

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23



SETU Abhiyan
Strengthening Local Governance

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President's Note

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report of SETU Abhiyan for the year 2022-23. The year 2022-23 has been an interesting year! While the trauma of COVID is (we all hope) behind us, its after-effects have continued into the year including in the form of deep scars in our collective psyche. India's recovery has been remarkable, with steady growth, controlled inflationary pressures and a stable fiscal environment, but also varied in its distribution both regionally and within communities. Structural divisions and inequalities – economic, social, gender, geographic, educational, rural vs. urban, et al – which have been with us in the past have been re-enforced and their intersectionality accentuated. Climate change had made its presence felt in myriad ways; unpredictable rainfall, erratic weather patterns, and an increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters that disproportionately impact the poorest and most vulnerable.

In such a situation, the criticality of Panchayati Raj and local self-governance in the manner as envisaged in the Indian Constitution and its 73 rd and 74 th Amendments comes to prominence. And I am proud to say that SETU Abhiyan continues to rise to the occasion. The SETUS, formed in the aftermath of the 2001 earthquake to play a bridging role in information and relief coordination, have evolved into information centres that work with Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Urban Local Bodies to strengthen local governance and spread constitutional values. In FY23, SETU Abhiyan worked in 5 blocks across Kutch district, in 334 GPs and 2 municipalities.

The Panchayat Resource Centres (PRCs) continue to provide information on government schemes and policies and to support the integration of plans at the block level and thereby enable coordinated implementation – two new PRCs were added, in Bhuj and in Anjar, and Panchayat Associations, which collate resources and expertise under the auspices of the PRCs, have been successfully established in 5 blocks. The Urban Setus, which work on enabling urban decentralized government and making the 74 th Constitutional Amendment a grassroots reality, also worked on issues relating to migration, including providing migrants with documentation support, education for children, maternity assistance, etc. In addition, 463 migrant workers obtained E-Shram and E-Nirman cards thanks to these efforts.

Women and children were a focus during the year. The Mahila Nagrik Juths (working in 11 GPs) saw that women were educated on constitutional rights and panchayat resources and played a role in the preparation of GP Development Plans (GDPs). Training programmes for adolescent girls resulted in 14 Balika Panchayats being formed, within which the members were encouraged to voice concerns as a fundamental right and to participate in the GDP preparation process. GDP preparation in the area thereby involved diverse groups of citizens, taking into account their perspectives on social development, disaster risk reduction, etc.

There was progress on traditional development issues as well. Livelihood programmes focussed on farmers, cattle breeders and salt pan workers through the producer companies (PCs) Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan PC and Upaj PC. An intervention relating to mainstreaming education in Dhrobana GP was supported by the Khavda Setu. The Jal Mandir project in partnership with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan restored 36 traditional water bodies in 25 GPs. Details of these initiatives, along with case studies of beneficiaries, are provided in the pages that follow and I urge you, dear reader, to take the time to go through these.

May I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the people and institutions that have made this possible – the Setu Abhiyan team under the leadership of Shri Manishbhai Acharya for the work done and the commitment with which it was done, my colleagues on the Governing Board and Advisory Committees for their support to and oversight of the work, the donors and civil society partners who have provided necessary financial, human and knowledge resources, and the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj system who have reposed their trust in us.

And finally, a word of thanks to my predecessor, Shri Benoybhai Acharya – while you are a difficult act to follow, I am confident that we will continue to build upon the work done in the past to meet the challenges of the future. Because, to paraphrase Robert Frost, ‘we have promises to keep; and miles to go before we sleep; and miles to go before we sleep’.



President, SETU Abhiyan

Highlights:

5 blocks

Entitlement facilitation

by SETU:

INR 4,35,11,450

Number of Beneficiaries:

7,500

Number of Panchayats:

334

Number of Municipalities:

2

Number of Trainings:

211

Number of Participants:

4,632

SETU: ENGAGING, ENABLING, EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

About:

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 the kind and the pace of development that they need and can sustain.

Over the 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:

The rural and urban regions of the country are locally governed by fully empowered and enlightened local governments with engaged citizens and communities.

And that society moves towards the decentralized governance of natural, cultural and economic resources, as well as primary services, entitlements and access to justice.

Mission:

To strengthen citizen and community faith, understanding and engagement in local governance; and improve capacities of local government bodies (gram panchayats and municipalities) to govern with transparency, and deliver development services by being inclusive, sustainable, creative and efficient.

Values:

- Transparency (which will be in work, in relationships, in communication and in practice).
- Sensitivity (with everyone, with the underprivileged, with every religion as well as caste and gender).
- Accountability (at our own level, with all stakeholders in the field).
- Equality (gender sensitive, equality, secularism, caste sensitive).
- Confidence / faith in decentralization.

Objectives:

- To support communities, citizens and the State in implementing the 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution in letter and spirit.
- To facilitate and sensitize local Governments in the villages and small towns to envision, plan, partner, and implement policies, programmes and activities; In a way that addresses the concerns, priorities and dreams of children, youth, women, the poor, livelihood practitioners, the aged, the differently abled, vulnerable sections, as well as their society at large.
- 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.
- To encourage and facilitate platforms of action, research and sharing of healthy practices between local governments, citizens, and organizations.



Setu Abhiyan Governance is supported by a General Body comprising of 12 members of these seven constitute the Governing Board.

The Board in turn has set up a Financed steering committee, Livelihood steering committee, Learning.Lab Advisory Committee. These committees have members from the Board, General Body as well as subject matter experts.

The Director is supported by a core team which has representatives from across the organizational hierarchy.



URBAN GOVERNANCE

Mitigating Migration Matters

Migrant workers in India, face significant challenges as they lack the ability to uphold and protect their most basic rights. They migrate to different states in search for livelihood. Language barriers further hinder their ability to advocate for themselves.

Additionally, their working conditions are seldom inspected for safety measures, and they remain largely undocumented by local state governments, making them practically invisible in the system.

In Bhuj, there are migrants from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. The Urban SETU team collaborates with various government entities such as the Nagar Palika, different city Wards, the Municipality, and banks.



In addition to government departments, non-governmental organizations like HIC, Akshay Patra, individual donors also contribute to supporting the necessary tasks and initiatives.

One of the major challenges faced , while working with the migrant community is that, halfway through supporting them with a specific case, they leave the city.

This can happen when there are pending payments that they need to receive and SETU is helping them out legally. There are also children dropping out of school due to this.

In the year 2022-23, many activities have been initiated and conducted by Urban SETU for the benefit and well being of the migrant communities in the city.



The migrant workers have benefited from having documents made to support themselves (Birth Certificate, Aadhar card Ration card, Mamta Card, E-Shram or E-Nirman), information and legal support, banking service, maternity assistance linkage with government schemes for widow's aid, school admissions, scholarship schemes, health related schemes, etc.

There was increased capacity building of the Nirman Sathi Sangathan and Shramik Seva Kendra for better implementation and support.

There has been a total of 749 beneficiaries of the provisions and schemes facilitated by Urban SETU, with the total entitlement scheme benefit amounting to INR 1,20,800.

A total of 463 migrant labourers benefitted from E-Shram and E-Nirman cards.

With awareness campaigns too, SETU prepares E-Nirman cards for the migrants which makes them eligible to avail the various government schemes and financial benefits.

Legal campaigns are regularly conducted by Urban SETU where they are made aware of their legal rights or their due wages and guided on how to report and proceed if and when their rights are violated.

Urban SETU also follows up and investigates cases in detail where the workers have not received their due payment. SETU converses with the contractor in such cases. In the past year, there have been many such cases taken up by Urban SETU where counselling is provided.

In Khasra, Women's Day, Labour Day, International Migrant's Day are celebrated and the opportunity is taken for the migrant labourers legal rights and provisions to be presented and explained further.



One such case is of Babulal Kaka. He used to work in Bhuj and had to receive Rs. 2,500 for his work and this payment had been pending for 6-7 months. He was registered in the working people coalition helpline number, where similar cases are followed up. It was further helpful that he was working in an army construction site.

There was a daily check in entry system where one had to sign the register. Thus, there was record and proof that Babulal Kaka had worked there for the particular time duration. The contractor had to give the pending due amount to Babulal Kaka, and he received the it in 40-45 days.

There are about 18 similar cases where the workers have not been given their due payment.

Another example would be the case of 12 labourers who were working together on a project and were yet to receive a total amount of Rs. 1,80,000 from the contractor.

Counselling and support were provided by SETU, and these workers filed an FIR in the police station. The contractor was summoned to the station and half the due payment was payed in a month's time.



Making stories healthier

People below the poverty line and cannot afford medical treatment can benefit from a significant cost reduction, upon explaining the medical, financial and occupational situation.

Sundarbai Gangaram's case is one such example. She works as a waste collector and stays near Mamlatdar Kacheri. She is a widow and has 4 children- Ajay , Sivnarayan, Radhika and Chandu. She had been suffering from severe fatigue, stomach pain and was growing paler by the day.

It was seen to that she was taken to the hospital and given a thorough health check-up, after which it was found that she was in fact suffering from a liver condition and low blood count. She was admitted to the government hospital for 9 days and nursed back to health.

The total medical expenses amounted up to Rs. 4000. Upon receiving the poor free card, approved by the civil surgeon doctor, she only had to pay half the amount that is **1,500**.

Another major win is that with the help of the E-Nirman card, through the scheme offered by BOCW women can receive financial assistance for up to two pregnancies.

2 women have received the financial benefit so far, which has urged more and more pregnant women to come forward and register themselves to benefit from this scheme

Urban Governance

Urban SETU initiated its efforts in urban decentralized governance in the year 2010. The office was established with the primary goal being to empower local government bodies and foster greater citizen involvement in governance affairs. Working in alignment with the 74th Amendment of 1993, their focus lies in reinforcing decentralized governance by enhancing the connection between Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the general public.

There are 11 wards in Bhuj city. When the population is more than 3 lakhs, it comes under a corporation. So, therefore Bhuj is still under Nagar Palika. In every ward there are 4 corporatives. 30% of Bhuj's population is the slums. Initially, the starting phase was focussed on slum development, and the goal for the first 3 years was their development and modification.



The 74th Amendment serves as a mandate requiring the existence of a 'ward committee' in areas with a population exceeding 3 lakhs.

However, a drawback of this amendment is the absence of guidelines for areas that fall below this population criterion.

Bhuj, being one such city not meeting the criteria, faced challenges in establishing Ward Offices and Committees.

Urban SETU team stepped up and undertook the task of raising awareness among citizens about the significance of having Ward committees.

They devised a comprehensive procedure that offers clear guidelines on the committee's operations, roles, responsibilities, composition, and the process of selecting its members.

Through these efforts, they sought to address the absence of specific criteria and ensure the successful establishment of Ward Committees in Bhuj.



Achieving increased citizen participation in the Ward areas and existing government bodies is contingent upon the establishment of Ward offices, Committees, and comprehensive plans to assist them in their functions.

These initiatives aim to boost the performance of these entities, thereby facilitating a more engaged and empowered citizenry in the realm of urban decentralized governance.

The ward plan which is made for a year, keeps changing. It is flexible and gets modified/revised as per the discussions, meetings and concerns raised. Nagar Sevak works on bringing these decentralized concerns of the people in the Nagar Palika by following it up, in the standing committee meetings.

In the year 2022-23, Urban SETU has facilitated the formation of 7 ward committees which were in ward 3,8 and 10. Ward committee meetings were held in ward numbers 2,3 and 8 with a total of 180 participants.



Resurfacing of the roads of ward no 11 and 8 has been successfully completed.

To avoid the encroachment of gardens, the boundary was established and people also have a green space to visit. Areas where there were no water lines, have them installed now.

The smaller 3 inch water supply lines have been replaced with 9 inch lines; which can carry more water as the population is on the rise.

Ward No 8- Ganeshnagar, which is mostly a slum area, have had roads, water lines and the drainage system infrastructure successfully completed.



This has been an immense success. Street lights have been set up to ensure better safety for women.

In Kolidas area, drinking water was not available for 35 years. 60 families stay in this area. During a ward meeting, this was brought up again .

They spoke and demanded for their rights as a citizen for clean drinking water, in the ward Sabha, and as a result it was taken into account and implemented.

INTERVENTIONS IN LIVELIHOOD - TAKING A STEP TO THE NEXT LEVEL

Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company

The company aims to work with farmers on various fronts with the aim of increasing their yield and improving their livelihoods through sustainable and environment friendly agricultural practices. There are provisions for Fair Trade certification and Organic Certification.

The major factor affecting agriculture and resulting crop yield are rainfall patterns, which are currently most unpredictable due to the adverse impact of climate change. Rainfall is either scarce , or too much. Of late, Kutch has been receiving more rainfall than required. The Biparjoy cyclone is also the product of climate change. Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer company along with other things also promotes the usage of indigenous sees , that survive in the climate of the region. Hybrid seeds can sometimes not withstand the unprecedented climate change.



39 farmers in 6 villages received support for solar roof tops. 250 trees were planted in 6 villages. 90000 trees with tree guards were planted in Taga and Pandyagadh villages. Cattle drinking water ponds were renovated in 3 villages with public participation.

In the year 2022-23, 254 Farmers and 719 Hectors Land have been covered in obtaining organic certification.

AVKUPCL, which stands for Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company Ltd., came into existence on the 14th of February, 2014.

The primary objective behind its establishment was to bring about positive change in the organic farming industry by providing marketing assistance to the farmers involved. AVKUPCL comprises a board of 10 Directors, among whom one is designated as an Expert Director.

The company's operations extend across 33 villages, encompassing a combined population of 15,000 individuals.



There were the renewal forms of 370 farmers for cow-based farming scheme- Rs.39,96,000 and a widow pension scheme (Ganga Swarupa Yojna) for 121 women- Rs.18,15,000

91 farmers of 9 villages were provided Thresher machine, Tractor, Rotavator service by Custom Hiring Centre. E Shram Cards were given to 527 farm laborers and other laborers from CSC Centre. 100 scheduled caste farmers from 8 villages were given organic farming kits. A kit cost Rs 2000. Kits and knowledge support to 20 farmers from 7 villages for sowing cumin seeds, amounting to Rs.3 lakhs. 370 cow dependent farmers were verified for the scheme benefit.

Trainings have been conducted on majorly 7 topics- NCDX, pepper masala crops, cumin crops, animal husbandry and farming, with a total of 379 participants. Additionally, Sahyog Mela(a food festival) was organized by NABARD .



Further, there is a network tie up with Satvik, GUJPRO, Banas Producer Company, Federation of Uttar Gujarat Producer Company, RRA Network, NCNF, Khamir, ATMA, Government of Gujarat. In the last year, coordinating with KAZARI -KVK, 100 scheduled caste farmers from 8 villages were given organic farming kits. 254 farmers in 6 villages got their certificates renewed in fair trade.



Upaj Producer Company

Upaj Producer Company Ltd. (UPCL) renders its support to farmers and cattle breeders. It was incorporated on 28th December, 2011.

In the year 2022- 2023 ,there has been a total of 10 meetings organized with the farmers across 10 villages. Around 70-80 farmers participated in these meetings. The farmers were educated about the farming patterns, incurring profits, sustainable and efficient cropping mechanisms, and organic farming practices etc. 125 farmers received a total of Rs.13,50,000 through various government schemes.

As part of an exposure visit, and to build their knowledge around marketing, organic farming system, organic produce and overall a sustainable way of making good profit margins, the farmers were taken by SETU's Upaj Producer Company to the Samrudhi centre in Mundra Block. Here, material was purchased by the farmers at a very low rate.





They experimented with the newly purchased seeds in their fields. The organic farming system increased their land fertility(due to the lack of harmful chemical pesticides and the better choice of having a vermicompost) and the profit in the market. They also learnt that planting crops at a larger distance from each other led to better nutrients and sunlight absorption by the plants which led to better produce.

Although SETU introduced the farmers to Samrudhi centre , and organic farming and methods of cropping, the farmers upon seeing the benefits and excellent results, now themselves take the initiative to follow this practice. They also go and purchase the seeds and materials without SETU's assistance. More and more farmers are engaging in Organic farming.



A JOB STILL NOT WORTH ITS SALT

The workers don't usually get loans from banks , as they are required to show their assets. The workers thus strike a deal with companies For one tonne of salt, the workers get paid 250-300Rs.

The company or individual is able to make a profit and even store the salt in godowns and sell it for profit, whereas even after toiling in the salt fields for hours, the workers are unable to lead a stable livelihood.

Moreover, whatever money the workers make while cultivating the salt, it goes off in the cycle of expenses. For instance, if there is a wedding or sickness in the household.

They face health issues- including septic wounds , wounds that never heal due to the constant exposure to salt and adverse working conditions.

They work in extreme heat and also suffer from various skin diseases. Women face gynaecological health problems.



Of late, the government has claimed all the land to be sanctuary due to the wild donkey.

This results in the salt workers having to be labourers from next year onwards under perhaps some government official.

Perhaps only technical education will help in changing the next generation.

But for this , the children are required to travel to the city for higher education and there is no transportation available.



Scheme support to Saltpan

E-Shram card was made accessible to 236 individuals in 5 villages. 4 workers reaped the benefits of PM Awas Yojana with the total amount of Rs.1,20,000. 312 families gained access to free drinking water. 7 women benefitted from the widow pension scheme.

For the education of the children of the salt pan workers, 30 children have been linked to the Salt Pan worker's baby student money scheme. Thus, in the villages of Sukhpar, Varnu, Taga, Adesar, Vijaparn, 24 children from class 1st to 12th and 6 children in classes 11th and 12th have benefitted from this scheme and receive Rs.1000 per student.



GPDP: Formulating a Roadmap for Holistic Development

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment mandates Gram Panchayats to create a comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) aimed at fostering economic development and promoting social justice. This planning process must be participatory, involving all stakeholders, and particularly engaging the Gram Sabhas. The GPDP is designed to address the specific needs of each Panchayat and encourages the active involvement of the local community in the planning process.

By being a tool for integrated development, GPDP goes beyond just infrastructure and encompasses various aspects such as poverty reduction, social issues, and the requirements of vulnerable groups and communities. It emphasizes the importance of both resource-based and no-cost interventions undertaken by Gram Panchayats. The main objective of GPDP is to promote decentralization and establish a bottom-to-top system of governance. It serves as a vital tool that outlines the needs and vision of the villages, facilitating holistic development within the respective Panchayat or Village.

Additionally, GPDP aims to empower and encourage convergence and collective action among the local residents of the village. It seeks to give them the authority to make decisions and take action collaboratively, fostering a sense of ownership and participation in the developmental processes of their community.

Under the 15th Finance Commission, a total of Rs. 60,750 crores have been allocated to the States for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs). Out of this allocation, 40% of the recommended grant is designated as Basic grants, which are untied funds.

The remaining 60% constitutes tied grants. The tied grants have to be used for water lines, building of proper drainage system, ensuring community toilets, rain water harvesting.

The Basic grants are untied, meaning the local bodies have the flexibility to use these funds for their specific needs, with the exception of utilizing them for salary or other establishment expenditure purposes. This allocation aims to provide the RLBs with financial autonomy and the ability to address their unique requirements effectively.

In order to achieve social justice and economic development effectively, it is vital to include all communities and stakeholders in the planning process. Their active participation ensures that their aspirations, concerns, and feedback are taken into account during the development of the plan.

By involving everyone in the planning process, the planning process becomes more comprehensive, representative, and responsive to the diverse needs of the population. This inclusive approach fosters a sense of ownership and collective responsibility, leading to the successful implementation of the development initiatives and fostering a more equitable and sustainable society.

How does SETU bridge the issues faced by the people and the government body?

Issues concerning women and adolescent girls are given importance and incorporated into the GPDP through the involvement of various groups, such as Mahila Nagrik Juth (women citizen groups), adolescent groups, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), discussions with children.

This approach enables discussions on important topics like safety, sanitation, and education, among others. Moreover, the Social Justice committees in seven Panchayats also play a significant role in shaping the Panchayat's plans, as their inputs are integrated into the overall planning process.



The SETU team plays a crucial role in facilitating and supporting the Panchayats throughout the planning process. They ensure that the discussions encompass a wide range of social and economic activities, ensuring active participation from the local communities.

Once the planning is complete, the GPDP is uploaded with the inputs and suggestions collected from the discussions, making it a more inclusive and comprehensive development plan for the Panchayat.

Every year, even after the making of the GPDP, SETU follows up on what has been implemented in the village and what is pending, and ensures regular discussions with the Gram Panchayat.

Intervention for invigoration

Lakhpatt Setu's intervention for GPDP.

In Lakhpatt Taluka of Kutch District, a total of 26 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) have been formulated. Within the last year, 6 plans were created, including one for Dhareshi Panchayat focused on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Notably, the Sarpanch of this village is a woman, and the village benefits from active Mahila Sabhas, which facilitate coordination and collective efforts to assist those eligible for the widow pension scheme and individuals in need of the Public Distribution System (PDS).



The process of formulating the GPDP began with introducing the topic and objectives to the Panchayat, along with sharing examples and success stories from other villages. Subsequently, a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was organized, where residents of all ages, both men and women, actively participated. During this discussion, various issues came to light, such as concerns regarding water, health, education, and agriculture. The village's resources and infrastructure were also mapped, highlighting areas that required improvement.

The issue of climate change was addressed during the discussions, with SETU providing coping strategies. Following this, SETU embarked on the documentation process, analysing the pressing issues raised and researching applicable schemes to address each concern. The finalized GPDP was presented and discussed in the Gram Sabha, receiving approval and successful implementation thereafter.

Little drops of water make a mighty pond

Jalmandir - Kumbhardi village **Renovation of traditional ponds through local governance**

The Jal Mandir project is taken up by SETU Abhiyan in partnership with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan and involves the renovation and restoration of traditional ponds. This project also fosters public participation where the Panchayat, and the citizens come together with the aim of reviving and conserving these vital water sources solely meant for the livestock and wild animals. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to overlook the usage of the water source once it is implemented and effective. This plays a huge role in making the area self-sufficient in drinking water for the cattle sheep, goats, cows, birds, wild animals and humans.

For the start of the Jal Mandir project, a meeting is conducted with the Gram Panchayat and a specific water source is decided upon for the renovation purpose. A daily reporting register is maintained. The site is also visited by technical personnel, SETU staff and the Panchayat members. During the renovation process the area is excavated and cleaned.

The weeds are also removed. Once decided, the JCB is lent for 100 hours by the Kutch Jal Mandir Abhiyan, and the tractor provided by the Gram Panchayat for the removal and transportation of the soil. This is an added bonus to the farmers in the village as the soil is more fertile in nature and can be used in the fields. SETU plays a pivotal role of renovating and advocating the recognition of the Jal Mandir, in the asset register of the Gram Panchayat. Because of this, the panchayats are sensitized to the natural resources in their villages.

In the year 2022-2023, a total of 36 Jal Mandirs was restored in 29 villages. 25 Panchayats were involved in the restoration of the water sources. The total storage capacity of these ponds increased by 1936.7 lac cubic meters . (For every trolley of soil carried away by the tractor, the pond can hold up to an additional 2000L of water).

Jal Mandir restoration in Kabrau SETU

The Pabasari Jal Mandir in Bhachau Taluka, Kumbharadi Village was in desperate need for renovation. It was barely half an acre (its original capacity was up to 6 acres). With the resolve to renovate and restore this Jal Mandir, Kumbharadi Gram Panchayat and the Jal Mandir Abhiyan worked hand in hand to remove the dirt, weeds and dig up soil. The JCB was lent for 160 hours and, 582 trolleys took the dug-up soil away.

As a result, the pond can now hold up to 1164000 L of water. This is an immense success as, until now, the water used to dry up after 6 months. Due to this project, the water will now sustain itself for 10 months. This will provide fresh and clean drinking water for the livestock and wild animals for a much longer time duration in close proximity. SETU made sure that the newly renovated water source is registered in the Gram Panchayat's asset register. This will help the Panchayat protect it and claim it.

Jal Mandir restoration in Khavda SETU

Nana Mota Dedhiya Gram Panchayat of Khavda restored a water source that had been dug up 5-6 generations ago, which had been the Banni system of ensuring a source of fresh drinking water for the animals of the village. Over the years, the lake/water source has been renovated with the soil dug up.



The generation-long water management system was disrupted by successive droughts and later pipelines, but after the lake restoration work with Gunwant Kaka and the Saurashtra Jaldhara Trust, the management system was restored.

Thus, the people of the herd community in Gujarat, known as Maldharis have not only preserved their tradition of water management for generations, but also brought many improvements in it. During the Jal Mandir Yatra in June 2023, the project was implemented by deepening the lake in which the JCB was lent for a total of 123 hours and 4 tractors removed 1400 trolleys of soil."



Community Forest Management Committees in Khavda



In 2016, the claims of the Panchayats were approved at the District level and Community Forest in 47 villages of Bannini 16 Panchayats to mention the Forest Right Committee FRC. In the year 2022-23, the grazing grounds of Nana Mota Dhedhiya were re-cleared and an additional area of 32 hectares of land was cleared afresh so that a total of 240 hectares of land was available as grazing land. Moreover, the acacia thorns were cleared out from the grazing land which reduced the risk of injuring the cattle and thus the wounds getting infected by the flies.



Another major initiative taken with the help of SETU is the presentation of the proposal in which it was proposed to clear a total of 240 hectares of land for grazing. After the approval, this was implemented successfully.



The community forest management committees in Nana Mota Dhedhiya have set a great example for the other committees by carrying out different innovative experiments in their area. 23

Panchayat Association- Grouping Resources and Expertise

Panchayat Associations play a vital role in empowering Panchayats, promoting local governance thus aiding in the socio-economic development in rural areas. PRC functions under the ownership of the Panchayat Association.

Panchayat Association function as the collective voice of the Panchayats in enabling them to advocate for their requirements and rights to higher levels of authority.

Some of the key functions of the Panchayat Association includes knowledge sharing, networking and collaboration, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, capacity building, policy development, etc.

These activities contribute in further strengthening grassroots democracy and fostering inclusive and sustainable development.



Currently, Panchayat Associations have been successfully established in five Blocks, namely Bhuj, Anjar, and Rapar. This initiative has enabled Panchayats in these Blocks to come together, collaborate and collectively address local governance and development issues in a more effective and coordinated manner.

In Rapar, Anjar and Bhuj, the Panchayat Association has taken up the ownership of the PRC, where they hold their committee meetings. Various disadvantaged and vulnerable citizens have received the aid of government schemes due to the functioning of the association. The governing body of the Gram Panchayat Association holds meetings once every 2 months.

In Rapar taluka, the governing body of the Panchayat Association consists of 23 members. (11 female and 12 male).

Anjar taluka has a total of 21 members (11 female and 10 male). Bhuj Taluka has a total of 21 members (In the year 2022-23, topics such as the demarcation of grazing land, gem portal, finance commission were prioritized and discussed.

In Rapar, Lakhpata, Anjar and Bhuj, the Panchayat Association has taken up the ownership of the PRC, where they hold their committee meetings.



Policy issue- GEMS Portal

The Gram Panchayat has a certain amount of tied and untied funds of which are 60% and 40% respectively.

As per local governance or decentralized powers, the Gram Panchayat together decides how to best use the allocated funds as per its specific need.

The new government policy by the finance commission, states that for the purchase of electronics/ installation services, the Panchayat would need to register and obtain it through the GEMS portal. Only raw materials can be purchased locally by the Gram Panchayat.

Why is this an Issue?



The Panchayats who were able to get local vendors who were much more accessible at a low rate now are forced to depend on vendors from other districts who charge a much higher rate.

The work they could get done at a much lower rate now is way higher leaving less funds with the Panchayat.

Mainstreaming Education Services by Khavda SETU

Dhunaravandh of Dhrobana Panchayat (Bhuj Block). There were no basic facilities in this village including education. For the past 10 years the residents of Dhunaravandh have been demanding the establishment of a primary school.

In June 2022, Ghaffar Bhai, the first graduate of Kotda village started an educational class in the kacha dela of the Jamotar family, in which 33 children began their education for the first time.

In July 2022, Ghaffar Bhai's efforts were realised by SETU Abhiyan. With the financial support of the Carbon Edge company, morning educational classes were continued in Kacha Dela.

Upon enthusiasm and engagement shown by the children who attended these classes, an education committee was established and a parents meeting was called by SETU in order to discuss providing primary education to the children from a school. In this meeting, all the parents were on board to send their children to the nearby Kotda school to avail primary education. Those who are suitable for Dhrobana School will get admission there. This decision was implemented in which 13 children out of 33 children got admission in Kotda and Dhrobana School. Moreover, the educational materials for the children have been obtained with the help of parents and donors and as decided in the parent meeting uniforms (uniforms similar to Muslim Education School Bhuj) two pairs have been given to each child with the support of Carbon Edge Company.

Through the resilient efforts of Khavda SETU, the parents of the children have realised the importance of education. For the first time the children started attending class holding slate pens, internal discipline was inculcated in the children through uniforms and education, field trip to Kala Dungar(The Black hill) was organised for the children. Subject-specific presentation and oratory skills were developed by the children. This initiative increased confidence among people for other tasks in village development.



MAKING SCHEMES TRANSFORM LIVES

Working To Get Entitlements for All

Government schemes in India play a pivotal role in promoting inclusive growth, reducing poverty, and improving the lives of the beneficiaries by addressing their specific needs and challenges. However, it is essential to ensure effective implementation, transparency, and efficient monitoring to maximize their impact on the intended beneficiaries.

This is extremely important as they assist in economic upliftment, open up better livelihood opportunities, increase access to healthcare, education and reach the marginalized communities to enable them to better advocate for themselves.

A lot of the times, the benefits of these schemes do not even reach the section of the society that really requires it and can benefit from it from the Zilla Panchayat(District Level) to the Gram Panchayat(Village Level). Majority are even unaware about such schemes offered by the government. Therefore, with proper counselling and guidance the more vulnerable sections of the society need to be linked with the schemes that they are eligible for.



This is extremely important as they assist in economic upliftment, open up better livelihood opportunities, increase access to healthcare, education and reach the marginalized sections to enable them to better advocate for themselves.

Some of the major challenges in these schemes reaching the people are factors like lack of awareness, tedious and elaborate documentation process in filing for these schemes, no response even after constant follow up, inadequate infrastructure, discrimination, delay in allocation of funds.

SETU Abhiyan has been actively addressing multiple challenges and obstacles to ensure that eligible citizens can avail benefits from both State and Central government schemes. The organization has been working tirelessly across 5 blocks of Kutch district. SETU Abhiyan employs diverse communication channels to directly reach and inform citizens about the available schemes and their intended benefits.

The first is the PRC (Panchayat Resource Centre) is a hub for knowledge run by the Panchayat Association Centre for information guidance, and assist in the paperwork for any government related scheme, issues etc for citizens of the whole block. The PRCs are present in Lakhpat, Rapar, Anjar and Bhuj.

The second is the MNJ (Mahila Nagarik Juth) or the women's citizen groups. These groups are in direct contact with the community and therefore have a better idea of who is eligible for which scheme. They can assist in identifying eligible beneficiaries and ensure that the benefits reach the intended target groups. They voluntarily offer support by submitting forms and documents to the SETU staff. (Disabled persons, widows, old persons etc)

The third is the SJC (Social Justice committee). Social Justice committees , similarly, have the platform to act as intermediaries, advocates and facilitators in the process of connecting government schemes with the people. Their prioritization of inclusivity , promoting social justice and equity in the distribution of resources and opportunities

In the year 2022-2023, through Panchayat, Panchayat Association and Mahila Nagrik Juth, SETU facilitated the provision of many schemes, some of which are Ganga Swarup Widow Pension Scheme, Palak Mata Pita Yojana, Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Assistance Scheme, Human Welfare Schemes, Academic Scholarship Schemes, provision of Ayushman card and E-Labour cards, etc.

There was a total of 7,500 beneficiaries who benefitted from a total amount of Rs 4,35,11,450.

Conviction works

Inspiring stories from Lakhpat PRC

In September 2022, a 17-year-old girl from the village of Lakhpar in Kutch met with sudden death after being struck by lightning. The Sarpanch and Talati were present to offer support to the family during their time of immense grief. The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) learned about the family's loss and provided assistance, and was able to offer financial aid during this challenging time. The Gujarat government's Manav Mrityu Sahay of Disaster Act provides compensation of Rs. 4 lakhs to families who have lost a member in a natural disaster. However, the application process for this scheme is quite burdensome, requiring 42 pieces of documentation. This complexity makes it extremely challenging for a grieving family, especially one who has lost a daughter, to complete the paperwork and gather the required documents to receive the entitled compensation. The form is required to be filled within 90 days. Numerous documents, including FIRs, Post-mortem Reports, and others are needed in order to avail of the scheme. With the persistent efforts of the PRC, the family of the deceased received a cheque for Rs. 4 lakhs within 15 days of submitting the required paperwork from the Taluka Development Officer (TDO). Additionally, the PRC recognized that the family could further benefit from an additional amount of Rs 2 Lakhs through the Farmers Accident Insurance Act, as the young girl was the daughter of a farmer. PRC has diligently worked to ensure that the deceased's family would receive a total of Rs. 6 lakhs in financial support.

Social Justice Committee

The Gujarat Panchayat Act of 1993, reads that the Social Justice Committee is mandatory and needs to be constituted in every Panchayat. The main objective of Social Justice committees is to work towards creating a more just and equitable society where every individual has equal access to opportunities, resources, and human rights, irrespective of their background or identity.

These committees play a crucial role in identifying and addressing systemic inequalities and discriminatory practices that exist in society. They also play a hand in advocating for policy reforms, raising awareness, providing support, and promoting inclusivity and diversity.

The Social Justice Committees are also to be made up of members belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. It is also mandatory for the committee to include a woman. The 73rd Amendment also states that there needs to be a meeting conducted once in every 3 months.

However, the members of this committee are vulnerable and from a disadvantaged background. They also do not have the resources to engage or play an active role in the committee. They can also be unaware about it.

SETU creates awareness about the objective, functioning and roles and responsibilities to the members and stays in constant touch with the committee. SETU also organizes exposure visits.

In the year 2022-23, there were a total of 46 trainings conducted with 515 participants. (In both the village and block level). An exposure visit was conducted in Ahmedabad with a total of 15 participants from Bhachau Taluka and Rapar blocks.





Initially the SJs in Rapar lacked awareness about its functioning.

Rapar SETU took an initiative to address this by presenting the need for SJC and the current scenario of the SJs in Rapar to the Block Chairman and the committee members.

Through repeated efforts, actively addressing the challenges and taking steps to improve awareness, communication, and community engagement, the SJC in Rapar Block transformed into an effective platform for promoting social justice. SETU team members, the Block Chairman, and the TDO (Taluka Development Officer) had a discussion and as a result SETU was given the responsibility to increase the awareness.

In Bhachau Taluka Block, the SJs function in all three levels-Gram Panchayat(Village Level), Taluka Panchayat(Block Level) and Zilla Panchayat(District Level). The efforts and success of Kabrau SETU in supporting SJs provide a dedicated space for the committee's activities and tasks. It includes advocating for policy reforms, raising awareness, providing resources and ensuring community engagement. The members of the committee were educated about their rights duty and powers.

In Bhachau Taluka Block, the Bhachau Taluka Social Justice Forum was established. This helped in creating a shift from issues like the making of roads and pipelines. This forum plays a crucial role in providing more of a social perspective- on prevalent issues like child marriage, caste discrimination, and violence against women. The forum also encourages students who study well to pursue further education.

Development with a social perspective- Bhachau Taluka

In Bhachau Taluka Taluka, social welfare camps are conducted twice a month as a result of the Bhachau Taluka Social Justice Forum and are being run with more efficiency and enthusiasm.

In the Samkhiyali Village, the Social Justice Committee's Chamber inaugurated itself- which is a huge sign of success. Kabrau SETU played a role in helping the members of the Samakhyali Social Justice Chamber (SJC) realize the importance of connecting with and calling various other departments.

An empowered woman is an empowered family

Molding Women Centric Development through MNJ

In the district of Kutch, women were always oppressed and restricted. It was an undiscussed but established fact in villages that women were oppressed due to various factors including societal, cultural norms and traditions, and caste-based discrimination. These issues are still largely prevalent. There has been no space for a woman to speak for herself. Women have 50% reservation in local governments. However, in reality, not even a fraction of women is active due to societal norms and restrictions.

Increasingly, there has been more of a wider scope for discussion surrounding various topics which bring out the specific concerns and hurdles faced by women in enabling them to advocate for themselves.

The Mahila Nagarik Juth was introduced by SETU in 2015-16. It sought to educate women about the 73rd Amendment of the constitution, their rights and provisions as per the constitution. SETU aims to create a space for women to hold meetings and have discussions at the village level. This moves on to give them a platform. It empowers them by enabling them to put forth their major concerns which they wish to address and find a solution for. As a result of the process, women are also educated about the various government schemes that are offered and are able to claim it for themselves and identify other eligible potential beneficiaries in their village. They also become part of the GPDP planning process that allows the implementation of infrastructure that assists the women.

Through trainings, discussions and capacity building workshops, women acquire knowledge and become conscious of diverse ideas that they can implement. The primary objective is to encourage active participation among women and equip them for more substantial leadership roles such as being part of the Gram Panchayat. Following the election of female representatives, SETU further takes the initiative to arrange training programs for the newly elected female Sarpanch or female Panchayat members regarding their roles and responsibilities and how to best utilize their position to maximize women empowerment and resolve issues within the village.

In the year 2022-2023, there has been a total of 77 trainings in the village level with a total of 1603 participants. There have been 6 Block level trainings with a total of 248 participants. Women were educated about various essential topics such as panchayat resources, women's reservation in the Indian constitution, leadership qualities, adolescent issues, structure of Panchayati Raj, Government schemes, voting system, topics regarding health, education, safety etc.

Women empowerment in Anjar

In Anjar, there exist 11 Mahila Nagarik Juths across 11 Gram Panchayats. There are a total of 174 women as part of the MNJ. Anjar SETU provides them with leadership training, conducts knowledge building workshops etc.



TIn Nagalpar Moti Gram Panchayat, the Mahila Nagarik Juth consisting of 15 women did an assessment within their village.

The assessment was on the vulnerable section of the village that included widows, orphans, disabled and old people. 2 women from the MNJ took the responsibility and initiative to fill the forms and collect all the required documents.

With the assistance of the Village Computer Entrepreneurship(a government initiative), the acquired documents were uploaded and submitted.

As a result , 187 people became direct beneficiaries of the government schemes.

This included Ayushman Card, Free bus service for disabled persons, widow pension scheme, Palak Mata Pita etc. The annual amount received by all the beneficiaries was Rs.18,75,000.

Women have taken the reigns and understand the importance of local-governance and standing up for their rights and utilizing it.



Getting tomorrow ready today

Raising Voices of Adolescent Girls in Panchayats



SETU supports and works with local government bodies , such as the Gram panchayat so that local government bodies are sensitized towards the specific issues of the adolescent girls. When it comes to attempting to bring the voices and concerns of the adolescent girls to the forefront, SETU plays a role of conducting regular meetings , where the girls are educated upon various topics like the structure of the government, their rights as an individual, importance of education, gender roles and equality, health etc. SETU also conducts many exposure visits for the adolescent girls to build their knowledge and help them form an opinion about their life and rights as an individual. During these trainings, inputs, suggestions, thoughts of the girls are noted and recorded and the next meeting is planned accordingly.

Villages where the adolescent girl's meetings are successful, a Ballika Panchayat is formed there. Beyond educating them on various topics, the Ballika Panchayat, presents its concerns in front of the Gram Panchayat during the monthly meetings. 17 Panchayats have specially allocated part of their funds for the Ballika Panchayat.

In the year 2022-2023, 55 trainings were held for adolescent girls in the village level with a total of 1340 participants. There were 4 meetings held at the Block level with 244 participants. There were 6 exposure meetings held , with a total of 81 participants.



14 new Ballika Panchayats have been formed with a total of 147 girls.

16 trainings were conducted for the Ballika Panchayat with a total of 543 participants at the village level. 2 meetings were conducted at the District level with a total of 27 participants.

There have been 3 exposure visits conducted for the Ballika Panchayatts , attended by 31 participants.

Lohariya Ballika Panchayat- Raising the Bar

The Lohariya Ballika Panchayat was established in 22nd July 2022. This Ballika Panchayat has crossed many hurdles and is self-functioning now. Let us take a look at two major concerns that they addressed and solved: up and down daily (to school)



40 students, out of which most are adolescent girls had to walk 5km up and down daily. This was especially difficult for the girls and they were unable to attend school regularly.

The Sarpanch of the Lohariya Ballika Panchayat was also studying in this school. The Ballika Panchayat took the initiative, along with SETU and Panchayat to avail the Transportation Facility scheme. There are now two autos daily for their commute. As a result, the girls are now able to attend school regularly.

A girl studying in the 8th std from the Scheduled Tribe community was about to drop out from school due to the prevalent issue of child marriage.

The Ballika Panchayat spoke to the girl's parents and convinced them to let her study further. The girl is currently pursuing her education and is in the 9th std. The Ballika Panchayat moreover, along with the Gram Panchayat takes up the monitoring of various grant provisions in the village and is present in the Gram Panchayat meetings to be a part of the discussion as well as present their needs and requirements.



Providing Synergy Through PRC

Article 243G of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of India pertains to the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats in relation to social and economic development. It states that Panchayats have been entrusted with the task of working towards social and economic development and social justice within the areas of authority devolved to them as per Schedule 11 of the Constitution.

The devolution of powers and functions to Panchayats is intended to empower them to address the needs and concerns of local communities, particularly in matters related to rural development, agriculture, health, education, and other areas outlined in Schedule 11 of the Indian Constitution.



There are various schemes and programs aimed at social and economic development which are implemented by different departments at the central and state levels. While these initiatives are well-intentioned, the coordination, accessibility, and effectiveness of these programs can often be hindered by factors such as poor communication, lack of awareness, inadequate resources, and limited understanding at the grassroots level. In the context of Gujarat and its Jan Seva Kendras (Citizen Service Centres), it appears that there is a gap between the intended purpose of these centres and their actual functioning. It's important for such centres to be adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to provide the necessary information, assistance, and facilitation to citizens seeking to access various government schemes and programs. Additionally, efforts should be made to ensure that these centres are well-connected with the relevant line departments and are aware of the full range of available initiatives.

In the Panchayat, a Resource Center plays a guiding role in granting access to opportunities and benefits. It orchestrates a harmonious channel between the District and Block Panchayats, responding to the desires of Gram Panchayats. These centres weave connections with Line departments, weaving an effective and accessible format of services for both citizens and Gram Panchayats, simplifying the path towards service and entitlements.

So far, SETU has established 4 Panchayat Resource Centres , Lakhpat (January 2021), Rapar (February 2020), Anjar(April 2023)and Bhuj(March 2023). In the year 2022-23, a total of 1651 visitors.

As a result of the functioning of the PRCs, Gram Panchayats are now better informed about the government schemes and policies, thus enhancing their knowledge. Citizens and Panchayats have improved access to government information and policies. Block-level planning integrates development plans for Gram Panchayats, resulting in coordinated implementation. PRCs provide timely support and information to GPs, leading to improved performance. Panchayat Associations oversee scheme implementation and address challenges. The PRC has gained trust and responsibility, providing accurate information and following up on applications.

In another instance, 12 girls belonging to the Patel caste were married off in May 2022. The Patel community directly reached out to the Lakhpat PRC and informed them about the weddings taking place and requested that a camp be set up , for the girls to avail the government scheme. The Lakhpat PRC linked them with the Kuvarbai Mamera Yojana in which each girl received up to Rs 12,000, amounting up to a total of Rs1,44,000. Since all the documents that needed to be uploaded had to be original, special grant was obtained from the district officer, and within the span of one month, the amount was sanctioned to the girls. Only girls above the age of 18 can avail this government scheme. This thus aids in working against child marriage.

AUDIT REPORT

SCHEDULE VIII				
SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH				
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH				
Consolidated Balance sheet as on 31st March 2023				
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	56,98,577.96	56,98,577.96	Opening Balance	14,03,238.00
			Add: Additions during the year	18,07,292.00
			Less: Assets Sale/Written off	8,308.00
			Less: Depreciation during the year	4,40,344.00
				27,61,878.00
2. Movable Assets Reserve			2. Investments	
Opening Balance	14,03,238.00		FCRA HDFC Bank FD-No.50300616937550	13,41,860.35
Add: Addition During the Year	18,07,292.00		FCRA HDFC Bank FD-No.50300654548972	10,24,420.60
Less: Assets Sale/Written off	8,308.00			23,66,280.95
Less : Depreciation During the year	4,40,344.00	27,61,878.00		
			3. Deposit	
3. Liabilities as per Annex.-2			Rent Deposit of offices	29,900.00
Duties and Taxes	1,05,595.00	1,05,595.00	Fastag Deposit	1,000.00
				30,900.00
4. Reserve and Surplus Fund			4. Unrealised Income	
Opening Balance	27,98,008.25		TDS Receivables	53,974.26
Less : appropriation, if any			TCS Receivable	11,990.00
Add: Excess of Income over Exp. Tr. From I&E a/c	9,48,243.12	37,46,251.37	Other Receivables	1,19,035.50
				1,84,999.76
			4. Cash and Bank Balance	
			Cash In Hand with - Lakhani Solanki (Finance Coordinator)	20,016.00
			In HDFC Bank Ltd. Local fund account no.50100046501314 Bhuj Branch.	58,15,264.91
			In State Bank of India (SBI)- Designated FCRA account no. 40078927174 Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi	10,099.80
			In HDFC Bank Ltd - Another FCRA account no. 50100076771827 Bhuj Branch.	3,32,800.41
			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.	7,90,062.50
				69,68,243.62
Total Rs.		1,23,12,302.33	Total Rs.	1,23,12,302.33

Place : Bhuj-Kutch
Date : 21/09/2023
UDIN : 23164027BGSQDK4213

Finance Coordinator
Setu Abhiyan

Trustee
Setu Abhiyan



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

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

SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH				
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH				
Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the year ended on 31st March 2023				
Expenditure	Amount in Rs.	Income	Amount in Rs.	
Administrative Expenses		Interest		
Office Expenses	3,017.00	Recd on Bank SB Account	2,668.00	
		Recd on Bank FDR	2,25,013.39	
Vehicle Expenses		Interest on IT Refund	6,610.47	
Fuel	1,99,318.00	As per Annexure-1	1,95,161.00	4,29,452.86
Vehicle Insurance	10,922.00			
Vehicle Repairing and maintenance	15,801.74	Grant/Donation		
	2,26,041.74	Recd during the year		95,640.00
To Expenditure on objects of the trust		Grant		
(a) Religious	-	As per Annexure-1	1,84,23,118.50	1,84,23,118.50
(b) Educational	-			
(c) Medical Relief	-	Other Income		
(d) Relief of poverty	-	Other Income	1,29,658.00	
(e) Other Charitable objects		As per Annexure-1	13,000.00	
As per Annexure-1	1,62,95,035.34	Consultancy Income	4,79,000.00	
As per Annexure-4	1,95,673.00	Vehicle Income	4,27,885.00	
	1,64,90,708.34	Membership Fees	6,500.00	10,56,043.00
Amount tr to Specific Fund		Total Income		2,00,04,254.36
Tr to Annexure-1				
- Interest	1,95,161.00	Amount tr to Specific Fund		
- Other Income	13,000.00	Tr to Annexure-1		1,62,95,035.34
- Grant	1,84,23,118.50			
	1,86,31,279.50			
To Excess income over expenditure carried over to Balance sheet				
	9,48,243.12			
Total Rs.	3,62,99,289.70	Total Rs.	3,62,99,289.70	

Place : Bhuj - Kutch
Date : 21/09/2023
UDIN : 23164027BGSQDK4213

Finance Coordinator
Setu Abhiyan

Trustee
Setu Abhiyan

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

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



Staff Capacity Building Workshops

Every year, The SETU team participates in annual trainings and workshops, both internal and external, to enhance their skills, engage with the community, and stay updated on sector trends. This informs their approach and leads to better-informed decisions, improved collaboration, and adaptability to emerging trends.

(An average of 14 days has been invested for staff capacity building programs.)

- NCDX
- Natural cumin production
- Prakrutik Kheti Samvad
- Marketing
- Samvidhan Live
- Bayer- Sheller Meet
- Child Marriage
- Governance Audit
- Clement Change and Clement Justice
- GPDP
- Chalo Budget Dekhna Sikhe
- Kayakalp Program External Assurance
- Women Participation in urban planning
- 74th Amendment and provision
- Workshop on working NGO on 74th Amendment
- Bhuj Water resource Management
- Carbon Footprint
- Urban Clement Change and risk reduction
- Budget Analysis
- Urban development and environment development
- GST TP plan- Bhuj
- Disaster Management
- Workshop on climate change Adaptation, DRR & Emergency Response Management
- Social Development Perspective & Organizational System
- GPDP Planning with DRR
- Narivadi Netritva Safarnama (The Feminist Leadership Journey : Travelling to Gujarat)
- Effective Quality Education
- Living Lightly
- Aavo Panchayat na Hisab Janie
- Online Harassment, Application Hacking, Open Source Application , Virus Security
- Sanklit Gram Vikas Goshthi
- National Capacity building framework
- Strengthening Association
- Role of Panchayat in Prakrutik Kheti
- Bachat Jagruti and Government Scheme
- Workshop on misinformation.
- NPO Contribution in development sector
- Experience and way forward of placement
- IAG Sharing and way forward
- Ambedkar ideals of Democracy



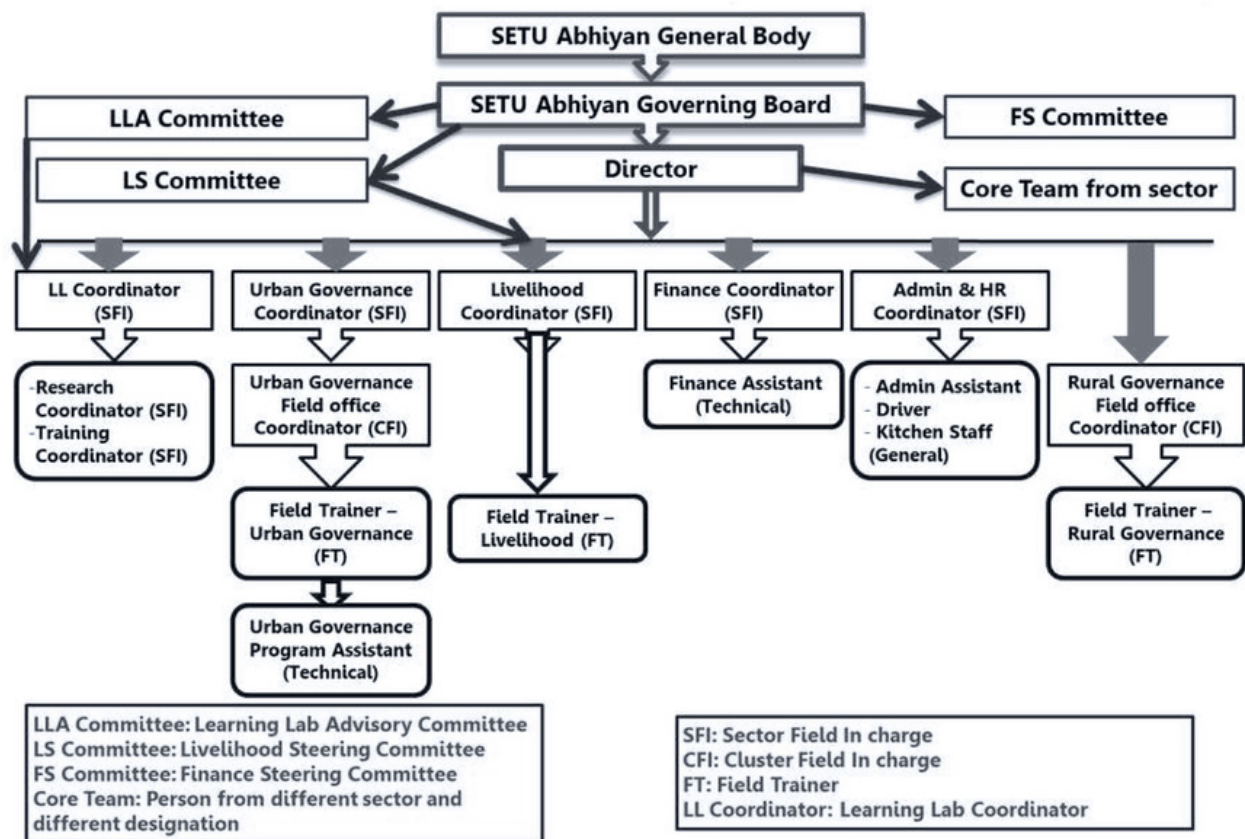


Exposure visits (15 days)

- Bio Resource Centre- Nani Khakhar - KFFFD T
- GDPD and Adolescent girls Empowerment - TRIF
- To Understand How to work in health sector at Rajsthan and how to implement it at Lakhapat & Rapar
- Dalit Shakti Kendra, HDRC, Antyodaya Vikas Kendra, Pochabhai Foundation
- Samvidhan Live
- FRA 2006 and work done in Odisha
- CSC- Bidla



ORGANOGRAM



Staff List 2022-2023

SETU Abhiyan

Admin

SRSC

Office Assistant (G) Devalben Sundha and Girirajsinh Jadeja

Admin Assistant (T) Kanti Sundha

Sector Field In Charge (Admin HR Coordinator) Pawan Upadhyay

Finance

SRSC

Finance Assistant (T) Bhakti Soni

Sector Field In Charge (Finance Coordinator) Lakhan Solanki

Rural Governance

Bhimasar SETU (Bhuj Block)

Field Trainer Chandresh Dudhrejiya

Field Trainer Jenti Joshi

Cluster Field In Charge Kirit Chavda

Dayapar SETU (Lakhpat Block)

Field Trainer Heena Yadav

Cluster Field In Charge Gela Satiya

PRC Operator Consultant Ankit Amreliya

Khavda SETU (Bhuj Block)

Field Trainer Rajendra Vaghela

Cluster Field In Charge Abdul Gani Sama

Project Consultant Gafar Sama

Kodki SETU (Bhuj Block)

Field Trainer Bhavesh Bhatt

Cluster Field In Charge Dhula Chad

PRC Operator Consultant Kamlesh Bata

Kabarau SETU (Bhachau Block)

Field Trainer Dilip Solanki

Cluster Field In Charge Khimji Kanthecha

Pragpar SETU (Rapar Block)

Field Trainer Lalji Parmar

Cluster Field In Charge Tarun Parmar

PRC Operator Consultant Nirav Solanki

Livelihood

Saltpan worker sector (Rapar Block)

Field Trainer Mahesh Brahman

Aadesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company (Rapar Block)

Field Trainer Devsi Parmar

Upaj Producer Company (Anjar Block)

Sector Field In Charge Ranjeetsing Gejesingh

Urban Governance

Rapar Urban SETU

Office Assistant (T) Anil Dhaidya

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

Programme Fellow Kriti Tiwari

Programme Fellow Udhisha Vijay

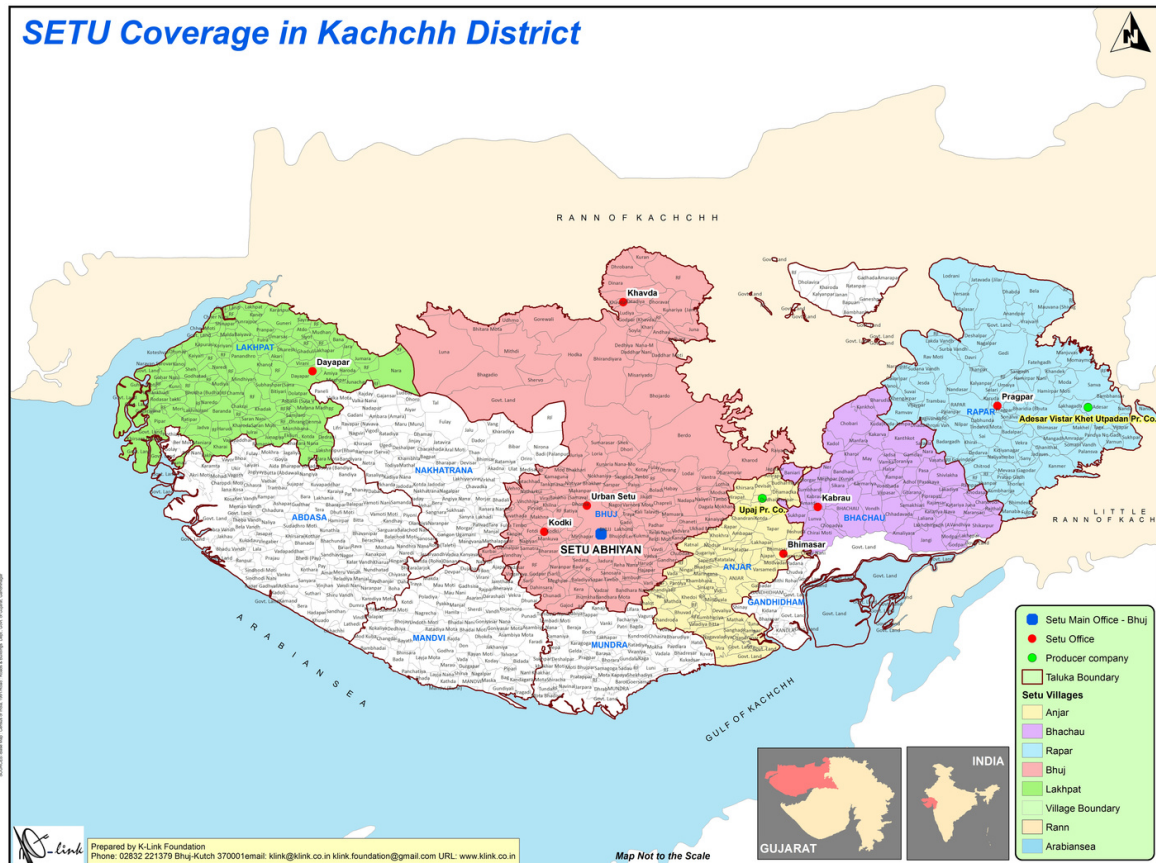
Overall Governance & Management

SRSC

Director Manish Acharya

Field Centres

Rural Field Offices





Partners and Collaborators

Funding Partners:

Misereor
 AJWS
 Dasra (Empowerment
 Foundation)
 Agrocel CSR
 Carbon Edge CSR

Institutional partners:

India Fellow
 XIM University
 Kutch University
 Azim Premji University

Government departments- Events , trainings and consultations

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

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SETU Abhiyan *Strengthening Local Governance*

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Bhuj – Mundra Road,
Bhuj – Kachchh, Gujarat – 370 001.
Phone no:-02832-225772
Mail id: setuabhiyan@gmail.com ,
admin@setuabhiyan.org

DARPAN Unique Id: GJ /2017/0166531
Trust Registration no: F/2629/Kutch/28.3.2014.
Society Registration no: GUJ/2450/Kutch/28.3.2014
FCRA Registration no: 042050094
Entities for undertaking CSR activities: CSR00009050

