



SETU Abhiyan

Strengthening Local Governance

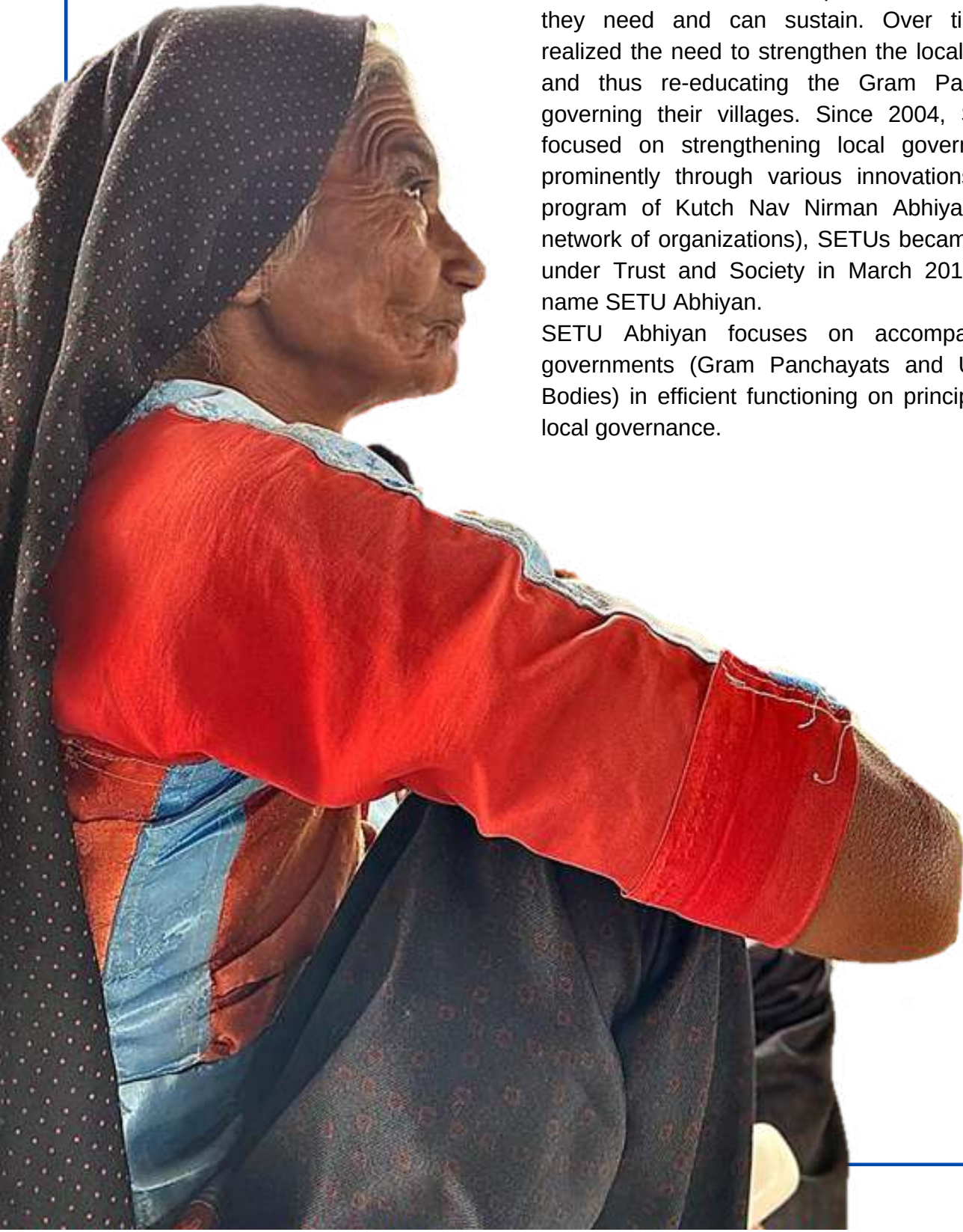
**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021-2022**

About SETU Abhiyan

SETUs as cluster level information centres emerged immediately post the 2001 earthquake to play a bridge role in coordinating effective relief and information needs.

In these 15 years, SETUs carved its own niche – facilitating local people & external agencies towards strengthening communities to decide, negotiate and monitor for the kind & the pace of development that they need and can sustain. Over time, SETUs realized the need to strengthen the local governance and thus re-educating the Gram Panchayats in governing their villages. Since 2004, SETUs thus focused on strengthening local governance more prominently through various innovations. Initially a program of Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan (a district network of organizations), SETUs became registered under Trust and Society in March 2014 under the name SETU Abhiyan.

SETU Abhiyan focuses on accompanying local governments (Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies) in efficient functioning on principles of good local governance.



Vision

Our vision hopes to ensure that the rural and urban regions of India are locally governed by fully empowered and enlightened local governments with engaged citizens and communities; along with society moving towards the decentralized governance of natural, cultural and economic resources, as well as primary services, entitlements and access to justice.

Mission

Our mission is to strengthen citizen and community faith, understanding and engagement in local governance by improving local government bodies' (gram panchayats and municipalities) capacities to govern with transparency, and deliver development services by being inclusive, sustainable, creative and efficient.

Values

- Transparency (in work, relationships, communication and in practice).
- Sensitivity (with everyone, the underprivileged, every religion, caste and gender)
- Accountability (at our own level, with all stakeholders in the field).
- Equality (gender sensitive, secular and caste sensitive)
- Confidence and faith in decentralization.



Objectives

Setu Abhiyan's objectives are to support communities, citizens and the State in implementing the 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution in letter and spirit.

By facilitating and sensitizing local Governments to envision, plan, partner, and implement policies, and activities, we hope that concerns, priorities and dreams of children, youth, women, the poor, livelihood practitioners, the aged, the differently abled, vulnerable sections are addressed, as well as society at large.

We aim to enable local government bodies and citizens to enhance their access to knowledge systems, information, skills, perspectives, learning opportunities, and other resources by which they can improve their capacities for decentralized governance.

We wish to encourage and facilitate platforms of action, research and sharing of healthy practices between local governments, citizens, and organizations.



GOVERNANCE

General Body Members

Shri Binoybhai Acharya
Shri Dineshbhai Sanghvi
Shri Nandiniben Narula
Shri Kajriben Misra
Shri Upendrabhai Upadhyay
Shri Arunbhai Vachhrajani
Shri Rajeshbhai Kapur
Shri Krupaben Dhodkiya
Shri Ajitbhai Chaudhuri
Shri Sushmaben Aiyengar
Shri Jayeshbhai Lalka
Shri Preeta Lall
Shri Dipeshbhai Shroff - Invitee Member

Governing Board Members

Shri Binoybhai Acharya	President
Shri Preeta Lall	Vice President
Shri Dineshbhai Sanghvi	Member Secretary
Shri Arunbhai Vachhrajani	Treasurer
Shri Rajeshbhai Kapur	Member
Shri Jayeshbhai Lalka	Member
Shri Ajitbhai Chaudhuri	Member
Shri Sushmaben Aiyengar	Invitee Member

Core Team

Manish Acharya	Director	Overall Management
Bhavsinh Kher	Sector Field Incharge	Urban Governance
Aditya Min	Sector Field Incharge	Livelihood
Abdul Gani Sama	Cluster Field Incharge	Rural Governance
Asha Maheshwari	Assistance T- Program	Urban Governance

Auditors

M/S I. H. Desai & Co. (Bhuj, Kutch)

Banks

HDFC Bank
SBI Bank

GOVERNANCE

SETU Abhiyan Committees

Finance Steering Committee

Shri Dineshbhai Sanghvi	Secretary
Shri Arunbhai Vachhrajani	Treasurer
Shri Jayeshbhai Lalka	Board Member
Shri Krupaben Dhodkiya	General Member
Shri Nandiniben Narula	General Member

Learning Lab Advisory Committee

Shri Kajriben Misra	General Member
Shri Ajitbhai Chaudhuri	Board Member
Shri Sushmaben Aiyengar	General Member
Joy Elemon	Expert

Livelihoods Steering Committee

Shri Rajesh Kapur	Board Member
Shri Kavitaaben Mehta	Expert
Shri Sanjay Sing	Expert

Anti Sexual Harassment Committee

Heenaben Thacker	President
Krupaben Dhodkiya	Member
Sonal Thacker	Member
Heena Yadav	Member
Asha Maheshvari	Member
Dhula Chad	Member

Governing Body

No. of Meetings

Annual General Body Meeting	1
Annual General Body Special Meeting	2
Governing Board Meeting	2
Core Team Meeting	2
Team Leader Meeting	6
Events with all staff	3
Learning Lab Advisory Committee meeting	1
Finance Steering Committee Meeting	3
Livelihood Steering Committee Meeting	0
Anti Sexual Harassment Committee meeting	1

Partners & Collaborators

Partners

Misereor
AJWS
Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan
KMVS
Dasra (Impact Foundation)
Sahjeevan
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives

Institutional Partners

India Fellow
XIM University
Kutch University

Government Departments - Events, Trainings & Consultations

District Panchayat
Taluka Panchayats
District Child Protection Unit
District Social Welfare Department
District Women and Child Development Department



Highlights

5 Blocks

334 Panchayats & **2** Municipalities

Entitlement Support of **INR 2,79,24,025**

4,135 Direct Beneficiaries of Entitlements

105 Trainings Done Over the Year

2,606 Participants in Trainings

54 GPDP Made with Convergence of
INR 22.3 Crores

2,759 Camps/Sessions held for
Covid-19 Vaccination

1,00,771 People Vaccinated in
Camps

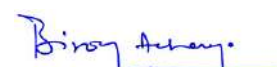


President's Note

On behalf of the Governing Board and staff of SETU Abhiyan, I am pleased to present the 8th Annual Activity Report of the Trust for the year 2021-22. This is the second consecutive year of the Covid-19 pandemic which tested the resilience of the community, country's medical services and capacity of the Civil Society Organisations. It gives a sense of relief that the country came out of the fatalities that continued from the month of March to June 2020 when there was an acute shortage of medical beds, oxygen supply and critical medicines. The vaccines for the Covid-19 were made available to the adult population and created significant immunity. With appropriate safety measures, SETU staff and volunteers reached out to the communities in both rural areas in Kutch district covering three lakh families – more than one lakh persons are supported for vaccination, more than 3000 vulnerable families were provided food relief, 191 patients have been helped in terms of medical support and in addition to masks and sanitizers, rapid testing kits have been supplied to front line health workers. It gives a sense of fulfilment that SETU as a CSO contributed its best in containing the Covid-19 pandemic and building resilience at the community level. The response of the CSOs have been acknowledged by NITI Ayog.

SETU with its mandate to strengthen decentralized governance, has continued its work in small and medium Municipalities and in the Panchayati Raj system. Even though, there is no legal provision of Ward Sabha in the tier II and III cities, SETU has demonstrated, people's participation in the governance of Bhuj Municipality. The outcome of civic engagement in urban governance, particularly in planning and improved access to public programs are visible. We are sure, in the coming years, the experience gained from Bhuj will replicate in other cities and towns. In the Panchayati Raj system, participatory Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Panchayat Resource Center (PRC), strengthening of Social Justice processes and Gram Panchayat Association has been continued. It demonstrates a capacity development instrumentality to strengthen decentralized governance in rural areas. The continued practice, documentation (Learning Lab) and influencing the ecosystem has given a recognition of SETU at the state and national level. There are many other initiatives undertaken, like addressing the issues of migrant workers, organic livelihood promotions, strengthening the agency of women and adolescent girls, etc.

The reporting of activities and financial mobilization and utilization through the Annual Report is a means of our organizational transparency and accountability. We sincerely thank all our partners who have been co-traveling in terms of making resources available, articulating knowledge gained from the practice and replication and mainstreaming the program strategy to make wider impact in creating a decentralized governing system where economic development, social justice and people's dignity are paramount.



Binoy Acharya
PRESIDENT

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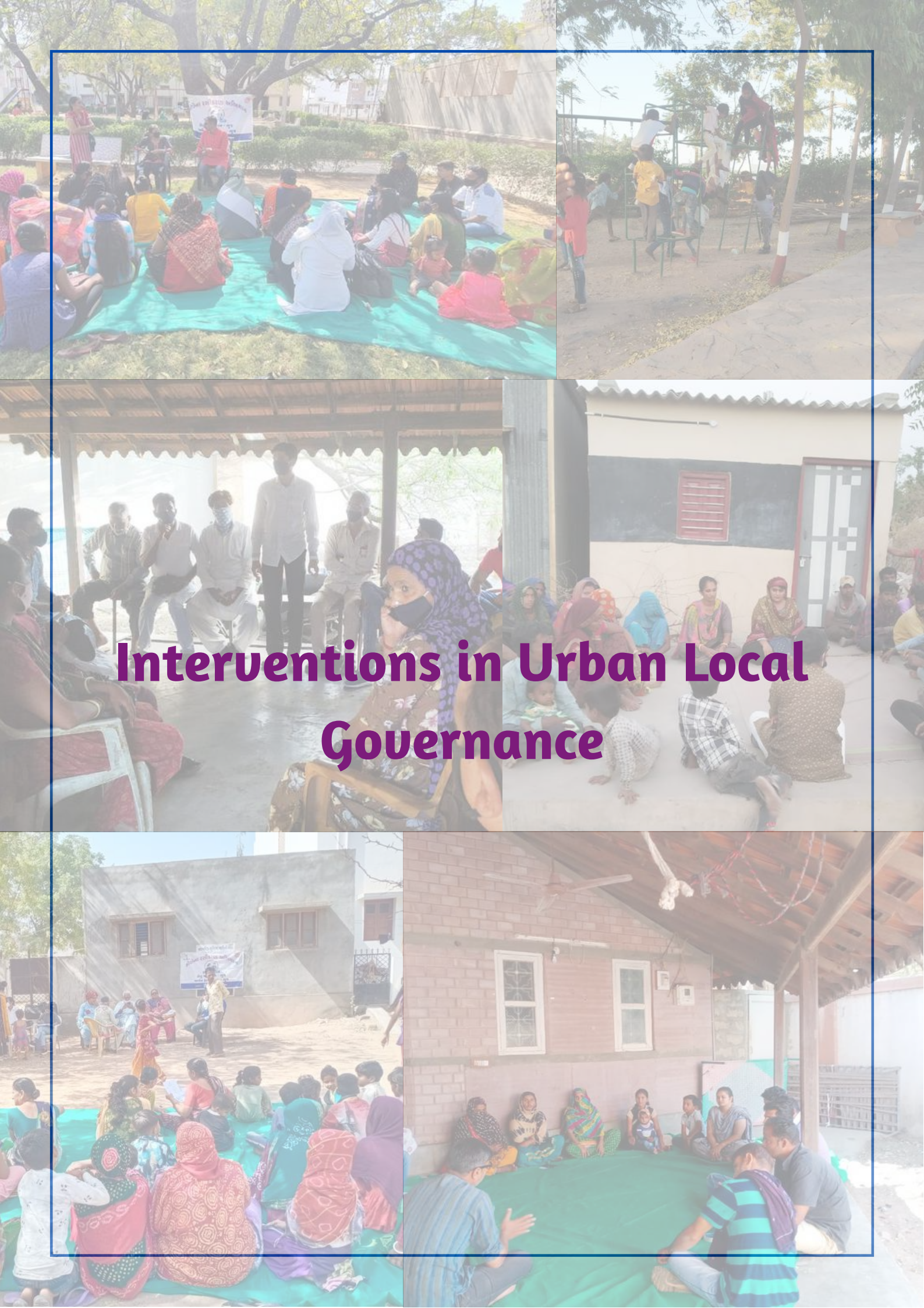
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Interventions in Urban Local Governance

Migration & Urban Governance

In India, a large section of the populace migrates for labour as seasonal work is found to be readily available for unskilled workers. Such Migrants continue to contribute towards the economic, infrastructural and industrial development of areas. Since the emergence of Covid-19 and the lockdown, during which migrants have suffered the most, greater light has been shed upon the plight of the migrants and their lack of rights.

In Bhuj city itself, a large population from states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as Migrant workers. It can be found that these workers lack basic facilities like shelter, access to regular water, food, health benefits etc. The Urban Setu team in collaboration with partner organizations like Homes in the City (HIC), ensure that migrants are provided with basic facilities and can exercise their rights.

The Urban team coordinates with different government departments like the Nagar Pallika, the different Wards in the city, the Municipality, banks etc. Other than government departments, organizations like HIC, Akshay Patra and individual donors also play a role in aiding the work that is required to be done.

In the past year, various activities have been undertaken by the Urban Setu team, like coordination of meetings with 7 organizations to discuss migrants' issues. Capacity building of the Sangathan and Shramik Mitra for increased support and knowledge. Support and facilitation was provided to 192 migrant workers for registration of bank accounts and E Nirman Card and insurance scheme. Solar Light facility was provided to 43 workers and Greenway Smart Stove was made available to 5 migrant workers. Additionally 125 bank accounts of migrant workers have been opened, 17 have been provided with insurance schemes and 50 workers have got labour registrations done. The process for e-Nirman cards for migrant workers was started.

193 migrant workers were given tarpaulin to protect them from heavy rain and cyclones and blankets were distributed to 180 migrant worker's families to protect them from the cold. Financial aid and relief materials were provided to workers in conditions such as Covid second phase and cyclone.

3 meetings were held with Shramik Sangathan, in which 83 people participated. 5 meetings with the Area Committee have also been held for reformation of the Area committee, E-Shram and E Nirman Cards which were attended by 121 people. A legal camp was organized for migrant workers, which had 36 participants and a Migrant Support Centre was opened in Bhuj.



Collectivizing Migrants for a Fairer Future

In 2019, small committees of migrant workers were formed in Khasra, RTO and Leva Patel to work on and solve the issues and problems that the migrants living there have to face. From these committees, 3-4 members were selected to be a part of the Nirman Sathi Sangathan (NSS). Some active migrant workers were also selected to be a part of it. The Sangathan was then formed with 13 members, which then decided the details of their work and issues, who the President will be etc, how to mobilize other migrants in speaking up for their rights etc.

With the presence of NSS, the workers have begun putting up various issues like lack of water and toilets in their area. The making of E-Shram and E-Nirman cards required a lot of different kinds of documentation for the workers, which became difficult for them to produce. This issue is being solved with the government officials who now understand the plight of the workers and require less documents to make their identity cards.

During Covid-19, Nirman Sathi Sangathan played an important role for the situation of the migrants in terms of relief work, helping the workers go back home, implementing 'One Nation, One Ration'. The workers who stayed back in Bhuj did not have a ration card of the area, hence they were finding it extremely difficult to procure ration during lockdown days. NSS took this into consideration and spoke up about it. They helped the workers get ration and food 2-3 times through the contributions of different organizations and later, the government.



Having the presence of an Association also helps in collectivization and encouraging the workers to come forward and speak up. In September, 2021 an incident took place where a scrap collector and migrant, Mahesh had an accident in Bhuj and was hit by an unknown vehicle. This accident led to a grave spinal injury for Mahesh and his family did not have the means to get his treatment done. The NSS stepped in and helped out Mahesh and his family financially through different methods, took care of his hospital treatment, his medications and ration for the family. Mahesh and his family were able to get aid due to the presence of an Association which understood their plight.

An incident took place in BKT, where the NSS President, Mansukh bhai works. One day, a machine was being fitted with a crane and during that process a hook fell off and landed on a nearby migrant's head. That led to an instant death of the migrant. All the workers of the company gathered at the site and some of them took him to GK Hospital in Bhuj. Mansukh bhai came to the hospital with members of the NSS and they decided that the incident needs to be reported to the police and the family of the worker has to be compensated by BKT. The other migrant workers of the company went on a strike and refused to work after the incident occurred. The company did not want to face any legal issues and were trying to clear the matter with the relatives of the deceased worker. Their strategy did not work, as an FIR was filed against the company and they had to pay Rs. 10 lakh to the family.

Since that incident, it has been ensured that the workers are made aware of safety issues and rights in their workplaces and are provided with safety gear as well.



The NSS has been working for the migrants but it was realized that they need an official working space from where the Association operates. For the convenience of the migrants, it was sought out in Khasra as it would be easily accessible to the migrants. For this, the Association put in upto Rs.15,000 and established an office. This space works for giving out any information to the migrants related to schemes etc, various activities, government work, creation of documents, campaigns and health related work as well.

The several anecdotes from the past year itself showcases the importance of collectivization of the migrants as the Association provides them with the platform to speak up for their rights and serves their needs. The successful growth of the Association makes it easier to look at the outcome since their formation. They have also started planning future activities through which different issues can be tackled. One of these being the formation of SHG's and how different issues related to women migrant workers can be tackled through it.



Easing Access to Education & Health Services To Migrants Through Anganwadis

Under the Nirman Sathi Sangathan, it was recognized that education and health are two enormous problems that the migrants have to face. It was realized that the children of the migrant workers needed education and due to lack of support, many times the workers took their children along with them. This had the potential to cause risk to the children in a multitude of ways due to the hazardous work areas. Hence, the need to create Anganwadi for the migrants in their areas came up. Initially, the project was started with the help of BOCW in Bhujia and Leva Patel but the department was unable to sustain the formed Anganwadis.

Followed by this, with the help of Homes in the City, two Anganwadis have been established in Khasra and Leva Patel in the past year. Homes in the City provides the teachers, funding, food and stationery for the children. Setu has been finding donors who would be able to provide consistent funding for the operation and workings of the Anganwadis. The funding from donors gets utilized for children's snacks, fruits and other requirements. Setu collaborated with an organization called Akshay Patra, an NGO which goes on to provide mid-day meals for children and when possible does two meals a day as well.



Having an Anganwadi has now become a necessity and is of importance to the migrants as it ensures the safety of the workers' children, protection, provision of food and education. The Anganwadis consist of children from mixed age groups. This is because before Covid-19 and lockdown, the older children went to government schools but since the pandemic and shutting down of schools it has become impossible for them to do so. The benefit of having children from various age groups is that the older ones tend to keep a check on the young ones and also keeps them away from falling into bad company.



As the Anganwadis have been opened in the areas where the migrants live, it fulfills needs at different levels for the people. As the migrants are unable to avail government services in Bhuj due to a lack of documentation of the city, their health needs are taken care of in the form of clinics which take place in the Anganwadis. UHC nurses come to the Anganwadis for monthly checkups, this includes vaccinations for children, checkup and for pregnant and lactating mothers etc. Setu has also linked with ASHA workers and the government hospitals to hold clinics in the area for the migrants.



Ending Exploitation of Migrants Through Solid Local Networks

In December 2021, 16 adult migrant workers hailing from Rajasthan were employed to work on the Railway lines in Bhimasar, Rapar. The duration of their work was of two months, for which they had received some amount in advance from the contractor. Towards the end of this time period, the pending amount to be given to the workers was 1.78 lakh. In January, the contractor who hired the migrant workers promised to give them the money but soon he fled from the area without paying them.

This created torment for the 16 migrants and the child who was with them, as they did not have money, food, water or any other facility. For three days, the workers suffered and were faced with awful circumstances. This situation was then conveyed to Aajeevika Bureau, who contacted Karman bhai, a fellow for Homes in the City working for migrants in Bhuj. Karman bhai further got in touch with Rapar Setu and relayed the poor condition that the migrants were facing.

Due to the network formed by Rapar Setu, the field team was able to get in touch with different officials like the Bhimasar Sarpanch and Mamlatdar, who then surveyed the situation and went to see the migrants. They took all the details regarding the number of days worked, the advance payment and the pending amount.

After understanding the whole issue, a police complaint was filed against the contractor who had fled. The people from the area and two Sarpanchs provided the migrants with ration, food, water and other support.

The police got information on the contractor through the head contractor from the Railway office. It took approximately 5 days to get the contractor back. *The migrants were finally given their due payment of 1.78 lakh.*

The whole incident could have been a lot worse if Rapar Setu had not been contacted. The migrants were able to receive their money due to the network of organizations and the network that Rapar Setu has created with the officials in the block. The police, Sarpanch and Mamlatdar were invested in getting migrants their payment and were able to find the contractor. Due to the coordination of different officials and organizations, the migrants were able to get their fair share of money for the work done.



Urban Governance

Urban Setu started work in the area of urban decentralized governance in 2010, with the objective of empowering local government bodies and creating increased participation of citizens in matters related to governance. The unit works in accordance with the 74th Amendment, 1993, as there was a need to strengthen decentralized governance by increasing the relationship between the Urban Local Bodies (ULB's) and the citizens. This would only happen when there was increased participation from the citizens of the Ward areas and the existing government bodies, who were provided help with their functions by setting up Ward offices, Committees and plans, thereby enhancing their performance.



The 74th Amendment, which mandates that there shall be a 'ward committee' in areas with a population above 3 lakh but a drawback in this is that, there is no mention of areas which do not fall under this criteria. Bhuj is one such city which does not fulfill the criteria and hence, it became a challenge to create Ward Offices and Committees. Urban SETU team took up this challenge and sensitized the citizens about the importance of having Ward committees. They established a proper procedure which provides guidelines on the operations, roles and responsibilities, its composition and the selection of its members.



Urban Setu engages in the facilitation of obtaining national and state level schemes for citizens such as PDS, RTE, widow and old age pensions, housing schemes, etc. This is done with convergence through various departments for the welfare schemes, the process is further streamlined for individuals.



In 2021-2022, Urban Setu has facilitated meetings of Ward committees in Ward no. 2 & 4, with 80 participants. The Ward committees have also submitted a letter to the NP and MP of Kutch for the recognition of these committees and 5 network organizations are involved in the process of bringing a change in the Municipality Act through advocacy. 2 trainings have been organized for knowledge and capacity building, regarding the constitutional provision of Ward committees. These were attended by 112 participants in total.



Ward Committee for Community Driven Grassroot Governance

The creation of Ward Committees in different Wards of Bhuj formed by Urban Setu in collaboration with Nagar Palika and Councillors have been successful on many fronts. The committees now hold Ward Committee meetings, the members have begun to take responsibility and initiatives in different Wards. This can be seen through forming proper strategies of functioning to fixing their own agendas for meetings, an activity that was done previously by Setu. If an issue or complaint is raised in the meetings then it is not simply forgotten but is solved even if it is done over the course of many meetings. The Ward Committee has to hold one meeting every two months.

In the Ward Committee agendas, the previous meeting's minutes are revised and discussed, once the members are satisfied then they move on. The Nagar Sevak provides a rundown of the different activities that have been done in the past for development and what exactly the future plan is in terms of activities. Apart from this, government officials come to the Ward Committee meetings and impart information on various government schemes and how they can be made use of in a decentralized manner. The President of the Ward Committee also answers queries, questions and takes any doubts or complaints that are put up. This creates a platform for the people of the Ward to talk about and discuss the various issues that they may face.

In Ward 11, problems regarding the street lights came up as it raised a concern about women feeling unsafe at night in the area. Once this issue was identified, the Committee immediately took it into consideration and now this issue does not arise. In the same Ward, water problems faced by the people had come up. This was taken into consideration by the Nagar Sevak and an overhead tank was built in the area.

In Ward 8, the residents provided an application for a bus stand and a pickup area which was taken into consideration in the Ward meetings.

In Ward 2 and 11, the total work done has been for Rs. 37,53,972.



Under the Right to Education Act, the Urban Setu team holds meetings in different Wards before the given deadlines to create awareness among the parents and give them a chance to prepare the various documents required to admit the children in schools. The Ward Committee members then follow up with the parents who want to send the children to school and get the due processes related to documentation done. In the last year, a total of 12 forms have been filled out, out of which 8 have gotten admission and the remaining 4 are under process.

During Covid-19, the Ward Committees had a major role to play in ensuring relief programmes, provision and distribution of ration and aid. Under Kutch Karuna Abhiyan, medical support was provided in different Wards with the focus on slum areas. Ward Committees identified volunteers, provided training to them for checkups, as well as equipment like oximeters etc. Based on the patient's symptoms, the volunteers connected patients to doctors over call and the medicines prescribed by the doctor were then delivered to the patients.



For vaccination of Covid-19, the Ward Committees were very proactive in identifying who needed vaccination and which dose and when were they eligible for it. Urban Setu would generate a vaccination report of Ward 2 and 11 for all the residents. The Ward Committee This was done in a meticulous

For the provision of ration aid and kits, the volunteers identified beneficiaries from their Wards. There were many instances where families were suffering. Setu helped two widows whose husbands expired during Covid-19, one had two children and the other was struggling with disabled persons in the family. Recognizing their plight, the Setu team helped them with the documentation and they were able to get Rs.50,000 from the government scheme. There were 7 other families who were helped by provision of Rs.30,000 each from private contributors and donors.



The concept of Ward Committees is not yet authorized or legalized by the government bodies under 74th Amendment Act. Setu has helped in creating these committees to show the need and importance of having them in Wards. The role played by Ward Committees is immense in proper and smooth functioning of the Wards while focusing on the development and the resident's needs. Setu has been vocal in advocating for their formation and legalization.

Post election, Setu decided to provide training to the Ward Committee members of the 6 Wards, which were split into two groups. The subject matter of the training was the details of 74th Amendment, its implementation, the role and responsibilities, as well as how the members could push for authorization and legalization of the committees.

All Ward Committees in Bhuj signed a petition for their authorization and was sent to government bodies at different levels, like the Municipality, MLA's and MP. An advocacy group has also been formed which comprises different organizations and NGO's like SAATH, Sadhbhavana, PRAJA, PRIYA and Seva. This group pushes for the legalization and formalization of Ward Committees and sends letters and requests to the Ministry for the same.



Promoting Decentralized Services Through Ward Offices

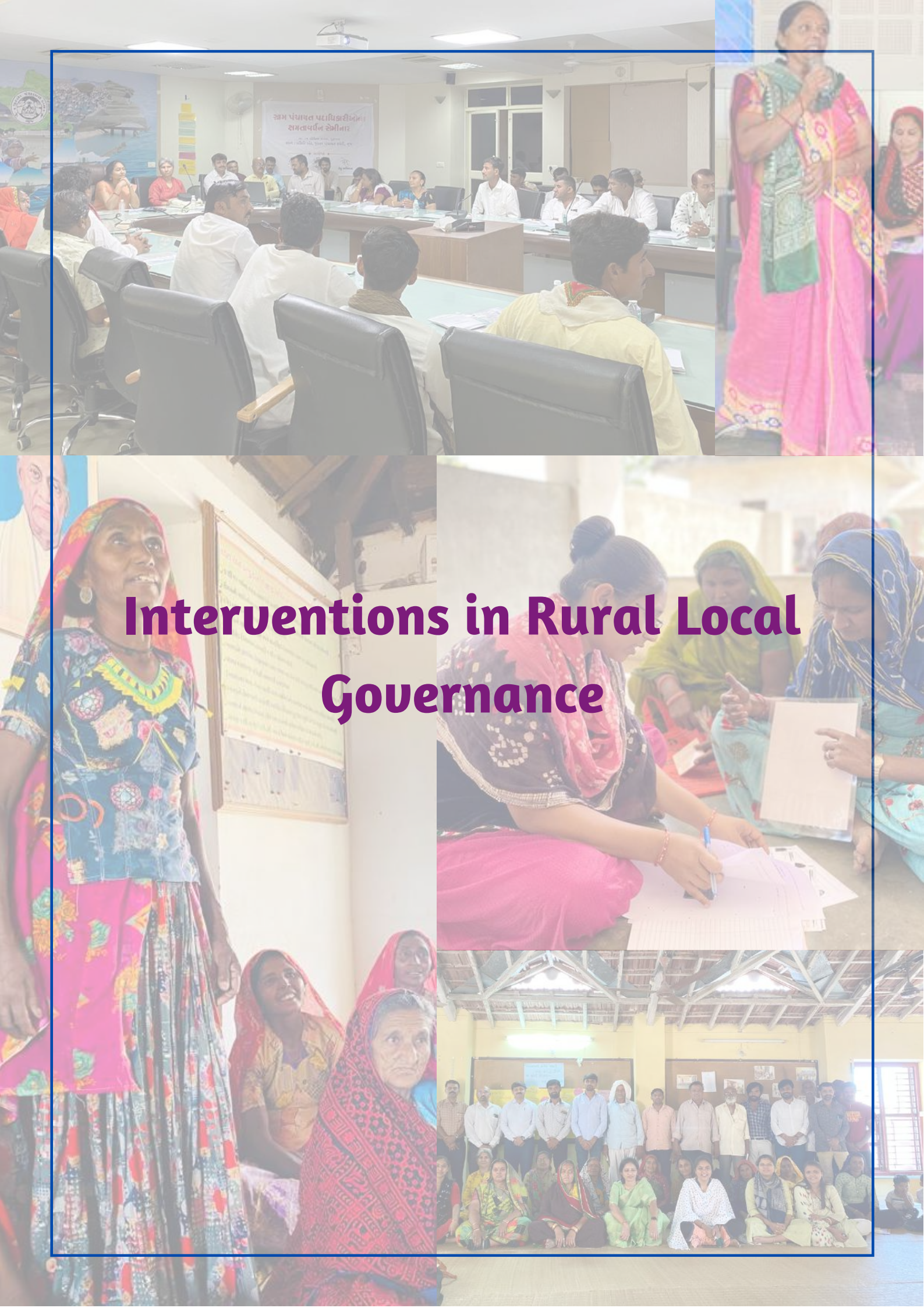
In the city of Bhuj, there exist a total of 11 Wards. Those Wards which fall under the relocation sites areas find it especially difficult to avail most services of the Municipality as it is difficult and inconvenient for them to access. Another major issue faced was that there was no formal working space for the Nagar Sevaks to conduct meetings, discuss the issues put up by the Ward residents or have a space to work out of.

As a model, Setu started model Ward offices in two Wards, Ward no. 2 and 3, which are 80% slum areas. These two models were set up to figure out the occupancy, uses and importance of having the office. Once established, the Nagar Palika members were invited for a visit and upon seeing their functioning, the establishment of the offices was appreciated by them. Those Ward offices which did not have a formal space then requested for one using the model provided by Setu.

The outcome of this was that the Nagar Palika made offices in 5 Wards with their responsibility and ownership. Setu hired Ward operators in Ward no. 8 and 11 and also got more operators from Nagar Palika for Ward no. 10,11,7,8,2. Now that the Wards have an office, it can be seen that having a space has had an impact on the frequency of discussions, meetings and brainstorming the implementation of schemes. Like one Ward made approximately 5000 Aadhar cards which had to be made because people were aware of where they had to come to get the formalities done. All other forms related to various government schemes and other information is readily available at the office, with the Operator helping out people to fill forms they need help with.

During Covid-19 vaccination drive, it became easier to conduct vaccinations as the CHC staff had an office where they could come and set up their equipment for vaccination. It also made it easier for the residents as they were aware of where they had to come, in order to get vaccinated.

In Ward 8, HIC fellow, Geeta ben spoke to Ward committees for the APL members who were in urgent need of ration and got them ration cards. She did extensive documentation for the community to avail ration and 350 families are now getting ration due to this.



Interventions in Rural Local Governance

Direct Interventions

GPDP: Formulating a Roadmap for Holistic Development

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for their economic development and social justice in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The GPDP planning process is required to be comprehensive one and based on a participatory process involving the Gram Sabhas which includes all its stakeholders, keeping in view the needs of the Panchayat. GPDP ensures planning by the people of the respective Gram Panchayats and can be a tool for integrated development in the Panchayats. It is also important because the planning process goes beyond infrastructure and covers a variety of issues, such as poverty reduction, social issues and the needs of vulnerable groups/communities, including both resources based and no cost interventions by Gram Panchayats.

The expectation of the development plan involves the citizens and Gram Sabha to identify and prioritize the development initiatives from across the sectors relevant to the lives of the villagers and is ultimately endorsed by the Panchayat. Yet, it is far from manifesting itself in soul and spirit for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available to them

GPDP makes the Panchayats important convergence platforms for all schemes of all related Central and State Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.



The 15th Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 60,750 crore for the States for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) of which 40% of the recommended grant will be Basic grants (untied) and the remaining 60% as tied grants. The Basic Grants are untied and can be used by local bodies for specific needs, except for salary or other establishment expenditure.

The Tied Grants are to be used for the basic services of; Sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free status, Supply of drinking water, Rain water harvesting and water recycling. As per the guidelines of the Commission, the States should work out sharing of all grants among all tiers of Panchayats.

The 15th Finance Commission has also recommended that its grants, both Basic and Tied, should be distributed to all the tiers of the panchayats in the format; (a) 70 % for Gram Panchayats (b) 20 % for Block/Taluka Panchayats (c) 10% for District Panchayats.

The fundamental philosophy followed was that GPDP was meant to get people, especially the excluded people and communities to participate in the planning process thus ensuring inclusion. It would provide space to the poorest but in reality, most GPDP's are made only by the Sarpanch, Panchayat members and some other knowledgeable people from the village. In various cases citizens are not informed about these meetings and hence, do not participate in the process which eliminates their role from the process altogether.



Acknowledging the process and also the issues that exist in terms of participation, utilization of grants, convergence of various sectors and themes for overall development and inclusion, Setu Abhiyan has been working with Gram Panchayats to overcome these challenges. The role of the organization is to facilitate the planning process of GPDP, in which it is ensured that the Panchayat focuses on their holistic development..

It can be seen in different ways, like; All the issues related to women and adolescent girls come up and are included in the GPDP through the facilitation of Mahila Nagrik Juth, adolescent groups or groups formed for Focused Group Discussions (FGD's). In this manner, various issues like safety, sanitation, education etc. are spoken about. Also, the plans made by the Social Justice committees in seven panchayats were included in the planning of the panchayat

Then the Setu team takes all these issues to the Panchayat body and discusses how these can be included in their GPDP.

Setu supports and facilitates the Panchayats from the beginning of the planning process, to discussions based on the different social as well as economic activities, ensuring participation of communities, to uploading of their GPDP. The Panchayats are also assisted with the functioning of the E-Gram Swaraj portal on which we can see the status of all activities as well as monitor the published activities to check whether they have been done or not. This allows the Panchayats and the other stakeholders to keep a check on the work being done.

In 2021-2022, Setu Abhiyan has provided support to various Gram Panchayats in 5 Blocks of Kutch District in co-ordination with different government departments like Block Panchayat, District Panchayat, District Planning office, Education department, Health depart, R&B department, DRDA, Collector's office, Mamlatdar etc. Along with the government offices, the government welfare schemes, benefits and other grants are utilized by Gram Panchayats in order to make their GPDP more converged and effective. Some of these are; PM Awas Yojna, SSA, SBM, MGNREGA, ATVT, DMF, FFC, Ujjawla Yojna, Widow Pension, Subsidy seeds, MLA grant, CSR etc.



Financial Support provided to the vulnerable in Kukma

In their 21-22 GPDP, Kukma Gram Panchayat in Bhuj block, had identified that there were women whose husbands have left them, divorcees, those who have no family, disabled, handicapped, some of them were handicapped but were not able to avail government schemes because they did not fall under BPL category. It was then observed that a lot of such people and women are mostly in those categories who do not fall under any government schemes criteria and get excluded. As these issues were recognized in Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas, it was realized that these vulnerable people also require financial support. The Panchayat followed the official procedure and sought permission from the Block Panchayat to provide them with financial support. A total of 23 beneficiaries were then identified and would receive Rs.1000 per month for one year. For this, the entire budget of the Panchayat was Rs. 5 Lakh.



Setu's facilitation of the GPDP process this year is as follows:

Block	Setu	Total GPDP made	Planned Activites Implemented	Total No/Low cost activities planned	Total no/low cost activities implemented	Total Project Cost under GPDP	Cost of work implemented under GPDP
Anjar	Bhimasar	13	125	167	48	70,20,67,100	9,93,76,904
Bhachau	Kabrau	10	253	243	64	77543466	59403012
Bhuj	Khavda	2	20	51	29	Data N/A	14822661
Bhuj	Kodki	3	124	147	102	11,25,15,700	2,06,93,200
Lakhpat	Dayapar	22	105	681	75	33,89,69,200	2,18,78,100
Rapar	Pragpar	4	72	43	41	5,68,00,500	69,59,840
		54	699	1332	359	1,28,78,95,966	22,31,33,717

Jal Mandir: Preserving Water & Actuating a Vital Resource

Kutch is the largest district in India but rainfall in this district is low and erratic. The people in the area are mostly dependent on rainfed farming and the number of cattle in this district is more than the human population. Open grazing is found to be widespread in the district. For these reasons, people have historically created water sources in order to sustain the animal husbandry business but presently it is becoming a challenge to conserve those water resources.

Under the Jal Mandir project being carried out by Setu Abhiyan in collaboration with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, there has been renovation of water sources through public participation with Panchayats and citizens. This project has been done keeping in mind the benefit to the environment and mitigation of climate change. The animal husbandry business will be supported which will improve the socio-economic status of the people in the area. The Panchayat will take ownership of all these sources and the rural areas will become self-sufficient in drinking water for animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, cows, birds, wild animals etc. and humans.

The Process

When starting any renovation, firstly, a meeting was held with the Gram Panchayats for implementation. In accordance with the Panchayat body, it was decided which water source will be renovated in which villages. A program was held at the workplace where all the details of what, how and where the work will be done were presented.

A daily reporting register is maintained once the work is started and each site is visited twice by technical personnel along with the organization members and Panchayat body members. People's participation is made sure through participation as well as their personal donation so that they feel a sense of ownership towards the work being done and the resource itself



Once confirmed, work was started in which the area surrounding the pond was cleared by JCB machines and the pond soil was dug out to increase the capacity of the pond. The soil which is dug out serves two benefits, apart from increasing the capacity of the pond, the soil is taken by the farmers of the village who then use this soil on their land as it is extremely fertile in nature and increases the quality of their land and produce.

As the renovation gets complete, the new pond is inaugurated by the Panchayat Sarpanch and other members. An event is held in which the Panchayat body and citizens are a part of it. Setu members further ensure that the pond is recognized as an asset in the Gram Panchayat's records as they will take the responsibility of maintaining the water resource. A resolution is passed in the Panchayat to prevent any encroachment from taking place in the future and start governing their own resources.

This project warrants the establishment of the Gram Panchayat's sensitivity towards their traditional sources and a major problem of drinking water for birds and animals is eliminated. In 2021-2022, the following work has been done:

No. of Blocks Work Done In	4
Total Gram Panchayats	35
No. of Villages	42
Total Number of Ponds Renovated	44
Project Support by KNNA (Rs. in Lakhs)	38.7
People's Contribution (Rs. in Lakhs)	32.20
Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	70.90
Water Capacity Increased in Lakh/Litre	1557.12



Panchayat Association - Grouping Resources and Expertise

The Panchayats Associations were formed as the Gram Panchayats felt the necessity to come together and get organized in order to strengthen, support and facilitate to ensure that the voices of the various Gram Panchayats are heard. Collectivization of all the Gram Panchayats of a Block into an Association serves as an organizational mechanism which gives them the power and surety to speak as one.

The Panchayat Association can voice those concerns and issues pertaining to the Gram Panchayats as a whole, or even towards the larger fraction of Panchayats. The Association as an Institution further strengthens the ties between the Association, the Gram Panchayats and the elected representatives at the Block and District level, as well as the Government administration departments. It allows for better coordination and networking between the departments and the Panchayats, which then leads to an increased knowledge and guidance of the government schemes for the Panchayats. The planning and implementation process for Gram Panchayats develop as they get support from the Association in terms of knowledge and guidance for the newly elected Gram Panchayat representatives. It enables the progression of Gram Panchayats on their own but also as a whole Block. Setu Abhiyan's contribution is its facilitation of the entire process and formation of the Association. As of now, the Panchayat Associations have been formed in 5 Blocks, namely; Bhuj, Anjar, Lakhpat, Rapar and Bhachau.

In this year, the Panchayat Associations have undertaken various activities like holding their mandated Governing body meetings. The Association has also focused upon Covid-19 by handling village-level awareness and relief through campaigns and setting up isolation centres for Covid affected patients. In terms of Vaccination drive, the Association coordinated with the government. The government planned vaccination campaigns in each Block with the guidance and support of the Panchayat Associations. They also attended various webinars on Covid Care in collaboration with Lokvani.

Post the 2021-2022 Panchayats elections, the Panchayat Associations provided the newly appointed Sarpanchs with an orientation of the Association, its works, the role of the Sarpanchs and what its agendas in the future are. Along with this, in Rapar and Lakhpat, the Sarpanchs were introduced to the Panchayat Resource Centre and what their responsibility towards it is as members of the Association.

The Associations further took a step by applying for the 15th Finance Commission grant for Covid-19 as well as to the Government for the grant of the Finance Commission. Applications were also filed for the Panchayat LGD code to be able to use the Finance Commission grants.

The Panchayat Associations also took on the responsibility and ownership along with Setu Abhiyan of conducting the process of Good Governance Practices. Post the process, events were held in 5 Blocks, in which upto 59 Gram Panchayats were felicitated for various practices ranging from education, health, disaster management to conservation of environment and natural resources.

Work on the demarcation of the grazing land process was done by the Association as they submitted the required documents to the various concerned government departments. The Foundation of Ecological Security, an NGO visited the Panchayat Association in Bhuj for an exposure on the formations and workings of the Association and the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.



In Lakhpat and Rapar, the Panchayat Association has taken the ownership of the Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC), for which they hold their Committee meetings. In collaboration with the PRC and the Panchayat Association, disabled persons surveys were held in Lakhpat and Rapar Blocks. Rapar and Lakhpat Setu team then coordinated with the PRC, Panchayat Association and government departments to hold camps for disabled persons where they were given benefits of the various schemes, equipment needed etc.

Working To Get Entitlements for All

The Government of India has made conscious efforts to make a permanent improvement in the livelihood of rural families by launching welfare schemes. Each scheme is launched to provide benefits to an individual in certain areas of their life. Some schemes may grant financial security while others aim to provide socio-economic measures. The beneficiaries covered under most of the individual schemes are the rural people, urban poor, low-income families, economically or socially backward sections or weaker sections of the society.

While there exist various schemes to uplift the weaker sections of the society, it can be observed that the implementation of these is not up-to-par. Many a times, the schemes do not reach the citizens who it genuinely targets despite having functionaries from the District to the Panchayat level. It is found that the information and knowledge around the schemes is inadequate and so is the guidance that needs to be given to those who are eligible for particular schemes and require the benefits the most.

There is an obvious lack of communication and spread of information between the government departments and the citizens in rural areas in terms of entitlements and schemes. The main challenge is the gap that is created due to the lack of outreach towards the citizens, most of whom are not informed at all or some may be ill-informed. In those instances where a few people do have the knowledge in rural areas, they utilize this as a money-making formula where the poor or backward citizens have to pay a lot of money to get their applications and forms filled.

In many cases, the extremely backward sections of our society are unable to avail the benefits due to a lack of particular documents that may be mandatory in the application process. Most of such citizens are illiterate and are required to spend a long time in getting the required documents made from the various government offices and departments. This particularly poses a challenge for those who are daily wage earners as they cannot afford to spend many days away from their work, thereby not being able to avail the benefits that are meant for them.



Identifying the various challenges and setbacks, Setu Abhiyan has been working on ensuring that the eligible citizens are able to gain benefit from the existing State and Centre schemes. Owing to the network of Setu Abhiyan in the Kutch District, efforts towards this particular endeavour have been made in 5 Blocks. Setu utilizes various mediums through which citizens can be reached and they can be informed directly about the schemes and benefits.

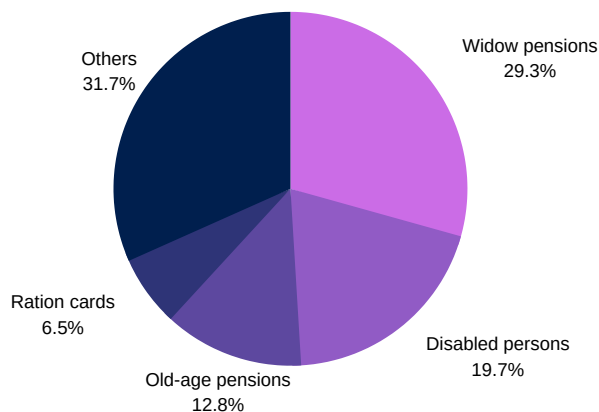


The first is through Mahila Nagrik Juth, the all-women citizen groups which are formed and facilitated by Setu covering more than 60 Gram Panchayats in 5 Blocks of the District. These groups are provided with various kinds of information related to 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the Panchayati Raj, the role that women and citizens play in governance and also the various welfare schemes and benefits that are available through the Centre and State for the citizens. This is one of the most successful ways of reaching out to women as they are proactive to utilize the benefits of these schemes for themselves or members of their family. In those cases where the women in the group are not eligible for the scheme, they identify various beneficiaries in their village who are, like widows, disabled persons or people of old age. They voluntarily help the beneficiaries out by taking forms for them, collecting the required documents and giving them to the Setu team especially in those cases where the beneficiary is not able to commute.

The second way is through the Panchayat Resource Centres in Lakhpat and Rapar Blocks. These centres run by the Panchayat Association provide all kinds of information, forms, paperwork required for any government services, schemes and benefits. This resource centre is open to all and is frequently used by the various Panchayats and citizens of the entire Block. The centre serves as a one-stop knowledge centre which people can utilize for their government related work and services.

The third forum is the Panchayat Association itself. This accomplishes the aim at a macro level as all the Sarpanchs in the Association get detailed knowledge and information on the schemes of different departments, ranging from education and health to agricultural schemes and benefits. This ensures that the Panchayat can identify beneficiaries and take action for the various available benefits for the people of their Panchayat and its development.

Setu Abhiyan members put in effort to ensure that government schemes like Ganga Swarupa Yojna (Widow Pension Scheme), Niradhar Vrudh Sahay Yojna (Old Age pension Scheme), Divyang Cards (Free Bus Travelling id card or Unique Disability card) and certificates, Ration cards and other Id's are made for the people. **In the year 2021-2022, there have been a total of 4,135 beneficiaries of different schemes and have benefitted a total amount of Rs. 2,79,24,025.** A breakdown of the major schemes benefitted from, can be found below:



Ensuring 100% Entitlement Benefits For Certain Groups in Anjar

The 10 Model Panchayats of Anjar Setu, namely, Lohariya, Pantiya, Ningall, Chandiya, Rampar, Nani Nagalpar, Moti Nagalpar, Khara Paswariya, Ajapar, Tapar created certain parameters in regards to entitlements. The target was the comparatively vulnerable citizens who required the scheme benefits the most, like, widows, old-aged and disabled. All the entitlement schemes were 100% covered in these 10 Panchayats for the targeted groups. This was made possible through discussions and convergence of Mahila Nagrik Juth who identified beneficiaries, mahila trainees collected the documents and Panchayat bodies authorized the process and the Panchayat Association made the entire process more smooth than it is. The Anjar Setu team facilitated the processes in all the Panchayats.

Providing Scheme Benefits to Adolescent Girls in Khavda

In 2020, Ludiya Gram Panchayat had a meeting in which there was a discussion on three adolescent siblings, namely, Madina bai Rizvan Node (Class 6), Sakina bha Rizvan Node (Class 5) and Akina bai Rizvan Node (Class 4) had lost their parents, and required financial help. Khavda Setu provided information on the scheme called Palak Mata Pita Yojna and a Panchayat member took responsibility for collecting their documents. The children's father had died and once the mother was remarried, all three children were then orphans, whose responsibility went to their uncle and aunt.

The relatives were not doing well financially and used to do daily wage labour in order to run the household. After taking the responsibility of the children, their financial state worsened, the effects were seen on the children's education as well as the family's daily lives. The children's uncle did not provide much financial support so all the responsibility fell onto the aunt's shoulders. In such bad conditions, Khavda Setu and Panchayat decided that the children should be provided support of Palak Mata Pita Yojna in which they would receive Rs. 9000 in total. The challenge was that the girls did not have a bank account. There were problems regarding their names on the Aadhar Card and their names not being mentioned for ration aid. Finally, the Social Justice department helped in opening the girls' accounts. The school's teachers, talati, Panchayat, District Child Protection Unit and Setu worked together to find the solutions and finally found solutions and submitted online applications to DCPU who then took a follow up.



To start this scheme, Ludiya Panchayat, District Child Protection Unit and Setu Abhiyan worked together to ensure that the children received the support. The girls' situation has gotten much better as they now have the money for their basic needs like clothes, food, education. Akila, Sakina got the benefits in September 2021, through which they can now fulfill their own personal needs and the relatives are also getting support.

Providing Synergy Through PRC

Article 243 G of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act reflects that Panchayats have mandate for social and economic development and social justice around subjects devolved in Schedule 11 of the Constitution. In terms of execution, largely, the interventions focus on infrastructure development which may or may not lead to outcomes related to social/economic development. There are many existing Central and State sponsored schemes, mission programmes and policy level government resolutions which have concentration around social and economic development and are run by Line departments independently. Though the government line departments have village level functionaries, the reach to the citizens is poor. Additionally, the information available and responsiveness, hand holding/facilitation to the citizens to access these schemes seems inadequate. In Gujarat, at District level, there are Jan Seva Kendras (Citizen Service Centres); however, most of these Centres are inadequately equipped with the understanding of the purpose and therefore functions as a rather physical structure at District level.



Bearing this in mind, SETU enabled a single window known as Panchayat Resource Centre in two Blocks; in February, 2020 in Rapar and January 2021 in Lakhpat of the Kutch District for providing information on basic service delivery and entitlement schemes to the Panchayats and citizens and hence improve governance by maximizing the reach to citizens and improving the implementation at the local level. SETU have ensured facilitation of the Panchayat Associations (2 blocks) to initiate Panchayat Resource Centres at Block level. Such a Panchayat Resource Centre has enabled access to schemes and entitlements and coordinates with District and Block Panchayats based on the demand placed by the Gram Panchayats. The resource centres also link with the Line departments to streamline the services to the Gram Panchayats and citizens. The Resource Centre facilitates citizens to follow the procedures for accessing the service delivery and entitlement schemes.

Various levels of impact can be observed of the Panchayat Resource Centre:

- *Gram Panchayats are more informed about various Govt. schemes, Govt. Regulations, block level targets and relevant policies which the GP's had little knowledge of, previously*
- *Citizens and Panchayats have improved access to information on Government schemes and policy level resolutions.*
- *Block-level planning integrates developmental plans of individual Gram Panchayats and clusters along with the developmental needs of the Block on the whole. This has ensured consolidated spatial and developmental planning for the block, leading to coordinated implementation of the plan thereafter.*
- *GPs use information, support, and other timely inputs from the PRCs to their benefit. Consequently, GPs perform better vis-à-vis their roles and functions, as they are encouraged to contribute to PRCs' better functioning in return.*
- *Panchayat Associations monitor / advocate implementation of schemes and address challenges for smooth functioning of these schemes.*
- *Citizens and Panchayats now trust the PRC to provide them with authentic and accurate information. The PRC operators also undertake the responsibility of following up with citizens and Panchayats who have filled particular forms or applications.*



In 2021-2022, the Panchayat Resource Centres in Rapar and Lakhpat have had a total of **2,618 visitors and have aided 115 Gram Panchayats**, who have come to obtain various kinds of information on schemes like Ambedkar Awaas Yojna, Widow pensions, old age pensions etc.

Capacity Building

Enabling Social Justice in Gram Panchayats

According to the provisions of the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993, Social Justice Committees (SJC) are mandatory and need to be constituted in every Panchayat. SJC is a standing committee that ought to perform functions related to - promotion of economic, social, cultural and other interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, protection of such castes and classes from social injustice and any form of exploitation, and the welfare of vulnerable people and communities. The committee is to include 3-5 members and a mandatory woman member from the SC/ST community.

In reality, these committees are either not formed, or they only exist on paper. The committees are required to hold a meeting every three months but it was found out that it happens rarely. Due to lack of awareness, these committees remain rather non-operational and Setu Abhiyan continues to strive to overcome the different challenges which are presented. Some of the major issues seen are the recognition of SJC's by Panchayat bodies, holding regular meetings, awareness regarding roles and responsibilities of the members, getting a chamber to work etc.



With the facilitation of the Setu team, Social Justice Committee Associations have been formed in 2 Blocks of the District, Bhachau and Rapar. The Setu team has held training sessions for SJC's of Panchayats, SJC Association and Secretaries of Panchayats for better functioning of the Committees. A total of 12 trainings have been held for 109 SJC's of Panchayats which were attended by 429 participants.

Building Recognition of SJC's in Bhachau

Currently, in the Bhachau Block the network of Social Justice Committees (SJC) is at three levels - Gram Panchayat, Block and District. The most work done by Kabrau Setu in terms of efforts as well as success is done for Social Justice Committees.

The Association has been formed and is working out of the Block Panchayat as they now have a chamber to work from. The Block Panchayat supports them in terms of their activities and agendas. Currently, it can be seen that 10-12 Gram Panchayats have regular SJC meetings which was not the case earlier. The formation of an Association has provided the platform and ability to raise their questions and issues directly with the Taluka Development Officer. The effects of Social Justice Committees can be seen in different ways in Panchayats.

The Chairperson of Nani Chirai SJC who was a woman, was not supported by the talati of the Panchayat. After the Association, they are more supportive when having meetings held with TDO and give the women Chairperson more respect.

In Samakhiali Panchayat, there has been an inauguration for an SJC chamber which did not exist earlier. Kabrau Setu helped in making the Samakhiali SJC members realize that they should connect with and call various other departments, Chairman of Block and District Panchayats for their inauguration, as this helps them solidify their connection and relationship and also establish their authority in the Panchayat.

The woman chairperson of SJC used to wear a ghonghat but when greeting the Block Chairman, she took it off. After the inauguration, the District Chairman said that they will call a meeting at the District level to encourage more dialogue.



After the Setu SJC meeting, in Moti Chirai, it was seen that the chairperson was an OBC woman but then there was a change where the elected SC/ST members went and told the talati that this is wrong and only SC/ST should be in that position. There was positive action taken on this complaint.

In Nani Chirai and Moti Chirai - an old woman went to the female chairperson of SJC with a complaint that her son and his wife did not allow her to live in her house. The action taken was 121 helpline and took help from KMVS legal cell, who then went on to explain to the family of the woman that it was wrong and if not corrected, there could be legal consequences.



The overall outcome of encouraging and supporting Social Justice Committees has been immense. Panchayat members are now more supportive of establishing SJC and take it more seriously compared to earlier. Gram Panchayat meetings are now happening regularly with increased women participation, entitlements and schemes are being provided to those eligible. Chambers are being given for Social Justice Committees, as well as a letterhead of them in the Panchayat.



Revitalizing SJCs in Rapar

In Rapar Block, SJC earlier worked in 10 Gram Panchayats, SJC is mostly on paper only. Being a mandatory committee, the members were not aware of its formation and it was not given any importance either. Members or Chairman were not aware if they were a part of it or of their role and responsibility. Social Justice Committees had no platform or awareness.

Rapar Setu spoke to the SJC Block Chairman about the need for SJC, the bad conditions of the Committees in the Block. Hearing the facts, the Chairman and Committee wanted to work in coordination with Rapar Setu to improve the conditions. Setu team members, the Block Chairman and TDO held a meeting where it was decided that Setu takes responsibility for imparting the knowledge and the resources. The Government department took responsibility for mobilization of Panchayats' Committees and would provide support and send out an authorized letter to all the SJC's in the Block for a meeting.

A meeting was held for this, in which 41 Gram Panchayats' Social Justice Committees and 95 members joined overall. The meeting was such that an Association was formed for Rapar Social Justice Committee at the Block level. Creating an Association was necessary because Rapar is an internal area, there is a lot of violence and geographically, villages are very far away. This is why any initiative or meetings easily get discontinued. Creating an Association gives power to SJC as they speak together as a group and the government has to hear them out as their voices are louder together.

The Social Justice Committees together have started working in coordination and as an Association. Recently, it was seen that in Rapar, the Ambedkar Awaas Yojna was difficult to avail. There was a target of 60 forms in the entire District and 22 forms have been accepted from Rapar. This action was possible after the notice was sent out and different SJC's utilized this scheme.

The way forward for Rapar SJC Association is for the issue of Policy advocacy, as this provides a platform to SJC to get their rights, ask for official chambers, letterheads etc. They should operate from a target oriented approach to encourage SJC to work for the marginalized groups. When tasks are given, they will work with more responsibility and with coordination with Panchayats. Rapar Setu recognizes their work and helps them move forward with it, while providing guidance and other kinds of support required.

Molding Women Centric Development through MNJ

In Kutch, women's position and role have been extremely suppressed owing to various factors like religion, community, cultural traditions, gender and caste-based discriminations. Many such practices continue even till date. As an organization, Setu Abhiyan works solely in the Kutch district in 5 blocks, thereby having an in-depth understanding of the area, its problems and issues on multiple fronts and the disparity between genders due to the factors mentioned above. Mahila Nagrik Juth started in 2015-16 and was based on women knowing about the provisions of the Constitution, their role according to the 73rd Amendment.

In Gram Panchayats, women are not given much recognition and their contribution has been bare minimum despite women having 50% reservation in local governments. This makes it even more necessary for women to participate and contribute in the process. When Setu created Mahila Nagrik Juth, the thought behind it was to target the women so that they have a platform to come together, discuss and talk about their issues. This created a communication platform of women at village level.



It also allows them to be a part of the GPDP planning process and receive entitlements. The program has been highly contextualized based on the village, region, communities and caste. It also includes discussions around various social issues like child-marriage, adolescent empowerment, girl-child education, safety and security of girls and women and other social issues. The aim is to have women's voices be heard at the Panchayat level as they challenge the existing and archaic traditions. Other than the Panchayat level, the trainings are also conducted at the Block level.



Through trainings and capacity building, the women gain information and are made aware of various concepts that can be used by them to play a more active role. The major goal is to have women participate actively and get them ready for bigger representative roles like getting elected in Gram Panchayats and undertaking responsibilities for themselves and other empowering the women around them. After women representatives are elected, Setu conducts trainings for women Sarpanchs or Panchayat body members to provide them with further knowledge and prepare them for their roles in the office.



In the year 2021-2022, 72 Mahila Nagrik Juth trainings have been organized in 72 Gram Panchayats. These trainings included a total of 1,313 women. A major feat achieved in the 2021-2022 Panchayat elections has been that a total of 68 women from Mahila Nagrik Juths were elected in this year's Gram Panchayat elections. With Setu's continuous efforts, in one Panchayat, the entire Gram Panchayat body is formed by women from Mahila Nagrik Juth.

Women Leading The Development in Anjar

In Anjar block, Mahila Nagrik Juth was being held in 11 Gram Panchayats, out of these Lohariya was also one such Panchayat. In January 2021, Setu held a meeting where there was an interaction between the members of Mahila Nagrik Juth, adolescent girls and Sarpanch of Lohariya.

There was a discussion related to water, education etc. One of the main issues that came up was employment generation for women and other than that, safety, CCTV cameras, library and other such issues were brought up. Women were then asked to make a list of the number of women who want to create a group for employment. The ex-Sarpanch then went to ask the members of the Mahila Nagrik Juth to form an all-women Panchayat body and assured them that they would receive full support from the existing body.

The women were completely ready to form the body and said that they will change the face of the village and deal with all the various issues present in the village. In the budget that was made, a gender budget of Rs.25,000 was kept aside. It was pre-decided that safety and lack of street lights were going to be taken care of, things like benches around the village, water and tap issues would also be dealt with.



Soon after, as the elections were close, there was a discussion in the village and post that, in the open and general category, the women filed their nomination. It was then thought that why should there be an election when all women are volunteering and Ward-wise there was a selection of the most active women members and that is how Lohariya ended up forming an all-women Samras Panchayat body.



Since they have been in power, work related to entitlements, benefits, and financial support is being done. Their plan also includes issues of safety, adolescent girls, education, employment, mid-day meals and now there is Rs. 20,000 allocated for adolescent girls. They will also plan a Mahila Suraksha Samiti. This Samiti will look into matters affecting the safety of women and girls. Eg: If there are places where there is no street light, no cameras then all those things will be changed so that women feel more safe.



Benefits of all women related schemes will be given and taken care of and finally, they want to establish a Balika Panchayat and prepare the next generation of girls to learn about governance and be prepared to be the future leaders.



Raising Voices of Adolescent Girls in Panchayats

Setu has been supporting women and other representatives since the past few years. It was then realized that there exists a program for women, wherein they are made aware of various topics and given different kinds of information, such meetings and trainings should also be started for adolescent girls. When we talk about empowerment of women or girls, it is best done when girls' mindsets are being formed and they create opinions about themselves, the households and the society overall.

It can serve as a motivation for the girls to be more confident individuals, mentally stronger and believe that they can achieve what they aspire to be. Setu continues to put in a multitude of efforts into holding trainings and meetings for adolescent girls as they are the future generations coming up in the Panchayats. The meetings will serve the purpose of providing them with a safe space and one where they can learn, gain knowledge and grow into themselves.

Until now, there have been meetings in 21 Panchayats with a total of 864 adolescent girls.



Imparting Soft Skills to Girls in Bhachau

In Bhachau Block, there used to be talks related to adolescents with Panchayat bodies and in Mahila Nagrik Juth. These adolescent trainings were first held with the Bhil community, with two groups, one for the youth (girls and boys) and the second for adolescent girls. The community and adolescents are now understanding the importance of education for girls, as this is a community where child marriage is predominant. The girls are first trained and then encouraged to take the training. Communication regarding topics like child marriage and education are held. The next steps are to provide them with exposure.

Exposure can happen through various levels, like, they may know what the police are but they have no idea about the police station or what exactly the roles of different inspectors are. The adolescents are aware of Gram Panchayats but not know about Block Panchayat, they are not even aware of more such bodies and institutions.

Having such exposures helps them to be more broad-minded and may even encourage them to dream big. The Sarpanch, leaders of Mahila Nagrik Juth, are called towards the end of the adolescent girls' meetings to increase interaction.

Empowering Female Adolescents in Lakhpat

Lakhpat Setu has been extremely proactive in conducting meetings with adolescent girls.

With adolescent girls, the issues talked about are different as compared to women. Topics such as education and its importance in a girl's life, child marriage is touched upon. The method of driving these issues is different and one of the ways it is done is through a snakes and ladders game.

Lakhpat is a block where the education rate is extremely low and the average class until which girls study is Class 8th. There are many factors that have an effect on this, like, traditions, culture of a community, lack of transportation facilities etc. Hence, it was decided to work with girls who were receiving education already and meetings took place with school girls and were coordinated with the help of the teachers and the active girls in schools.

Apart from this, other issues discussed were; cyber crimes, what they are and how to avoid them, what is good touch-bad touch and how to recognize it and giving ways it can be dealt with in different scenarios. Safety amongst girls and how to ensure it has also been a topic of discussion. The girls who are educated and are still in school are able to understand, grasp these topics more and they show interest through their participation in meetings. It further encourages them to have similar discussions at home or even have debates amongst themselves.

The challenge for these trainings has been to mobilize and find a way to connect with those adolescent girls who are discouraged from leaving their homes. The best outcome of these trainings has been that the adolescent girls get a platform and a space where they can share their problems as well as good things while also learning from each other which then increases peer learning.





Interventions in Livelihoods



Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company

Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company Ltd. (AVKUPCL) was incorporated on 14th February, 2014 with the aim of making an intervention in the organic farming sector with a provision of marketing support to the farmers. It has a body of 10 Directors with 1 Expert Director and covers 33 villages with a total population of 15,000. The share capital of the company is Rs.10 Lakh, the number of shares issued are 2000 and the authorized share capital is Rs.30 Lakh. The total number of shareholders in the company are 200.

The company has been registered for GST, MSME, APMC, NCDX and has network tie-ups with Sativk, Reliance Foundation, Khamir, ATMA, KNNA, GoG, KFFFD, BFPCL and GUJPRO. It also has business tie-ups with CPC, Safe Harvest, Organic Tradelink, Ramkrishna Mill, Patel Agro, Kutch ji Chhap.

The program undertakes various activities, it has a provision for an Organic Certification and Fair Trade Certification. It manages the governance of the company and also Fair Trade activities. A cumin production program has been underway as well as local seed awareness. The company does capacity building and trainings with the farmers, providing them knowledge and the new trends and procedures of organic farming.



POWER OF ORGANIC FARMING: UNITING COMMUNITIES AND SUCCEEDING FARMERS

In 2020, the Adesar Producer Company started a Model Farm Program for castor production with 5 farmers from 4 villages. Post this process, it was observed that the farmers were able to increase their yield, as well as the price received for it. More importantly, this process created a change in the perspectives of the farmers.

Following the pilot project, and seeing the success of the process and the farmers involved, the same method of castor production was used by 254 farmers in 6 villages, namely, Lakhagadh, Makhel, Adesar, Mangadh, Tagah, Pandiyagadh.

This process included use of good seeds, but apart from that it was also about the process of de-fluffing the land, using organic manure and compost and pond soil. After the production, the company also uses its market linkages to help the farmers sell their product.

The producer company took the responsibility to help the farmers get organic certificates for their land. This is a major feat as having these organic certificates allow the farmers to produce and sell their yield according to the 'organic' prices of the product, thereby increasing their income.



A major feature of this certification that benefits the farmers, is that the land is certified as organic, this means that any crop which is grown is organic in nature.

Out of the 1700 acre land that has been organically certified until now, approximately 700 acres was used to produce castor. It was seen that using the recommended procedure, the overall cost of growing castor had decreased because of using natural methods, like traditional seeds which cost less, using own organic compost and manure and pond soil. The farmers' land fertility had increased, due to the use of organic manure instead of fertilizers, which can only be used for one year at a time while increasing the cost. This procedure also decreases pests in the crop.

The productivity of castor increased by almost 20%, resulting in an increase of Rs. 25,000-30,000 per family, not depending on whether the farmer is small or big.

It has been fixed by the company that each farmer will get the same price for their yield despite the quantity, as this helps small-scale farmers. The creation of this system works in a way that makes farmers more aware of utilizing better practices and the producer company makes them aware of these.

Apart from the farming process, one other factor that farmers are required to follow, is the rule of crop rotation. The rule of crop rotation means that farmers cannot grow one crop repeatedly and should maintain a rotation of crops. This plays an important factor in letting the land breathe and increases the fertility of the land.



As a result of this successful production for castor, the company will then try and experiment with other crops like cotton in dryland regions and create and identify market links for other crops as well. The government also recognizes these efforts and now approaches the Adesar company to try out different schemes and experiments like the Custom Hiring Center, ATMA scheme etc. with the community of farmers they are associated with.

Due to the Fair Trade fund that the company receives, they are able to focus on the social development of the farmers and their families. Money from the fund is used to provide education for the children, there is a focus on girls getting educated as well. A lot of women who needed employment were provided sewing machines, trainings and classes to increase their source of income apart from farming..



For the farmers, they feel a sense of ownership and satisfaction that they are able to contribute towards the development of their own villages and areas. The community feels like a family for them as they help each other out regardless of caste and religion. This also encourages other farmers to want to join and be associated with the company. The enthusiasm of farmers wanting to join also makes the company want to create more market links for other organic crops like cotton, wheat, moong etc

Upaj Producer Company

Upaj Producer Company Ltd. (UPCL) renders its support to farmers and cattle breeders. It was incorporated on 28th December, 2011 and has a board of 10 Directors with 1 Expert Director. It has a coverage of 32 villages. The share capital is Rs. 2,42,200, with 1,211 shares issued and 364 shareholders. Its authorized share capital is of Rs. 5 Lakh. The company has been registered for GST, APMC, MSME and Seed license. UPCL has network tie-ups with Sahjeevan, FWWB, GUJPRO, Organica Biotech, IFFCO and business tie-ups with KNNA and Satvik.

The recent program activities include the Anmol Program, Jalprabandh and Brucellosis Control Program.

The Old Ways: Rehabilitating Farmers Through Rekindling Traditional Seeds

UPAJ ventured into working with farmers and villages in internal areas where there was majorly dryland farming. After visiting these villages, it was found out that the main problems faced by farmers was the irregular production of crops. These problems occurred due to various reasons like the environment, rain patterns from year to year and the usage of hybrid seeds which were available in the market. It was recognized that using hybrid seeds could easily cause crop failure due to extreme weather conditions.



In association with SATVIK, under their Anmol programme, a search began for those farmers who were not affiliated with UPAJ and to increase awareness of the use of indigenous seeds of jowar, guar, moong etc. The methods used to generate awareness amongst the farmers of 4 villages were many. This included conducting village-level meetings, promotion on wheels - this was done by hiring a vehicle, displaying the seeds and their benefits etc.

After creating awareness amongst the farmers, 2 tonnes of traditional seeds were given out to approximately 100 farmers. In 4 villages, 10 farmers who showed interest and proactiveness were supported for crop seed production analysis.

Through the programme, the processes of compost, de-fluffing, using organic manure and usage of low rate but good quality seeds. Other than this, the selected farmers were to get aid in plot monitoring, analysis of rain pattern and crop pattern.

Between the 10 farmers, there was a total of 20 acres of land, the total production of guar was approximately 12 tonnes, this protection was 20-25% higher than the 90 farmers. It was seen that due to the support of the company and following the due processes, the yield of the crop can increase when using traditional seeds instead of the hybrid ones.

UPAJ then started creating further awareness amongst the farmers for using indigenous seeds and conserving it. There were various benefits that were seen during this process. It was observed that there was minimal effect of weather conditions, like extreme rain or heat on the traditional seeds' crops. The seed is suitable in terms of the climate and environment of the area, using these seeds also leads to lesser pests and insects. The produce can be stored and preserved for a longer time duration. A difference in the price of the two kinds of seeds can be seen. The hybrid seeds of guar cost Rs.100/kg and traditional seeds cost Rs. 50/kg.

Lastly, the usage of indigenous seeds was encouraged to conserve the seed and it is more adaptable to the geography of the area and the quality of the seed is also higher in terms of growing and eating. Using traditional seeds and following the due process of production can be extremely beneficial to the farmers.



NAMAC Small Salt Producer Company

NAMAC is a producer company which provides its support to salt producers and was incorporated on 4th May, 2012. It covers 35 villages and a total population of 1,463. The board of the company includes 11 Directors and 1 Expert Director. The share capital of the company is Rs. 2,09,000 with an authorized capital of Rs. 5 Lakh. The number of shares issued and the total shareholders are 209. The company has been registered for NABARD.

NAMAC has its network tie-ups with FWFB, KNNa, Sasvat, CSMCRI and the business tie-ups are going on with individual donors and Dev Salt. The company has been doing various activities like marketing of Raw Salt, inclusion of Technology and innovation, provisions of solar pumps to workers, salt quality management and borewell recharge.

Powering A Better Life For Salt Pan Workers With Solar Technology

In 2014, the salt pan workers of the Agariya community were introduced to the usage of solar technology for the production of salt instead of diesel powered machinery. The technology was rejected at that point of time by the workers, as the quantity of water was not enough for them. Apart from this, the solar pumps were very expensive for them at that time and the solar market was monopolized even after the government subsidized it. Understanding the need to encourage the use of solar powered technology, the company approached the Gujarat government and in 2019, this subsidy was increased to 80%. The subsidy could only be used by the Agariya community and was given to them on their I-cards.

In the Adesar region, there are 6 villages where the salt-pan workers live, out of them 209 workers have taken the benefit of this subsidy. Soon, issues like water dispense were solved as the capacity was increased and the price of the solar pumps came to Rs. 3,50,000, of which 80% was subsidized.

The benefits of using solar powered technology were various, especially due to the increase in climate change. Solar is reusable and can last upto 20-25 years, whereas diesel had to be bought on an annual basis. The machine has increased the capacity of digging by 40 feet. With solar technology, the workers can work with a free mind, as they are not constantly worried about the machine stopping or the summer season. In the heat, the workers had to create an area of shade for themselves, as they work in the sun but now, the solar panels itself provides them with shade when working.

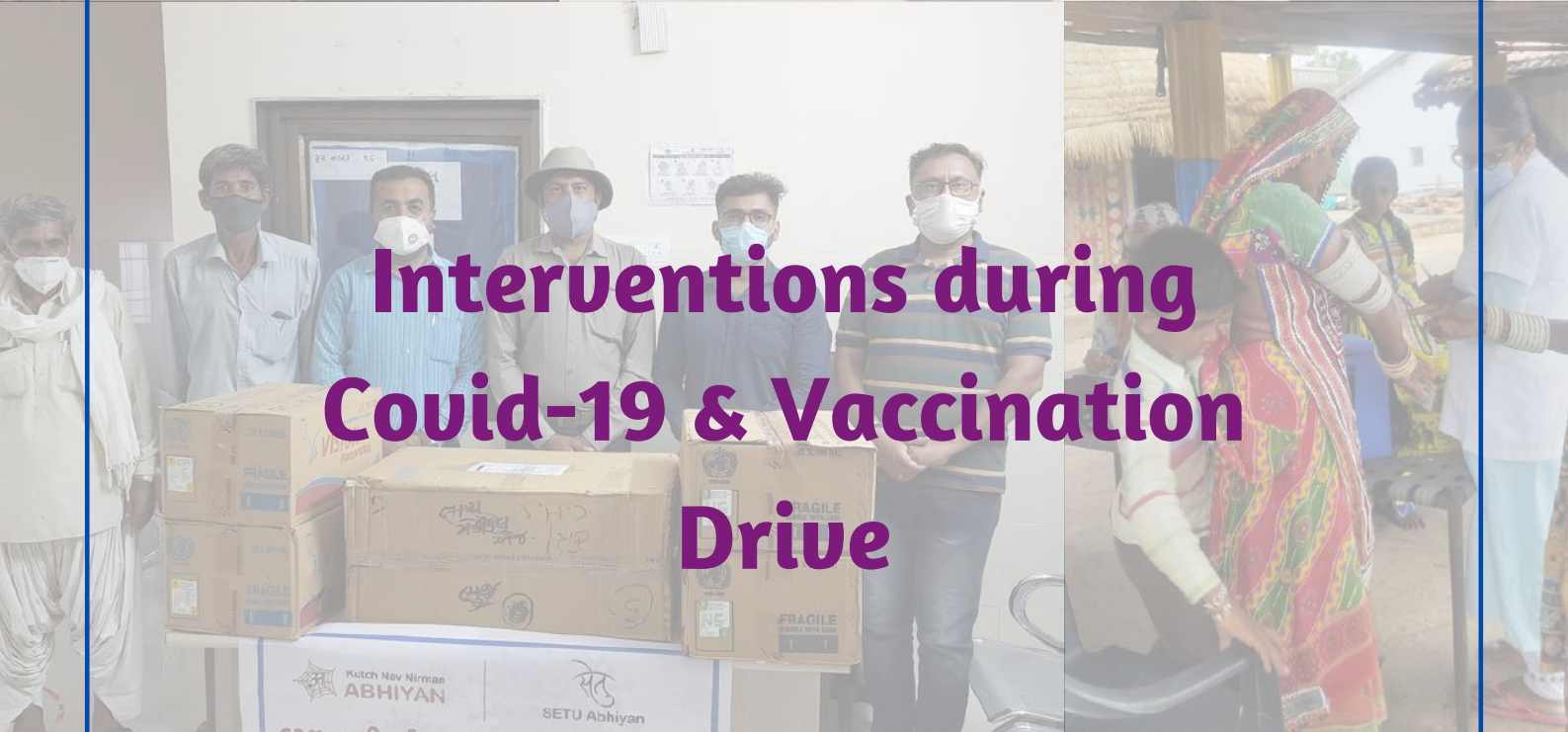


The effect of this technology is that the number of Agariyas who work for the production of salt has increased in number. In the past, the Agariyas had to go to the companies in order to get work as they could not afford to invest on their own. Now, the tables have turned as Agariyas can make use of the subsidy, start their production and companies are coming to them for salt. The use of solar technology has decreased the production cost overall, earlier it was Rs. 1-1.5 Lakh and now it stands at Rs. 60,000-70,000.

Many members of the community have collectivized and have bargaining power. Even though the use of solar has been encouraged by NAMAC for many years, the real and positive change is being seen now. Last season some Agariyas had collectivized and together they had a total of 50,000 tonnes of salt, which they sold to companies according to the price they wanted to.

There are various existing challenges in the area which impact the salt pan workers. One of those is that of big companies who exist in the area for bromine production, they collect natural salt from the Rann without any charges and with the government's permission. They then export this salt. It has been difficult for NAMAC to survive such difficulties, hence Setu Abhiyan will continue to work by helping them through receiving entitlements, services and rights of the salt workers and the Agariya community.





Interventions during Covid-19 & Vaccination Drive



In the year 2021-2022, Covid-19 continued to spread and the government induced lockdown in those months where there was a high increase in numbers of those affected. In the former half of the year, a lot of efforts of Setu Abhiyan went into Covid-19 aid and relief in all five blocks of Kutch. People across Kutch, like the rest of the country, continued to suffer and the end of the pandemic was nowhere in sight.

Setu Abhiyan continued its endeavor of providing aid and any kind of support it could to the numerous Local Governments and Gram Panchayats in collaboration with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, AJWS, APPI and Kutch Karuna Abhiyan. With the support of these organizations, Setu Abhiyan was able to undertake numerous activities in rural and urban areas of Kutch.

Activities undertaken by Setu Abhiyan in Rural areas for Covid-19 awareness and relief:

Use of social media for Covid awareness through WhatsApp, videos, posters and audio clips in Gram Panchayats	111
Physical meetings held with Panchayat bodies and Committees of villages	198
Announcements made using rickshaws and microphones in almost 16 Gram Panchayats, covering a population of	2,54,401
Volunteers worked with a thermal gun and oximeters	133
Patients had instant checkups by volunteers	4135
Patients advised for hospital treatment by volunteers	600
Ration kits distributed to Covid-19 victims	1500
Ration aid kits distributed with the help of partner organizations	717
Provision of medicines and fruits to Covid-19 patients	71
Coordination with hospitals for Covid-19 patients	82
Vehicle support provided to Covid-19 patients	6

Activities undertaken by Setu Abhiyan in Urban areas of Bhuj and Rapar for Covid-19 awareness and relief :

Use of social media for Covid awareness through WhatsApp, videos, posters and audio clips in Wards	11
Physical meetings held with Ward Committees for awareness	
Announcements made using rickshaws and microphones in Wards	86,729
Volunteers worked with a thermal gun and oximeters	33
Patients had instant checkups by volunteers	310
Patients advised for hospital treatment by volunteers	156
Ration kits distributed to Covid-19 victims by Setu Abhiyan	850
Ration aid kits distributed with the help of partner organizations	70
Provision of medicines and fruits to Covid-19 patients	109
Coordination with hospitals for Covid-19 patients	37

Setu Abhiyan worked in rural areas for Covid-19 care for the affected victims through support of 11 isolation centres started by Panchayats and 2 centres started by the government. It also lended their support to 10 PHC, CHC and sub-centres.

For Covid-19 prevention in rural areas, Setu distributed the following items:

Masks - 15,000

Glucose packets - 1665

Sanitizers - 328

Rapid Test kits - 1180

Hand gloves - 1850

Oxygen support to 4 Panchayats

Setu was also able to provide Covid-19 precaution and prevention materials in Urban areas of Bhuj and Rapar. In Rapar, support was received from Action Aid India.

The following materials were distributed:

Masks: Bhuj - 17,000 ; Rapar - 175

Sanitizers: Bhuj - 248 ; Rapar - 10

Hand gloves: Bhuj - 66 ; Rapar - 20

Glucose packets: Bhuj - 98

Oxygen support: Rapar - 10

Cash assistance to 9 families in Bhuj in which the earner died - Rs. 2,70,000

Medical kits to ASHA workers in Rapar - 7

Vaccination Drive

In this year, the government also began their vaccination drive for all age groups, starting with the age of 60 years and above, moving on to 45 years and above and so on. This inoculation for Covid-19 was an extremely necessary step to curb the spread of Covid-19 across the country. In Kutch too, Setu Abhiyan undertook the responsibility of Covid-19 vaccination and had interventions at different levels. There were awareness campaigns run by the organization wherein they covered 63 villages and 6 wards/hamlets within Bhuj city. 202 awareness meetings regarding the different vaccinations and their importance were held. The awareness campaigns were run through different mediums like, affixed posters in public areas, distributed pamphlets, made announcements and advertisements. The campaign also included making appeals for vaccination through the medium of dialogues by stakeholders, this also comprised various social media platforms. All the awareness and appeals led to 3,386 beneficiaries registering for vaccinations through the Setu staff and team members, the volunteers and information desks set up.

The next step in the process was conducting trainings and establishing voluntary support for the vaccinated beneficiaries. Trainings were done with Citizen's Groups, Panchayat, Sarpanch, Youth Volunteers, Ward Committee, SHG and also multiple vaccination centres such as sub-centres, PHC's etc. Post this, mostly in the latter half of the year, Setu worked with APPI and focused on the vaccination drive. This presented a challenge as various communities in internal areas were hesitant and feared taking the vaccine due to rumors and deaths. The Setu team undertook this challenge and found different ways of breaking these notions through creative street plays, discussions with community leaders and campaigns.

The final data of the vaccination drive up until March is as follows:

6 Rural 1 Urban	No. of Setu	PHC + UHC	HSC+ HWC	Population as per proposal	Panchayats & Urban Wards	Population covered in Survey	Volunteers Assigned	Volunteer Trainings Participants	Volunteer Monthly Meetings Participants	Stakeholder Meetings Participants	Street Plays Participants	Meetings with Leaders Participants	Camps / Sessions	No. of People Vaccinated in Camps	Dose 1 Coverage (%)	Dose 2 Coverage (%)
8 PHC's 2 UHC's			48	2,05,483	82 GP 2 Wards	1,97,165	198	62 878	66 1,118	65 2,016	15 889	5 67	2,759	1,00,771	66.44%	59.10%



Learning Lab for Local Governance

LLLG is a resource wing of SETU Abhiyan that helps in strengthening the learnings and capacity building of its staff, local government representatives and social facilitators. The pandemic continued to impact the lives of people including the work of units and organizations. LLLG also faced the challenge during the second wave of Covid-19 which specifically affected the health sector and thereby it was important to focus on such issues. The partner organizations of Kutch came together and formed a network called 'Kutch Karuna Abhiyan (KKA)' which supported more than 1 lakh families in so many different ways. The report was prepared by the Learning Lab (Link). During this period it also supported the awareness campaign through online support including preparing digital content, pamphlets, case studies, video content on tele-medicine, busting myths through such materials.

One of the main activities of Learning Lab is also to strengthen capacity building of its staff and local government representatives. But due to Covid-19 protocol and restrictions on gatherings physical training or seminars were not possible to arrange. But Learning Lab took initiative and started online webinars on various topics including MGNREGA, Celebration of Panchayat Day, experience sharing events with various organizations etc including on threat of third wave and role of local governments on curbing the impact on the people in collaboration with Lokvani, Kutch.

Educating Local Governments Through Trainings and Workshops

Overall the learning lab being the resource centre coordinates and organizes training for its stakeholders including Panchayat members and Social Justice Committee (SJC) members. This period also saw Gujarat Panchayat election and thereby new members were elected in panchayat and SJC. This was the time where capacity building of newly elected members were to be undertaken and provide appropriate and necessary information regarding functioning of panchayats, its committees and what role and responsibilities they have and how they can get funds for the same. A primary module was prepared for all 5 block level panchayat training and also the module for SJC in two blocks i.e Bhachau & Rapar. Module-II with specified topics/subjects will be taken up in the coming days.

Celebrating Women's Day with Women From Kutch

Every year Learning Lab organizes Women's day with Mahila Nagrik Juth, mahila trainee and Balika Panchayat members to express, discuss and plan on the issues relating to the women that impacts society, local governance and the women. It was interesting to see how women and girls from all age groups not only took part in the program but also actively shared their issues, aspirations and solutions to many of the issues and the way forward. Young females, such as Balika Panchayat representatives, made everyone proud with their vision and achievements in a short span of time.



Knowledge Building Through Research and Documentation

Legal support and information materials for migrant workers: The issue of basic social welfare benefits especially to the migrants is something that is not being implemented properly. One of the main reasons for that is simply lack of awareness of basic rights, legislations and schemes applicable to them on the one hand. On the other hand, the need for a collective approach is very important. Learning Lab has tried to prepare documents for migrants based on legal information, their rights as well as various schemes and benefits they are entitled to.



Creating Exchange Platforms

A workshop on the National Capacity Building Framework was attended. A note from SETU Abhiyan was shared explaining different models of SETU on Capacity Building of its stakeholders. Also shared the details of the organisations as per the format for different organisations. Setu became the representative for Gujarat Panchayat bodies on capacity building related inputs. Documents prepared by SETU Abhiyan shared with NCBF Team post the workshop.

Placements and Internships

TISS (Tuljapur & Hyderabad), RLLE Program, Bio-Culture Study by CEPT University students came to do internships for specific durations across the year. Through these placements, the students were able to gain a grassroots experience while focusing on some specific chosen topics. The documentation done by the students of the different activities and the case studies prepared, were shared by the students with the organization.

Balika Panchayat: Encouraging Girls' Participation in Governance

A pilot initiative started by Women & Child Development Department, Kutch In an attempt to actively increase women's participation and awareness of the local governance processes at the village-level, the Women and Child Development Department of the Gujarat Government, along with the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" program organized the process of electing "Balika Panchayats" in 5 panchayats Maska (Mandvi Block), Mota Angiya (Nakhatrana) and with Setu's intervention in Kunariya, Kukma & Vadasar (Bhuj Block), across the district of Kutch as a pilot program.



This pilot's aim was to actively engage young women and adolescents with the issues they may face as stakeholders for the panchayat itself and represent their needs and initiatives that could be taken. The idea of the Balika Panchayat was to create a space for girls and young women to formally step into leadership roles, understand their responsibilities and the decisions they have the right to take, while also simultaneously understanding the processes of decentralized democracy along the way. The initiative also aims at specifically addressing the issues of girl child & adolescent girls that can directly be addressed by these young leaders who can become the medium and support system for girls of a specific target group.



The Department also aimed at making the group a medium for the gender sensitization and awareness that can be disseminated through these groups. The initiative started as 'pilot' initiative to see how the representatives of different Gram Panchayats. The process started from 'selection' of Balika Sarpanch in some blocks to 'election' of Balika Sarpanch in Kunariya which finally led to over all election of the entire Balika Panchayat including Sarpanch and panchayt mebers in Kukma Gram Panchayat. The process has been supported by all concerned Gram Panchayats, Zilla Sarpanch Sangathan, Line Departments etc.



Upscaling Initiatives Through ‘Good Governance Practices’

Introduction: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Bills passed in 1993 introduced new Parts, Part IX (titled ‘The Panchayats’) and Part IX A (titled ‘The Municipalities’) in the Constitution of India adding Articles 243 to 243 ZG. These are recognized as a landmark development in the process of decentralization in India. With the objective to highlight and emphasize Gram Panchayats’ practices that promote good local governance, holistic planning practices and promote social welfare & justice Learning Lab for Local Governance, Setu Abhiyan and Kutch Zilla Panchayat started an initiative in 2018 called ‘Good Governance Practices’ a platform for peer learning and sharing that would set up opportunities for inculcation of such practices by Gram Panchayats which probably would lead to exchange of good practices with each other (gram panchayats at block level) in Kutch and across India and finally lead to policy advocacy and recognition/acknowledgement of local governance and the need and importance ‘good governance’ parameters in governing at the local level and ensure sustainable & equitable model of governance in India.



“Sushasan na panthe, Panchayato na Prayaso” is a second attempt by Learning Lab for Local Governance, Setu Abhiyan and Bhuj Taluka Sarpanch Sangathan (in collaboration with partner organizations) in organizing a Block level event where the unique practices of Gram Panchayats will be recognized, acknowledged and felicitated so that other panchayats as well as different government departments are aware of the activities and practices undertaken by Gram Panchayats in different block in Kutch district.



The process: A committee was formed called ‘Good Governance Samiti’ consisting of 7 members from different blocks to facilitate and prepare the application format, advertisement and to share among different groups through various mediums including digital platforms. This was to inspire Panchayats to participate in the process and apply for the same. Efforts were made to reach out to panchayats through Block Panchayat and Block Sarpanch Association of Kutch through letters, social media and meetings. Field teams were also sent on awareness drives and to help them participate. Call for applications from GPs was announced in early June-2021. Once the application of best practices was submitted a scrutiny committee was formed to scrutinize. After scrutiny, field verification was done by the members from Block Sarpanch Sangathan and one external member along with the representative(s) from good governance Samiti. The process is finally complete and the felicitation programme was organized at block level in different blocks.

Some Gram Panchayats from all 5 Blocks, who were felicitated under the GGP-2021 were: Kunariya and Ghadouli for their GPDP, Vadasar, Kuran, Adesar and Shana par for resolving water related issues in their Panchayats, Daulatpar for achieving 100% sanitation, Tappar and Moti Nagalpar for entitlements and scheme benefits, Pantiya and Misriyado for stopping encroachment of grazing land, Kanthkot included disaster management in their GPDP, Kanpar and Ludiya received an honour for plantation of trees and Lohariya Panchayat did gender budgeting.



The outcome: A total of 59 panchayats across 5 blocks of Kutch were felicitated for achieving feat for work under various sectors and themes in their Panchayat. A process and platform like Good Governance Practices encourages the Panchayats to continue doing good work and following such practices, as it gives them recognition for the same. It also inspires new Panchayats to focus on innovative work in their own areas, as they see other Panchayats gaining recognition. The GGP events were done in collaboration with local organizations, Panchayat Associations, Block Panchayats and Taluka level government departments. This formalized the entire process and strengthened the relations between Setu Abhiyan and the different departments.

The Organization

Audit Report 21-22

SCHEDULE VIII					
SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH					
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH					
Consolidated Balance sheet as on 31st March 2022					
Funds and Liabilities		Amount in Rs.	Property and Assets		Amount in Rs.
1. Other Earmarked fund			1. Immovable/Movable Assets (as per annex.3)		
Earmarked fund As per Annex. 1	33,62,333.80	33,62,333.80	Opening Balance	10,30,311.00	
2. Movable Assets Reserve			Add: Additions during the year	8,44,690.00	
Opening Balance	10,30,311.00		Less: Assets Sale/Written off	2,03,143.00	
Add: Addition During the Year	8,44,690.00		Less: Depreciation during the year	2,68,620.00	14,03,238.00
Less: Assets Sale/Written off	2,03,143.00		2. Deposit		
Less : Depreciation During the year	2,68,620.00	14,03,238.00	Rent Deposit of office	15,000.00	15,000.00
3. Liabilities as per Annex.-2			3. Unrealised Income		
Duties and Taxes	1,13,193.00	1,13,193.00	TDS Receivables	1,00,789.53	
4. Reserve and Surplus Fund			Other Receivables	2,43,099.68	3,43,889.21
Opening Balance	21,86,755.23		4. Cash and Bank Balance		
Less : appropriation, if any	-		Cash In Hand with - Lakhani Solanki (Finance Coordinator)	33,473.00	
Add: Excess of Income over Exp. Tr. From I&E a/c	6,11,253.02	27,98,008.25	In HDFC Bank Ltd. Local fund account no.50100046501314 Bhuj Branch.	44,64,172.69	
			In State Bank of India (SBI)- Designated FCRA account no. 40078927174 Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi	5,164.00	
			In HDFC Bank Ltd - Another FCRA account no. 50100076771827 Bhuj Branch.	8,06,136.75	
			In HDFC Bank Ltd - Project utilisation FCRA account no. 50100319906590 Bhuj Branch.	0.00	
			In HDFC Bank Ltd - Project utilisation FCRA account no. 50100358023884 Bhuj Branch.	6,05,699.40	59,14,645.84
Total Rs.		76,76,773.05	Total Rs.		76,76,773.05

Place : Bhuj-Kutch
Date : 12-09-22

[Signature]
Finance Coordinator
Setu Abhiyan



[Signature]
Trustee
Setu Abhiyan



As per our report even date
I.H.Desai & Co.
FRN No. 102309W
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]
[Nikit A. Desai]
M. No.164027
Partner

UDIN:-22164027ASMOVC3415

SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH					
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH					
Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the year ended on 31st March 2022					
Expenditure		Amount in Rs.	Income		Amount in Rs.
Administrative Expenses			Interest		
Office Expenses	1,887.00		Recd on Bank SB Account	2,010.00	
Admin Assistant Salary	73,840.00	75,727.00	Recd on Bank FDR	1,64,816.52	
Vehicle Expenses			Interest on IT Refund	4,116.50	
Fuel	88,607.00		As per Annexure-1	67,521.90	2,38,464.92
Driver Salary	1,04,789.00		Donation		
Vehicle Repairing and maintenance	660.00	1,94,056.00	Recd during the year	12,340.00	
To Expenditure on objects of the trust			As per Annexure-1	10,30,000.00	10,42,340.00
(a) Religious	-		Grant		
(b) Educational	-		As per Annexure-1	1,82,24,773.75	1,82,24,773.75
(c) Medical Relief	-		Other Income		
(d) Relief of poverty	-		Other Income	1,06,832.00	
(e) Other Charitable objects	-		Consultancy Income	4,01,600.00	
As per Annexure-1	2,01,17,211.60	2,01,17,211.60	Vehicle Income	1,88,321.00	
Amount tr to Specific Fund			Membership Fees	5,500.00	7,02,253.00
Tr to Annexure-1			Total Income		2,02,07,831.67
- Interest	67,521.90		Amount tr to Specific Fund		
- Donation	10,30,000.00		Tr to Annexure-1		2,01,17,211.60
- Grant	1,82,24,773.75	1,93,22,295.65			
Amount tr to Annexure-3(Capital Exp.)					
		4,500.00			
To Excess income over expenditure carried over to Balance sheet		6,11,253.02			
Total Rs.		4,03,25,043.27	Total Rs.		4,03,25,043.27

Place : Bhuj - Kutch
Date : 12-09-22

[Signature]
Finance Coordinator
Setu Abhiyan



[Signature]
Trustee
Setu Abhiyan

As per our report even date
I.H.Desai & Co.
FRN No. 102309W
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]
[Nikit A. Desai]
M. No.164027
Partner
UDIN:-22164027ASMOVC3415



Human Resource Development

Every year the Setu team participates in various kinds of trainings and workshops. This helps build the capacity of the team members as they engage directly with the community. It also helps keep members informed of any changing or emerging trends in the sector as well as how to tackle them. Hence, the teams perform with an informed mindset. These include both, external and internal trainings as well as those that the team has either organized or participated in. *An average of 12 days has been invested for staff capacity building programs.*

Trainings/Workshops in the past year:

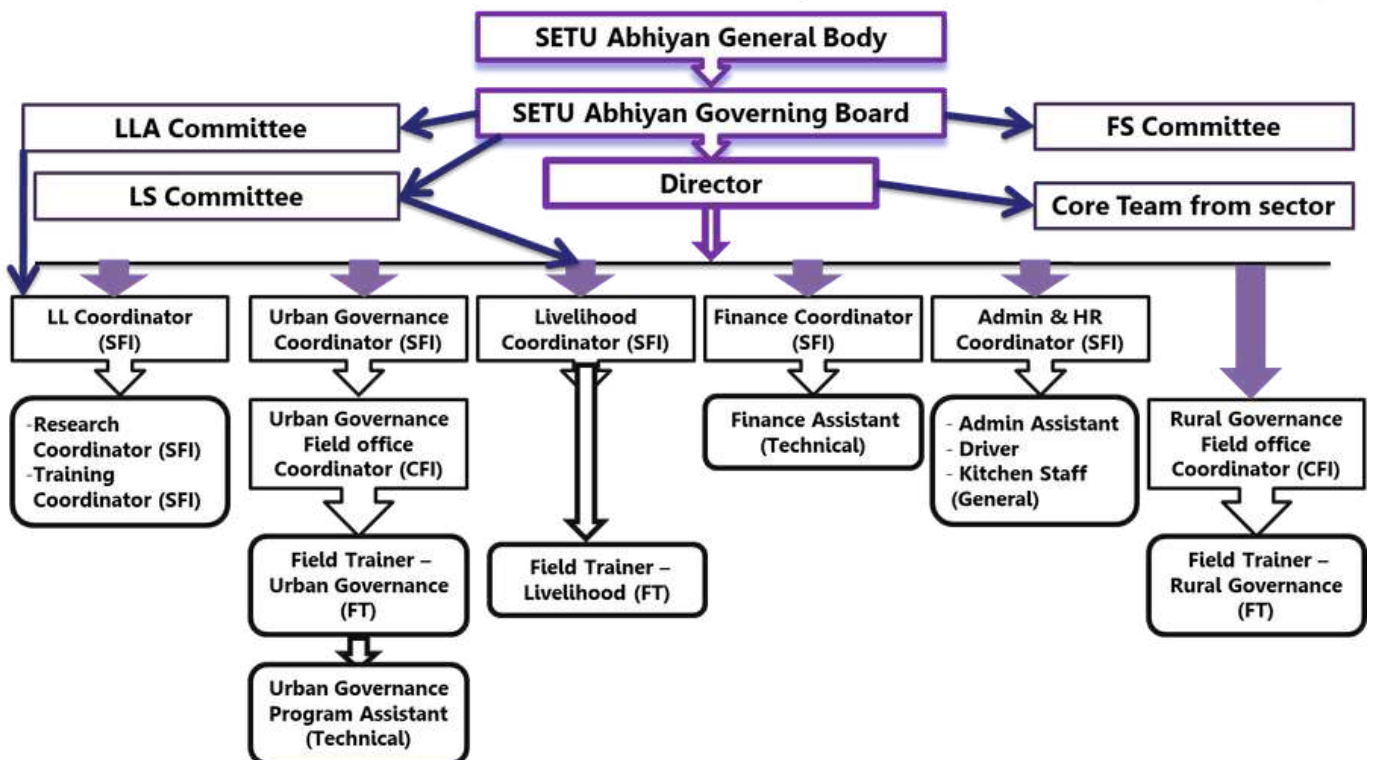
- Bio input in organic farming
- Telemedicine
- Constitution Day Celebrations
- WASMO Activity- FTK and others
- Covid and role of Panchayat
- World Environment Day
- Role of Gram Panchayat for Gauchar Land
- Gender and Climate Change
- Peer Learning workshop for Gram Panchayat
- Online schemes for the disabled, MNREGA and Panchayat
- Workshop on Socio Economic study report sharing
- VaxIT application
- Sindhi literature
- Girl and Adolescent Issues and Panchayats
- Orientation of the Pradan organization
- Jal Jeevan Mission program orientation
- 15th Finance Commission, GPDP Procedure and Implementation
- Powers and Duties of Sarpanch and Members
- Kunariya village panchayat by attempting self-governance, people's participation and promoting inter-generational learning has been empowered to respond to the Covid crises,
- Youth Engagement in Governance
- GPDP and Health
- State status in GPDP implementation
- A Journey into Feminist Leadership, Training for capacity building of active women activists
- Revision of National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) for PR functionaries - Constitution of Committee - Organizing Virtual Design Thinking
- Lakshyapath - Understanding Ayurvedic Home Remedies, Gujarat Cluster Government Scheme, National Capacity Building Framework
- Youth participant active citizenship
- Orientation UNHCR
- National Hawkers Scheme and Orientation
- Climate Change Study Report Sharing
- E-Shram Card
- Disaster Mitigation
- Urban Sustainable Mela
- Protection of Women and Children in Humanitarian work
- Sharing workshop on implementation of 74th Amendment in different states
- Decentralized water system in urban areas, Housing rights in Urban, Urban Planning and 74th Amendment Act

Exposure:

Community Forest Rights Act - Vyara- 2 Days
Bio input in organic farming- Indore - 6 Days
Gram Panchayat Representative Powers and Duties- GPDP planning and implementation-Vadodara- 1 Day
Exposure Shramik Sanghtahn- Ahmedabad- 1 Day



Organogram



LLA Committee: Learning Lab Advisory Committee
 LS Committee: Livelihood Steering Committee
 FS Committee: Finance Steering Committee
 Core Team: Person from different sector and different designation

SFI: Sector Field In charge
 CFI: Cluster Field In charge
 FT: Field Trainer
 LL Coordinator: Learning Lab Coordinator

Staff List 2021-2022

Admin

SRSC

Office Assistant (G)	Devalben Sundha Girirajsinh Jadeja
Admin Assistant (T)	Kanti Sundha
Sector Field In Charge	Parth Sonpar

Finance

SRSC

Finance Assistant (T)	Bhakti Soni
Sector Field In Charge	Lakhan Solanki

Rural Governance

Bhimasar SETU

Field Trainer	Chandresh Dudhrejiya
Field Trainer	Jenti Joshi
Cluster Field In Charge	Kirit Chavda

Dayapar SETU

Field Trainer	Heena Yadav
Cluster Field In Charge	Gela Satiya
PRC Operator Consultant	Ankit Amreliya

Khavda SETU

Field Trainer	Rajendra Vaghela
Cluster Field In Charge	Abdul Gani Sama
Programme Consultant	Abdul Karim Sumra

Kodki SETU

Field Trainer	Bhavesh Bhatt
Cluster Field In Charge	Dhula Chad

Kabrau SETU

Field Trainer	Dilip Solanki
Cluster Field In Charge	Khimji Kanthecha

Pragpar SETU

Field Trainer	Lalji Parmar
Cluster Field In Charge	Tarun Parmar
PRC Operator Consultant	Nirav Solanki

NAMAC Small Salt Producer Company

Field Trainer	Mahesh Brahman
Sector Field In Charge	Aditya Min

Aadesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company

Field Trainer	Devsil Parmar
Sector Field In Charge	Aditya Min

Upaj Producer Company

Sector Field In Charge	Ranjeetsing Gejesingh
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Urban Governance

Rapar Urban SETU

Office Assistant (T)	Anil Dhaidya
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Bhuj Urban SETU

Office Assistant (T)	Asha Maheshwari
Cluster Field In Charge	Vishram Vaghela
Sector Field In Charge	Bhavsingh Kher

Learning Lab for Local Governance

SRSC

Sector Field In Charge	Sonal Thacker Iyer
Training Coordinator	Md. Faraz Ahmad
Programme Fellow	Kriti Tiwari

Overall Governance & Management

SRSC

Director	Manish Acharya
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T - Technical

G - General

SRSC - SETU Resource & Support Centre

SETU Abhiyan-Khavda

Khatri Faliya, Near A.Jabbar'Shop,
Khatri Masjid Road,Khavda.
Kutch,Gujarat, Pin code: 370510
Mail id: khavda@setuabhiyan.org

SETU Abhiyan- **Kabrau**

Pankdsar road
Vill: Kabrau, Taluka- Bhachau,
Pin code: 370140
Mail id : kabrau@setuabhiyan.org

SETU Abhiyan- **Bhimasar**

Vill-Bhimasar
Taluka- Anjar, Pin code: 370240
Mail id : anjar@setuabhiyan.org

SETU Abhiyan- **Bhimasar**

Vill-Bhimasar

Taluka- Anjar, Pin code: 370240
Mail id : anjar@setuabhiyan.org

SETU Abhiyan- **Bhimasar**

Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company

Survey No. 771, Sanva road, Near Silver Salt,
Vill: Adesar, Pin code: 370155 Taluka: Rapar
Mail id: avkupc.ltd@gmail.com

Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company

Survey No. 771, Sanva road, Near Silver Salt,
Vill: Adesar, Pin code: 370155 Taluka: Rapar
Mail id: avkupc.ltd@gmail.com

Survey No. 771, Sanva road, Near Silver Salt,
Vill: Adesar, Pin code: 370155 Taluka: Rapar
Mail id: avkupc.ltd@gmail.com

Mail id: setuabhiyan@gmail.com , admin@setuabhiyan.org



સુમરાસર જત ખાતે પુઠાવાળા તળાવનું ખાણનું શરૂ કરાયું ત્યારની તસવીર.

ગામલોકો વતી તળાવ સારસંભાળની ખાતરી

બુજ, તા. ૨૦ : કચ્છના કમ્બુમિ ખાવાનારા કમિશનેર શ્રી 'કાકા'ની ૧૦૦મી જન્મ શતાબ્દી નિમિત્તે સંસ્થાઓ દ્વારા વિવિધ વિકસાનકાર્યોમાં સંકળ્ય લેવાયા હતા. જેમાં કચ્છમાં ૧૦૧ તળાવો ખાવાવાની નેમ પણ વ્યક્ત કરાઈ હતી. કચ્છમાં તળાવોને ઊંડ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા અંતર્ગત સુમરાસર જત ખાતે કચ્છનવનિર્માણ અભિયાન, સેતુ અભિયાન, આરોગ્ય કાર્ડ-પ્રાનના સંકુલ ઉપક્રમ અને ગામલોકોના કમદાન સાથે પુઠાવાળા તળાવ તરીકે ઓળખાતા તળાવમાં ખાણના પ્રારંભ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

તાજેતરમાં જ પંચાયતની મુસીબામાં વિજયી બનીને ગામની મુશ્કેલી સંભાળનારા સરપંચ અને સભ્યોની ઉપસ્થિતિમાં સુમરાસર જત ગામના પુઠાવાળા તળાવમાં ખાણના પ્રારંભ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તળાવની વિવિધ મુશ્કેલીઓ સંકળેલી સરપંચ અને સભ્યોની ઉપસ્થિતિમાં સુમરાસર જત ગામના પુઠાવાળા તળાવમાં ખાણના પ્રારંભ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તળાવની વિવિધ મુશ્કેલીઓ સંકળેલી સરપંચ અને સભ્યોની ઉપસ્થિતિમાં સુમરાસર જત ગામના પુઠાવાળા તળાવમાં ખાણના પ્રારંભ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

શ્રેષ્ઠ કામગીરી કરનારી ભયાઈ તાલુકાની ૮ ગ્રામ પંચાયતનું બહુમાન કરાયું

પાંચ વર્ષમાં કરેલા શ્રેષ્ઠ કામગીરીની નોંધ લેવામાં આવી



ભાજી, ભાજી, ભાજી... ગામના મુખ્ય મથક એવા ભાજી તાલુકામાં છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષ દરમિયાન વિવિધ કાર્યોમાં ૪૨ ગ્રામીણ કામગીરી કરનારી ગ્રામ પંચાયતોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં ૮ ગ્રામ પંચાયતના સરપંચોને મોનેટરી આવી સન્માન કરી નવાજવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તાલુકા પંચાયત ખાતે ભયાઈ તાલુકા સરપંચ સંગઠન અને સેતુ અભિયાનના ઉપક્રમ સુધારાના હિતોક્ષથી પાંચ વર્ષમાં કરેલા શ્રેષ્ઠ કામગીરી કરનાર પંચાયતને સન્માનવારે અને સુશાસનના પંથે પંચાયતોના પ્રમુખ વિષય પર કાર્યક્રમનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ પ્રસંગે ભયાઈ તાલુકા પંચાયત ઉપરબુખ ભરતસિંહ નટુમા જોશી, ભયાઈ તાલુકા સરપંચ સંગઠનના પ્રમુખ પરભાઈ જાગામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૧૫મા નાણાપંચની ગ્રાન્ટ અમલીકરણમાં મુશ્કેલી ઓનલાઈન પેમેન્ટની નવી ગાઈડલાઈનથી ગ્રામપંચાયતનાં સુકાની મુશ્કેલીમાં મુકાયા

રાપર તાલુકા સરપંચ સંગઠન વિકાસ કમિશનર સમક્ષ રજૂઆત કરી

૧૫મા નાણાપંચની ગ્રાન્ટના અમલીકરણમાં મુશ્કેલીઓ થઈ છે. ઓનલાઈન પેમેન્ટની નવી ગાઈડલાઈનથી ગ્રામપંચાયતનાં સુકાની મુશ્કેલીમાં મુકાયા. રાપર તાલુકા સરપંચ સંગઠન વિકાસ કમિશનર સમક્ષ રજૂઆત કરી.

કચ્છના ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં કોરોના રસીકરણ અભિયાન આદરવાયું

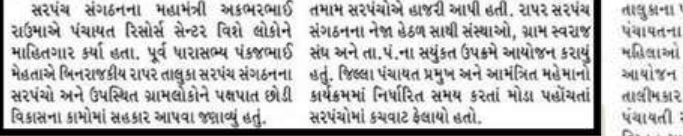


એક માસમાં 2700થી વધારે લોકોને રસી ગમાઈ

આગામી માર્ચ 2022 સુધી ચાલનારી રસીકરણ ડ્રોમાં છેલ્લા એક માસમાં સરકારી વિભાગના સહયોગ દ્વારા કુલ 28 રસીકરણ કેમ્પમાં 2750 જેટલા નાગરિકોને રસી આપવામાં આવી છે. રસીકરણની પ્રક્રિયાના અમલીકરણ માટે સેતુ અભિયાનના કાર્યકરો, ગ્રામ સ્તરે દર એક હજાર નાગરિકો માટે 1 સ્થાનિક સ્વયંસેવક તેમજ પીએસસી અને મુબેસસીના કુલ 219 પેરા મેડિકલ સ્ટાફ અવિરત પદે કાર્યરત છે.

અભિયાન' સંસ્થા વર્તમાનમાં આરોગ્ય વિભાગ સાથે રહી સેતુ રસીકરણના પ્રકલ્પમાં સહયોગી બની રહી છે. નાગરિકોમાં રસી લેવા માટે ભાવસિદ્ધતા બંધે જણાવેલી માહિતી અનુસાર રસીકરણ અભિયાન અંતર્ગત ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં સોપ્રમ રસી સંકેત હાઉસ હોલ સરેલા પંચાયતમાં આયોજી છે. પંચાયતો, જનજરૂરિયાત પ્રક્રિયા કરવામાં આવેલી રહી છે.

રાપર તાલુકામાં ઉત્તમ કામગીરી કરતી 19 ગ્રામ પંચાયતોને સન્માન સાથે બીરદવાઈ સરપંચો અને ગ્રામલોકોને વિકાસના કામોમાં સહકાર આપવા હાકલ



રાપર તાલુકામાં ઉત્તમ કામગીરી કરતી 19 પંચાયતોને બીરદવાઈ સન્માન કાર્યક્રમ યોજાયો હતો. તાલુકાની કુલ 82 પંચાયતોમાં છેલ્લા 5 વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં જેમણે સુશાસનને લાગતું કાર્ય કર્યું હોય તેની માહિતીને અનુલક્ષતા વિષય પર લખવા સેતુ અભિયાન સંસ્થાએ જણાવ્યું હતું. જેમાં આવેલી તમામ સંગઠનનું બુજની નિષ્ઠાત્વ સ્વીકૃતિ કમિટીએ ચકાસણી પ્રક્રિયા કરી 19 ગ્રામ પંચાયતો જેવી માલામા, જાટાવાળા, નિલપર, માખેલ, રામવાવ, ઘોરિયા, કાનપર, હમીરપર મોટી, કલ્યાણપર, માંડિક, બુટકિયા, ગેડી વગેરેની પસંદગી કરાઈ હતી.

કચ્છના અંતરિયાળ વિસ્તારના લોકો સુધી રસીકરણ પહોંચે તેવા આશય સેતુ અભિયાન દ્વારા આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રના સહયોગ સાથે 'કોરોના રસીકરણ અભિયાન'ની શરૂઆત

સમગ્ર દેશમાં જયારે નાગરિકોને કોરોના સામે રક્ષા પુરુષાર્થ માટે પુરજોશમાં રસીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા ચાલી રહી છે ત્યારે કચ્છના અંતરિયાળ વિસ્તારના લોકો સુધી રસીકરણ પહોંચે તેવા આશય સાથે સેતુ અભિયાન દ્વારા જિલ્લા કચ્છની ૭૪ પંચાયતોમાં ૧૬૯ જેટલા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોને બે વોર્ડ સહિત બે લાખથી પણ વધારે વસ્તીને આવરી લેવામાં આવેલી રહી છે. આગામી માર્ચ ૨૦૨૨ સુધી ચાલનારી રસીકરણ ડ્રોમાં છેલ્લા એક માસમાં સરકારી વિભાગના સહયોગ દ્વારા કુલ ૨૮ રસીકરણ કેમ્પમાં ૨૭૫૦ જેટલા નાગરિકોને રસી આપવામાં આવી છે. રસીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા અભિયાન' સંસ્થા વર્તમાનમાં આરોગ્ય વિભાગ સાથે રહી સેતુ રસીકરણના પ્રકલ્પમાં સહયોગી બની રહી છે. નાગરિકોમાં રસી લેવા માટે ભાવસિદ્ધતા બંધે જણાવેલી માહિતી અનુસાર રસીકરણ અભિયાન અંતર્ગત ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં સોપ્રમ રસી સંકેત હાઉસ હોલ સરેલા પંચાયતમાં આયોજી છે. પંચાયતો, જનજરૂરિયાત પ્રક્રિયા કરવામાં આવેલી રહી છે.

ભુજનાં વોર્ડ નં. ૧૧ ની વોર્ડ સમસ્યા અને કામગીરી અંગે



ભુજનાં વોર્ડ નં. ૧૧ ની વોર્ડ સમસ્યા અને કામગીરી અંગે. ભુજનાં વોર્ડ નં. ૧૧ ની વોર્ડ સમસ્યા અને કામગીરી અંગે. ભુજનાં વોર્ડ નં. ૧૧ ની વોર્ડ સમસ્યા અને કામગીરી અંગે.

અંજાર તા.ના ગામોને ખૂટતી ગૌચર ફાળવો



અંજાર તા.ના ગામોને ખૂટતી ગૌચર ફાળવો. અંજાર તા.ના ગામોને ખૂટતી ગૌચર ફાળવો. અંજાર તા.ના ગામોને ખૂટતી ગૌચર ફાળવો.

આડેસર પંચાયત જૂથની બહેનોને માહિતી અપાઈ



આડેસર પંચાયત જૂથની બહેનોને માહિતી અપાઈ. આડેસર પંચાયત જૂથની બહેનોને માહિતી અપાઈ. આડેસર પંચાયત જૂથની બહેનોને માહિતી અપાઈ.

પદમપર-આડેસરની 68 મહિલાને પંચાયતીરાજની તાલીમ અપાઈ

પદમપર-આડેસરની 68 મહિલાને પંચાયતીરાજની તાલીમ અપાઈ. પદમપર-આડેસરની 68 મહિલાને પંચાયતીરાજની તાલીમ અપાઈ.

ગેરમાન્યતાઓ દૂર કરી રસી એ જ આપણું સુરક્ષા કવચ એ યાદ રાખીએ

દીનારા ખાતે કોરોના અને રસીકરણની જાગૃતી માટે કરાવ્યું આયોજન

સાચી રસી 10/25



કોરોના સંક્રમણને કાબૂમાં રાખવા માટે રસીકરણ એકમાત્ર અસરકારક સાધન છે. રસી એ જ આપણા સૌથી મુખ્ય સુરક્ષા કવચ છે. તેથી આપણે રસીકરણને અવગણીને નહીં, તેની મહત્વની ભૂમિકાને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને રસીકરણને સુરક્ષા કવચ તરીકે ગણીએ. રસીકરણ માટે જરૂરી છે કે, રસીકરણ અંગત રીતે કરવામાં આવે. રસીકરણ માટે જરૂરી છે કે, રસીકરણ અંગત રીતે કરવામાં આવે. રસીકરણ માટે જરૂરી છે કે, રસીકરણ અંગત રીતે કરવામાં આવે.

વટાણ - ટાંકણાસરનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે

ગુજરાત રાજ્યના વટાણ અને ટાંકણાસરનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

મિરજાપરમાં અસંગતિ શ્રમિકોને કાનૂની સલાહ અપાઈ

મિરજાપરમાં અસંગતિ શ્રમિકોને કાનૂની સલાહ અપાઈ. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

આણંદસર(મંજલ) ગ્રામ પંચાયત દ્વારા રેપિડ ટેસ્ટ કાર્યક્રમ યોજાશે

કોરોનાના નાચવા ગામના યુવાનો દ્વારા લોકોને જાગૃત કરાયા



ભુજની સંસ્થાએ લોકોને જાગૃત કરી 20 દિ'માં 17000નું રસીકરણ કરાવ્યું



ભુજ ભુજના કેટલાક વિસ્તારોમાં વિવિધ કારણોસર રસી ન લેનારા નાગરિકોને જાગૃત કરી માત્ર 20 દિવસમાં 1700 જેટલા લોકોનું રસીકરણ કરાવ્યું હતું. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

કુકમાં રોગી કલ્યાણ સમિતિની મિટિંગ મળી ભુજના સેતુ અભિયાન દ્વારા PHCને 250 કોટના 100 જેટલા પેકેટ અર્પણ

કુકમાં રોગી કલ્યાણ સમિતિની મિટિંગ મળી. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

કુકમાં પી.એચ.સી.માં (RKS) રોગી કલ્યાણ સમિતિની મિટિંગ



ભુજ અર્બન સેતુ દ્વારા વોર્ડ સમિતિ માટે બે દિવસીય કાર્યશાળા યોજાઈ વોર્ડ સમિતિના સભ્યને બંધારણ અને કાયદાઓથી અવગત થવું અનિવાર્ય



ભુજ અર્બન સેતુ દ્વારા વોર્ડ સમિતિ માટે બે દિવસીય કાર્યશાળા યોજાઈ. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

પાંચ ગામ આહીર સમાજ' પુસ્તિકા બાવિ પેઢી માટે પથદર્શક બનશે



આંધ્ર પ્રદેશમાં અગરિયા પરિવારોને કાયદાકીય માર્ગદર્શન અપાવ્યું

આંધ્ર પ્રદેશમાં અગરિયા પરિવારોને કાયદાકીય માર્ગદર્શન અપાવ્યું. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે. આ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે એક યોજના તરીકે જાહેર કરી છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજ્યનાં તળાવો નવસાથ્ય થશે.

અંજાર તાલુકા ગ્રામ પંચાયત સંઘની કારોબારી મીટિંગ યોજાઈ





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