

Annual Report 2012-13



Promoting Social Inclusion and Accountability

Unnati is an issue-based strategic and educational development institution. It strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and work in collaboration with diverse duty bearers. We are committed to fighting social exclusion and discrimination by empowering the poor and the marginalised to articulate and raise their issues for demanding justice. Social accountability and decentralised governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders, enabling the elected representatives of local governing institutions for effective performance to address development and social justice. The principles of social inclusion and people's participation guide all our interventions. The core activities are model building through field-level interventions, knowledge building, training and advocacy.

Vision

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

Promotion of 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

Unnati is a training, research and knowledge



Twenty-third Annual Report of Unnati

building institution with a deep footing in directly working at the grass-roots. 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.

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

All our activities are carried out through three thematic centres:

There is always the need to bring together stakeholders, consolidate strengths and identify areas of collaboration to build wider alliance for the struggle against injustice and poverty. It is also believed that participatory and people-centred development is possible only when institutions are strengthened and they develop openness for mutual learning. Though our experiences and learning are contextual, we can devise a deeper and systematic strategy for our engagement by sharing with academia and other think-tank groups. We thank all who have engaged with us and supported us.

Social Inclusion and Empowerment

Social exclusion and discrimination based on caste, gender and disability is one of the main causes of perpetuation of poverty and vulnerability. Unnati works towards creating forums and mechanisms for invoking the rights of dalits, women and persons with disabilities through promoting multi-stakeholder engagement, particularly with civic leaders. In the past, Unnati had the honour and privilege of associating with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat, in formulating the State Gender Policy – Nari Gaurav Niti. Under the interventions for social inclusion of persons with disabilities, Unnati was instrumental in developing a voluntary group of resource persons for creating barrier-free environment based on the principles of universal design. In 2004, this multi-disciplinary voluntary group of architects, designers, agencies working on the rights and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in Ahmedabad was formed and named as The Access Group (TAG). TAG has been taking up access audits of several public spaces and has facilitated the incorporation of universal design principles in the building by-laws. In western Rajasthan, to accelerate the organised assertion of the rights of dalits,

Unnati promoted a wider forum namely Dalit Adhikar Abhiyan (DAA) or Dalit Rights Campaign. A cadre of 25 paralegals were trained and linkages were developed with 34 lawyers from Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts who support the victims of caste and gender violence for access to justice. In 2009-10, a pilot programme was conceived by the Gujarat State Tribal Development Department and Unnati to enhance the English language proficiency of Std. VIII students of scheduled areas in Gujarat. The programme provides additional language inputs to students and supports teachers to enhance their classroom teaching practices through the use of child-friendly pedagogy primarily through SATCOM-based teaching and workbook practice.

The activities undertaken during the year are as follows:

I. Organising, Mobilizing and Improving Access to Justice for Dalits

After 14 years of joint action on organising and mobilizing on dalit rights issues in western Rajasthan, now it is the strategy of Unnati to take up dalit issues under all projects and programmes. Dalit women leaders have been trained to monitor the access to public programmes. Poor dalit households are supported for developing horti-pasture and water harvesting structures at household level to build resilience over slow onset disaster like drought. Dalit leadership is now also interacting with Panchayati Raj Institutions to make the development plans inclusive. About 1000 dalit women and 500 adolescent girls are organised into collectives in 50

Madu re-joins school after drop-out (Balotra, Barmer district)

18-year-old Madu is part of a family of 12 members. She dropped out of school 3 years ago. All her 9 siblings have dropped out of school; elder brother Khumbharam who is now 21 had dropped out after 5th class, elder sister Narayani who is married now did not attend school after 6th class; younger sister Indira, 14 years old had also left school three years back. Madu, following her other friends also left school. She was very shy and feared that others would make fun of her. She kept assisting her mother in household chores. Margi Devi, a group member, convinced the principal to call a meeting of parents and talk about it. They also convinced all drop-out girls who were similar in age-group to join together. Now they have regained their confidence. Madu's younger siblings Mala, 8 years, Tejaram, 7 years, and Sashiya, 5 years, have joined the school and have been continuing since. Madu is determined to assist them.

villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts. Adolescent girls are the most vulnerable and subject to prevalent practices like conforming to traditional role expectations, have very limited access to education, limited peer contact, restricted mobility, early marriages and pregnancies, living under anaemia and poor health. These girls are provided residential transformative educational inputs to safeguard their spaces. Three conventions of adolescent girls were organised at separate locations to discuss health and hygiene, rights and social justice. The local media covered the events and helped build an environment on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of adolescent girls. 509 girls participated in 12 life skill camps organised during March - April 2013 with a focus on gender-based discrimination, violence and social justice. Height, weight and blood count of the girls were tested during the camps and feedback given to them and their parents. 42.5 percent girls had low blood count.

100 dalit women leaders from 50 villages were provided intensive training on how to access various government schemes related to health care, pension

Dalit Men Community Leaders Oriented on Gender Concerns

48 men were oriented on gender during March 21-23, 2012 and June 13 – 15, 2012 to facilitate division of household labour, transfer of land to the women and attention to the health needs of women and girls. The men are the opinion leaders of various villages.

Demand for work in MGNREGS

A group of 18 women applied for work at the gram panchayat and got work within 15 days at Bhindanadi. Second time, when they pressed for a receipt it was made available. Golidevi, the group leader, says, “this remains a contentious issue with the Sarpanch.”

and loan facilities for setting up small enterprises. Through constant confidence-building exercises and support, they are able to deal with government authorities and put forward the demands of people. A participatory exercise was conducted with members of six women’s collectives in February-March 2013 to analyse the major changes in the community with respect to interventions. In all the villages the formation of women’s collectives was the most important change. Regular meetings had helped them gain the confidence and strength to understand their own issues from the perspective of human rights. Women say that they are more informed and their life seems to have acquired a new pace. Women of Navatala referred to the time spent in group meetings as one of the best experiences they have had. Increase in immunization and improved access to anganwadi were also perceived as important changes. Pabuji and Bhiloka dhora Fatehsagar village could get the ANM to their village for immunization after several attempts spanning over two years.

The anganwadis were not opening regularly, there was discrimination in provision of supplementary nutrition and dalit children were given chores like cleaning etc. The groups were able to address the issue without confrontation in most cases just by active monitoring. Chandraji from Okatiyabera in Balotra monitors the attendance of girls and teachers in the primary school. Women of Okatiyabera convinced 9 drop-out girls and their families to re-enrol in primary school and attend regularly. Women in all villages entered the gram panchayat building for the first time and now go there regularly. It is their first experience of entering a public space without any fear.

Six mahila sammelans were organised during the year in Balotra, Sindhri and Phalodi blocks of Barmer and Jodhpur districts in which about 1000 women

participated. Block-level government functionaries and elected representatives also participated.

Women became landowners for the first time

The transfer of agricultural land under the name of a woman is a bold and landmark step for most of the families in western Rajasthan. All women landowners said that the ownership gives them a feeling of security that they lacked earlier. The security has resulted in making them confident. They have renewed their efforts in their village with added zeal and earned the respect of the community. Golidevi and her husband Tajaram have five daughters and three sons. Tajaram has 20 bighas of land, 50 sheep and 15 goats. They grow millet as the kharif crop. They agreed to set aside one and a half bighas of the land for horti-pasture plot supported through the project. Tajaram was impressed by his wife's care of the plot and transferred the land title to her. The community at first objected but the couple faced them with confidence. The ownership of the land has increased the confidence of Golidevi. She says that owing to this, her children will now not leave her in old-age and always care for her. She says that the land is small but it has changed her life. Patasidevi, aged 26 years, and her husband Padmaram, aged 29 years, live with his mother 68-year-old Sajyodevi along with their three daughters. Padmaram has 10 bighas of land. He also works as a labourer in a stone mine. Padmaram says that he was motivated by the increase in respect of Tajaramji after transfer of the land title to his wife's name. Patasidevi has taken a loan from the cooperative and will also be able to participate in cooperative elections. Patasidevi calls her land as her 'security'.



II. Developing a BPO/DPO - led Pedagogy to Facilitate the Process of Social Change

As part of mainstreaming the issues of persons with disabilities, a collaborative initiative has been undertaken to develop accessible Organisation Development tools and techniques so that persons with visual impairment, hearing impairment and persons with other disabilities can effectively engage in problem analysis and institutional management. This initiative has been undertaken with 8 partners - Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs) and NGOs across India. This process aims to develop an inclusive pedagogy for Organisational Development (OD) that can be effectively facilitated by persons with visual impairment and other persons with disabilities so that inclusive development programmes can be formulated.

Literature on OD particularly related to Situation Analysis (SA) and Capacity Assessment (CA) was reviewed and global and national level OD experts were contacted. A note was prepared on the status of disability and DPOs in India to bring all actors on the same page. Face to face meetings were held with partners for rapport building and clarity on responsibilities. The visits helped us to understand





the nature of DPOs and the issues they are confronted with. A Training of Trainers programme is being planned for which literature review is being undertaken and materials will be made available in accessible formats. An Inception Workshop to develop a common understanding on relevance and application of identified frameworks, tools and techniques on SA and CA was organised in Ahmedabad during February 14-15, 2013. Heads of organisations from 7 NGOs/ BPOs/ DPOs participated. An advisory group of eminent experts on OD has also been formed to guide and provide input to this research.

The 1st CBR World Congress was held at Agra during Nov 26-28, 2012 organized by WHO, AUSaid, CBM, Sightsavers and USAID. The overall objective of the congress was to promote community based rehabilitation (CBR) as a global strategy to realise the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) ratified by India in 2007. It was attended by over 1200 participants from 80 countries. A presentation was made at the Congress entitled 'Making Inclusion Work: Lessons from the Field' at the concurrent session on CBR Approaches and Practices.



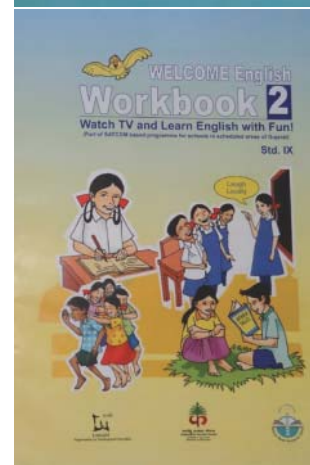
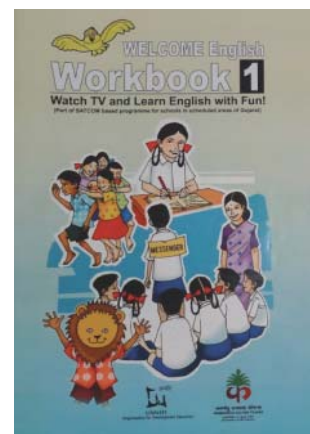
III. SATCOM-based English Language Enhancement Programme for Students in the Scheduled Areas of Gujarat

A SATCOM-based English language enhancement programme has been developed for Std. IX students. It provides exposure to and enhances listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. It seeks to reduce the fear of students in learning English as a second language and develop confidence in using it. It also seeks to provide pedagogic inputs to teachers to introduce child-centred teaching practices in their classrooms. The learning package developed for standard IX comprises 30 audio-visual classes and 2 workbooks. The classes are relayed from the government SATCOM studio at Gandhinagar. 183 schools across 15 districts were covered during this year. A phone-in time after each class provides opportunity for the students to connect with and talk to the studio teacher in English. Students engaged in conversation on different themes related to the class relayed as well as their daily lives. Workbooks were provided to all students to reinforce their reading and



writing skills. Monitoring of the programme was carried out by the team to provide support to participating schools to address issues related to viewership and facilitation.

As in earlier times, currently we do not have projects on dalit organising and access to justice, gender mainstreaming, civic participation on issues of disability and access to entitlements and justice for dalits. However, looking into the relevance of social inclusion in the development process we have integrated these issues in different short-term projects. Whether there is a short term project or an assignment in terms of training and research, we use the lessons derived from our practices of social inclusion.



Civic Leadership, Social Accountability and Governance

The thematic area of ‘civic leadership, social accountability and governance’ was conceived to build leadership among the vulnerable sections of the society in the local governance and hold the governing and service delivery institutions accountable. It aims to create an empowered voice for demand articulation and build the capacity of local governing institutions to practise participatory and accountable governance. It is envisaged that the local governing institutions practise effective pro-active disclosure under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 so that transparency and accountability is institutionalised. It seeks to create a participatory space whereby the governance structures and processes work with close participation of citizen groups and an environment of transparency and accountability is built.

Unnati was one of the first few institutions that worked on the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Unnati joined in a nation-wide programme on capacity building of PRIs and ULBs initiated by PRIA, New Delhi. It has many innovative components like Pre-election Voters’ Awareness Campaign (PEVAC), Block-

level Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) as a capacity building instrument, development of training modules and materials in print and electronic format, methodology for participatory village-level planning, etc. The concept of PRC later found an echo in a policy document on Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) or National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF). The Government of Rajasthan found the PRC an effective instrumentality of capacity building and tried to integrate the concept in some of the major programmes of Rural Development Department. The SATCOM based initiative on capacity building of PRI representatives in Gujarat is well appreciated and acknowledged by the government and other organisations committed to capacity building. With the support of the UNDP and the Government of Rajasthan, a special capacity building programme was piloted covering the entire district of Jodhpur. To bring the concept of social justice into local governance, efforts were made to activate Social Justice Committees (SJs) that are mandatory in panchayats to safeguard the interests and rights of the dalits and tribals.

Along with the work on capacity building of PRIs, a special programme was developed for representatives of ULBs in Gujarat. This programme aimed to prepare the ULB leaders as managers by exposing them on the technical aspect of City Development Plan, preparation of Detailed Project Reports so that they can effectively engage with the official consultants

with a people's perspective. During the course of work, social accountability issues and efforts gained centre-stage and 'Social Accountability' was included in our programme theme in 2009-10. Citizen leaders led accountability tools like RTI camps, Citizen Report Cards (CRCs) etc. are facilitated. We have been working with the Government of Gujarat (GoG) to develop a collaborative institutional mechanism and operational guideline for social audit and grievance redressal in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The activities undertaken during the year are as follows:

I. Promoting Civic Leadership and Social Accountability Practices

Access to government programmes on education, health care, child care, social security, Public Distribution System (PDS) etc. is very important for





a dignified life for poor people. These programmes can bolster and sustain economic and social change and bring improvement in living standards. Lack of downward accountability of the ground-level functionaries providing basic services to the local governing institutions and people adversely impacts the effectiveness of delivery of services. Access to government programmes can be improved when people, through their collective strength and forums, can hold the service delivery institutions accountable. At the same time, enabling the delivery agencies to be responsive to people cannot be undermined.

The civic leadership and social accountability practices are facilitated in 6 rural and 2 urban locations in Gujarat and Rajasthan. In Gujarat, the collectives of citizen leaders are called Panchayat Vikas Samitis and are mixed groups of dalit or tribal men and women. In western Rajasthan separate groups have been promoted for dalit women and adolescent girls. Women leaders have been able to use forums like Public Hearings organised by the district administration and moved up to the National

Commission for Scheduled Castes to register their grievances.

Community-Based Monitoring (CBM), a community-based social accountability tool, is being practised in four locations in rural areas covering 26 Gram Panchayats in Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad districts in Gujarat and 75 villages in Jodhpur and Barmer districts of Rajasthan. Similarly, it is being practised in 2 bastis in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 2 wards in Dholka Municipality and 5 bastis of Jodhpur Municipal Corporation. The overall objective of the field initiative is to demonstrate social accountability tools for learning and sharing. It also helped us in developing a concrete social accountability methodology.

Through the leadership of citizens' groups, International Women's Day was celebrated in 3 women-headed gram panchayats of Daskroi taluka in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat. Three block-level workshops for 239 citizen leaders, government functionaries and PRI representatives was organised on the issue of Social Security and Social Accountability in Daskroi and Dholka talukas of Ahmedabad district and Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha district on February 20, 22 and 25 respectively.

Citizen leaders have also made efforts to link eligible households with relevant government schemes and some of the outcomes are given below.

Programme	Households linked
Social security schemes	350 in Rajasthan and 175 in Gujarat
Rain water harvesting tanks for SC and ST under MGNREGS	362 in Rajasthan
Linked to health, anganwadis, primary school	300 in Rajasthan
Demand for work under MGNREGA	500 in Rajasthan
Initialising new anganwadis	11 villages in western Rajasthan

Community-Based Monitoring of Basic Services using PRA tools has developed into a viable and effective methodology that promotes community led monitoring, analysis and action. Visual diagramming does not require literacy and thus the tool in itself serves as an equalizer. Considerable effort is required in mobilization, development of methodology and capacity building of women with respect to its use. Collectives of women and adolescent girls were able to track 2500 dalit households for access to services like immunisation, institutional delivery,



supplementary nutrition from anganwadi centres, beneficiaries selected under Antyodaya and Annapurna yojanas to subsidized food rations from PDS and pension programmes for widow, old-age and persons with disabilities.

Community-Based Monitoring: Highlights from Base-line and End-line Comparison in the project intervention villages in Western Rajasthan

- 14 villages have achieved 100 percent vaccination of eligible children and 100 percent linkage to anganwadi for nutrition supplement.
- As per base-line 7.7 % children were receiving supplementary nutrition from anganwadis. The percentage has increased to 71.6 % for boys and 57 % for girls at end-line.
- As per base-line, immunisation of children was 40 %. As per end-line, it is 60 % for boys and 47.5 % for girls. Registration of pregnant women at Health Sub-Centre increased by 29 %.
- As per base-line, 58 % of children aged between 6 and 14 years were going to school. As per end-line, 77 % boys and 84 % girls are going to school.
- As per base-line 61 % of eligible families were accessing subsidized food rations from PDS. The community monitored Antyodaya and Annapurna beneficiaries during the project duration and 100 per cent have begun receiving regular rations from the PDS.
- Though registration under MGNREGS is high, there are issues of job cards not being with the family and not being updated. Issues related to late and non-payment and work not given on demand are identified but complaints were lodged in only 13% cases with Sugam (window under Rajasthan Public Services Guarantee Act).
- BPL families that have received government support for housing has increased by 19.5%. 130 cases were identified where due support installment is yet to be received.
- Linkage to all forms of pension including widow, old-age, disability and Palanhar increased from 11% to 39 %.

II. Engagement with Civil Society Organisations to build a Community of Social Accountability Facilitators

It is perceived that social accountability can only be promoted with the support and solidarity of community of practitioners. In this process diverse opportunities are explored for interaction and exchange of experiences. 20 field-level staff of Sahyog Sanstha were trained on community-based monitoring of urban health services on February 15, 2013. 25 PRI representatives were oriented on Panchayati Raj and Government Schemes on February 26, 2013 in Dholka. A 5-day training on 'Decentralised Governance and Social Accountability' was organised in September 2013, in which 25 CSO representatives from Gujarat and Rajasthan participated. Grass-root practices, be they movements or efforts on tracking or voicing against the ineffective delivery of public programmes (though do not use the term 'social accountability'), were studied to derive learning of social accountability methods and processes. The cases that were studied





are (i) dalit organising and mobilising to access government programmes with dignity and without prejudice by Jan Adhikar Kendra, Bihar (ii) monitoring the delivery of health services by Seva Mandir, Rajasthan (iii) monitoring the implementation of the Forest Rights Act by Astha, Rajasthan (iv) mobilising and organising of women on delivery of food security by Anandi, Gujarat and Study of displacement of slums due to development projects by Prof. Navdeep Mathur, IIM, Ahmedabad.

III. Social Audit and Grievance Redressal in MGNREGS in Gujarat

Unnati has been functioning as an independent Social Audit Unit (SAU) of MGNREGS in the State of Gujarat since 2011. The objective is to develop a social audit institutional structure and operating mechanism for effective social audit in the entire State. The SAU works in close coordination with the State, district and taluka level administrative structure. District-Level Monitors (DLMs) are appointed in each district for the oversight of the social audit process and build capacity of the social audit facilitators (Taluka Resource Group) and Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee who finally conduct the social audit in the gram sabha.



Statewide Social Audit Campaign

Social audit of MGNREGA is organised in a campaign mode twice a year. To facilitate these social audits independent and neutral citizens collectives known as Taluka Resource Group (TRG) are identified and trained. Currently there are 1580 TRG members. They train the Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC). Simplified formats are developed for verification and recording of information to support in social audit gramsabhas. Social audit campaigns were run in April – May 2012 and January 2013. 605 gramsabhas were observed to assess the quality of social audit. In addition to this, the DLMs visited 3744 gram panchayats during the year and recorded 3022 grievances. 1913 of these were redressed.

Toll-Free Telephone Helpline

Unnati operates the toll-free telephone helpline (1800 233 4567) to provide information and register grievances. The number is publicised through wall writing on all gram panchayats. Grievances are forwarded for redressal to the respective districts on the day they are received and tracked. 100 grievances had been registered in 2011-12. This year, the number

increased to 434. 221 grievances were effectively redressed. 2423 calls were received during the year.

One District One Panchayat (ODOP) Social Audit

A special social audit is conducted almost every month in every district attended by the District Programme Coordinator (District Development Officer) and/or the Collector. This creates an opportunity for exposure of officials to the social audit process, improves methodological rigor, lends wider legitimacy and helps institutionalise the verification and social audit process. During the year 100 ODOPs were organised.



Consultations at different levels to strengthen the system

Meetings were organised in 20 districts with Deputy DPC, Assistant Programme Officer, DLM and Ombudsman to orient them on the mechanism and status of compliance. They were encouraged to make operational plans for strengthening the process. A manual for social audit outlining the steps and formats for verification and recording of information was developed for TRG members and other

Classification of grievances		
Category	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Percentage
Demand for work and registration	764	15
Demand for job cards and separation	452	9
Timely non-availability of work	18	0.3
Delayed payment	1683	33
Low wage payment	69	1
Job card and passbook not with workers and no entry	977	19
Post and bank related irregularities	108	2
Ghost workers	216	4
Use of machines/non-existing work and other gross irregularities	73	1
VVMC/ Mate work place facility and other issues	736	14
Total	5096	100

Details of Grievances registered and redressed under different mechanisms		
Mechanism	Grievances registered (%)	Redressed (%)
Social Audit Campaign, April-May, 2012	811 (16)	734 (24)
Social Audit Campaign, January, 2013	770 (15)	133 (4)
Concurrent Verification of DLMs	3022 (59)	1913 (62)
Telephone helpline	444 (9)	221 (7)
ODOP	120 (2)	67 (2)
Total	5157	3068

stakeholders in facilitation and support of MGNREGA social audit. A short film covering aspects like relevance, steps and impact of social audit was developed and used in training of TRG.

IV. Study on Activity Mapping and Decentralised Planning in Gujarat

An exploratory study was conducted in 5 backward talukas across 3 districts in Gujarat to understand the status of devolution particularly in social sector programmes and decentralised planning. Gujarat has adopted a taluka-centric decentralisation process in 2011, known as Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko (ATVT). The effectiveness of devolution in four subjects, namely - Primary Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water and Sanitation and Nutrition under Women and Child Development, were examined by looking at the transfer of power for functions at different levels in the administrative and political structures in view of the principles of subsidiarity and downward accountability. The benefits and issues in the implementation of ATVT were reviewed based on the inputs of the practitioners, focusing on: nature and extent of devolution and delegation, interface with and empowerment of local governing bodies, responsiveness to and involvement of people at the village level and coordination with existing mechanisms of planning at the taluka level. The findings were shared at a preliminary consultation with resource persons, including academicians, policy advocates and practitioners of decentralisation.

Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction

The programme on disaster risk reduction started as a full thematic area in the background of the response to Gujarat earthquake in 2001. It aims to facilitate community-based practices on disaster preparedness and mitigation and derive learning to promote a culture of safety at all levels. Developing strategies for mainstreaming disaster risk concerns in development process is a core area of this programme. It is aimed to work in collaboration with the State and national level governmental and interagency forums for policy making and develop learning opportunities in the areas of social inclusion in disaster management, setting standards on social accountability and developing case materials for disaster management trainings.

Unnati followed the approach of Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) of vulnerable groups in the rehabilitation phase of the Gujarat earthquake of 2001. It was a learning on inclusive disaster response particularly to understand the needs, aspirations and rights of dalits, widows, single women, orphans and persons with disabilities. Unnati has been working in the areas of promotion of safety

features for risk-resistant housing, through housing vulnerability assessment and popularisation of safe housing technology. Unnati is a core group member of the Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborate (ODRC), a loose network of institutions and experts to promote owner-led reconstruction in post-disaster situation and 'basin- South Asia', a knowledge platform of NGOs working for sustainable habitat development.

Unnati has been demonstrating community managed drought resilience practices among dalits covering 75 villages in four blocks of Jodhpur and Barmer districts. Drought area is itself characterised by insufficient water, crop damage and less fodder availability. In these areas the condition of the dalit community is seriously affected due to social exclusion and non-access to services. Five community-based mechanisms were demonstrated for resilience – (i) rain water harvesting (RWH) through construction of traditional underground tanks in the most vulnerable households and community-managed water distribution through tanker mounted on tractor (ii) hortipasture to avail fruits, fodder and fuel so that the marginalised families do not make distressed migration (iii) strengthening community capacity to address health services, including an increased demand for effective government services (iv) promoting appropriate risk transfer products for better recovery of disaster-related losses of life and assets and (v) developing disaster-safe housing construction skill by the promotion of trained mason guild.

Activities undertaken during the year are as follows:

Community-managed resilience models created in western Rajasthan have moved towards sustainability. Though the reduction of individual or household-level vulnerability remains important, more field-level interventions have been implemented in the area of development of commons and mainstreaming issues of DRR by linking with development programmes developed and managed by PRIs. The development of commons provides space for convergence DRR, climate change adaptation strategies and traditional coping mechanisms. Despite the vast empirical research and literature available in the context of commons, it has seldom been looked at from the lens of access and control of the socially excluded groups. This makes our work extremely relevant. Strategic partnership is developed with Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) in this respect.

Support was extended to the district administration on provisioning of temporary shelters and basic amenities for the returning families of the conflict-affected areas of Kokrajhar in Assam.

I. Community Resilience in 75 Drought-Prone Villages in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan

Community resilience to drought was demonstrated in 75 villages of Sindhri, Balotra and Phalodi blocks of Barmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan. Interventions involved water, fodder and health security, veterinary care, risk transfer and access to social security and protection services. Strengthening of traditional coping strategies and generation of meaningful and sustainable activities to manage the

adverse impact of drought has been the main focus. In 25 villages, DRR concerns are integrated into the village development plans. 10 gram panchayats and gramsabhas passed proposals for development of commons and formation of Charagah Vikas Samitis (pastureland development committees) as envisaged in the Draft Commons Policy of Rajasthan Government. Likewise proposals have been finalised for rain water harvesting tanks for SC and ST households and work on common water sources.

Water Security through Household-level Input Provisioning, Development of Commons and Linkage with Government Programmes

65 small rain water harvesting tanks of 6,500 litres capacity were constructed for the water security of widows, single women, persons with disabilities, the aged or chronically ill people identified by the community. These households did not have the possibility of being covered under any government scheme for water support. The tanks are constructed using traditionally developed technology augmented with innovative features for water hygiene.

Water source supported	2003-2012	2012-13	Total
Household-level tank construction	328		328
Household-level small tank construction	177	65	242
Repair of household-level tanks	108		108
Repair of community-level tanks	1	1	2
Community-level tank construction	18	1	19
Diggi	4		4
Catchment support	15		15
Tank construction for support in horti-pasture	68		68
Treatment of nadi catchment		1	1
Total	719		787

460 SC and ST households were supported to successfully apply for construction of under-ground water harvesting tanks under MGNREGS. In a participatory impact assessment exercise done in March 2013, families have articulated that RWH structures save time and drudgery in water collection for women and girls and gave relief from walking an average of 5 kms. in heat with a head load of water, waiting at the source and having to work in exchange for water. Women have time to rest and attend community meetings while the girls can study. Women are also contributing to the family income by some household enterprise or working in MGNREGS. The cost of buying water is reduced. Women and girls do not have to face discrimination at the water source.

41 water supply related micro projects got implemented after inclusion in village-level plans by community efforts. For ensuring community-managed, reliable and equitable water supply four sets of tractors, tankers and other accessories have been handed over to the community groups. The targeting, book keeping, maintenance system and transparency mechanism is monitored and strengthened on a regular basis. During the year, 988 households were supplied water. The operation of the community-managed tractor-based tanker water services in the Dalit habitations has enabled them to engage in livelihood work by means of time saved. The private water suppliers either do not supply to habitations located in remote and high sand dune areas or demand higher prices. The project water supply system has reached difficult locations making water available on demand. It also ensures to take water from clean and non-saline sources, which the private suppliers often neglect. 102 households have benefited for tilling the land during the kharif (monsoon) crop. Tractor owners often relegate the



A workshop on the issue of Commons was organised on January 8, 2013 in Jodhpur. It was co-hosted by Office of the Divisional Commissioner, FES, Unnati and Libra, India (an organisation of lawyers working on environmental issues). There were 120 government functionaries, elected representatives, lawyers and representatives of the media and civil society. There was discussion regarding possibilities and challenges of common resources in Jodhpur division, draft Rajasthan Common Land Policy 2010 and legal provisions.

marginal land owners to the last and the delay prevents them from taking proper advantage of the monsoons.

In western Rajasthan, traditional practices of managing common water resources are declining as the economically dominant groups have shifted to privately owned sources. However, the poor dalit families do not have access and control over common water resources. Studies emphasise the importance of development and maintenance of commons in the fragile desert ecology of the Thar. An exploratory study was conducted to understand the feasibility of development of commons. It helped to understand that social arrangements and economic action are couched within the ecological sphere. Apart from the nature of the resource, it is necessary to understand the array of decision-making arrangements, including the property-rights regime and the interactions among users and regulators. For developing sustainable and socially just management mechanisms for commons, several complex social factors need to be considered.

Common water resource at Palundiya Nada (pond) of Nagana Oran in Barmer district is being developed to benefit 108 families. It demonstrates inclusion of dalits, role of gram panchayat and convergence with MGNREGA. Physical work includes earthen and boulder channel plugs, catchment cleaning and tree plantation.



Summary of Exploratory Study on Development of Commons

A participatory research conducted by Unnati captured people's perceptions on status, dependence, control, etc. Barmer and Jodhpur districts were selected as being representative of the ecology of the desert districts. They also have the largest area under common land after Jaisalmer. Nagana Oran in Barmer and Pabuji Oran in Jodhpur were chosen for further study after resource mapping of 16 gram panchayats which established the limited access of dalit households (with the exception of Bhil community) and their non-participation in governance. 'Orans' denotes a patch of land which has a religious connotation and tree felling or encroachment is considered an act of irreverence. It has endured better owing to the faith of people and strong governance institutions having distinctive systems of access, control and restrictive norms that defy de-jure administrative divisions and property rights. The major findings of the study are:

1. Dalits are located far from the common resource with no legal access roads. Dalit majority revenue villages did not have common land. Dalits are denied access after a resource is developed through any government or non-government programme. People are not appreciative of government development efforts, especially fencing, as they fear that they will lose their land for ever. Even NGO interventions have suggested lack of adequate preceding community processes and concern for equity and justice in the context of caste-based discrimination. Though discrimination was a little less at nadis, it was intensive for underground wells and beris (sub-surface shallow wells). Sometimes dalits had a separate water source but mostly they were not allowed that.
2. There are community mechanisms for the management of Orans, nadis and wells. Traditional water resources have degraded through lack of community maintenance and governance and some have gone into disuse. However, most of the water bodies still retain water for various time periods and are used for drinking. Alternative government sources like piped water are irregular. Many nadis and catchments have been treated almost every year under drought relief or MGNREGA.
3. Grass, shrubs and trees have become less. Most biomass has multiple

uses for the people with fodder ranked as most important.

Agricultural activities (if at all) contribute to home consumption.

People with little or no land depend on fodder/ biomass produced on common land for livestock.

4. Multiple stresses on resources over-burden and weaken the livelihood generation of the poor communities of the region. People detailed the inter-relationship between different varieties of trees and grass. Khejdi tree and many other grass varieties increase soil fertility and biomass prevented soil erosion. People perceive increased pressure of grazing on oran owing to reduced land holding. Leaving land fallow to regenerate and allow grazing is not an option for small land holders.
5. Earlier dependence on commons was high for all the communities. The control was vested with the jagirdar and Rajput community. In recent times the ex-jagirdar and Rajputs continue to retain the control over the commons without any explicit interest. Other communities like Jats, Vishnois and other large and medium land holders have high need over the commons and they also have been able to shift to exercising high control. Dalits and other resource poor communities have high dependence over the commons but lack control. Households engaged in trades and services have low need and are indifferent. Gram panchayats generally do not show interest in the revival of the commons.
6. Mostly the Orans belong to a particular revenue village. However, villages bordering the Oran have equal usage rights. People are aware of the invisible boundaries of demarcation. Pasture land has least chance of diversion of use. Ownership of the local governance institutions rather than the Revenue or Forest Department also has positive implications.
7. The community-level Natural Resource Management institutions look into utilisation, allocation and use of resources. These functions were carried out effectively by the caste leaders. Ex-jagirdar remains the grievance redresser and the decision maker if he so desires. His decision is never contested. He has stopped playing a pro-active and facilitative role in maintenance. Instead of being a pro-active facilitator, gram panchayats have not yet taken over the control from the legacy of the jagirdars. Contrary to popular belief, though there are Trusts for the management of temples in the Oran, at both locations, no such system was found present.



Horti-pasture under joint ownership

Horti-pasture development in joint ownership is being attempted in KoluPabuji village of Phalodi to develop guidelines for wider replication and adaptation under government programmes. Plants are identified through community consultation. 380 fodder trees are planted and maintained by the community and will benefit 73 households. Fencing and pre- and post-plantation technical support is provided through the project.



Fodder Security through Horti-pasture Development

125 families were supported to develop horti-pasture plots in 2008 and 2011. The model for fodder security was developed for dalit families who depend on sheep and goats as their main livelihood option. In drought period, the families are not able to sustain their animals and migrate. For the development of commons support is given for fencing, soil testing, plantation, RWH structures and monitoring plant growth and survival. In one acre of horti-pasture with about 30 ber plants the annual income from ber fruit is about Rs. 20,000 per year. Barefoot horti-pasture experts are created through regular training support who advise the farmers. This strengthens the local capacities on horti-pasture practices. Ghewar Ram, a local farmer, earned Rs. 15,000 by advising farm owners on grafting technique. 15 village-level support groups are promoted for joint and sustained care of plants. Subsequent to the protection of the plots it



was observed that 21 varieties of grass and local flora have re-appeared.

Health Security and Veterinary Care

100 women health volunteers have received two rounds of two-day trainings on February 10-11 and March 28-29, 2012. A public health awareness kit with 7 pictorial flash cards is developed and printed to carry out the health awareness programme by the volunteers. This kit can also be used by Anganwadi workers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs). A camp was organised in village Navatala of Balotra on July 26, 2012 in collaboration with the Primary Health Centre (PHC) to generate awareness on reproductive health. Village health volunteers in 7 villages of Phalodi for the first time convinced ANM to come to their habitation for vaccination and the ANC services as the nearest anganwadi and sub-centre is more than 7 kms. away. 249 chronically ill patients were provided community support to ensure regular medication and access to PHC to receive free medicine.

Health volunteers compiled compliance status on drinking water hygiene from 1000 households as part of hygienic behaviour awareness campaign in July-August 2012. Every year the malaria outbreak is a major public health concern. An awareness



programme was launched in October 2012 covering 5720 families through home visits for adoption of preventive and curative methods. In 35 schools, 2834 students were also contacted. 6700 water bodies were disinfected. Blood samples of 957 cases were tested and appropriate medication was initiated. The health personnel and community members worked jointly building a new relationship around public health. 150 toilets and bathrooms were constructed in two villages and community mechanisms were developed for use and maintenance. It was a part of a demonstration of feasibility of rural sanitation programme in the desert districts of Rajasthan.

48 veterinary camps were organised

for vaccination of 9,460 animals through the community linking with government veterinary hospital. Now the community values the modern veterinary care of the small ruminants which was earlier neglected. This practice has strengthened desert livelihood. Veterinary task forces played an important role in demand generation.



Mason Training for Safe Shelter Construction

21 men and 12 women masons were trained on safe housing construction technology and exposed to alternative building technology during August 2012. The women have graduated from labourers to semi-skilled masons and their earning has doubled.

Risk Transfer and Access to Social Protection and Services

A community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) fund has been piloted at 4 locations in Barmer district for use in scarcity period. To ensure effective delivery of public programmes, a process of Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) was initiated. 36 community leaders were trained on methods of community monitoring during February 18-20, 2013.

Immunisation of expectant mothers and infants, institutional delivery, supplementary nutrition from Anganwadi, supplies from PDS, old-age, widow and disability pension was tracked quarterly for 2500 households from 50 villages. Micro-insurance products for BPL families and unorganised workers are also monitored. During the year, 1227 families have been provided support for social security.

Detailing of Linkage for Risk Transfer and Social Security	Households
Mainstream Insurance Companies for life insurance	95
Insurance under Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1
New registration in MGNREGA (got job card)	88
Mobilisation for work demand	352
Facilitating labourers to file complaint for late payment	426
Old Age and Widow pensions and Certification of persons with disabilities	85
Scholarship under Palanhar Yojana for children of widows	7
Financial support for marriage under Sahyog Yojana	1
Grant for Livelihood Kit for SC and ST (POP – Package of Programme)	10
Livelihood support for women under Marginal Area Development Authority (MADA)	15
Inclusion in BPL list	14
Indira Awas Yojana housing support	22
Support for access to PDS	3
Support for institutional deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana	108
Total	1227

II. Community awareness on housing and school safety in Kutch, Gujarat

This is the second year of a pilot campaign on school safety. It was initiated in 20 schools of Bhachau taluka of Kutch district. 2940 children, 96 teachers, 22 SMC members and 341 community representatives participated. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, tools and methods for the campaign were decided in a participatory manner. Learning on safety requirements has been put together as 24 visual aids in Gujarati and English languages. The school safety committee was trained to make safety assessment of the building, location vulnerability, safety lapses in mounting of fixtures, arrangements of furniture and electrical wiring. Similarly a safe housing construction campaign was launched. The earthquake safe construction awareness programme conducted by the government was further reinforced. Community awareness campaign covering 5552 households in 20 villages of Bhachau in October-November 2012 refreshed the need for safe construction practices. A set of 20 posters, models and leaflets aided the campaign and are electronically available for wider use.



III. Facilitating policy environment

Inclusion of housing safety features in Indra Awas Yojana (IAY)

IAY is a national flagship housing assistance programme targeting those below poverty line. At the delivery level there is no facilitation service to ensure safety even in the disaster-prone districts. Many national and international agencies are advocating for mainstreaming DRR concerns in the development process, particularly on non-engineered housing in rural areas. A collaborative study was undertaken with 7 civil society organisations to understand IAY housing delivery processes in earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide and Tsunami disaster-prone districts across 5 States. The study covered 100 IAY houses in each location supported in the last 3 years. The report was shared with housing experts for calculation of extent of vulnerability. Across States and hazard zones, it was observed that safety features are not integrated in the delivery process. State Government officials responsible for IAY were also consulted and interviewed. To advocate the issue of integrating housing safety in



IAY housing and other social housing programmes a national consultation was held in December 21, 2012 in collaboration with Development Alternative, basin-South Asia and Knowledge Works.

Revision in the Disaster Management Framework

Unnati worked with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) to prepare a Disaster Management (DM) plan framework and template in an action research process. In this regard a State-level consultation was organised on April 30, 2012 under the leadership of the CEO and Additional CEO of GSDMA. Representatives from UNDP,

Sphere India, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Centre for Development Research and Training (CENDERET) and many other thought leaders and practitioners provided their inputs. Multi-hazard risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HRVC) was



conducted in 3 talukas and the template was tested by making the plan of Vaghra taluka in Bharuch district. Applicability was further tested in two workshops with government officers in January and February 2013. It can be termed as a second generation DM plan as it has all the necessary components of preparedness for response and mitigation majors in the line of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

Inter-Agency Coordination for unified disaster response and policy formation

Unnati is functioning as the secretariat of Inter Agency Group (IAG) in Gujarat since 2011. A consultation was held on February 24, 2012 with 23 representatives from NGOs, GSDMA, academic institutions and network organisations to articulate the agenda for action. 3 zonal consultations were also organised in September and November 2012 and February 2013 to discuss drought response, community response on industrial hazard and district and region-level coordination in a multi-hazard-prone context respectively. A data base of 105 NGO coordinating members, 26 District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC), GSDMA, Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) and other national and international organisations was developed and shared with members. Regular meetings were done with GSDMA and NDMA to provide inputs on different aspects of DM planning and trainings. Unnati representative is a member of the core group in the draft policy being prepared by NDMA on Community-Based DRR. Three rounds of meetings have been held and chapters are being drafted. Unnati submitted its views to the review committee members on the national DM Act. Recommendations for strengthening HFA were also submitted to UNDP in a workshop held at Pune. A rejoinder was submitted on the new National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and State Disaster

Response Force (SDRF) financial compensation. Facilitation support was provided in several trainings of GIDM.

IV. Confidence Building and Reconciliation among Conflict-Affected Communities in Kokrajhar, Assam

Kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri in lower Assam constitute Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts (BTAD) and are administered by the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). BTAD was given the status of an autonomous region under the 6th schedule of the Constitution of India. It has certain legislative powers, particularly for land allotment other than reserved forests for purposes of agriculture, grazing and other residential and non-residential purposes; management of unreserved forests, use of water courses and canals for agriculture, regulation of shifting cultivation, establishment of village councils and town committees, administration of village policy, public health and sanitation, appointment and succession of chiefs or headmen, inheritance of property, marriage, divorce and social customs, money lending and trading by non-tribals within the autonomous districts. They are also given mutually exclusive powers to collect land revenues, levy and collect taxes on lands holdings, shops, entry of goods into market, tolls, etc. within their jurisdiction. District Council has some judicial powers particularly related to tribal customary laws.

There was large-scale violence and burning of houses on July 20, 2012 primarily in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts. About 12000 houses in Kokrajhar and 2000 houses in Chirang were burnt and destroyed. More than 100 persons are estimated to have lost their lives. Dhubri and Bongaigaon districts to a lesser extent

were also affected by the violence. Kokrajhar was the worst affected district. These events led to large-scale internal displacement. Over 4 lakh people were estimated to be in relief camps set up by the District Administration mostly in schools and other government buildings. According to the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), as on September 12, 2012, around 1.9 lakh people were living in more than 200 relief camps in 5 districts.

Prototype Development for Emergency Shelters and Campsites

The District Administration contacted ODRC (Unnati is a core member of ODRC) for technical support to develop a prototype for emergency shelter using locally available bamboo and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) sheets for waterproof cover. The call was that it could be setup and delivered in the shortest possible time to facilitate rehabilitation of returning families who were internally displaced. In response to the call of the district administration Unnati made arrangement with a small funding support from Cordaid and a technical team from Hunarshala and People in Centre (other ODRC members) visited Kokrajhar in the midst of the violence and worked with the district administration in developing the design and



procurement process. The District Administration set up makeshift camps and provided shelter to 1268 families in 10 locations based on this prototype.

Support in Relief Camps

As estimated by the district administration the families did not return to the makeshift camps set up near the villages because of the perceived threat. It was felt by the communities, they could only return once the peace talks are honoured. Unnati informally build ties with the project team of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati, who have been working in the conflict areas of Kokhrajhar, in particular around Gossaigaon block where largest numbers of families were affected. Community meetings were organised on a regular basis to discuss issues and the grievances were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner and Additional Deputy Commissioner who have been very receptive and responsive for peace building. There was an urgent need to improve the living conditions in the relief camps. As per need, temporary toilets for men and women were constructed and hand pumps were installed. 1200 blankets, 800 sets of dress material for adolescent girls, 4500 sets of warm clothes for children and 100 solar lamps were provisioned. Relief work was obstructed many times due to incidents of violence and curfews.



Facilitating the Rehabilitation Process

The persistent violence has created a major obstacle to go for wage earning. Returning families were without regular work. People were highly dependent on the ration provided by the district administration. As peace talks progressed, slowly people started returning to their villages and were completely devastated seeing that nothing is left, the warring groups have mercilessly up-rooted or cut their full grown trees, including the beetle-nut trees, bamboo, jackfruit, etc. which are the main source of livelihood. Community-level infrastructures like school buildings were burnt/ demolished, electric poles or hand pumps removed, items like doors, windows, tin sheets, furniture, electronics were taken away. Unnati provided support to the returning families to weave bamboo mats which is used as walling material to rebuild the houses. Basic amenities like hand pumps (122) and toilets (30) were also provided. Locations of hand pumps and toilets were decided by the villagers. In each village a volunteer was identified to assist in facilitating rehabilitation of the affected families through social mobilisation.



Open dialogue between the Muslim and Bodo communities was essential to build the peace process. Peace meetings and sports days were organised involving both the communities. In one of the worst conflict affected village in Gossaigaon sub-division more than 1000 people of both communities from 8 villages, leaders of political organisations and officers of district administration attended the peace meeting. With the help of volunteers from the community, sports like volley ball, kabbadi, running, tug of war, and cultural events like singing, dancing were organised for men, women and children.



During community interactions various School Management Committees had requested to rebuild the schools so that children could go back to school. In total 6 school building were built. These could later be used as additional class



rooms or converted to community meeting space. During the conflict, two villages were cut off from the main area as the wooden bridges were burnt. In the monsoon, it would be difficult to cross the river. The absence of a bridge was also a concern of safety for the villagers. Looking in to the need of the bridge, Unnati supported local people to construct two wooden bridges and people were able to build the bridges of quality as good as the bridges built by the government Public Works Department in that area.

A consultation was organised in New Delhi on June 29, 2013 with the objective to strengthen the voices of reconciliation and explore the future path of building intercommunity conversations for peace. Academics from Jamia Milia University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Guwahati University engaged in consultation with civil society representatives from Unnati, People in Centre, Mercy Corps and All India Secular Forum to understand the background and undercurrents of this conflict and role of various stakeholders in strengthening peace process.



Future Direction

In all the three thematic areas, there is a need to build synergy between the inter-related aspects of social inclusion, decentralised governance, citizenship and social accountability. In an uncertain environment when long-term funding is slowly fading out, the short-term project funding needs to be accessed without losing out the programme focus. We aim to address the issues of social inclusion and social accountability in all our future projects. While we continue to work with citizen collectives and civil society organisations, in the future projects we will work in a collaborative strategy with the State and national government in developing policy and operational framework in some of the priority areas like mainstreaming disability, strengthening disability people's organisations (DPOs), articulating policy framework on community-based disaster management, formulation of new people-centred technical guidelines on the flagship social housing programme (IAY), etc. More work is required to promote social accountability, which can empower the ordinary people to demand delivery of public programmes. In this regard the government also needs to be enabled to improve pro-active disclosure under the RTI Act.

FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2013									
(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)									
Source of Funds	31.03.13	%	31.03.12	%	Application of Funds	31.3.13	%	31.3.12	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	16570	31	17792	35
Corpus	5000	9	5000	10					
Capital Account	31187	58	29291	57	Balance in hand and in bank				
					Saving Bank Account	3309	6	4191	8
	36187	67	34291	67	Fixed Deposits	27837	52	26151	50
Current Liabilities						31146	58	30342	58
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	13681		13495		Advance				
GSDMA Programme			273		Tax Deducted at Source	766		739	
CASA Advance			523		Deposits	221		344	
Duties and Taxes	18				Others	4785		2329	
	13699	27	14291	27		5772	11	3412	7
Funds									
Doree Revolving Fund	2028		1903						
Inst. Development Fund	890		726						
Staff Welfare Fund			12						
	2918	5	2641	5					
Others	684	1	323	1					
Total	53488	100	51546	100	Total	53488	100	51546	100

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of Rs.5,60,167 on account of purchase of office equipments and computers. Due to depreciation, the total value of fixed assets is less than that of the previous year.

Bank Balances and Fixed Deposits

There is not much difference in bank balance and fixed deposit in current year compared to last year.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Funds

Unutilised Fund almost remains the same since the total grant receipt is less by Rs. 51.59 lakh, however the utilisation is more compared to last year.

Grant

During the year, the main Donors have been Cordaid for disaster preparedness, social inclusion in rural development and Reconciliation among the communities in Assam, the Ford Foundation for governance and social accountability, Rural Development (GoG) for making the MGNREGS effective and UNDP for access to justice. The total grant for the current year is Rs.3,43,69,061 compared to the last year's grant of Rs. 3,99,65,508. The Satcom based English Language Teaching programme supported by the Tribal Development Department received late approval this year and hence the budget and implementation was limited to a 3 month duration.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2013									
(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)									
Expenditure	31.3.13	%	31.3.12	%	Income	31.3.13	%	31.3.12	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	36102	84	30043	84
Rural Development	12130	28	7085	20					
Research & Training	2428	6	2340	7	Contribution				
GSTDREIS Programme	2834	7			Materials	52	0	69	0
Education Material	49	0	7064	20	Use of Trg. Centres/Assets	4064	9	3502	10
Disaster Preparedness	9017	21	3355	9	Honorarium	729	2	530	1
Disability	1864	4	1636	5		4845	11	4101	11
Contribution	0	0	63	0					
	28322	66	21543	61					
Salary and Honorarium	6491	15	6971	19	Interest				
Administrative Expenses	4582	11	4823	13	On savings bank account	220	1	244	1
	11073	26	11794	32	On fixed deposit account	1891	4	1404	4
					On income tax refund	16	0	25	0
						2127	5	1673	5
Depreciation	1783	4	2240	6					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1896	4	240	1					
Total	43074	100	35817	100	Total	43074	100	35817	100

Contribution

Contribution consists mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre and assets and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs.48,45,365 against Rs.41,00,969 for the previous year. The current year income is more mainly on account of increase in income of use of Resource Centre, Vehicle income and Honorarium.

Interest

During the year, interest income is Rs.21,26,274 against Rs.16,73,001 for the previous year. This is on account of increase in deposit rates and more deposits.

Expense

The total expenses for the year are Rs.4,11,78,537 compared to Rs.3,55,76,762 (including depreciation) of the previous year. The administrative expenses are less by 6% compared to the last year as against Project expenses are more by 5%, however due to less expenditure the income is more by Rs. 16 lakh.

OTHER TRANSPARENCY COMPLIANCES GOVERNANCE

Members of Governing Council			
Name	Gender	Position in the Board	Meetings Held and Attended
Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra	M	Chairperson	2/1
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Ms. Sharmistha Jagawat	F	Treasurer	2/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/1
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	Chairperson (Emeritus)	2/0

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C)			
Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
<-5000	0	0	0
5001-10000	11	5	16
10001-25000	32	14	46
25001-50000	5	3	8
50001->	1	0	1
Total	49	22	71

Remuneration of Three Highest Paid Staff Members per Month (C to C) - Rs. 64,500, Rs.48,800 and Rs. 43,800.
Remuneration of Lowest Paid Staff Member per Month - Rs. 7,900.

Gender Disaggregate Data of Staff Members including Fellow			
Gender	Paid Full Time	Paid Part Time	Paid Consultants
Male	47	-	2
Female	22	-	-
Total	69	-	2

International Travel by Staff During the Year
Mr. Binoy Acharya facilitated a workshop on Post Disaster Needs Assessment on Sept. 07-08, 2013 for ActionAid International at Bangkok.

FCRA ACCOUNTS

Rule 13 of FCRA Act provides that if the contributions received during the year exceed Rs.1 crore, then the organisation has to keep in the public domain all data of receipts and utilisation during the year.

Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2013		
Receipts	Schedule No.**	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2012	7	16650640.86
Grant Received	8	26914149.00
Interest Received	9	1322241.00
Total		44887030.86
Payments	Schedule No.**	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets	10	262198.00
Project Expenses:		
Handicap Welfare		1864338.00
Rural Development		5862015.00
Research		644087.00
Training and Workshop		522990.00
Relief and Rehabilitation		8391311.20
Salaray and Honorarium	11	4723866.00
Administrative Expenses	12	1830905.50
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2013	13	20785320.16
Total		44887030.86

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2013				
Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)*	Indian A/c Local Fund (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2013 (Rs.)
Ford Foundation	Research, Seminar and Conferences	3611858	-	3611858
Maltesar Hilfsdienst	Relief and Rehab.	6207000	-	6207000
Sight Savers	Handicap Welfare	3000111	-	3000111
CordAid-DRR	Relief and Rehab.	14095180	-	14095180
Govt. of Gujarat Rural Development Dept.	MGNREGS Social Audit Facilitation	-	5182093	5182093
UNDP	Access to Justice	-	526565	526565
UNICEF	Research	-	298000	298000
Dept. of Science and Technology	Rural Development	-	38421	38421
Guj. Ecological Commission	Seminar and Conferences	-	888000	888000
GSDMA, Gujarat	Relief and Rehab.	-	480000	480000
Total		26914149	7413079	34327228

Forming part of FC-6
As per our report of even date

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 27-09-2013

* Part of receipts and payments accounts of FC
** Can be available on demand

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

(Binoy Acharya)
Director

www.unnati.org



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