

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017





UNNATI is a strategic issue-based social development institution strives to develop appropriate forums, methods and tools to articulate the voices from below and enable diverse duty bearers to respond to the needs and demands of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. Issues of social exclusion and discrimination are articulated by empowering the poor and the marginalized. Social accountability and decentralized governance are promoted by enhancing the participation of civil society leaders and enabling the elected representatives of local governing institutions. The principles of social inclusion and people's participation guide all our interventions. The core activities are developing innovative strategies for social accountability and poverty reduction 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, adivasis, women

and persons with disabilities are empowered to effectively and decisively participate in mainstream development and the decision-making process.


Strategy

We work in partnership with local civil society and people's organizations, local decentralized governing institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Nagar Palikas (Municipalities), government organizations, academic organizations and developmental initiatives of Corporate houses. The experience and learning gained from the grass root initiatives is systematically translated into knowledge building, training and articulation of agenda for advocacy. All initiatives are executed in a framework of collaboration and partnership to empower people for demanding their entitlements and enable the service providers, including the government, to deliver in a transparent and accountable manner.

All our activities are guided by three thematic issues:

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

From the last year, we have taken a decision to present the Annual Report focusing on projects.



**Strengthening Inclusive
Civic Leadership for
Social accountability and Effective
Service Delivery of Public Programs
in Gujarat and Rajasthan**

(Project supported by European Union)

This is the third year of implementation of the project 'Strengthening Inclusive Civic Leadership for Social Accountability and Effective Service Delivery of Public Programs in Gujarat and Rajasthan, India.' It aims to make 25 different public schemes and programs under Social Protection and Security, Health and Nutrition and Primary Education to effectively reach the last mile in 60 Gram Panchayats of two blocks each in Gujarat and Rajasthan. During 2014, the project was able to reach out to 7932 households, in 2015, 11,635 households and in the current year 21,414 households have been reached in information disseminated and enabling them to access different public programs. In several instances, field level information has been used to draw the attention of government officials to improve delivery of public programs.

Improving Access to Information of
Public Schemes

**જાહેર યોજનાઓની માહિતી
લોકો સુધી પહોંચાડવી**

Information Resource Centre
Pachima (Khadirabadi), Bhabharanlia, Gujarat

માહિતી સંદર્ભ કેન્દ્ર
પાચિમ (ખેડરાબાદી), શબરખાલિયા, ગુજરાત



Some of the important developments in the domain public program is the financial devolution by the 14th Finance Commission and subsequent introduction of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), introduction of maternity entitlement of Rs. 6000/- for the first childbirth under National Food Security Act. SABLA yojana, a very important Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting mal-nutrition in adolescent girls is discontinued in Rajasthan citing that there has been no specific communication from the Centre on this. Rajasthan has also back-tracked on the universal free medicine and medical treatment initiative and is also moving towards the PPP model in public health implementation despite stiff opposition from civil society groups. Rajasthan has made positive strides on MIS in public domain especially social security pension, PDS and grievance redressal. POS machines were also introduced in the state for PDS.

Information campaigns on public services

i. Jan-dhan Bank account, Aadhar and Mobile – JAM Campaign

By early 2016, details of most subsidy programs and schemes had been made on-line in Rajasthan and there had been drives to open bank accounts and their Aadhar seeding for Direct Benefit Transfer. There were several cases where bank accounts had been wrongly entered or the beneficiary information was not correct. Common people did not know about the process of opening bank account, how to make the newly opened 0-balance accounts operational. It was decided to do a campaign for educating people on the need for bank account and the process of opening and operating it. With the help of the block authorities,

existing on-line information on bank account, Aadhar and mobile was shared with the people so that they could check it and get wrong information corrected. The campaign was done during February and March 2016 covering all 30 gram panchayats of Patodi and Sindhri blocks.

ii. Study on Access of Old Age Pension

Centre for Equity Studies (CES), an organization based in Delhi approached Unnati for partnering in a study on access of old age pension by people. It was conducted in 3 gram panchayats that were not part of the work area of Unnati. Detailed information was taken from 106 people who were eligible for old age pension. Later, we repeated the study in two gram panchayats of our work area to understand if differences were discernible in the extent of access and information about entitlements. Detailed information was taken from 51 people eligible for pension using the same survey tool. Four most important findings are listed here – (i) 72 percent people did not have information on entitlements in non-project villages and 8 percent did not have information in project villages. (ii) 29 percent of eligible people were not availing pension in non-project area and. (iii) Nearly 50 percent people in non-project area had not received their pension for more than 6 months. This was because they were not informed about the verification formalities and Aadhar seeding of bank accounts. In our project area, there was nobody whose pension is pending for more than 6 months. (iv) All pensioners in non-project area complained about giving money to agent for making the application and even then the work not getting done because the agents were also not informed on procedures. None of the pensioners in our project area had used agents.



iii. Campaign on civic engagement for improving public services

Five rounds of campaigns on civic engagement for improving public services are planned in the project. The third and fourth rounds of the campaign were conducted in both States during the year 2016. Round 3 was conducted in May – June 2016 and round 4 was conducted in November - December 2016. In Gujarat, the process had to be carried over to January 2017 because Code of conduct for the gram panchayat elections on December 29, 2016.

The campaigns were repeated in some villages or talukas and it was conducted for the first time in others. In the fourth round of the campaign, citizen leaders took the lead in conducting the exercise.

Before the campaign, citizen leaders were provided training on various public schemes and entitlements and methods of participatory assessment of access to public programs. In the campaign, information on status of program implementation including details of beneficiaries and benefits was also shared with the people. Community members are encouraged to develop positive interface with the government implementing agency staff at the village level for making improvements in the service delivery.

Some useful trends have started emerging; pension is available to all the eligible persons, schemes related to education are fully accessible, anganwadis were mostly shut during the baseline but



at least they are opening. MGNREGS was not being implemented at all in both the talukas of Gujarat but is now becoming active following mobilization of citizen demand. The issues identified during the campaign are followed up by the community and citizen leaders with the support of the facilitators from Unnati over a period of time. To cite an example, in Patodi block, Navorabera sub-centre the ANM was not available for the last 10 years, finally started functioning.

Training of Citizen Leaders and Citizen Centric Actions

It is proposed that the citizen leaders will be given six different types of trainings. Three rounds of 2-day trainings for the citizen leaders happened during the first and second year of the project. The fourth

training in Rajasthan was on the theme of 'Use of e-governance mechanisms for strengthening public services' while in Gujarat it was on RTI Act and NFSA.

Action by citizen leaders on common cause helps to strengthen organized demand for quality services and it creates a social capital for the poor and excluded communities. Strengthening people's committees provisioned under the different social sector programs like the School Management Committee (SMC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VVMC), etc. strengthens program delivery as they provide legitimate spaces for community participation and demand for accountability.

Cluster level meetings are conducted with the program implementation committees like VHSNC, SMC, Committees under the Fair Price Shops and Matru Mandal Committees under the Anganwadis. As the committees start meeting regularly at the block / taluka level, the people’s monitoring of the government programs improved. For example, the issue of around 200 eligible women who were not able to avail the benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana (KPSY) in the cluster covered under Ajavas Primary Health Center (PHC) of Poshina taluka, Sabarkantha district was taken up with the Medical Officer (MO). When this issue was brought to the notice of the Collector, he visited the villages to gather first hand testimonies. The MO and THO were replaced. The beneficiaries who were able to provide the required documents have received the benefits of this scheme. Additional fund was also sanctioned for construction of the PHC building.

2000 citizen centric actions are to be supported during the project period. 357 citizen actions were facilitated during the first year. 676 actions were facilitated during year 2. In the third year, citizen leaders have taken up 4,074 actions. Citizen leaders identified and developed under the project from amongst the dalit



community and women are a very important resource at the village level who will carry forward the work of the project. These citizen leaders are not only being updated with information about the different public programs but also the skills to fill up forms, write clearly worded applications and grievances, gather information from digital sources etc. They are also supported to plan and undertake action at the village level for strengthening demand for services and accountability. Citizen leaders have

Villages covered in civic engagement for improving delivery of public services

Location	Coverage (Habitations)		Participation 3rd round		Participation 4th round	
	Round 1 Villages	Round 2 Villages	Round 3 Villages	Round 3 participation	Round 4 villages	Round 4 participation
Patodi	23	30	22	644	30	558
Sindhri	14	29	30	693	27	837
Poshina	23	29	25	649	25	603
Vijaynagar	10	29	25	749	25	716
Total	60	117	82	2735	107	2714

articulated several times that they feel isolated in undertaking any accountability action. They are then targeted by the vested interest forces in the villages. Village /Gram Vikas Samities of 20-25 members have been created to take up the accountability action.

Support to government programs and camps

A number of camps are organized by the government for awareness raising, fast track processing of applications for schemes and supporting documents to be submitted for proving eligibility. The camps are very important for the people but remote habitations usually do not have the information about it. Most people are not informed about the objective of the camp, what could be done there and the supporting documents that would be required. Communities living in remote locations are informed about the camps and they were brought to the camps with



necessary documents to claim their entitlements. In Rajasthan, the camps supported include, 'Indradhanush' campaign for complete immunization, school enrolment drive, Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Shibir that brought the administration to the villages, 'Ratri Chopals' and 'jan Sunvais' by relevant officials of the blocks and district to understand people's issues and public grievance redressal. In Gujarat the various camps supported during the year included 'Kisan Sabhas', MAA card camp, renewal of RSBY card camps and 'Sewa Setu' camps that are held for a cluster of villages on grievance redressal on issue of income certificate, caste certificate, MAA card, aadhar card, add or delete of name in ration card and name change, opening of bank account, age proof, health check-up, affidavits, and schemes implemented by Social Defence department.

Special efforts were made for information dissemination about the four disability certification camps held in Poshina and Vijaynagar talukas of Gujarat. One week before each camp, faliya meetings, citizen leader meetings, information kiosks and a 'mahiti rath' (information posters put up in a jeep equipped with information material and a megaphone announcing the public schemes) visited all the villages. Community meetings and meetings with village level government functionaries like Anganwadi worker, ASHA, school teachers to convey the date and venue of the camp, facilities available and documents needed.

Capacity Building of PRI representatives

It is proposed to organize five thematic trainings for PRI representatives in the four blocks during the project duration. In Gujarat, one day trainings were organized

during January 2016 for PRI representatives, government officials and citizen leaders on Village Development Plan (VDP). In Vijaynagar training, the District Development Officer (DDO) and the Director, District Development Agency (DRDA) were also present. The aim of the training was to familiarize the participants with the process of VDP under Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-2), understand the reasons for poverty and exclusion and build a linkage with the poor quality of delivery of services and help build a vision for developing a model panchayat. In Rajasthan, Unnati is part of the State Resource Team for cascading model of trainings on Gram Panchayat Development Planning. Thus, Unnati has been involved in facilitating the trainings at the district, block and cluster level for different stakeholders in the districts of Barmer and Jodhpur and specifically the blocks of Shergadh and Balesar (Jodhpur district) and Patodi and Sindhri (Barmer district). In all, Unnati staffs were the primary facilitators in 22 trainings of more than 500 PRI representatives and government functionaries of different levels on gender sensitive planning and budgeting.

In addition, in Rajasthan, at the district level there was three-day training for the Zila Parishad members and functionaries of line departments of the district on December 5 – 7, 2016. On December 20 – 21, 2016, at the block level there was training for Panchayat Samiti members and functionaries of the block. A separate block level training was organized for Sarpanchs on December 27, 2016. Further several cluster level trainings were organized to cover ward panchs (Gram Panchayat elected representatives).



Support to Panchayats for proactive disclosure

It is obligatory under Section 4.1 (b) of RTI Act, 2005 for any public authority to proactively disclose information available with it. Placing information on government functioning, policies and programs contributes towards transparent and accountable governance. On the first year, 9 panchayats practiced proactive disclosure. In second year, pro-active information disclosure was practiced in 28 gram panchayats displaying 14 types of information at 131 locations. In the third year, pro-active information disclosure was practiced in 24 panchayats displaying 17 types of information at 327 locations.

In Patodi and Sindhri blocks of Barmer district, Rajasthan, several discussions with village level service providers and functionaries, PRI representatives, beneficiaries and citizens were held to

understand their information needs and how disclosures could be made effective. Alternate formats for disclosure were developed based on their recommendations. These formats were again shared with the PRI representatives and program implementing officials in an effort to motivate them to disclose information pro-actively. As a result of the regular efforts throughout the year, 8 types (as per the RTI Act) of information was displayed across 17 gram panchayats in Patodi at 146 locations and All expenditure was borne by the gram panchayat or the service institutions themselves. Not only was the information displayed / wall painted it was read out to people in public meetings. As a result, at many locations, people raised questions on entitlements and quality of service. For example, Barnavajageer gram panchayat wall-painted the beneficiary list selected for Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY).

People read the list with interest and then collectively demanded a re-survey for change of beneficiaries.

Preparation of information packages in accessible formats and dissemination

Following types of information packages have been developed in the project during year 2016:

- (i) Four issues of the quarterly bulletin Vichar has been published in Hindi and Gujarati languages and has been disseminated to 2050 CSOs, educational institutions, partners, media personal, government departments, PRIs and citizen leaders in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- (ii) Eight leaflets are prepared in Gujarati on various schemes and disseminated so that the beneficiary finds it easy to collect the documents required for proving eligibility. It includes schemes on widow pension, old age pension, destitute pension, entitlements under NFSA, disability certificate and identity card. In Gujarat six voice messages were sent to citizen leaders, community and government functionaries on information regarding disability camps, renewal camps for RSBY cards, voter ID cards and submission of life certificate for pension holders.
- (iii) In Rajasthan, leaflets were developed and disseminated on Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana (Health Insurance Scheme), Rajshree Yojana (promotion of girl child birth and development) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing support).
- (iv) Pictorial display material in Hindi was developed on permissible works in Gram Panchayat Development Plan. (It was appreciated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan in a convention





Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan picked-up the potter presented below



अपनी जमीन में सुधार करवाएं, अपनी आजीविका मजबूत बनाएं

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा में व्यक्तिगत जमीन पर रु. 3 लाख तक के कार्य सम्भव



मिश्रित बागवानी

मिश्रित बागवानी (64 पौधे)

रु. 20,963 (श्रम : 17,956 सामग्री : 3,007)

टांका (25,000 लीटर चिनाई में)

रु. 1,06,526 (श्रम : 30,227 सामग्री : 76,299)

टांका (25,000 लीटर सी.सी. में)

रु. 96,975 (श्रम : 28,913 सामग्री : 68,062)

खेत तलाई (60X60X6 फुट कच्ची)

रु. 59,653 (श्रम : 48,886 सामग्री : 10,767)

खेत तलाई (60X60X6 फुट पक्की)

रु. 1,63,249 (श्रम : 57,502 सामग्री : 1,05,747)

मेड़बन्दी (1,000 फुट लम्बी)

रु. 64,287 (श्रम : 60,273 सामग्री : 4,014)

खाईबन्दी (1,000 फुट लम्बी)

रु. 1,19,278 (श्रम : 86,215 सामग्री : 33,063)

पत्थर की फेंसिंग (1,000 फुट लम्बी)

रु. 1,96,840 (श्रम : 65,703 सामग्री : 1,31,137)

जमीन समतलीकरण (100X100 फुट लम्बी)

रु. 10,078 (श्रम : 9,412 सामग्री : 666)

कम्पोस्ट पिट (12X5X3 फुट, ईट में)

रु. 13,502 (श्रम : 2,188 सामग्री : 11,314)

बकरी बाड़ा (10 बकरियों के लिए, पत्थर में)

रु. 50,607 (श्रम : 7,240 सामग्री : 43,367)

बकरी बाड़ा (10 बकरियों के लिए, ईट में)

रु. 44,008 (श्रम : 6,431 सामग्री : 37,577)

बकरी बाड़ा (20 बकरियों के लिए, पत्थर में)

रु. 74,110 (श्रम : 10,684 सामग्री : 63,426)

बकरी बाड़ा (20 बकरियों के लिए, ईट में)

रु. 66,127 (श्रम : 9,460 सामग्री : 56,667)

मुर्गी घर (100 मुर्गियों के लिए, पत्थर में)

रु. 45,659 (श्रम : 6,335 सामग्री : 39,324)

मुर्गी घर (100 मुर्गियों के लिए, ईट में)

रु. 40,291 (श्रम : 5,560 सामग्री : 34,731)

पशु घर (6 गायों या भैंसों के लिए, पत्थर में)

रु. 95,922 (श्रम : 13,643 सामग्री : 82,279)

पशु घर (6 गायों या भैंसों के लिए, ईट में)

रु. 85,074 (श्रम : 11,817 सामग्री : 73,257)

आवास योजना

रु. 16,290 (90 दिन की मजदूरी का खर्च)



बरसाती पानी संग्रह (टांका)



मेड़बन्दी



जमीन समतलीकरण



बकरी बाड़ा



कम्पोस्ट पिट

पंचायत समिति बालेसर, जिला जोधपुर (राजस्थान) की बेसिक शिड्यूल रेट (BSR) 2016-17 के अनुसार

- held at Banshwada)
- (v) Pictorial display material in Hindi developed on entitlements in public health, nutrition and primary education for use in participatory assessment of services and village level planning by citizen leaders and programme level committees.

Consultation and meeting for use of alternate template, formats for pro-active disclosure

Findings and recommendations from the Study of pro-active disclosure in Rajasthan were shared separately with the Department of Women and Child Development for ICDS, Department of Food and Civil supplies for PDS, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for pension and Palanhar yojana and Rajasthan Sampark. The Government has acted on the recommendation to disclose detailed report of investigation and action on grievances registered on Rajasthan Sampark. This not only helps the

aggrieved party to be appraised on the status of his grievance but also to decide on alternate course of action if not satisfied. PDS dealers were not required to make entries of purchases on the beneficiary ration card since the introduction of the Point of Sale (POS) machines. After discussion on the importance of the ration card for the beneficiary as their entitlement card, the Department has agreed to issue a Circular for continuing the practice. Continuous dialogue has been initiated on some other key recommendations like digital MIS for Palanhar Yojana, report generation of list of social security pensioners whose pension is temporarily or permanently stopped, disclosure of the abeyance report, report generation of who tried for bio-metric authentication and did not get entitlement, Summary of grievances rejected on the dashboard of Rajasthan Sampark (portal for grievance redressal).

In Gujarat, several meetings are held with government officials and line departments on an ongoing basis to dialogue on the need for pro-active disclosure at the service provider level, on the government websites and at the panchayats. Formats based on the 17 points mentioned under the RTI Act 2005 under section 4 (b) have been developed and these are shared for wall writings at the panchayat level. The Mamlatdar Poshina has released a circular for proper functioning of Fair Price Shops(FPS) with a focus on pro-active disclosure in early 2016. The Director Food and Civil Supplies at Gandhinagar has developed a format for pro-active disclosure at all FPS in the state and has issued a circular to all the District Supply Officers to do pro-active disclosure of stock, list of priority households, license of FPS, contact nos. etc as per the NFSA Act at FPS shops in a



અન, નાગરિક પુરવઠા અને ચાલકોની બાબતોનો વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર
 ગુજરાત (પાંચેર સેવાઓ અનેના નામરીકોનો અધિકાર) અધિનિયમ-૨૦૧૩ (RCPS) હેઠળ અરજીઓની તુટી-તુટી
 યત્ન હેઠળ મુદ્દર અધિકારી, કોરિયાદ નિવારણ અધિકારી અને મુદ્દર સત્તાધિકારી ધ્વારા મલેલ અરજીઓનો
 સમય મર્યાદામાં પ્રિડાત ધ્યાનત, મામલતદાર કચેરી ધોરીના, પિ.સાબરકાંઠા

ક્ર.સં.	સેવાઓનું નામ	૨૦૧૬-૧૭ મુખ્ય મુદ્દર અધિકારી	સેવા સમય મર્યાદા	૨૦૧૬-૧૭ (૧) સેવા સમય મર્યાદા અધિકારી	વિભાગ સંચાલન સેવાઓના નામ અધિકારી (૨૦૧૬-૧૭) હેઠળ	૨૦૧૬-૧૭ (૨) સેવા સમય મર્યાદા અધિકારી	વિભાગ-૧૩ (૧) હેઠળ અધિકારીની સેવા અધિકારી
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૨	વેતનપત્ર સેવા		૧૫ દિવસ				૧૫ દિવસ
૩	વેતનપત્ર સેવા અંગેની સેવા	મામલતદાર	૧૫ દિવસ	મામલતદાર	૩૦ દિવસ	ગુજરાત પુસ્તક સંસ્થા	૧૫ દિવસ
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૭	વેતનપત્ર સેવા અંગેની સેવા		૩૦ દિવસ	મામલતદાર	૩૦ દિવસ	ગુજરાત પુસ્તક સંસ્થા	૧૫ દિવસ
૮	વેતનપત્ર સેવા અંગેની સેવા		૩૦ દિવસ	મામલતદાર	૩૦ દિવસ	ગુજરાત પુસ્તક સંસ્થા	૧૫ દિવસ
૯	વેતનપત્ર સેવા અંગેની સેવા		૩૦ દિવસ	મામલતદાર	૩૦ દિવસ	ગુજરાત પુસ્તક સંસ્થા	૧૫ દિવસ
૧૦	વેતનપત્ર સેવા અંગેની સેવા		૩૦ દિવસ	મામલતદાર	૩૦ દિવસ	ગુજરાત પુસ્તક સંસ્થા	૧૫ દિવસ

prescribed format. The circular also stresses that these should be solid boards and not on flex material. (It may be noted that Govt. of Gujarat implemented the NFSA from April 1, 2016 after the instruction of the Supreme Court.)

Training / workshops with officials of line departments

Workshops were held with officials of the line departments of Barmer district on February 25 and September 5, 2016. The agenda was to share status of access of services emerging from the civic engagement campaigns and pro-active disclosure of information at the village level institutions. Second meeting was primarily for follow-up on the action points. The meetings were presided over by the District Collector and had representation from Additional Collector, Deputy Director, Women and Child Development, Chief Medical and Health Officer, District Elementary Education Officer, District food and Civil Supplies Officer, Chief Officer, NIC and Director, Social Justice and Empowerment. Representatives from CSO Network SR Abhiyan and other NGOs from Barmer district were also present in the meeting. In the meetings, decisions were taken on:

- i. Order was generated for information disclosure at anganwadis
- ii. CMHO will be responsible for reformation of VHSNCs with immediate effect
- iii. Order was generated for display of list of affiliated private hospital under Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana (Health Insurance Scheme)
- iv. CMHO will be responsible for certification of visible disabilities at the PHCs with immediate effect
- v. CMHO will also arrange specialists not available now at the district hospital once a month

- vi. DEEO will take stock of toilets constructed with overhead tank in schools and their use
- vii. DEEO will facilitate verification of Palanhar yojana beneficiaries status of school or anganwadi enrolment.
- viii. Director, SJE said that payment of Palanhar yojana beneficiaries would be made by March 15.
- ix. District Food and Civil Supplies Officer took out Order for display of PDS beneficiaries outside the shops and automatic inclusion of social security pension beneficiaries.
- x. Decision was also taken to simplify and fast track the process of SDM appeal for inclusion in priority household.
- xi. Rate charts will be painted at all E-mitra outlets.
- xii. Additional Collector will take forward the process of organizing camps for allotment of land pattas to Kalbeliya (nomadic) community households.



xiii. Orders will be circulated for simplified process of Caste certification.

In Gujarat, a consultation meeting with the sarpanchs, the CDPO at the ICDS office and the THO for pro-active disclosure at anganwadis and health centres. In the meeting with the District Collector and District Development Officer this has also been raised and the formats prepared have been shared.

Civil society participation to promote access to information and improvement of service delivery

On February 17, 2016, workshop was held with 10 CSOs working in Barmer district of Rajasthan on the issue of strengthening services of Anganwadis. 55 staff and citizen leaders from Unnati participated in the rally organized in Jaipur on Mar 10, 2016 to mark the end of 100 days Jawabdehi Yatra (initiative of CSOs working in Rajasthan under the banner of Suchna Evam Rozgar Adhikar Abhiyan) and ensuring interaction with Secretaries of the various Departments. Staff of Unnati and citizen leaders also engaged throughout the Dharna (sit-in) organized in Jaipur between June 1 and 22, 2016 to demand action on issues that were identified and grievances registered during the Jawabdehi Yatra. Issues identified from our project area have been shared in these forums.

In Gujarat, with the aim to build a network on improving access to government programme and schemes a workshop was held on April 15, 2016 with the CSOs in Sabarkantha. 22 CSOs participated and shared what they are doing. After discussion the following plan of action emerged. Several follow-up actions were decided upon.

In rajasthan, 6 issue notes were

developed and shared on Palanhar yojana, PDS, residential plots for Kalbeliya (nomadic) community households, disability certification camps, RTE of children with disabilities and Rajasthan Sampark. Issue note on social security pension developed in 2014 was revised as per change in context.

In Gujarat, following policy level interventions were made:

- (i) A circular for streamlining processes for holding disability camps by the Commissioner Health and Family Welfare was formally released that includes training of Anganwadi workers, ASHAs and FHWs on early identification of disability, provisioning for audiometry, transportation support for those attending the camp, preparation at camp site etc.
- (ii) Brief of 10 schemes under the National Trust Act has been prepared in collaboration with BPA in Gujarati and have been circulated by the Department of Social Defence at the district level in Gujarat.
- (iii) A new circular clarifying that those persons with disabilities with 40% certificates are entitled to Antyodaya cards under the NFSA. The definition of disability acceptable now is as per the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995. A clarification was provided by the Dept of SJE.
- (iv) The Secretary, the Commissioner of Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, the District Collector, The DDO and the TDO has been updated about the status of PHCs in Poshina and a brief report has been submitted. The problems related to Ajawas PHC, JSY and KPSY benefits not received since the past 3 years has

- also been submitted.
- (v) A comparative statement explaining the provisions by different states for pension for old age, widow and disability was prepared along with relevant government orders and submitted to the Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary Social Justice and Empowerment and Director Social Defence pleading improvement of allocation and enlarging the number of eligible persons in these schemes.
 - (vi) Delivered the fourth Ashok Hans Memorial lecture at SMRC, Bhubaneswar on August 12, 2016.
 - (vii) For implementation of the writer guidelines for persons with disabilities in the examination, letters have been sent to various concerned departments for implementation in all exams conducted by the state – primary, secondary, higher secondary, university, GPSC, all recruitments etc. Supporting documents related to this have been also collected and submitted – Bombay High Court Judgement, Central guidelines etc. After this submission it was revealed that an order for implementing the central guidelines has already been issued by the Dept. of SJ&E to 30 related departments in the State.
 - (viii) Suggestions and recommendations were provided to the Chief Election Commissioner of India regarding indicators for accessible and inclusive electoral process for persons with disabilities the upcoming election processes in 5 states. An election observer checklist was submitted through the Disability Rights Alliance India network and Vidhya Sagar, Chennai. These will also be shared with the CEO of the Election Commission in

Gujarat for the upcoming panchayat elections during December 2016.

- (ix) Feedback was provided to the department of Food and Civil Supplies for the formation of rules under NFSA through the Right to food campaign and independently.

Comments were also provided on two National Policies, i.e., the Draft National Policy on Women and the New Education Policy from the perspective of disability, governance and access to information on public schemes. The comments on Policy on Women are drafted together with the Network on Women with Disabilities in India based at the Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre, Bhubaneswar, Orissa while that on Education is with a group of disability organisations and will be submitted through Equals based at Vidhya Sagar, Chennai.

EU Partners Review Meeting May 17-20, 2016 at Ahmedabad

EU partners review and planning meeting was jointly hosted with AKRSP and GLRA during May 17 – 20, 2016. There were 60 participants from 20 organisations.



Improving Demand under MGNREGA

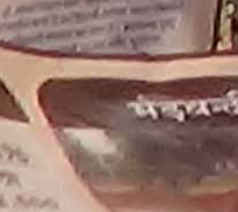
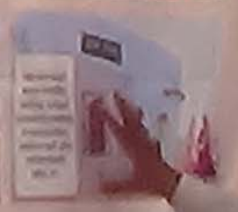
**(A Program Supported by Ministry of Rural
Development, GoI)**

For improvement farm based productivity, under MGNREGA land development activities are for the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and BPL households have been targeted. The project is conceived by Ministry of Rural Development and implemented as a partnership between Rural Development Department, Government of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Gramin Aajivika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP). In Rajasthan for 15 selected blocks in 15 districts a select number of NGOs are invited. The objective of the program is to strengthen the implementation of MGNREGS by participatory planning and capacity building at the grassroots, strategically mobilising SHGs, other community institutions and gram panchayats. This program is known as CFT - Cluster Facilitation Team. This is being implemented by Unnati in Balesar block of Jodhpur district since January 2015.

खाता खुलवाएं
से जल्दी पाएं

रोजगार दिवस
महात्मा गांधी नरंगा टॉल फ्री नम्बर 18001806601

गारन्टी कानून, 2015



मेकअप (4 बीजा)

भ्रम	₹ 1,10,895
सामग्री	₹
कुल	₹ 1,10,895

बकरी खादा (10 बकरों के लिए)

भ्रम	₹ 6,920
सामग्री	₹ 35,495



Lunaram Bhil of village Bawarli in Balesar block of Jodhpur district, Rajasthan had his farm washed away every year by a seasonal stream that ran through it. He was unable to get any produce on from his small piece of land. Through MGNREGA (Category B works popularly as 'Apna Khet, Apna Kaam' in Rajasthan) he built a farm bund, constructed a rain water harvesting tank and planted some trees in 2015 over 13 bighas of land. Works worth Rs. 2,97,000 were done. He harvested 18 quintals of Bengal Gram and enough fodder for his goats. Highly inspired

Lunaram further planted 70 fruit trees in his fields. Another marginal farmer, Bhikharam, who could hardly produce 1 quintal of bajra (millet) from his land could significantly increase the production after making a farm bund and natural fencing on his one bigha of land. Apart from his usual produce of millet he harvested 2 quintals of green gram (mung). He has also planted 64 fruit bearing trees of ber and gunda under 'Apna Khet, Apna Kaam'. This year he hopes to earn Rs15,000 from the fruits.

Indicators	2014-15 (baseline)	2016-17
Person Days Generated	4,16,730	7,13,207
Utilization of labor budget (%)	36	155
Payment within 15 Days (%)	6	64
On-going works	415	1,450
On Going Individual Works	138	1,132
SC/ST HHs Completed 100 Days work	285	456
Female Mates Deployed	none	283
Average Person Days of work for SC HHs	51	66
Average Person Days of work for ST HHs	48	66

Status of MGNREGA work in Balesar Block: official website of MGNREGA

In Balesar district, the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and BPL households that were primarily work on mine labour as they have very low farm based income as there is soil erosion with very water retention in the farm land. Land development work was initiated through the Category B works in MGNREGA and active participation of the beneficiaries in January 2015. Till March 2017, applications for benefit of 'apna khet, apna kaam' were supported to 1990 dalit and tribal households. So far the block and district administration has sanctioned 912 applications. As shown in table, the person days of work has nearly doubled, labour budget utilization increased 4 times, and on-time payment of labourers has increased 11 times.

Laxmi had never set foot outside her home. Her family did not know about MGNREGA. After village level camps were organised, women were identified and trained to function as a mate that was the traditional domain of the men. Laxmi was the first person in her Dhani applied for work and she was then chosen and trained as mate for supervising worksites in her village. She had the aptitude and was finally selected to be trained as one of the four bare foot technicians for the block.

Till March 2017, 453 'demand for work' camps were organized in the remote and un-reached villages and 47,677 rural poor in need of work were facilitated to demand. They were also informed about their entitlements and the implementing authority was enabled to give receipts against demand for work enforcing the guarantee clause in the Act. Women SHG members were also oriented on entitlements. 670 labour groups were promoted to demand and work together. Officials responsible for measurement of work and preparation of pay orders (Technical Assistants and Mates) have been oriented on for daily task allocation

and measurement. Worksite monitoring visits are also made and reports presented to the BDO for action. This improves task completion and hence wages. Average daily wage actually payable increased from Rs.65 per day to Rs.170 in the block. Wage payment has also been strengthened with helping labourers to open bank accounts and get them seeded with their Aadhar number. Support was provided to the administration in cleaning the digitized data on job cards. Following State's decision of MGNREGA labourers who completed 90 days of work would be considered eligible for the benefits under Hitadhikari yojana - a package of social security programs for the construction labourers. 1483 MGNREGA labourers, primarily women were linked to the scheme. Horti-pasture plots have been piloted for demonstration with 12 farmers and cattle sheds are being constructed from low-cost soil-cement blocks. IEC material was developed and disseminated on the permissible works in 'Apana Khet, Apna Kaam' and model technical estimates for the works.





**Ensuring food security and
Strengthening Resilience against
Droughts of the Socially Excluded
Dalit and tribal Communities in the
Thar District in Rajasthan, India**

**(Project supported by BMZ and Malteser
International)**

The project for ensuring food security and strengthening resilience to drought of dalit and tribal communities in Thar desert of Rajasthan started in October 2016. It covers 50 remote villages in Barmer District. Barmer is a backward district and a drought-prone area with annually around 210 mm rainfall. Any change in rainfall pattern results in drought and affects the rain-fed food crop production of small and marginal farmers who lack irrigation facilities.

अचित मूल्य दुक

डीलर - मो. सफी / साकर र
प्रा पत्र सं-127/p M-916
सम्पर्क करे
जिला कलेक्टर - 02982-2224
जिला रसद अधि- " - 2201

क्र.	गोज
1	रापधुका
2	अन्नोदय
3	अन्नपूर्ण
4	लेनी चीनि
5	केरोमी
6	चा
7	स
8	
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The project seeks to:

- (i) Improve productivity of land through demonstrations of horti-pasture models and low-cost organic improved agricultural practices,
- (ii) Develop women agriculture para-workers for support in accessing public schemes for the benefit of farmers and collectives of women farmers to manage agriculture implements library so that timely inputs are ensured for the small and marginal farmers and sell their produce more profitably through value-addition.
- (iii) Develop the leadership of women and girls to demand quality delivery of food and nutrition programs and provide support in accessing public schemes, and
- (iv) Develop nutrition and WASH leaders from amongst the adolescent girls to impact on key behavior aspects



concerning hygienic storage and use of drinking water, hygienic preparation of food for children and sun-drying of menstrual cloth etc.

Information on key parameters that the project seeks to impact was collected during January – February 2017 for the purposes of establishing the baseline. Survey was conducted with 200 women in the reproductive age group from 100 dalit households from 10 randomly selected villages. FAO publication Guidelines for assessing nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes and practices (2014), also called KAP manual and the standard tools of Diet Diversity Score and Household Hunger Scale were referred to for framing the questionnaire.

Major Findings of Baseline survey

Access to Public Programs on Food, Nutrition and Social Security:

Services of the Anganwadi are not available to the intended beneficiaries. Supplementary nutrition food packets are provided irregularly. Growth of children is not monitored using growth cards. Most of the eligible households receive less than the entitled food grains from PDS. Confusions were created around entitlements and receipts were not given for the purchases. Women opting for institutional delivery received the monetary entitlement under Janani Suraksha Yojana and pensions were also received regularly.

Diet Diversity and Household Hunger:

Very high levels of hunger and low diet diversity were reported even for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. Green leafy vegetables, any type of fruit, meat, eggs were not consumed at all. Most respondents faced food scarcity for 2 months. Few families faced year-

round food scarcity. Women were aware of healthy eating practice for pregnant and lactating women and health risks for a low birth weight baby. They also considered themselves likely to have low birth weight babies. Knowledge and attitudes is not be problem in high hunger and low diet diversity recorded from respondents.

Hygienic preparation of food for children below 2 years of age:

All children are breast fed and breastfeeding continues for 2 years unless there is a problem with the mother's milk. Half of the children were not provided supplementary nutrition after 6 months. Most of those getting supplementary nutrition are provided the usual food cooked for others at home. Hand washing is not practiced before breast feeding and preparation of food.

Hygienic storage and use of drinking water:

Most respondents said that they filter the drinking water and keep it covered. Some old cloth or the chunni (cloth used by women to cover their head and face) which is usually not clean is used for filtering the water. The water container is cleaned on alternate days. It is cleaned by putting sand into the container along with the water, juggled and thrown away. Water is taken out from the container by dipping a glass or small vessel into it which leads to finger being touching the water. Almost all women feel that their child is likely to get diarrhoea from using unsafe water.

Sanitation and hygiene:

In Patodi, half the number of toilets is constructed (29%) as compared to Sindhri (58%). In Patodi, only around half of those who have toilets are using it. In Sindhri,

toilet usage is much less. Very few children below 6 years use the toilet. Soap is usually not used for hand washing. Sand is used as an alternate for soap. In Patodi, most of the people use sand on hand and then wash with water either in a bowl shared with other people or poured on hands with a jug. Running water is not available. In Sindhri, most of the people use only water (61 percent) or only sand (36 percent). Hands are seldom washed before preparing food, eating, breast feeding or feeding the baby.

During menstruation, women use old cloth that is mostly washed using soap or detergent (around 65%) and dry it in a hidden place. Otherwise, the cloth is just buried in sand and taken out after a



month when the next period arrives. It soaks and dries by itself. The same cloth is used again and again until it is completely worn out.

Improvement of land productivity

Horti-pasture plots of 1 acre each are developed for 46 small and marginal farmers selected through a community consultative process with the primary consideration being their social and economic vulnerability. 75 locally suitable fruit plants adapted to the desert climate and based on the choice of beneficiaries is planted in each plot. The choice of the plants is such that it diversifies the nutritional base and improves the availability of pasture. The fruit bearing trees like Ber (Ziziphus Mauritiana), Gunda (Cordia Myxa), papaya, tamarind, moringa and limes are the choice of the local community. A fence is constructed to protect the plots from soil erosion, wind and animals. For irrigation, traditional rainwater harvesting tank with a volume of around 30.000qft (12 ft deep x 11 ft diameter) and a water catchment (agor)



area of around 3m is constructed. The water is harvested during the rainy season from July to September and provides sufficient water for the irrigation of the horti-pasture plot for an average of 7-8 months. The plots are developed as a demonstration for other small and marginal farmers in the region that how in the desert ecology the horticulture can be practiced using local technology. Demonstrations have also been made on preparation of organic compost and pesticide.

200 households have been selected to set-up small kitchen garden of 150 sq. foot to serve as demonstration and promotion of cultivation of nutritious vegetables and herbs with minimal investment. Access to agricultural implements is critical for Dalit small and marginal farmer households for timely tilling and ensuring productivity. Efforts are being made to develop a community mechanism for a lending agricultural implement managed by women farmers in both the blocks.

Improving Access to Public Programs on Food, Nutrition, Health and Social Security

Support was provided to the District Administration of Barmer for organizing 3-day training of Anganwadi workers in Patodi and Sindhri blocks during March 2017. Anganwadi is one of the least functional program in the region. 138 Anganwadi workers participated in the four training programs. Information was given on the five growth needs of early childhood – physical, language, creative, mental and social and how these would be monitored and tracked. March 30, 2017 was designated by the State for interface of Anganwadi workers with the parents and guardians of the children. Support was provided to widely

disseminate this information in the intervention blocks and helped to ensure high participation from the target community. Nature of the interface was also monitored at some locations and a report was submitted to the district authority. 212 people were supported to access different social security, health and nutrition related programs and the grievances of 74 people were supported for redressal.

Nutrition and WASH Promotion

Collectives of women and adolescent girls are formed in 31 villages. Each collective has around 20 women and 10 girls. This component will be led by two adolescent

girls from each village selected to be trained on nutrition and WASH. They are names as 'kurja' that is local name for the graceful Siberian crane revered as a messenger in local folk lore. WASH education events were organized in 27 villages (16 in Patodi and 11 in Sindhri) during March 2017 in which 990 people (429 females) participated. 5 steps of hand washing by soap was demonstrated with Anganwadi and school children. Community was engaged to assess the cleanliness and hygiene at the Anganwadi and everybody joined in cleaning the center, washing the hands and faces of children, cutting their nails and combing their hair.





Improving Quality of Primary Education and Strengthening School Governance

(Project Supported by AIF)

Unnati has been working in 30 villages in Bhachau taluka of Kutch district for enhancing learning levels of children in primary school and improving school governance. During the year, through Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) 150 children have been reached in 5 centres and through 3 Learning Resource Centres (LRC) 250 children have been reached out. For strengthening school governance, the SMC in 30 schools have been claimed for their active role in enrolment preparation of school development plan. Along with this 105 citizen leaders have also been trained. During the beginning of the academic session, a campaign was organised for awareness building on RTE.



Issues related to respective villages schools have been identified during various consultation process and school development plans were facilitated with active engagement of SMC members in all the 30 schools. To facilitate school and village level action village education registers have been prepared incorporating data on number of children in anganwadi and various standards in the school, dropout children, migrating families, school infrastructure, learning level of children, data on assessment report under Gunotsav etc.

During the year, social audit of schools have been initiated covering 10 schools. This is the beginning of strengthening community engagement on making the school's accountable. 4 community level fairs organised involving students, teachers and community members to popularise science and maths education, sports and culture and computer literacy.



Improving Disaster Risk Reduction Practices

(Project Supported by Cordaid)

UNNATI is working towards developing disaster risk reduction policies, guidelines, capacity building frameworks and field exemplars in a collaborative framework. It is aimed to build functional partnership with national and state disaster management authorities and institutes as well as CSOs.



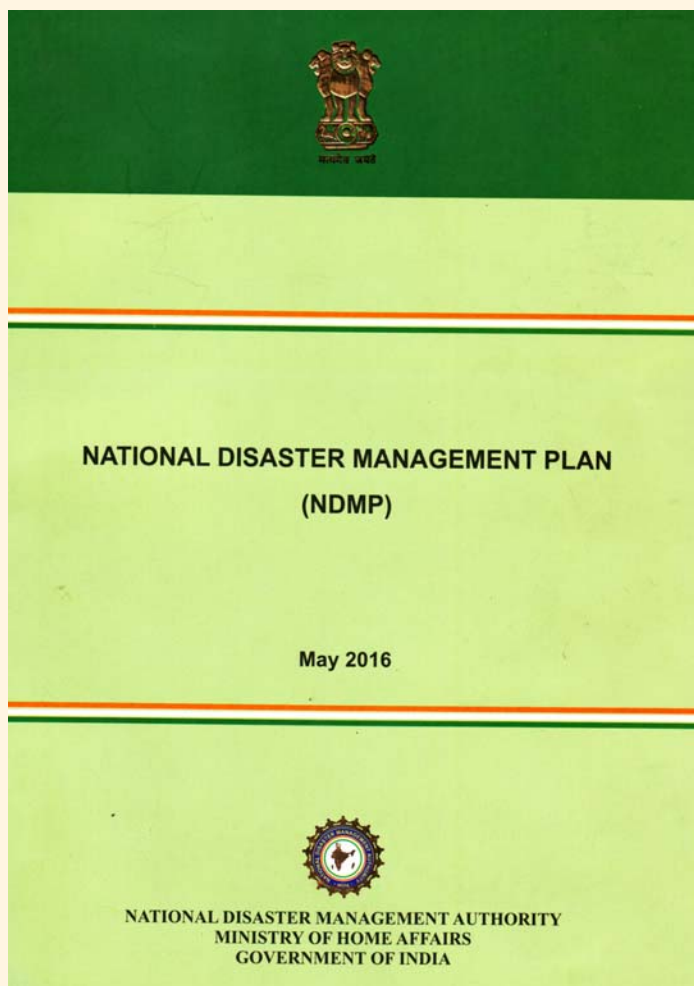
During the reporting period, focus of our work has been on:

- i. Preparation and review of the first National Disaster Management Plan initiated by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA),
- ii. Preparation of a model Mason Training Manual which is in the process of ratification by a high level expert committee set up by NDMA to support safe construction in social housing in rural areas,
- iii. Support to Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) on capacity development.
- iv. Setting-up of community level exemplars on community resilience including popularization of school safety,

- v. Inter-agency coordination

Development of National Disaster Management Plan

Subsequent to Sendai Framework of DRR, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) prepared the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). UNNATI supported NDMA with two members technical to team to prepare first draft of the plan in consultation with the Joint Secretary, NDMA and other stakeholders. Periodically four meetings are held with NDMA officials and key departments to bring their inputs into the national plan. In the acknowledgement section of the national plan, NDMA mentioned the contribution given by UNNATI. The plan was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on June 1, 2016 which was



Acknowledgements

Preparation of a national document such as the National Disaster Management Plan is a mammoth exercise that can only be accomplished through team work that extends beyond the confines of institutions working only on disaster risk management. The national and state level institutions and individuals who have provided inputs to the preparation of this document are numerous. It is not possible to mention all of them. We gratefully acknowledge all of their support, and mention some of the key contributors here.

Head of Policy and Planning Division of NDMA Dr. V. Thiruppugazh worked assiduously and led the finalization of the National Disaster Management Plan. Under his guidance the Plan was thoroughly revised and aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. He was ably supported by Nawal Prakash, Senior Research Officer of NDMA who coordinated inputs from a range of institutions and individuals. Valuable technical assistance was provided by Dr. Geevan P Chandanathil and Shri. Birju Patel in distilling inputs from secondary sources and making the Plan concise and accessible. UNNATI provided technical support for the first draft of the revised plan. Joint Secretaries, staff and consultants of NDMA provided specific inputs to different sections of the document.

UNNATI provided technical support for the first draft of the revised plan.

Valuable inputs were received from the National Institute of Disaster Management, National Disaster Response Force, and the Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, a number of other Ministries and Departments of Government of India, and several State governments provided timely feedback and suggestions on different sections of the Plan. It draws on a large number of documents, guidelines, manuals and records. We acknowledge the contribution of the authors of all such reference documents.

Finalization of the first National Disaster Management Plan is the culmination of a long process. During this period several rounds of consultations were held, inputs sought and draft sections prepared. We would like to gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the members of the National Executive Committee who prepared the initial draft. The former Members of NDMA played a critical role in providing substantive guidance to the preparation of the earlier drafts. These inputs have proved to be a bedrock on which the current Plan stands.

In summary, the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan exemplifies team work that spans across different parts of the national and state governments, civil society organizations and the academia. This sets the tone for the team work that will be required for its effective implementation.

welcomed and praised by UN agencies. On June 7, 2016 NDMA called a National Consultation with Civil Society Organisations for a dialogue on implementation of Sendai Framework and NDMP. Unnati participated in this consultation. Contribution of Unnati in preparation of NDMP was acknowledged. Besides this, Unnati was asked to make a presentation on building disaster resilience at the community level. Unnati presented the efforts of building community resilience on drought risks in western Rajasthan. Subsequently, the experience was published in the journal of NDMA.

Pre events for the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)

The Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) is a bi-annual event organised by United Nations. The 7th AMCDRR was held in New Delhi during November 3-5, 2016. The key thrust area of this conference was the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 to 2030) which was adopted in March 2015. The conference was put together an Asian Regional Implementation Plan on taking the framework forward. This was the first Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction after the advent of the Sendai Framework hosted by the Government of India.

UNNATI in collaboration with SEEDS India and other stakeholders organised pre events for AMCDRR. The main purpose of the pre-conference events was preparatory in nature and intended to forge common positions that could feed into the Asian Ministerial Conference deliberations. The event was held at the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA),



New Delhi. It brought together eminent architects, disaster management practitioners, media and students of architecture and planning. Over 200 participants attended the event with students from 8 academic institutions and representatives from 15 CSOs. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) set the tone for the day by talking about how the field of architecture can contribute to the resilience process and the need to reconstruct in ways that are useful for everyday living.

The second event was held on November 2, 2016 at Hotel Ashoka, New Delhi in which more than 50 civil society organisations, representatives from Asia and government officials participated to share the view on role of civil society in operationalizing the Sendai framework in DRR. At the end of consultation, a statement from CSO groups were developed.

Joint statements from civil societies were made to 7th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction:

It reads that the civil society stakeholder group led by Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) with support from other networks from the Asian region will strive for a ‘whole of society’ approach is increasingly play a vital role by developing specialised expertise, understanding of local micro conditions and contexts, innovative programming and proven outreach to communities who lack access to large-scale programming. The effectiveness of the Sendai Framework for DRR (and other 2030 agreements) will depend on the meaningful participation and action of local people in the design.

Following actions are articulated in support of the Asia Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework:

1. Build the overall resilience of communities - looking also at underlying drivers of risk, small and invisible disasters, livelihoods and health.
2. Strengthen the Regional Platform for DRR – the Asian Ministerial Conference, the ISDR Asia Partnership and its secretariat; enhancing high-level engagement of governments, intergovernmental organizations and



- partners
3. Strengthen/ establish regional cooperation mechanisms among civil society stakeholder group for more effective early warning of trans-boundary hydro-meteorological hazards
4. Build the knowledge and capacity of local leaders and communities to monitor hazards and exposure
5. Assess age, gender, ethnicity and disability-disaggregated data to monitor social vulnerabilities in all initiatives.
6. Foster local leadership and forums on DRR
7. Promote formal and informal education on disaster and climate risk reduction and enhance the implementation of comprehensive school safety framework
8. Institutionalise community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) to strengthen resilience of households and communities
9. Strengthen capacity in all critical areas of response and recovery

Specifically, in the next two years (2017-2018), it was committed to undertake the following actions and report back at the 2018 AMCDRR:

1. Develop a leadership guide for the 2030 sustainable development agenda
2. Create and develop the Asian Local Leaders Forum for Disaster Resilience
3. Strengthen and nurture DRR platforms at all levels
4. Strengthen coordination across sectors
5. Document, validate and share best practices on DRR
6. Research-based action on innovations to create an accessible knowledge base for local resilience. Innovations include grassroots, affordable,

sustainable and scalable solutions.

7. Work with UN-ISDR to establish a civil society advisory group

In the third pre-event, UNNATI, SEEDS India and ADRRN, in partnership with UNISDR, launched the Local Leaders Forum on Disaster Resilience (ALL4DR) on November 2nd as part of AMCDRR's pre-conference events. The Forum has been formally included in the AMCDRR outcome document -Asian Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework, 2015-30.

The idea of a local leader's forum has been taking shape over the last year. In the coming years, the hope is to maintain 100 top performing local leaders from all walks of life - government, academia, SMEs, NGOs, media and civil society. Leaders will be nominated by their communities and shortlisted by an independent jury. This forum recognises and nurtures these local leaders, serving as a harbour of hope in achieving our 2030 sustainable agenda.

In a moderated discussion, three local champions shared their inspiring stories of leadership. This included Madelaine Alfelor-Gazmen, a mayor from the Philippines; Kabita Balami, a youth nurse from Nepal; and Alam Gir, a small-scale businessman from India.

Mr. Kiren Rijiju, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India highlighted that one must completely forget political boundaries when looking at disasters. He emphasised that real action centre is the district and that these are the bodies we need to empower. Mr. Rijiju also spoke about the high level of participation from various stakeholders in the AMCDRR process and the important

role civil society in taking government policies to the grassroots.

Training Module for Masons on incorporating Safety Features in Housing Constructions

NDMA has asked UNNATI to prepare a training module and material for masons on safe housing construction. It will be provided to MoRD and Skill development training for appropriate inclusion to promote non-engineering safe building construction.

The climatic, geological and cultural diversity in India is reflected in its vernacular rural housing constructions. The natural disasters make distinctive damages to each vernacular housing typology. Over last one decade enough experience has been documented about the damages caused by earthquake, cyclone, tsunami and storm surge, flood, landslide etc. in different building types across the country. Majority of houses in India are built by local masons, who not only carry out the construction but advise the house owners on design, structural performance and cost of building. This system has been in place and was working well till the construction reflected the locally available materials and technologies that were traditionally passed on to the masons for generations. With introduction of contemporary technologies and materials, the type of construction is changing, but the knowledge transfer system has changed very little. The masons thus need to be upgraded to incorporate disaster resistant technologies pertaining to their local context to build better, to limit the human and economic loss during many such disasters. The objective of this training curriculum is to strengthen the practising masons on disaster resistant construction



techniques and features through theoretical and practical sessions. This training will make them aware not only of principles of disaster resistant construction but also provide practical skills in appropriate and relevant details of rural housing technologies that people use in different regions of India. It is thought of as a 48 hours (6 day long with 8 working hours) training. The training module is currently under the process of ratification from a high level expert committee (HLEG) set up by NDMA.

Setting up Field Exemplars for Making Resilient Communities

Promotion of School Safety

UNNATI has covered 20 schools for school safety in Bhachau block covering 1250 students, 38 teachers and 65 School Management Committee members. Support was extended to GSDMA to strengthen the school safety initiatives in the state. GSDMA is expanding its reach from 400 schools to 3000 schools in the state including urban schools. It will help

the schools to improve the preparedness and response for safety of children and school. Unnati provided the strategic support in expansion and provided training and capacity building support to GSDMA for the same. GSDMA with help of Unnati and other technical institutes trained 150 master trainers to implement school safety program. Apart from this, Government of Gujarat and GSDMA celebrated “School Safety Week” in 3000 schools during August 30 to September 3, 2016. GSDMA re-printed 3000 copies of school safety booklet prepared earlier by UNNATI.

Strengthening Community Level Task Forces for Better Response

As we experienced in the disaster response, the locals are the first responders in any natural or man-made calamity. During the emergency, rescue and first aid is very in initial few hours are very critical for saving lives of the affected community. The local task forces play vital role in the early warning dissemination, evacuation, search and rescue and first-aid. During year 2015 30 members from different villages of Bhachau project area were identified based on their skill, interest and availability in the area as task force members. They were trained to take lead in emergencies in their own and nearby villages if needed. Total 10 days of rigorous training was provided on First aid, rescue and disaster response management were provided during the year. The training were provided by Red Cross, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Civil Defence and Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM).

During year 2016, a one-day workshop was organised on June 17, 2016 to follow up the course learning and their planning for practicing the exercises learnt in the

trainings. During the workshop an emergency response kit includes, ropes, public address systems, tool sets for the emergency search and rescue were handed over to the villages in the presence of the village Sarpanch (Village head). The kit will be kept at the village level schools so task force members can practice along with school teachers, school management committee members and students. Sarpanch ensure to have better response facilities in their respective villages with support of village panchayat resources.

Inclusion of DRR in Gram Panchayat Development Plan

Mainstreaming of DRR is a governance process enabling the systematic integration of DRR concerns into all relevant development spheres. Mainstreaming DRR in development programmes is considered an important dimension of sustainable development. Development activities that do not consider the disaster risk reduction perspective fail to be sustainable. Hence, it is also necessary for disaster mitigation components to be built into all development projects. This will save larger outlays on reconstruction and rehabilitation in future. Therefore, all development schemes in hazard prone areas should include a vulnerability analysis, whereby the feasibility of a project is assessed with respect to

vulnerability of the area and the mitigation measures required for sustainability. Research has shown that it is better to spend a little extra today on steps and components to prevent and mitigate which reduces the cost involved in restoration and rehabilitation and provides co-benefits to both development schemes as well as protection of the local communities. Considering the Gram Panchayat is the last link in the management structure, they have to be strengthened to do a proper planning to scale up the programmes at the community level.

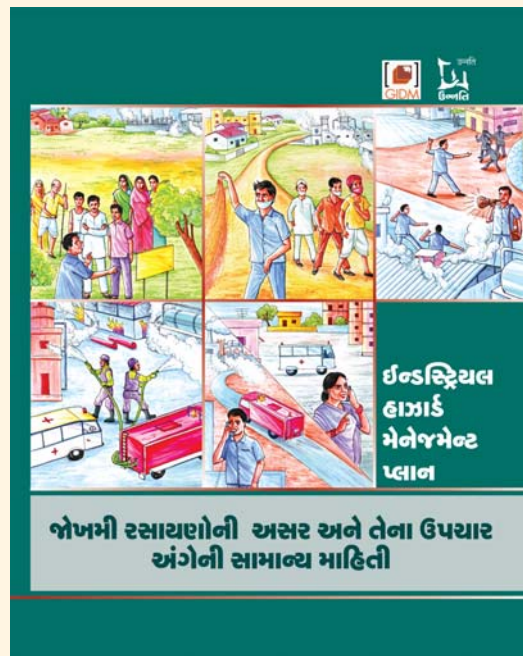
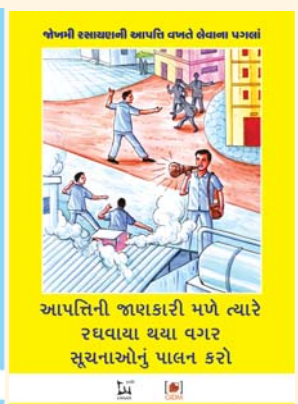
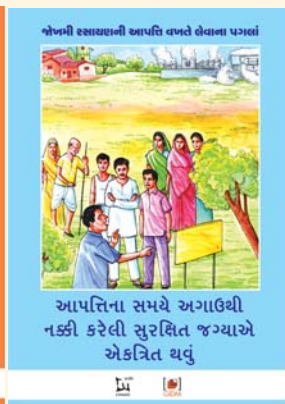
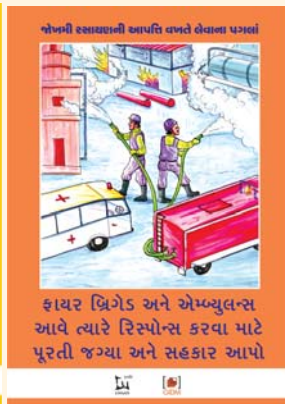
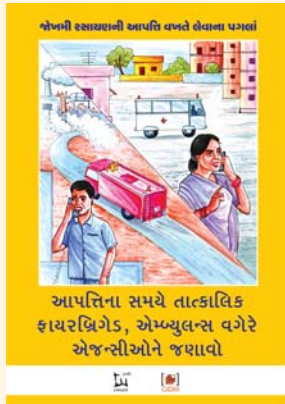
During the reporting period, 10 Panchayats have been supported to prepare development plan incorporating disaster risk reduction concerns. The village Sarpanch of Baniyari village of Bhachau project area was invited to NDMA on June 7, 2016 to share efforts for making community resilient.

Collaboration with GSDMA and GIDM for capacity building in DRR

Unnati has been working with GIDM in developing training design and materials on disaster management. Following is the list of support provided for conducting training programmes during reporting period. Other than this three training programmes on village level development plans including disaster risk reduction facilitated at State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) during the year.



Date	Title of the Training	Nature of Support
March 16-19, 2016	Mainstreaming DRR and Climate change adaptation	Training design, material and facilitation of sessions
April 25-26, 2016	Understanding of Vulnerability in the states in different disasters	Training design and facilitation of sessions
June 7-9, 2-016	Use of Science and Technology in DRR	Training design, material and facilitation of sessions
June 14 to 16, 2016	Flood Risk Mitigation and Management	Training design, material and facilitation of sessions
June 30 to July 2, 2016	Viable technologies for DRR	Training sessions facilitation on concept of DRR
August 10, 2016	Orientation of Engineering students of Adani Institute of Infrastructure Engineering	Training facilitation
September 1 to October 29, 2016	Certificate course in Disaster Management (2 month residential course)	Training design, material and facilitation of sessions
November 16-18, 2016	Integration of DRR and climate change adaptation in rural development	Training design, material and facilitation of sessions



Research, Training and Capacity Building

Consulting Services for Stakeholders

Collaboration with the Government

Many collaborative activities are being undertaken with the Government on various development themes. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:

- Unnati participated in the Gujarat Vibrant Summit on the session on improving agricultural productivity and doubling the income of the farmers on January 12, 2017.
- Participated as an expert in the brainstorming session on ideating on governance structures in Rurban Cluster on January 21, 2017 organised by MoRD, Govt. of India at CEPT University.
- Invited as a Jury and resource person for National CSR Conclave 2017 organised by Gujarat CSR Authority during March 9-10, 2017.
- Participated in meetings organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD-PR) and Gujarat State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) on various development themes including Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and strengthening Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI).
- Unnati has invited by Department of

Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat as a Member in the Gujarat State Society for Social Audit.

- Participated in the preparation of Gujarat State level Goals under SDG-1 (Removing Poverty) held by Department of Rural Development on March 16, 2017.

Research Projects

Socio-economic baseline assessment study under the GIZ supported project 'Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas' A socio-economic baseline assessment was carried out in 12 villages located around two wetlands viz. Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary, Jamnagar and Gosabara Wetland, Porbandar to develop an understanding of the eco systems, the biodiversity, communities living in and around the project areas, their interdependence on these ecosystems and perceptions about the use of resources and existing and potential livelihoods. Participatory methodology was used to conduct the baseline to engage the communities and other stakeholders in assuming an active role in analysing their own living conditions, problems and potentials for desired

change of their situation. A report of the baseline assessment was submitted to GIZ to help develop frameworks and plans for conservation and sustainable management of existing and potential coastal and marine protected areas. The study was carried out as a part of a larger project being implemented by GIZ, India on 'Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas' (CMPA) in four states, including Gujarat.

Training Support

A training module and materials on capacity building of PRIs on promotion of children rights and development have been prepared for the Unicef office of Gujarat. The modules and materials were reviewed and discussed with over 30 representatives from the government, Panchayati Raj training institutes, panchayats, academia, NGOs and development practitioners during two 2-day meetings (November 2015 and February 2016) organized by State Institute of Rural Development, Gujarat.

The finalized modules and materials were translated in Gujarati. To build the capacity of PRIs for effective implementation of program and schemes related to children, Unnati facilitated a Training of Trainers during June 15-19,

2016 organised by SIRD and UNICEF at EDI, Ahmedabad. Over 30 trainers from government departments (ICDS, Social Defence Department etc.), NGOs and development practitioners cum trainers participated in this 5 day event. Using the set of seven modules prepared by Unnati, the trainers were provided inputs on child rights and participatory training methodology to equip them to provide support to PRIs at the district level.

Support with provided to Jamnalal Kaniram Bajaj Trust (JKBT), Sikar, Rajasthan for effective field facilitation and result based program management during April 2016 and March 2017.

Training support provided to Reliance Foundation, Aurangabad Unit on Participatory Drought Management Planning during July 2016. Another training program was organised for Madhya Pradesh Unit on social analysis and development approaches during October 2016.

Training support was provided to eight farmer's organisations promoted under Reliance Foundation over different time for orientation on social development perspectives, convergence with public programs, village institution development, leadership development and participatory planning.





The year ahead...

As we conclude this Annual Report, it is important to think of the years ahead. Recently there have been many questions and concerns on the issues of NGO credibility and accountability. Some have projected their individual organisational image to attract resources. It seems that 'a successful NGO' is best described by the amount of resources. Individual NGOs may be getting their houses in order after the Supreme Court observation on the resources used by 31 lakh NGOs. From our own experiences we feel that it is time to create a separate identity for Non Government Development Organisations (NGDOs) from the rest and work towards building a clean image for this sector.

Unnati is known as a capacity-building development organisation. However, over many years now, we have also been working actively in the field. Our field operations are

not on a large scale and there is no plan to expand. Our field operations help in developing strategies, methods and tools for a wide range of issues. People's voices on issues related to public programmes' implementation have helped us to articulate issues and to present these before the government for necessary corrections, reforms and redressal. Our representations have been accepted well. Our projects are designed with a combination of developing field exemplars and knowledge products and sharing with a community of fellow travellers. In the coming years, we will continue to work on improving access to public programmes, creating a community of social accountability and strengthening panchayati raj institutions with a focus on social inclusion. We look forward to the continued support and solidarity of our diverse partners and collaborators in the year ahead.

FINANCES

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2017

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Source of Funds	31.03.17	%	31.03.16	%	Application of Funds	31.3.17	%	31.3.16	%
Capital Fund					Fixed Assets	14421	23	15380	30
Corpus	5000	8	5000	10					
Capital Account	43518	71	41850	81	Balance in hand and in bank				
	48518	79	46850	91	Cash in Hand	25		10	
					Saving Bank Account	3405	7	3144	6
					Fixed Deposits	40379	66	30536	59
Current Liabilities						43809	73	33690	65
Project Liabilities									
Unutilised Fund	8964		2128		Advances				
Duties and Taxes	0		0		Tax Deducted at Source	2191		1706	
	8964	15	2128	4	Deposits	229		229	
					Others	302		878	
						2722	4	2813	5
Funds									
Inst. Dev. Fund	1371		1370						
Staff Welfare Fund	273		269						
	1644	3	1639	3					
Others(Provision Exp.)	1826	3	1266	2					
Total	60952	100	51883	100	Total	60952	100	51883	100

Capital Fund

In the current year the capital account is Rs 4,85,17,718/- which is an increase of Rs. 16,17,112/- to the previous year. This is on account of revenue generated from consulting services provided and interest earned in the current year.

Current Liabilities

Unutilised Funds

Unutilised fund is 89,64,454/-. There is a considerable increase on account of less utilisation of fund and more than 50% grant received in later half of the year.

Fixed Assets

There is an addition of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 5,75,873/-. The Net fixed assets before depreciation is Rs.1,59,56,383/-. This is on account of additions in purchases of office equipments and computers.

Bank Balances

The current year fixed deposits and saving bank account balance is Rs. 4,38,08,602/- which is an increase of Rs. 1,03,07,276/- to the last year.

Advances

Total advances are Rs. 27,22,145/- which is mainly consist of receivable from income tax towards tax deducted at source of Rs. 21,91,241/- .

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31.03.2017

(Rs.in thousands) (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure	31.3.17	%	31.3.16	%	Income	31.3.17	%	31.3.16	%
Direct Project Exp.					Grant Received (Net)	21477	78	23450	77
Rural Development	14491	53	11314	37					
Research & Training	106	0	953	3	Contribution				
Education Material	55	0	11	0	Use of Infrastructure and Assets	2301	8	1623	5
Training and Workshop	407	1	0	0	Honorarium	1174	4	2800	9
Disaster Preparedness	3855	14	8217	27					
	18914	68	20495	67		3475	12	5757	13
Salary and Honorarium	2899	10	3084	10	Interest				
Administrative Exp.	2660	10	3200	11	On saving bank account	248	1	236	1
	5559	20	6284	21	On fixed deposit account	2475	9	2551	8
					On income tax refund	0	0	29	0
Expenditure	24473		26779			2723	10	2816	9
Depreciation	1535	6	1686	5					
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1667	6	2224	7					
Total	27675	100	30689	100	Total	27675	100	30689	100

Grant

During the year, the main donors have been:

American India Foundation Trust - for Learning & Migration Programme - Rs.20,28,369/-

Cordaid - Community Resilience as Disaster Risk Reduction - Rs.64,79,162/-

European Union - Improving Access to Information of Public Schemes in Backward Districts in India - Rs.1,10,35,717/-

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority - Rs.6,95,652/-

ISRO - Empowering Panchayati Raj Institution - Rs. 4,03,747/-

Maltesar - BMZ - Social Inclusion in Rural Development - Rs. 61,84,504.60/-

Unicef - for Developing Training Module and Resource Material for Capacity Building of PRI's in Gujarat - Rs.1,12,240/-

Total grant for the current year is Rs.2,84,79,392/- compared to the last year's Grant of Rs. 2,34,50,475/-

Contribution

Contribution consist mainly of honorarium for services offered, use of the training resource centre assets for training and equipments and dissemination of publications. For the current year, the total income is Rs. 34,75,096/- against Rs. 44,23,362/- for the previous year.

Interest

During the year, interest earned is Rs.27,23,615/- against Rs.28,16,084/- for the previous year.

Expenses

The total expenses for the year are Rs.2,44,73,097/- compared to Rs.2,67,79,983/- (excluding depreciation) of the previous year. The % wise administrative expenses are 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	1/2
Mr. Binoy Acharya	M	Member Secretary	2/2
Ms. Sharmistha Jagawat	F	Treasurer	-/2
Ms. Sophia Khan	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Lata Kachwaha	F	Member	2/2
Ms. Mona C. Anand	F	Member	2/2
Dr. Rajesh Tandon	M	President (Emeritus)	

Accountability and Transparency

Distribution of Staff according to Salary (C to C)*			
Salary plus benefits paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5001-10000	0	0	0
10001-25000	12	5	17
25001-50000	6	0	6
50001->	2	3	5
Total	20	8	28

Remuneration of three highest paid staff members per month - Rs. 69,320/-, Rs. 60,863/- and Rs. 56,802/-.

Remuneration of lowest paid staff member per month - Rs. 10,925/-.

* This does not include personnel under stipend/fellowship.

Gender Disaggregate Data of Staff Members including Fellow			
Gender	Paid Full Time	On Fellowship	Paid Consultants
Male	19	8	1
Female	8	5	0
Total	27	13	1

International Travel by Staff during the Year
NIL

Legal Identity

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

FCRA Registered Office

G1/200, Azad Society, Ambawadi Ahmedabad-380015

FCRA Registration (13.07.1992 No. 041910161, renewed on 10.05.2016 from 01.11.2016 for 5 years)

GST No. : 24AAATU0094N1Z8

Auditors

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

Bankers

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

Bank of India, Paldi branch
Ahmedabad-380006
S/B A/c No. 201110100022417
IFSC Code: BKID0002011

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

FCRA ACCOUNTS

Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31.3.2017

Receipts	Schedule No.	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance as on 1-4-2016	7	1,46,66,077
Grant Received	8	2,57,27,753
Interest Received	9	13,37,112
Total		4,17,30,942
Payments	Schedule No.	Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of Assets		5,71,950
Project Expenses:		
Rural Development		1,24,07,220
Training and Workshop		27,726
Relief and Rehabilitation		37,95,287
Salaray and Honorarium	11	18,59,471
Administrative Expenses	12	10,24,677
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2017	13	2,20,44,611
Total		4,17,30,942

Resource Providers for the year ended 31.3.2017

Resource Providers	Purpose	Foreign Contri. A/c (Rs.)	Indian A/c Local Fund (Rs.)	Total as on 31.03.2017 (Rs.)
The American India Foundation	Rural Development	20,28,369	-	20,28,369
Cordaid	Disaster Risk Reduction	64,79,162	-	64,79,162
European Union	Rural Development	1,10,35,717	-	1,10,35,717
Govt. of Gujarat	Rural Development	-	6,95,652	6,95,652
Govt. of Rajasthan	Rural Development	-	15,40,000	15,40,000
Maltesar International	Relief and Rehab.	61,84,505	-	61,84,505
UNICEF, Gujarat	Child Rights & Governance	-	1,12,240	1,12,240
ISRO	Rural Development	-	4,03,747	4,03,747
Total		2,57,27,753	27,51,639	2,84,79,392

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

For, Charnalia Bhatia & Gandhi
Chartered Accountants

s/d

(Arun Bhatia)
Partner
Membership No.: 82789

Place : Ahmedabad,
Date : 22.09.2017

For, UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education

s/d

(Binoy Acharya)

Director



Co-ordinating Office,
Ahmedabad



Gujarat Programme Office,
Ahmedabad



Rajasthan Programme Office,
Jodhpur



Rural Training Centre,
Bhachau, Kutch



UNNATI
Organisation for Development Education

Registered Office
Gujarat Programme Office
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650, Radhakrishnan Puram,
Near Laharia Resort,
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Email: jodhpur_unnati@unnati.org

Rural Training Centre
Nava Gam, Bhachau,
Kutch 370 140. Gujarat
Tel: +91-2837-223294

Coordinating Office
216, Azad Society,
Ahmedabad 380 015. Gujarat
Tel: +91-79-26746145, 26733296
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Email: psu_unnati@unnati.org

Website: www.unnati.org