels for the defence of human rights of dalits. This enables us to work in collaboration with other organisations. During the year we partnered with Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) and CASA Udaipur, in organising workshops. Support was provided to one of our partners, IDEA, Balotra, for organising a public hearing at Jodhpur. 200 community leaders participated in this. Six issues of bi-monthly information bulletin Dalit Update were published.

PROMOTING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
The overall focus on promoting women's rights is to engage women's collectives in developing a critical understanding of rights and their leadership for more equitable economic, social and democratic participation. Collectives of women and adolescent girls were promoted in 55 villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts. 81 women community leaders from 42 villages of three blocks participated in a three-day residential training held in their respective blocks. The trainings were held during December 2010. The women analysed the background of discrimination against dalits and women in society and its implications on economic, social and political participation. Dr. Antje Göllner-Scholz, First Secretary, German Embassy, Economic Cooperation and Development, visited some of the villages and spent time with the dalit women on

March 7, 2011 in the field area to understand the project objectives and progress.

Mainstreaming Disability

The primary objective of mainstreaming the disability component of the programme is to create awareness and sensitivity on the rights of persons with disabilities among civil society actors. In Ahmedabad, an '**Access Resource Group**' has been formed where architects, engineers, designers and other professionals volunteer for conducting access audit of public built-in



environment and recommending modifications.

Mainstream development organisations are also supported to identify persons with disabilities and include them in their ongoing programmes. Inputs and information have been provided so as to enable them to enhance linkages and referrals, especially for education, employment, certification and access to government schemes.

Four organisations working with children with intellectual/ multiple disabilities are provided mentoring and support for:

- Building the capacity of special educators for developing individual treatment plans for children;
- Classroom structuring and management;
- Activity scheduling;
- Use of age appropriate functional activities;
- Making and using teaching-learning materials;
- Parent counselling; and
- Documenting processes and outcomes.

Support for clinical assessments and need-based technical services was provided to enhance the quality of services to children with disabilities.

Information on government schemes was shared with parents to help in increasing children's access to health insurance, bus pass, disability certificates and identity cards.



Unnati staff has been actively involved in the preparation of a draft Disability Bill by directly participating in various consultations organised by disability rights groups and academic institutions. To popularise the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Rights of People with Disability (UNCRPD), case studies are documented and disseminated among disability and government agencies.

SPECIAL PROJECT ENGLISH LANGUAGE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR STD. VIII IN THE SCHEDULED (TRIBAL) AREAS OF GUJARAT (DISTANCE LEARNING THROUGH SATCOM)

The pilot phase of the programme to enhance English language proficiency of Standard-VIII students of tribal areas was further developed during this year. The programme is co-ordinated and



programmes developed last year, 48 pre-recorded units of audio-visual learning materials and four workbooks were developed linking with the textbook. 67 classes were telecast over eight months from the Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo Informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar. More than 8,000 students from 173 schools were covered under the SATCOM programme. An accompanying workbook was provided to all students to develop their reading and writing skills.

implemented by Unnati with support from the Gujarat State Tribal Development Department. The programme aims at providing additional inputs to students for reinforcing their English language skills and supporting the teachers to enhance their classroom teaching practices through use of child-friendly pedagogy. In addition to the 26 bridge course

263 teachers and principals of the participating schools, Project Administrators and District Consultants of the Tribal Development Department were oriented through five district-level residential workshops on the contents, approach and pedagogy of the programme. Support was provided to teachers during the year through SATCOM-based interactive sessions, regular contact through phone and addressing their complaints related to technical problems. The programme was monitored through self-rating, visit during the programme relay, phone calls made and feedback sent by schools through mail and phone.

Monitoring was done to assess the viewership status, involvement of the teachers and students, status of workbook completion, infrastructure status and gauge issues impacting the programme implementation and impact.



Watch TV and Learn English with Fun!
 (Part of SATCOM based programme for schools in scheduled areas of Gujarat)





Quotes of Students and Teachers

“This programme has made it easier for us to facilitate our classes. Sometimes we don’t have charts and pictures to explain concepts to children – like a fire truck... or the differences between a town and a village. When the students watch the class, we can explain these concepts to them.”

In a video interview, I. M. Patel, English teacher, Adarsh Nivasi Shala, Vasedi, Chota Udepur, Vadodara, said, “All our students are eager to see the WELCOME English classes. They use the activities in their free time and also play games which they learn in the English class.”

During the phone-in time students were asked to complete the sentence: WELCOME English classes are ‘beautiful’, ‘enjoyable’ and ‘amazing.’

Based on the self-rating forms submitted by the schools, it was found that on an average, half of the schools had watched between 75 and 100 per cent classes and students had filled in more than 90 per cent of the worksheets on time. One-third of the schools had watched between 50 and 75 per cent of the classes and students had completed their workbooks but not necessarily all. Feedback received indicated a need for enhanced contact with and support to schools through ongoing monitoring and training. The course developed for Standard-VIII will be rationalised and finalised based on the feedback from teachers and students.



Civic Leadership, Social Accountability and Governance



This programme aims at strengthening the participation of the poor and marginalised sections so that they can influence governing institutions and policies. It seeks to create space for direct action by citizen leaders at the grass roots through mobilisation, consultation and orientation to demand downward accountability to improve the access of the poor and the marginalised to services and development schemes.

Building Civic Leadership

Strengthening civic action for the promotion of social accountability has been one of the strategies which promote individual leadership as well as facilitate the creation of various local-level collectives. The programme focuses on improving access to information, development of resources and quality of basic services and social justice for all sections within the community, particularly the dalits, tribals, women and persons with disabilities.

The citizen leaders in 44 gram panchayats have been informally organised into Gram Vikas Samiti (GVS). The GVS along with representatives of the panchayat body has been organised into Panchayat Vikas Samiti (PVS). The idea is that the issues identified by the GVS can be discussed in the PVS. This will enable the gram panchayat to take up these issues on a priority basis. 202 citizen leaders (162 men and 40 women) were oriented on accountability tools for community monitoring of basic services and social audit of the MGNREGS. Apart from these orientations, monthly planning and review meetings were held with citizen leaders. During these meetings, the group is also provided with information on development schemes and programmes of the government.

In Ahmedabad city three informal settlements (Rampir Tekra in Vadaj, Rai Chand Meghraj ki chali in Singarwa and Ram Rahim Tekra in Jamalpur) around

70 women citizen leaders were trained for community monitoring basic services. On December 23, 2010 training was organised in Ram Rahim Tekra, Jamalpur, on mobilising and organising and the importance and role of citizen leaders. These leaders are monitoring the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) shops.

As a process of popularising the concept of citizen leaders for social accountability, on the request of CARE India, five trainings were organised in different field locations. The training covered various tools of social accountability, including community monitoring, social audit, jan sunvai, proactive information disclosure, etc.

Bhaviben Becomes Sarpanch

Bhaviben was one of the citizen leaders promoted by UNNATI in Daskroi taluka of Ahmedabad district. She regularly attended the training, orientation programmes and meetings. This helped her gain confidence, access to information on development schemes, understand her role and responsibilities as a sarpanch and promote inclusive and accountable development. Bhaviben contested the election in 2007 and was elected as the sarpanch of Chosar gram panchayat. She has initiated many development works with the approval of the gram sabha.

Nine issues of the newsletter 'Lok Vacha' were published to share the experiences of citizen leaders of Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad on various themes like the use of the RTI, monitoring of basic services and schemes and conducting social audit under the MGNREGS. A documentary titled 'Citizen Leader: Path to Development' was developed in Gujarati with English subtitles based on the initiative on citizenship building. The film highlights the learning and impact of the intervention as well as efforts made by the citizen leaders to bring transparency and accountability in local governance.

Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions

After the fourth round of the PRI election in Rajasthan, efforts are being made to improve the participation of women leaders in local governance to make it accountable through capacity building



and hand holding support to Women Elected Representatives (WERs) across their election cycle. Intensive interventions are being undertaken in Luni block of Jodhpur district. 162 WERs have been trained in leadership development, participatory planning and vision building.

As part of the programmes, WERs got the chance to interact with MLAs, district-level elected PRI representatives, media persons and government functionaries to understand the role of executives and legislatures. As a follow-up, 47 WERs from 19 gram panchayats participated in a skill enhancement workshop on how to conduct panchayat meetings, participatory decision making process and monitoring of government programmes on basic services and social security. The WERs have undertaken activities like monitoring the enrolment and attendance of girl child in anganwadis and schools and registration of households under the MGNREGS. Another workshop was organised to make the WERs further understand the detailed provisions of programmes like the MGNREGS, NRHM, PDS, IAY, Pension and Insurance.

As a demonstration of the role of the gram panchayat in the social audit of the MGNREGS, five gram panchayats were selected in Luni block of Jodhpur district. Members of Social Audit Manch and respective Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VVMCs) were

provided training; as a result, the social audit was held with appropriate disclosure of information in the gram sabha.

In Gujarat, this is the last year of the third term. Selected number of trainings were organised for PRIs on the request of the local partner NGOs like the BIAF and Samerth. A two-day training was organised for the gram panchayat representatives of Kaprada, Darampur, Vasda which form the field area of the BAIF. They were also taken on a one-day exposure visit to the Varna panchayat of Dholka. A training in social audit was organised for 15 PRI representatives and two talatis in the field area of Samerth.

During the year, efforts were made to further develop the knowledge resources on decentralisation. A 'Compendium of Training Resources for Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions' was prepared in English and Gujarati as an assignment of State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Gujarat, under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

This compendium is to be used for training of zilla, taluka and gram panchayats, elected representatives. It includes concepts like poverty, human development, gender, social justice, micro planning, participatory planning and monitoring and leadership development. SIRD, Gujarat, has also nominated Unnati to attend the workshop organised by National

Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) on training curriculum development on Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA). As a follow-up of this, a field testing exercise of the training module was organised jointly by SIRD and NIRD in Khedbrahma in which an Unnati team member participated as a resource person.

In the national consultation on 'Governance Institutions and Planning Process' with representatives from PRIs, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and CSOs organised by the Planning Commission and Social Watch on December 2011, Unnati was represented by two women sarpanches and two male sarpanches. It was for the first time that the Planning Commission organised such a consultation for the 12th Five-Year Plan. We participated in a State-level meeting of the National Platform for Promotion of Decentralisation (NPPD) at Udaipur, jointly hosted by The Hunger Project (THP) and Astha. We also participated in an international workshop on decentralised planning organised at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA).

Promoting Social Accountability

To ensure effective and equitable social development, public accountability of policy makers and service providers must be promoted. Transparency and social accountability can be demanded

in a democratic state structure with empowered people's voice facilitated by appropriate tools and methodology. A series of tools like Citizen Report Cards, Community Monitoring of Basic Services, Social Audit, People's Plan and Pro-active Disclosure of Information by governing institutions have been available. This year, the focus has been on monitoring basic services and conducting social audits under the MGNREGS. RTI camps were also organised to provide information to citizens to help them raise questions and demand accountability.

A Training of Trainer (TOT) on 'Community-Based Monitoring of Basic



Services' was organised for 21 members of the governance team from both Rajasthan and Gujarat at Jodhpur during February 9– 11, 2011. The objectives of the training were to develop a common understanding on community-based monitoring of basic services within the team and to initiate a process of developing a simple, participatory methodology that is rooted in the community. To promote social accountability practices, four trainings were organised for 93 citizen leaders on social audit for Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad districts of Gujarat.

A National workshop on 'Institutionalising Social Accountability Practices: Methods, Tools, Issues and Challenges' was organised during June 6-7, 2010. 74 representatives from 33 different institutions (including NGOs, ULBs, and CBOs) participated. The purpose was to bring together experiences from various parts of the country on social accountability interventions. The workshop also

Efforts of Citizen Leader Improves Access to PDS

Shukiben, a resident of Raichand Meghraj ni Chali in Daskroi taluka of Ahmedabad district, after receiving training, examined the quantity of the food grain being provided through the local PDS shop. The shopowner refused to listen to her even though it was reported in a local newspaper. Shukiben did not give up and briefed the sarpanch about the situation. The sarpanch asked the shopowner to present the stock register for verification. Due to her effort, the shopowner started distributing food grains as per the entitlement/full quota of the families.

deliberated upon the challenges faced during practising social accountability tools. Use of tools like Participatory Budgeting, Participatory Public Policy Making, Public Expenditure Tracking, Citizen Monitoring, Evaluation of Public Services, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Cards, Social Audits and public hearings have been shared by different institutions.

Citizen leaders undertook monitoring of basic services and schemes in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, housing schemes and the PDS are being monitored. This has helped many families to receive their food entitlements and gain access to social security benefits.

As part of the initiative to improve the access to basic services and social security benefits in Dholka and Khedbrahma towns, 141 forms relating to different social security schemes were filled and submitted to the Municipality. Under Balika Samrudhi, 44 girls children benefited, 6 girls got access to Kuwarben nu Mameru for their marriage, two people got bankable loan for self employment, 50 people benefited from Manav Garima, and 35 from Manav Kalyan and 55 old age pensions have been sanctioned.

The promotion of social accountability framework involving citizen leaders includes activities like organising camps like the Right to Information (RTI),

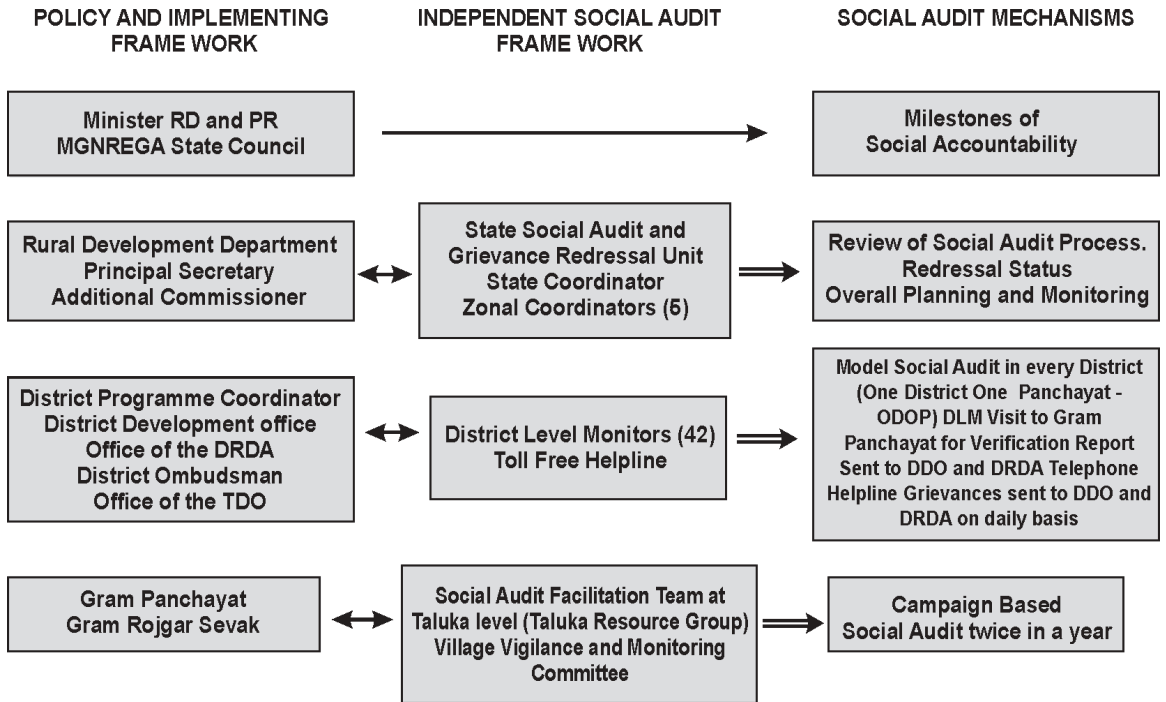
verification of housing scheme, work done under the MGNREGS, electricity connection, etc. On the RTI alone, 339 camps were facilitated by citizen leaders and 6,498 people (5,242 men and 1,256 women) visited these camps and 160 applications were filed.

Linkage has been built with prominent institutions working on accountability within the State and across the country. Partnership has been established with universities like CEPT University and IRMA. In collaboration with the Centre for Urban Equity of CEPT University, we are working to develop a methodology to conduct social audit of urban housing scheme (BSUP) under the Jawharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Social Audit and Grievance Redressal in MGNREGS in Collaboration with the Government of Gujarat

Unnati has been working on facilitation of social audit and grievance redressal in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) at the Gujarat State level with the Department of Rural Development. We are primarily responsible for developing a collaborative institutional mechanism and operational guideline so that the social audit and grievance redressal system may be institutionalised. Unnati

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE



has been working as a social audit unit as an independent institution but in collaboration with different levels of the government administration. The institutional mechanism put in place is as follows:

During the year, two rounds of four zonal workshops were organised with the District and Taluka Officials to develop a collaborative mechanism and to clarify the roles and responsibilities at different levels to create a system of transparency and accountability with empowered people's voice. After the first round of the social audit campaign in January 2011, a workshop was organised with the Chair of the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Narottambhai Patel, Rural Development, GoG, to review the transparency and accountability mechanism.

The Social Audit of the MGNREGS in Gujarat is conducted in a campaign mode twice in a year. To facilitate these Social Audits independent neutral

Summary of Social Audits and Grievances Registered in MGNREGS, Gujarat, during July 2010 – June 2011

S. No.	Social Audit and other processes	GPs Covered in Social Audits	Grievances Registered till March 2011	Grievances Registered April-June 2011	Total No. of Grievances
1.	Social Audit campaign during October – November 2010	12,690	1,807	-	1,807
2.	Social Audit observation report during October – November 2010	193	142	-	142
3.	Social Audit campaign during April – May 2011	13,447	-	3297	3,297
4.	Social Audit observation report during April – May 2011	493	-	357	357
5.	One District One Panchayat (ODOP)	79	56	NA	56
6.	Telephone Helpline	NA	191	289	479
7.	Verification of GPs by District-Level Monitors, Visits	NA	1,251	515	1,766
8.	Grievances received directly at the Commissionerate Office	NA	464	NA	464
Total no. of grievances registered					8,369

citizens known as Taluka Resource Group (TRG) have been identified and trained. From each taluka about 8-10 members are selected and each TRG member is expected to facilitate 8 - 10 Social Audits.

The TRG members train the Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC) members. A Social Audit manual, reporting formats and popular educational materials have been developed to facilitate an effective social audit process.

To promote concurrent verification and follow-up of grievance redressal, District-Level Monitors (DLMs) have been appointed in each of the 26 districts.

Each DLM visits about 20 gram panchayats every month for verification. In order to create an enabling environment and capacity building of



District and Taluka-level Officials every month a Social Audit is organised which is attended by the District Collector and/or the District Development Officer. It helps in continuous improvement of the methodology and tools used in the Social Audit. A central telephone help-line – 1800 233 4567 has been created for grievance registration and information sharing. The grievances registered from various mechanisms are shown in the above table.

During the Social Audit campaign during April – May 2011 in addition to the MGNREGS, Social Audits for three other government programmes, Indira

Awaz Yojana, Total Sanitation Programme and Aam Aadmi Bima Rozgar Yojana were included on a pilot basis to test the format of the Social Audit for other programmes. In response to the Social Audit facilitation by Unnati, the Principal Secretary, Ms. Rita Teatota, IAS, commented that ‘I do not yet believe that we have achieved an adequate level of transparency and participation. I feel quite optimistic that perhaps we have started in the right direction. For this, I give full credit to you for striking a balance, eschewing the temptation of activism, without compromising on the need for accountability.’ (May 27, 2011)





Indian Express, November 9, 2011

Jairam backs Gujarat NREGS audit model

RAVISH TIWARI
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 8

UNION Rural Development Minister Jairam Ramesh today gave a thumbs-up to the independent social audit mechanism adopted by the Narendra Modi-led Gujarat government for the NREGS.

He brushed aside reservations expressed by a member of the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC), the apex monitoring agency for the rural job guarantee scheme, while endorsing Gujarat's model.

"Let there be multiplicity of mechanisms. They need to be independent and transparent. It can be an agency selected through a transparent process. Let it be," Ramesh told Nikhil Dey, CEGC member and a close associate of National Advisory Council member Anura Roy, during a national conference on social audit of NREGS organised by the Ministry of Rural Development in the Capital.

Apart from turning down Dey, Ramesh also overruled objections by a representative of the Congress-ruled

Andhra Pradesh on the Gujarat model after the BJP-led state had presented the same before representatives from all states.

Unlike Andhra and other states, Gujarat has adopted a unique approach of outsourcing social audit to a third party agency selected through open bidding. Last year, it picked UNNATI, an NGO based in Ahmedabad, to coordinate social audit of NREGS across the state for one year.

UNNATI Director Binoy Acharya told The Indian Express that his agency coordinated social audits in over 12,000 panchayats across the state during which it identified about 8,000 irregularities of various kinds and referred the same to the state government.

UNNATI has set up a toll-free helpline (1800-233-4567) to register complaints, which are forwarded electronically to the concerned district-level officer, who in turn inquires into the same. A hard copy of the complaint is sent to the complainant through posts for follow-up.



UNNATI has trained about 1,800 members to facilitate and train persons for social audits across 225 talukas in the state, who are collectively called the Taluka Resource Group (TRG).

Dey as well as the representative from Andhra, however, criticised this model, saying the selected NGO would be dependent on state government funding that might compromise the independence of its audit coordination. The other reservation was that the social audit may be one of many areas of operation of the NGO, which in turn may not pay the desired

attention to this task.

Ramesh immediately asked the Gujarat representative about the affiliation of the NGO selected by it and the fact that it was selected through open transparent bidding took him by surprise.

He asked the other states about their mechanisms for social audit. While Andhra has a society registered specifically for conducting social audit, a directorate within the government department does the function in Chhattisgarh. The fact that the Andhra society was chaired by the secretary of the Rural Development Department

seems to have settled matters in Gujarat's favour.

The Andhra representative then sought to impress that rules provide for a registered society to undertake the job of auditing. However, senior officials from the Rural Development Ministry clarified that this was not the case and the rules provide for any "independent organisation". This year, Gujarat has invited bids from civil society organisations for conducting social audit for the next two years. "The process of selection of the agency is underway through open bidding. We will soon finalise an agency," A K Ansari, Deputy Commissioner of NREGS, Gujarat, told The Indian Express.

While endorsing Gujarat's model, Ramesh lamented the record of the Congress-ruled Rajasthan in putting in place an effective social audit mechanism.

The Rural Development Minister also sought to explore possibilities of setting up mobile NREGS courts as is being planned by the Andhra government.

Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction



The focus is shifted to community-based disaster risk reduction efforts and linkage building with development efforts so that mitigation and prevention initiatives are addressed on an ongoing basis. Unnati has been working in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 15 and the State and National disaster risk reduction framework.

Strengthening Community Capacity on DRR

In the desert districts of Rajasthan as a part of demonstrating community resilience in drought situations, five different types of DRR mechanisms have been developed. They include

- (1) Rain water harvesting through construction of traditional underground tanks in the most vulnerable households with community-managed water distribution through tanker mounted on tractor,
- (2) Enabling people to practise horticulture to avail fruits, fodder and fuel so that the marginalised families do not make distressed migration,
- (3) Strengthening community capacity to address health services, including an increased demand for effective governmental health services,
- (4) Promote understanding to adopt appropriate risk transfer (insurance) products to plan better recovery of disaster-related losses of life and assets,
- (5) Develop disaster-safe housing construction skill.

These five mechanisms are piloted in 23 villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts. Drought and malaria epidemic are the

most recurrent disasters and have an adverse impact on dalit and marginalised communities. Five gram panchayats have been facilitated to prepare participatory Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) plans and community preparedness and response. The process and the methodology are documented and used in the training of Panchyati Raj Institutions and village task forces to integrate DRR in the development planning process.

WATER AND FODDER SECURITY FOR DALIT HOUSEHOLDS

Recognising the extreme water insecurity of dalit households in western Rajasthan, Unnati has been promoting the construction of underground rain water harvesting tanks with the use of traditional technology. The underground tanks for rain water harvesting are a cheap and viable source for ensuring water supply over



	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Tank construction	110	37	23	38	36	15	-	30	289
Construction of small tank	-	1	-	-	-	-	122	27	150
Repair of tank	91	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	108
Repair of community tank	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Community tank construction	-	9	-	4	-	5	-	-	18
Diggi	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Catchment support	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Tank construction for support in horti-pasture	-	-	-	-	-	20	48	-	68
Tank construction through NREGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71
Total									724

large areas. Till March 2011, 652 water structures were supported. During the year, 82 rainwater harvesting tanks were constructed. Villages facing acute water scarcity and extremely poor households were identified through participatory risk analysis and needs assessment.



Labour is contributed by the target group. Community-based mechanisms are developed for the purchase of materials. The community monitors ensure quality of construction. Through the community DRR planning, 71 vulnerable households are linked to the MGNREGS for construction of water harvesting tanks. 300 households received water supply from the community-managed water supply operating under four tanker-mounted tractors provided to local groups. The tractors are also used for ploughing the field of marginal farmers. To demonstrate the resilience building of vulnerable communities to drought, land development, fodder security and livelihood promotion have been initiated with 65 households in seven villages. They have been supported in developing horti-pasture plots on one bigha of their

land. Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) shrubs planted in 2008 have started bearing fruits. Leaves are used as fodder for goats. Owing to protection fencing, local shrub varieties and several grass varieties like dhaman and sewan which have not been growing naturally have now started growing. Farmers also grow subsistence crops for family use in the fenced area. Household-level income from the plantation in the third year is about Rs. 15,000. Regular visits of horticulture scientists were organised at the field level for technical guidance. It is hoped that this piloting will set an example and build confidence of local people to adopt on their own and integrate in other developmental programmes.

Veterinary camps were organised for vaccination of 10,463 goats belonging to 219 households of eight villages. The community has played an important role in planning the camps, linking with government department and contributing financially.



STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES AND RISK TRANSFER
Capacity building of 124 women health volunteers are being undertaken through a series of trainings. They are linked with the formal government health machinery and act as intermediaries. They monitor the immunisation of pregnant women and infants, institutional delivery, access to the child care centre (anganwadi) as well as infant and maternal mortality. Trained women health volunteers worked with the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) in the field area in vaccination of 244 children, who would otherwise have been left out. They identified 59 pregnant women who were not registered and linked them with pre-natal test, vaccination and iron supplements. They have motivated and facilitated 23 cases of institutional delivery and linkage with the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

252 households were linked with health insurance products of SEWA. Village-level educational programmes have been organised to popularise micro insurance and the villagers have been opting for different products of the insurance companies.

DISASTER-SAFE CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION
For demonstration of the disaster-safe building technology and skill building of masons, nine buildings were constructed by use of materials like mud blocks and ferro-cement roofing channels. 42 local



masons are receiving practical training for making ferro-cement channel and dome as roofing options. The local community is contributing labour for making bricks and learning in the process. Women masons are also separately trained for which a three-level training module is being developed. As part of this capacity building of masons, 15 toilet blocks are constructed for poor households.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE DURING MALARIA EPIDEMIC

Western Rajasthan was gripped with malarial fever in the monsoon of 2010. The health department of the Government trained village task force members to take up preventive activities, including an awareness programme and wide scale disinfection of breeding sources like water bodies.

The village task forces created under the project actively participated in the malaria eradication campaign. The Chief Medical Health Officer of Sindhri block provided disinfectant spray pumps to the village task forces. The awareness campaign was undertaken in collaboration with Gavniar Thar Lok Kalakar Samiti, a folk artist group, using the medium of street plays, puppet shows, pictorial posters and pamphlets. Government functionaries accompanied the campaigns, tested the blood samples and provided treatment in all 23 villages.

During October 11 – 26, 2010, 261 blood samples were tested and treatment was provided in 168 cases. 1315 water tanks were disinfected for the prevention of mosquito breeding/proliferation.

Support was provided to the Swasthya Chetna Yatra of the government during the same period. In another non-project area in Pokran in Jaisalmer district, as the Malaria prevalence was very high, a campaign was launched during



October 13-28, 2010 in which 269 blood samples were tested and medical treatment was provided and 367 water tanks were disinfected.

Research, Publication and Documentation

As part of knowledge building on DRR, an action research study on housing vulnerability and risk reduction measurers in the multi-hazard prone coastal areas of Gujarat, was conducted in partnership with People in Centre, a Gujarat-based organisation for technical support to the DRR. The objective of the study was to develop a framework to assess the existing housing vulnerability to hazards, particularly cyclones, floods, storm surges and earthquakes so that preventive measures can be strengthened.

Nine villages of Porbandar district (Gujarat) were studied under the pilot process in consultation with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

(GSDMA). The findings were shared with the GSDMA, Cordaid DRR India partners and other technical institutions. It is planned that a training module for housing vulnerability study will be developed.

The Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Manual prepared by our donor partner was translated into Hindi to promote a wider use at the field level. The Hindi version is disseminated among the Cordaid DRR India partners and other agencies. Copies were also provided to the GSDMA for use by district-level managers and team members.

In collaboration with the Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra and Malteser International under the DIP ECHO project in Lucknow, four training modules for master trainers of village-level task forces were jointly developed on the themes of early warning, search and rescue, first-aid, water and sanitation, and social inclusion.

Case studies were compiled in the Gujarati language from Kutch on disaster risk reduction intervention (Amarapar village – salinity prevention, Palaswa village - Increased water security, Haripar village - increased water security, Navagam village – drought proofing through plantation, social forestry) through MGNREGS works. A Gujarat State-level directory of agencies working on disaster is

compiled to promote a unified coordinated action in a post-disaster situation.

Trainings and Workshops

A training programme for the Cordaid DRR India partners was organised on Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction. It was facilitated by resource persons from the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IRR), Philippines, and the Association for Stimulating Know How (ASK) India. 26 participants from 12 organisations participated in it. The third learning cycle for Cordaid DRR India partners was organised during 21-26, September 2010 at Pondicherry hosted by one of the partners Kalvi Kendra. This is a yearly programme to share, reflect and review the DRR programme of each partner.

A two-day workshop to strengthen the role of the media in the DRR was organised on October 2010 in Anand,

Gujarat, in partnership with InWEnt, a GTZ Germany supported training and capacity building unit. This workshop was attended by 22 participants, invited from the media community of Gujarat. They represented both the electronic and print media, including Gujarat Times, Rajasthan Patrika, Gujarat Today, Gujarat Samachar, Divya Bhaskar, ETV, Vtv, Abhiyaan, Indian Express, Aajkal, Jansatta Daily, Sahara Samay, Deshkal.com, Kutchmitra, DD/ AIR and Sandesh. The purpose of this workshop was to orient the media to the various components of the DRR so that the issues are represented in proper perspective. A field trip was organised on the second day to Monters Nauka Talim Kendra, Sinor in Vadodara district, to expose them to the initiatives in the preparedness for effective response, particularly in flood situations. The GSDMA provided inputs on the State initiative in disaster management to the media. Participants expressed interest in learning how they can play a larger role in educating the people in disaster preparedness. It was followed by a national workshop organised by InWent with the media and DRR practitioners in which Unnati representatives participated.

A group of young journalists was oriented and given a small short-term fellowship to document stories and case studies related to community coping mechanisms to reduce their hazard/risks. Eight young journalists





documented cases/ stories related to weather, insurance, drought proofing, preparedness for flood, water management and safe housing technology. This has been compiled as a booklet Afat Niwaran Maate Lok Prayas (in Gujarati) for wider dissemination.

A State-level workshop on ‘Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction – Efforts

and Challenges” with select NGOs, academic and government organisations was organised in February 2011 with 75 participants. The objective of the workshop was to reflect on the efforts made by community, civil society, private sector and government in the past decade.

Five zonal consultations were organised at Rajkot, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Bharuch and Jalodh covering 113 NGOs to discuss the agency-level preparedness for ‘build back better’ in post-disaster context. As a follow-up, community-level trainings were organised for select task force members on first aid and rescue in collaboration with the GSDMA with technical inputs by Red Cross and Civil defence. A total of 242 village-level task force members, including 96 women, participated in the trainings.



Capacity Building and Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC)



Besides the core area of our work, we provide institutional capacity building support, on request from our partners, to participatory training, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, and organisational management.

A TOT on Participatory Training (PT) was organised for 14 staff members of the Jamnalal Kaniram Bajaj Trust, Wardha, Maharashtra, and Sikar, Rajasthan. Another ToT on PT was organised for participants from the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP), India; SEWA Social Security and Unnati.

Publication support was provided to other programmes and the thematic publications have been reported under the respective heads. The KRC regularly publishes VICHAR, a four-monthly bulletin in Gujarati and Hindi, and this is disseminated to stakeholders in Gujarati (3,300) and Hindi (2,139)-speaking states of the country. The main themes covered are social accountability, mainstreaming disability and social protection and social security for vulnerable sections of our population. A reference section is also maintained for use by staff members and partner organisations at Ahmedabad that contains 6,810 books and reports and 112 periodicals.

Preparing Books on the History of Women's Movement

The process for systematically documenting and developing learning material on the history of women's movement to advance the goal of mainstreaming gender at all levels - organisational, programmatic and the

community - began in 2004. This was in response to the gap in and dearth of learning material in the local language that was felt while conducting gender sensitisation trainings over the past decade.

The aim was to develop material that could be available for use directly at the community level in order to sensitise, orient and develop the perspective of gender advocates. The text of the book has been written in simple language in drama format. A stage has been set for a group of women to dialogue and critically examine their reality. The author is Dr. Trupti Shah, a feminist activist and founder of Sahiyar (Stree Sangathan), also a teacher of History at MS University, Vadodara, Gujarat. She had been associated with Unnati for trainings in gender sensitisation.

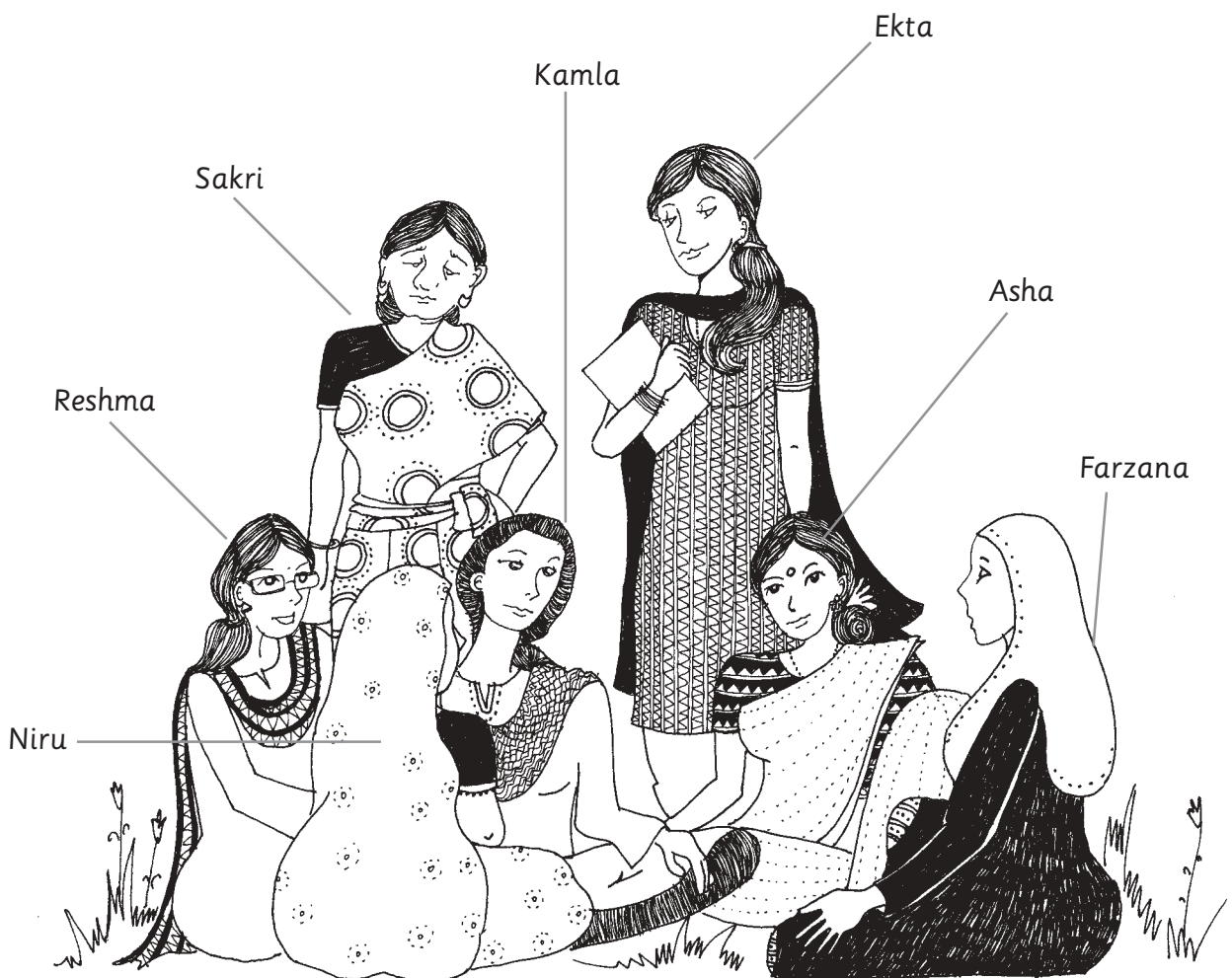
Feedback was sought from community members in the field areas of Sahiyar as well as from eminent academics and activists like the late Dr. Neera Desai, Dr. Usha Thacker, Dr. Vibhuti Patel, Ms. Sonal Shukla, Ms Sophia Khan and Fr. Jimmy Dabhi. The inputs were incorporated to clarify the historical details, the context in which the issues were raised, shape the critical analysis of the issues and factual details on the enactment process of the policies and laws that were documented in the books on women's movement. The main text is in Gujarati as it is the local language in the majority of our field areas. In order to enhance the

readership to other States, the books were translated into Hindi as well, by Shri Ram Naresh Soni, a renowned translator.

Mr. Tarun Deep Girdher, Faculty of Graphic Design at the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, who had been associated with designing our other publications, was involved in the designing of the books. Ms. Kavita Arvind from Chidya Udd, who has made illustrations on women's issues, was also involved in visualising and developing

the identity of each of the characters that were to go into the books as illustrations.

Ms. Sherbanu Mansuri, Iqurah was involved in proof-reading of the Gujarati texts. Limited copies were printed and shared but the same are available for free download from our website. The process of preparing these books involved many renowned people and institutions who worked together and towards making it a success.



WAY AHEAD

Two major statutory changes have taken place that directly affect the non-profit development institutions. The first is related to Direct Tax Code (DTC), whereby any charitable organisation in the country is required to spend 85 per cent of its charity within the first year and the remaining 15 per cent within the next 3 years. Also, the income of charitable organisations will be levied with 30 per cent income tax. This will directly affect the sustainability of the organisations like ours. Perhaps we need to think in the direction of creating more than one legal entity to manage both grant funds and other income. The second statutory change is on Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) which demands a renewal of the registration in every five years. These changes call for a more rigorous organisational management practice. On top of these legislative changes, more and more projects are short term and of assignment type which are received after competitive bidding. To meet these emerging challenges and demands, we need to rethink, redesign and reposition ourselves.

The current scenario of financial support to development organisations is not very encouraging in India. On one hand, the international funding is on the decline and, on the other, the Indian Government is taking initiative to introduce innovative programmes ensuring entitlements of the citizens.

There have been serious questions on the effective delivery of the Government programmes. Unnati, thus, identifies its role as one aimed at strengthening public accountability for generating demand as well as enabling the Government to deliver the services in an effective and efficient manner.



Finances

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2011									
(Rs.in thousands)									
Source of Funds	31.03.11	%	31.03.10	%	Application of Funds	31.3.11	%	31.3.10	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	19,135	43	20,568	42
Corpus	5,000	11	5,000	10					
Capital Account	29,051	66	28,196	58	Balance in hand and in bank				
					Saving Bank Account	5,906	13	4042	8
	34,051	77	33,196	68	Fixed Deposits	14,299	33	23,081	47
Current Liabilities						20,205	46	27,123	55
Unutilised Fund	5,963	14	13,423	27					
Other Liabilities					Advances				
Revolving Fund	1,853		1,760		Tax deducted at source	738		686	
Development Fund	593		469						
CASA Advance	700								
Others	54		77		Deposits	277		275	
Gratuity Fund	1								
MGNREGS Deposit	807								
Duties & Taxes	26								
	4,034	9	2,306	5	Others	3,693		273	
Total Liabilities	9,997	23	15,729	32		4,708	11	1,234	3
Total	44,048	100	48,925	100	Total	44,048	100	48,925	100

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of Rs.8,99,099 on account of the purchase of computers and vehicles. There is also a sale of vehicle by way of a deduction amount of Rs.1,95,707. Due to depreciation, the total value of fixed assets is less than that of the previous year.

Bank Balances and Fixed Deposits

The fixed deposits and bank balances are less by Rs.69,10,000/- because of more utilisation of project grants from the unutilised fund and less receipt of project grants for the current year. Advances include reimbursement receivable from the Government of Gujarat for the period January-March 2011 for the assignment on social audit and grievance redressal under the MGNREGS.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Funds

The liabilities as on 31-03-2011 for different projects are worth Rs. 59,63,000 as against Rs.1,34,23,000 last year.

Grant

During the year, the main Donors have been Cordaid for disaster preparedness, social inclusion in rural development and inclusion of persons with disabilities, the Ford Foundation for governance and social accountability, Oxfam for disaster preparedness and rural development, the DVV for development education, the Government of Gujarat (Tribal Development) for SATCOM-based remedial / tutorial for Std. VIII, English language, Rural Development (GoG) for making the MGNREGS effective and the UNDP for access to justice. The total grant for the current year is only Rs. 2,35,42,000 compared to last year's grant of Rs. 3,61,55,000. This reduction is primarily because of withdrawal of donor partners.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2011

(Rs.in thousands)

Expenditure	31.3.11	%	31.3.10	%	Income	31.3.11	%	31.3.10	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	31,002	84	27,997	85
Rural Development	5,043	14	3,865	12	Profit on Sale of Assets	227	1		
Research & Training	2,940	8	3,597	11	Contribution				
					Materials	9	-	28	0
Education Material	5,640	15	3,893	12	Training Fees	0	-	9	0
					Use of Training Centres	3,588	10	2,750	9
Disaster Preparedness	6,493	18	6,077	18	Honorarium	733	2	725	2
Mind Fellowship	60	-	-	-					
Disability	859	3	640	2		4,330	12	3,512	11
Contribution	60	-	-	-					
	21,095	58	18,072	55					
Salary and Honorarium	8,475	23	6,645	20	Interest				
Administrative Expenses	4,139	11	4,822	15	On savings bank account	189	1	170	-
	12,614	34	11,467	35	On fixed deposit account	932	2	1,136	4
					On income tax refund	21	-	0	-
Depreciation	2,137	6	2,318	7	On personal loan	0	-	8	-
Excess of Income	855	2	966	3		1,142	3	1,314	4
over Expenditure									
Total	36,701	100	32,823	100	Total	36,701	100	32,823	100

Contribution

Contribution consists mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre and assets and dissemination of publication. For the current year, the total income is Rs.43,30,000 against Rs.35,12,000 for the previous year. The current year income is more mainly on account of use of the training centre and assets.

Interest

During the year, interest income is Rs.11,42,000 against Rs.13,14,000 for the previous year. This is on account of withdrawal of term deposits.

Expense

The total expense for the year is Rs.3,58,46,000 compared to Rs.3,18,57,000 (including depreciation) of the previous year. The administrative expenses remain more or less the same.

Other Transparency Compliances Governance

Members of Governing Council			
Name	Gender	Position in the Board	Meetings Held and Attended
Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra	M	Chairperson	2/2
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Ms. Sharmistha Jagawat	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	0/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	Chairperson (Emeritus)	0/2

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C)			
Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
<-5000	3	1	4
5001-10000	16	4	20
10001-25000	11	9	20
25001-50000	2	3	5
Total	32	17	49

Remuneration of Three Highest Paid Staff Members per Month - Rs. 41,400, Rs. 35,300 and Rs. 26,400.
Remuneration of Lowest Paid Staff Member per Month - Rs. 4,800.

Gender Disaggregate Data of Staff Members				
Gender	Paid Full Time	Paid Part Time	Paid Consultants	Volunteers
Male	26	-	2	6
Female	14	-	-	3
Total	40	-	2	9

International Travel by Staff During the Year
No staff travelled internationally during the year.



Legal Identity

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

FCRA Registration (13.07.1992, NO.04191061)

Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380015

Auditors

Charnalia, Bhatia & Gandhi
93, Pocket-2, Jasola, New Delhi-110025
Email: cbgcpa@gmail.com
Phone: 011-4736 6600

Bankers

Bank of Baroda, Ambawadi Branch
Ahmedabad-380006
Bank of India, Paldi Branch
Ahmedabad-380006

Donor Partners (2010-11)

Cordaid
Dept. of Rural Development, GoG
Development Support Agency,
Dept. of Tribal Development, GoG
DVV International
Malteser International
Oxfam (India) Trust
The Ford Foundation
The Hunger Project
United Nations Development Programme

Abbreviation

ASK	Association for Stimulating Know-how
AABRY	Aam Aadmi Bima Rozgar Yojana
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
ANMs	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives
ARG	Access Resource Group
BISAG	Bhaskaracharya Institute of Space Applications and Geoinformatics
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BSUP	Basic Service for the Urban Poor
CASA	Church's Auxiliary for Social Action
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBOs	Community-based Organisations
CEPT	Centre for Environment Planning and Technology
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DD/AIR	Doordarshan/ All India Radio
DDO	District Development Officer
DLMs	District-Level Monitors
DRCs	Dalit Resource Centres
DTC	Direct Tax Code
FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
GVS	Gram Vikas Samiti
IAY	Indira Awas Yojna
IDEA	Institute for Development Education and Awareness
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management
IRR	International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KRC	Knowledge Resource Centre
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MLA	Member of Lok Sabha
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NID	National Institute of Design
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PT	Participatory Training
PVS	Panchayat Vikas Samiti
RTI	Right to Information
SATCOM	Satellite Communication
SCY	Swasthya Chetna Yatra
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SEWA	Self Employed Women's Association
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SSK	Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra
TOT	Training of Trainer
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disability
VVMCs	Vigilance and Monitoring Committees
WERs	Women Elected Representatives



Co-ordinating Office



Gujarat Programme Office



Rajasthan Programme Office



Rural Training Centre



Organisation for Development Education

Registered Office

Gujarat Programme Office

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