



Annual Report

2023 - 2024



Setu Abhiyan

Strengthening Local Governance



Annual Report of Setu Abhiyan for FY 2023-24

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Setu Abhiyan

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Acknowledgement

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our stakeholders for their unwavering support throughout 2023-24. Your encouragement and inspiration have been the driving forces behind our achievements. We are deeply thankful to Gram Panchayats, Balika Panchayats, Women Citizens' Groups, Social Justice Committees, Gram Panchayat associations, citizens, municipalities, ward committees, and farmer producer groups across Kutch for their steadfast partnership in our journey.

The success of our work would not have been possible without the crucial support of government institutions. We sincerely thank departments such as WCD, DCPU, Taluka Panchayats, District Panchayats, and their associated offices for guiding us and our stakeholders, enabling us to accomplish our goals.

We are also privileged to collaborate with progressive organizations and units in Kutch, including Sahjeevan, KMVS, KFFFD, Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, Manasi Trust, India Fellow, Khamir Trust, Bhojay Sarvodaya Trust, HIC, and many others. Their collective efforts and shared vision have strengthened our resolve to address critical issues in the region.

We extend our gratitude to organizations like Unnati, AKRSP(I), FES, Anandi, SN University, India Fellow, XIM University, Kutch University, QCI (Quality Council of India), UNICEF, SAMERTH, Sadbhavana Trust, BHS, and others, whose support and inspiration have encouraged us to explore innovative solutions and forge new paths.

A special thanks to our funding partners, including AJWS, MISEREOR, Dasra - Empowerment Foundation, Azim Premji Foundation, Carbon Edge CSR, and other funding organizations and CSR entities. Your financial support has been instrumental in transforming our vision into reality.

We are equally grateful to our Board Members, General Body Members, and members of the Program Steering Committee and Finance Steering Committee for their strategic guidance and governance. Their valuable inputs have been pivotal in ensuring that our work remains impactful and aligned with our mission.

To all who have contributed to our journey, thank you for being a part of Setu Abhiyan's vision and mission. Together, we continue to build bridges of hope and progress in Kutch.





• Table of Contents

1. President's Note.....	1
2. About.....	3
3. Rural Governance.....	8
4. Urban Governance.....	26
5. Interventions in Livelihoods.....	33
6. Learning Lab in Local Governance.....	36
7. Partnerships & Collaboarations.....	41
8. In the Media.....	42
9. Financial Reports.....	45

President's Note



Dear Reader,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report of Setu Abhiyan for the year 2023-24 (FY24).

FY24 has been a challenging year! Structural divisions and inequalities within society have accentuated; climate change has forced itself into our collective conscience in the form of an increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters (the state of Gujarat is under unprecedented floods as I write this); an economic environment of growth sans jobs has resulted in limited opportunities for a generation of educated youth; women continue to face barriers towards their participation in social and economic progress ... the list is long.

*It is acknowledged that no country can transform from underdeveloped to developed without **universal primary education** and **democratic decentralization right down to grassroots units of governance**. Panchayati Raj and local self-governance as envisaged in the Indian Constitution and its 73rd and 74th Amendments is thereby critical to our progress as a nation. It is in this context that Setu Abhiyan works, with a mandate to strengthen local governance and spread constitutional values.*


The pages of this annual report describe the work done in FY24 and I urge you, dear reader, to take the time to go through them. An aspect that I am particularly proud of is the steadily increasing scope and spread of Setu's work – in FY24, Setu Abhiyan worked in 6 blocks across Kutch district, in 422 GPs and 2 municipalities. The Panchayat Resource Centres (PRCs) continued to provide information on government schemes and policies and to support the integration of plans at the block level and thereby enable coordinated implementation. The Urban Setus worked to enable urban decentralized government and make the 74th Constitutional Amendment a grassroots reality, and in the process supported 911 migrants in Kutch to access different forms of support. A focus on enabling women and children to participate in democratic governance, too, continued into FY24, and I am happy to announce that 74 Gram Panchayats (GPs – up from 11 in FY23) now have functional Mahila Nagrik Juths (Women Citizen Groups) that work to educate women on constitutional rights and panchayat resources and to play a role in the preparation of GP Development Plans (GPDs). The number of Balika Panchayats too have increased to 23 (14 in FY23), with 1,084 girls having undergone training.

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.

I would like to close with an insight from the Tata group, where I worked for many years. It was said that,

“The greatest barrier to achieving our goals is not in the difficulties and challenges we confront, but in clearer paths to lesser goals.”

I urge all of us at Setu to continue to use our vision and mission as a guiding light. And I eagerly look forward to working with all of you in FY25 and beyond.



Ajit Chaudhari

President
Setu Abhiyan

About

Setu-s 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 time, Setus realized the need to strengthen the local governance and thus re-educating the Gram Panchayats in governing their villages. Since 2004, Setu 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's and community's faith, understanding and engagement in local governance; and improve local government bodies' (gram panchayats and municipalities) capacities to govern with transparency, and deliver development services by being inclusive, sustainable, creative and efficient.

Values



1. Transparency in work, in relationships, in communication and in practices.



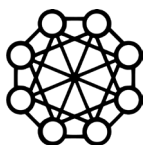
2. Equality with the underprivileged, with every religion, caste as well as gender.



3. Accountability at our own level, with all stakeholders in the field.

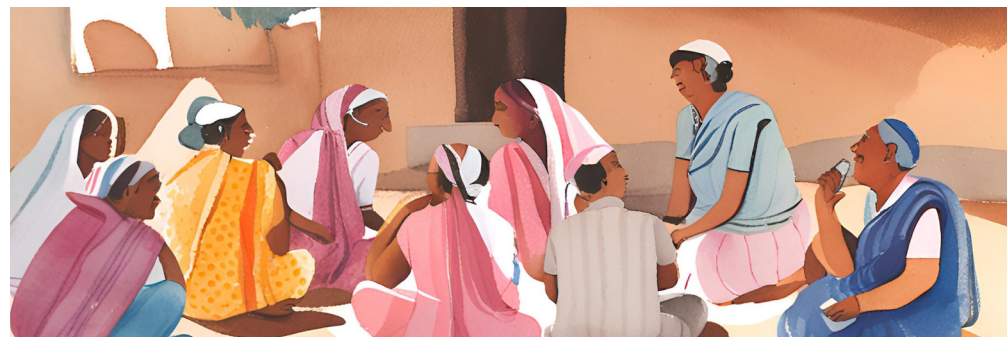


4. Sensitivity, gender sensitive, equality, secular and caste sensitive.



5. Confidence and faith in Decentralization.

Objectives

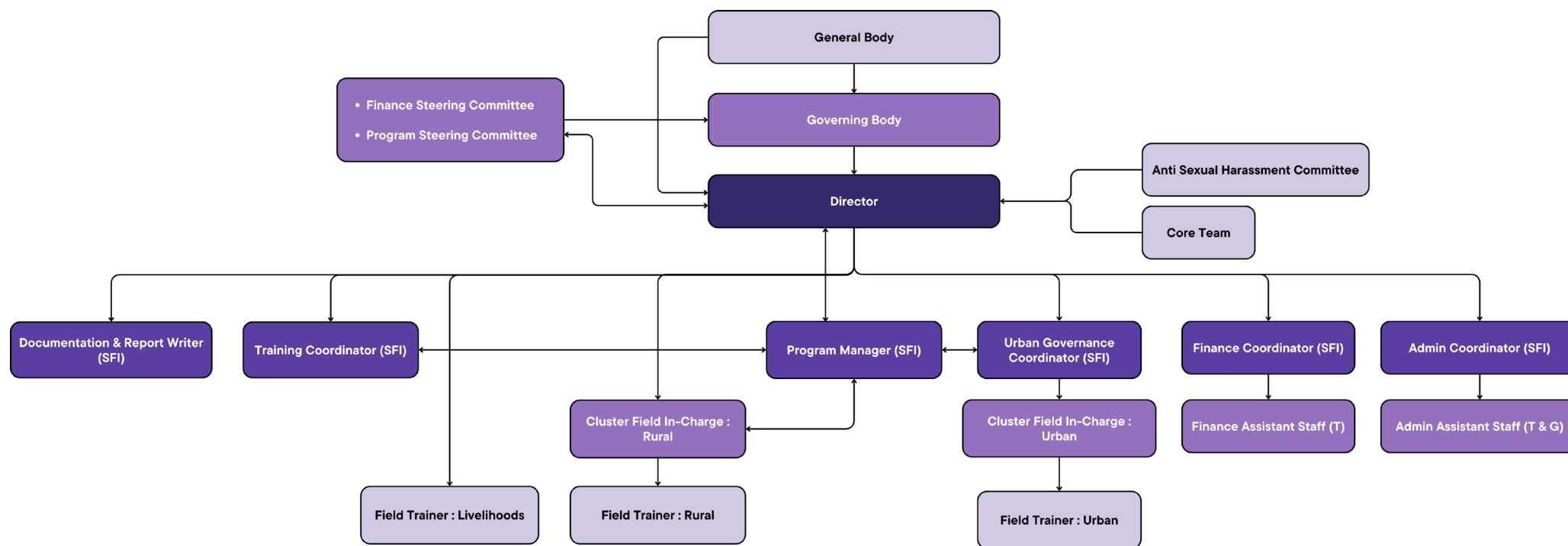


1. To support communities, citizens and the State in **implementing the 73rd and the 74th Amendment** of the Constitution in letter and spirit.
2. To **facilitate and sensitize local governments** in the villages and small towns to envision, plan, partner, and implement policies programmes and activities in a way that addresses the concerns, priorities and dreams of children, the youth, women, the poor, livelihood practitioners, the aged, the differently abled and vulnerable sections of the society at large.
3. 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 decentralised governance**.
4. To encourage and facilitate **platforms of action, research and sharing** of healthy practices between local governments, citizens and organisations.

Organisational Governance Structure

Setu Abhiyan Governance is supported by a General Body comprising 12 members of these seven constitute the Governing Board. The Board in turn has set up a Finance steering committee, program 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.



Team Members 2023-24

Rural Governance

Bhuj Block

Khavda

Field Trainer : Rajendra Vaghela

Cluster Field In Charge : Abdul Gani Sama

Project Consultant : Gafar Sama

Kodki

Field Trainer : Vanita Dabasiya

Cluster Field In Charge : Dhula Chad

PRC Operator Consultant : Kamlesh Bata

Anjar Block

Bhimasar

Field Trainer : Chandresh Dudhrejiya

Field Trainer : Jenti Joshi

Cluster Field In Charge : Kirit Chavda

PRC Operator : Karamshi Maheshwari

Nakhatrana Block

PRC Operator : Dipak Garva

PRC Operator : Muktaben Nathbhava

Lakhpatt Block

Dayapar

Field Trainer : Heena Yadav

Cluster Field In Charge : Gela Satiya

PRC Operator Consultant : Ankit Amreliya

Bhachau Block

Kabarau

Field Trainer : Gitaben Savera

Field Trainer : Tamannah Sundha

Cluster Field In Charge : Khimji Kanthecha

Rapar Block

Pragpar

Field Trainer : Lalji Parmar

Cluster Field In Charge : Tarun Parmar

PRC Operator Consultant : Nirav Solanki

Urban Governance

Rapar Block

Assistant (Trainer) : Anil Dhaiyda

Bhuj Block

Office Assistant (Trainer) : Asha Maheshwari

Cluster Field In Charge : Vishram Vaghela

PRC Sector Field In Charge : Bhavsinh Kher

Livelihoods

Salt Pan Workers | Rapar Block

Field Trainer : Mahesh Brahman

AVKUPC | Rapar Block

Field Trainer : Devsi Parmar

Upaj Producer Co. | Rapar Block

Sector Field In Charge : Ranjeet Singh, Geje Singh

Administration

SRSC

Office Assistant : Devalben Sundha, Girirajsinh Jadeja

Administration Assistant : Kanti Sundha

HR Coordinator : Pawan Upadhyay

Finance

SRSC

Finance Assistant : Bhakti Soni

Finance Coordinator : Lakhan Solanki

Learning Lab for Local Governance

Programme Fellow : Udhisha Vijay

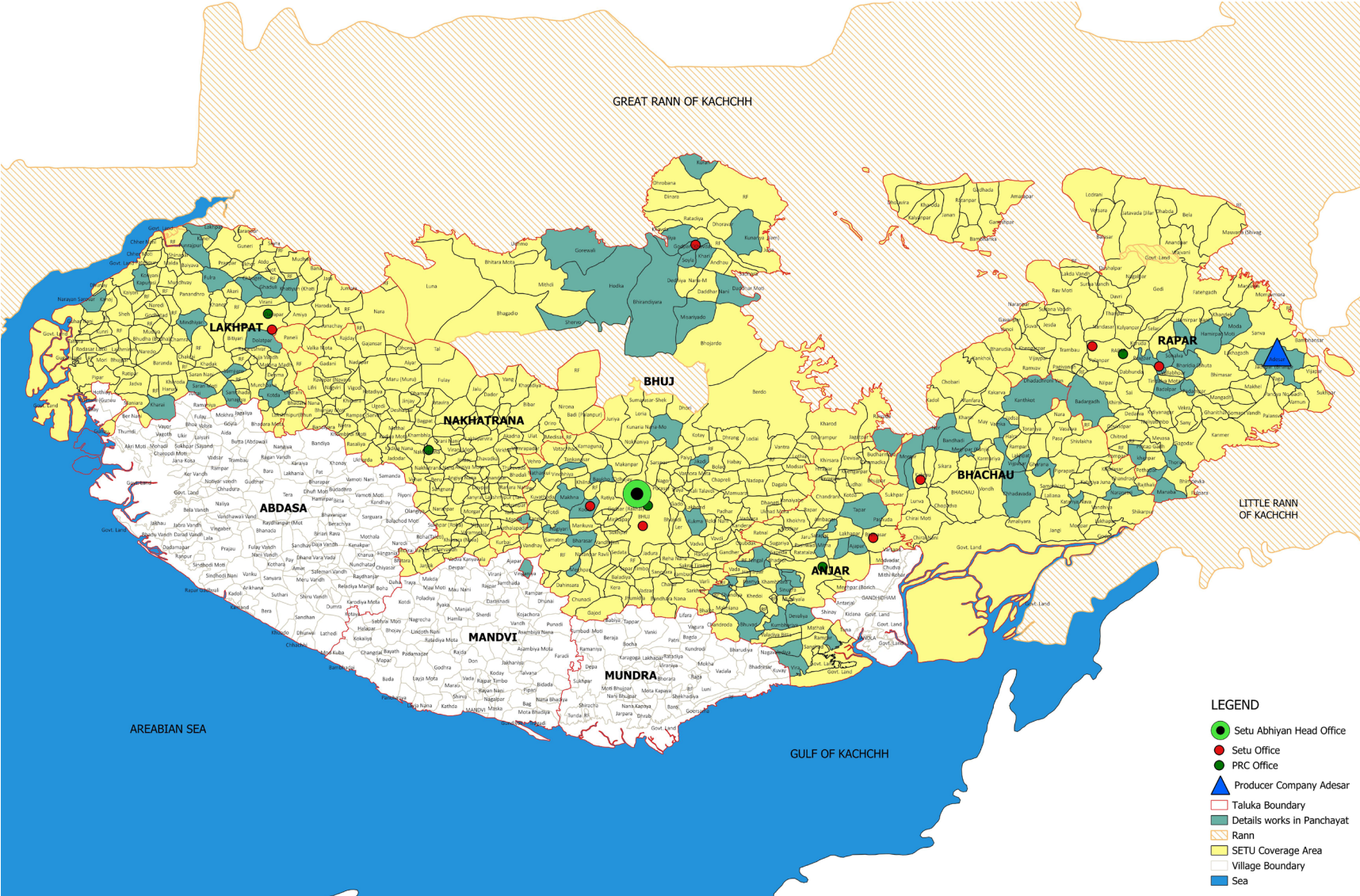
Governance & Management

SRSC

Director : Manish Acharya



Presence across Kutch





Rural Governance

Under the 73rd Amendment Act, the GPDP is an essential tool for enabling participative democracy, promoting an inclusive planning process that involves all stakeholders at the village level. This structure helps local governments to develop need-based plans rather than grant-based ones. This also aids in considering decentralized power devolution across various subjects.



Gram Panchayat Development Plan

A Roadmap For Holistic Development

The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution are essential for decentralized governance, empowering local communities, and fostering sustainable rural development. GPDP facilitates participatory planning tailored to community needs, while the 73rd Amendment institutionalizes local self-governance with democratic representation and financial autonomy.

Setu Abhiyan bridges gaps in Kutch by supporting the GPDP process through citizen mobilization, knowledge-sharing, and promoting participatory democracy. It ensures all community members (particularly engaging the Gram Sabha), regardless of gender, caste, religion, age or socio-economic status, contribute to planning and implementing the utilisation village funds.

In the past year, villages planned activities worth ₹3,97,89,03,747, with a convergence of ₹9,46,13,505. Of 4,421 planned projects, 553 have been implemented, including low- and no-cost initiatives. Setu aids planning

with PRA tools, tracks progress, addresses issues, and ensures GPDPs are uploaded to the eGramSwaraj Portal.

Challenges include delayed and insufficient government grants, hindering project implementation and demotivating citizen participation in planning.



Mahila Sabha

Strengthening GPDP with Women's Perspectives

The perspectives and needs of women often differ significantly from those of men. For instance, women may feel unsafe in certain parts of the village and might request the installation of street lights. Additionally, they may highlight other critical issues such as water shortages, the condition of the local government school, and various social challenges they encounter.

Conducting a Mahila Sabha is instrumental in bringing to light the multifaceted issues that need to be discussed and addressed. It is now mandatory to hold a Mahila Sabha before the GPDP planning process begins. This ensures that the main ideas and concerns raised during the Mahila Sabha are effectively presented at the Gram Sabha.



The Jal Mandir Initiative

Community Ownership in Water Governance

The Jal Mandir project, undertaken by Setu Abhiyan in collaboration with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, focuses on refurbishing traditional ponds. This initiative encourages community involvement, bringing together the Panchayat and citizens to revive and conserve these crucial water sources dedicated to livestock and wildlife.

These ponds come especially in handy during the summer months in Kutch, where livestock have to walk far distances in search of water. This is

very much a crucial intervention.

Once implemented, it becomes the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat to oversee the water source's usage, ensuring its effectiveness in providing drinking water for cattle, sheep, goats, cows, birds, wild animals, and humans, thereby fostering local self sufficiency.

This initiative comes under water governance. Setu plays the role of



facilitation and knowledge support, but it is the Panchayat and residents of the village who decide which pond to renovate, or create, how to do so and monitor the proceedings along with Setu. The community therefore is very much involved in the making of the pond, and it is their decisions that are implemented on field. This thus fosters a sense of ownership of the water resource in the village.

The Jal Mandir project starts with a Gram Panchayat meeting to select a water source for renovation. A daily reporting register is maintained, and technical personnel, Setu staff, and Panchayat members regularly oversee the site. Renovation includes excavation, cleaning, and weed removal. Kutch Jal Mandir Abhiyan provides a JCB for 100 hours, while the Gram Panchayat offers a tractor for soil removal, benefiting local farmers with nutrient-rich soil that enhances the pond's water-holding capacity by 2000L per trolley removed. Setu facilitates the renovation and advocates for including Jal Mandir in the Gram Panchayat's asset register, raising awareness about village natural resources.

In the past year, a total of 42 Jal Mandirs have been renovated in 29 Panchayats and their water holding capacity has increased by 1,19,595 cubic lakh meters.



Water for All

Manaba's Jal Mandirs for Wildlife

In the past year, 3 Jal Mandirs were constructed through the GPDP planning process in Manaba, which is located at the border of the Little Rann of Kutch. These Jal Mandirs are crucial for providing drinking water to wild animals like the ghudkhar, as well as cows and birds.

A meeting with the entire Panchayat was held to discuss the project, emphasizing that the water from these Jal Mandir is solely for wildlife and not for agricultural purposes. The water can be used for drinking but not for washing clothes. The Panchayat body has assigned the responsibility of monitoring each Jal Mandir to a designated person from the village. Each pond is documented in an asset register. Out of the three Jal Mandirs, two were facilitated by Setu Abhiyan, and one by Samerth.

From Scarcity to Sustainability

Water Management in Hanjtal, Khavda

Eight to ten years ago, during the summer months, everyone used to leave the village, Hanjtal, due to a scarcity of water.

This area has always had water, attracting flamingos at times. The Pacham region, with its 15 Panchayats, manages many ponds critical to local livelihoods. Last year, the renovated pond in Nana Mota Dedhiya showcased efficient management. Thorny fences and a single gate accessible only to committee members keep the water clean and safe for drinking.

In Dadhdhar and Nana Mota Dedhiya, four motor pumps were installed. Cement structures provide water for cows, with pumps activated as needed, while a pipeline on the north side ensures every household receives water during shortages.

However, they face challenges when the nearby Narmada water source dries up, affecting their daily lives, which revolve around animal husbandry.

The main occupation here is cattle rearing. They manage about 100 cows and buffaloes and are accustomed to migrating in search of water, as livestock rearing forms their primary livelihood. This intervention will help them avail water more easily during the summer months.



Access to Entitlements

Ensuring Equitable Access to Government Benefits



Government schemes in India are crucial for promoting inclusive growth, reducing poverty, and improving beneficiaries' lives by addressing their specific needs and challenges. Ensuring effective implementation, transparency, and efficient monitoring is vital to maximizing these schemes' impact on their intended recipients.

These schemes are essential for economic upliftment, providing better livelihood opportunities, increasing access to healthcare and education, and reaching marginalized communities to empower them to advocate for themselves.

However, the benefits often fail to reach those who need them most, from the Zilla Panchayat (District Level) to the Gram Panchayat (Village Level). Many people remain unaware of the government's offerings. Therefore, proper counselling and guidance are necessary to connect vulnerable sections of society with the schemes they are eligible for.

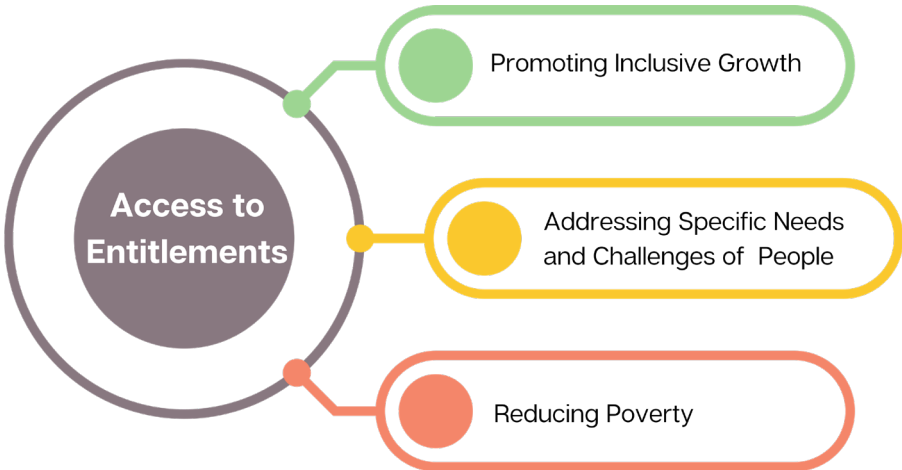
Among other schemes, across Setu, there has been a focus on the coverage of the widow pension, disabled person pension, old age pension and orphan scheme. This is because these people are the most vulnerable, and therefore need to be prioritized.

Entitlement benefits are delivered through various channels to reach citizens at the village or Urban Local Body levels. Social Justice Committees aid vulnerable populations, ensuring eligible beneficiaries access government schemes like the Ambedkar Awaz Yojana.

Mahila Nagrik Juths (women citizen groups) identify beneficiaries, assist with form collection, conduct door-to-door visits, and serve as Setu's contact points, taking ownership of entitlement assistance in their villages.

Panchayat Resource Centres (PRCs), now in five blocks, act as single-window systems, coordinating between village beneficiaries and district-level government departments. These mechanisms are particularly effective in villages lacking active Village Computer Entrepreneurs.

In the past year, a total of 9081 citizens benefited from a total amount of INR 3,79,41,700.



Kishori Juth

Raising voices of Adolescent Girls in Panchayats

A just system empowers young girls to dream and turn those dreams into reality. Setu collaborates with Gram Panchayats to engage adolescent girls in village decision-making, encouraging them to study further and take control of their futures. This is achieved by forming groups and providing trainings on topics like menstruation, hygiene, nutrition, gender inequality, rights, child marriage, government schemes, education, and Balika Panchayats. These sessions enable girls to address village issues and motivate them to form Balika Panchayats.

In 2023-24, 59 village-level trainings were conducted across 40 villages, engaging 1,074 girls, while 4 block-level trainings involved 176 girls from 15 villages. Additionally, 4 exposure visits allowed 83 girls to interact with experienced individuals, enhancing their knowledge and motivation. For instance, 5 girls from the Kuran Balika Panchayat in Khavda, belonging to the Sodha community, participated in a district-level exposure on January 24 and expressed enthusiasm for pursuing similar activities.

As a result of these efforts, girls began raising and addressing village issues. Some adolescent groups transformed into Balika Panchayats to combat child marriage and advocate for girls' education beyond the 8th standard. In villages like Bhirandiyara, Khari, and Khavda, issues raised by the girls were discussed in the Gram Sabha. In Lakhpat, girls are independently initiating the formation of a Balika Panchayat with support from Setu and the Gram Panchayat.

Balika Panchayat

Adolescent Leadership Driving Change and Gender Equity

A Brief History of Setu's Work with Balika Panchayats

Balika Panchayats are village-based groups of adolescent girls aged 14-20 who work collectively to address village issues and promote activities benefiting the community. Similar to Gram Panchayats, they elect a president and vice president, while other members form the governing body. These panchayats are crucial for advocating girls' rights, addressing their needs, and fostering collaboration between Gram Panchayats and Balika Panchayats for holistic village development.

Setu partnered with the Women and Child Development (WCD) department to establish Balika Panchayats in Angiya, Kunariya, Kukma, Maskar, and Vadasar in 2021. Three were formed via elections, and two through selection. In 2023-24, Setu facilitated the formation of 23 Balika Panchayats with 187 members. Activities included 51 village-level trainings for 1,084 girls, one block-level training for 94 girls, and 12 district-level trainings involving 292 girls from 37 villages. Three exposure visits for 27 girls were also conducted. A total of INR 12,00,000 was allocated for gender budgeting across 20 villages.

Setu continuously supported Balika Panchayats through collaborations with WCD, ICDS, DCPU, and the Social Welfare Department, providing subject-specific trainings. This empowerment enabled girls to initiate significant village changes, such as distributing kits and planting trees to celebrate girl births, naming streets after educated girls, and adopting the slogan "Ghar ki Pehchan Beti ka Naam." Regular women-exclusive

meetings highlighted community needs, while sports days, leadership roles in governance, school re-enrollment initiatives, and tuition classes encouraged holistic development.

Health check-ups for adolescent girls and outreach for government schemes ensured broad benefits. The success of the Balika Panchayat concept, including a video conference with Smriti Irani, showcased its potential for replication across India.

Recent Developments

In 2023, Central Government guidelines on the Ministry of Panchayati Raj website defined the roles of Balika Panchayat leaders. On November 29, 2023, a state circular mandated five Balika Panchayats per block, and in February 2024, the WCD department instructed all Gram Panchayats in Gujarat to establish Balika Panchayats under ICDS oversight.

The WCD commissioner visited and encouraged girls to aspire for leadership roles through activities like mock parliamentary sessions. Setu played a central role in driving this initiative, championing gender equity and fostering the collective empowerment of adolescent girls through Balika Panchayats.

Balika Panchayats in Rapar

Manaba

The Balika Panchayat in this area is highly active and self-sufficient, organizing their own meetings without requiring external facilitation. They actively visit Anganwadis and schools to monitor their operations and hold meetings with the Panchayat body.

When a girl is born in any household, the Balika Panchayat visits the family and presents a baby kit. They fund these kids through crowdfunding, ensuring that the birth of a girl is a celebrated event with community participation.



They organize competitions for adolescent girls, awarding prizes to the winners. Additionally, they regularly inspect the village walls, removing inappropriate words which may have been scribbled on them. The Balika Panchayat holds monthly meetings, where they monitor the height and weight of the girls. They also visit the local health sub-centre to carry out these health checks.

Bhutakiya

After receiving repeated training, the members of the Balika Panchayat in Bhutakiya became highly motivated. The Sarpanch of the Balika Panchayat, Manisha, excelled in her school exams, scoring 81%, driven by the encouragement and support from the Balika Panchayat.

All the girls studying in the 10th standard passed their board exams. Following their success, they contacted the Panchayat to organize an awareness rally in the village, focussing on the importance of education for girls and addressing gender discrimination.

Mahila Nagrik Juth (MNJ)

Molding Women Centric Development

Setu aims to create a space for women to hold meetings and discussions at the village level, providing them with a platform to voice their major concerns and seek solutions.

The Mahila Nagrik Juth was introduced by Setu in 2015-16 to educate women about the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution and their constitutional rights and provisions. This initiative empowers women by enabling them to actively participate in addressing issues that affect their lives.

In the year 2023-24, 74 Gram Panchayats have established MNJs. At the village level, 246 MNJ training sessions have been held,

with 1,923 women participating. Additionally, one training session was conducted at the Block level, involving 42 women from 8 Panchayats. Many issues are brought to the Gram Sabha's attention thanks to the efforts of the Mahila Nagrik Juth.

The Mahila Nagrik Juths have received training on various topics, including the structure and processes of Panchayati Raj, integrating women-oriented issues into the GPDP, challenges faced by adolescent girls, the concept of Balika Panchayat, creating a women oriented GPDP budget, and government schemes with a special focus on widow pensions, disability pensions, old age pensions, and orphan pensions. The Mahila Nagrik Juth meetings provide a space for discussions on safety of women, how it's crucial

for women to participate in village development, encouraging women to take up leadership roles, talk about any other issues that they might face at the village level or their home. The issues and concerns raised by the women in the Mahila Nagrik Juth meetings were noted, discussed in the Gram Sabha, and incorporated in the GPDP.

In Anjar Taluka, as a result, INR 50,000 was kept aside as gender budgeting by Lohariya Gram Panchayat's women group. There has been increased participation and activism of women in the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha.



Rising Together

How Mahila Nagrik Juths are Shaping Villages Across Kutch

In Rapar, a great model of community engagement and empowerment is seen through the highly active Mahila Nagrik Juths (MNJs) in 11 out of 15 model villages. Each village is led by two dedicated leaders who play crucial roles in information dissemination, mobilizing women and the wider community. These women leaders along with the other women in the women citizen group, are pivotal in addressing various community issues, including domestic violence.

Ratanben from Moda is one such example. She actively collectivises women, updates them and reaches out to the organisation for assistance. When a case of domestic violence arises, the MNJs intervene by visiting the affected household to issue a warning. They clearly state that such behaviour is not acceptable and any further incident of this nature will result in legal action. This proactive approach has made MNJs a vital contact point for Setu, as they understand the significance of collective action, regular meetings, and the benefits of government schemes.

In Khavda, Kuran Gram Panchayat, the formation of the Balika Panchayat encouraged women to participate in the elections. 6 women centric demands were included in the GPDP. Women are very aware of government schemes now. The women supported 18 widow pensions and 12 Old Age pensions at the village level.

In Lakhpat, the women at the village level have developed a stronger understanding of gender and have accepted how social norms positively or negatively affect the lives of their children and are committed to eliminating the negative aspects, and women have started participating more in Block level trainings, and actively participate in the discussions.

Challenges

1. Collectivizing women can be quite challenging. For example, women from the Marwada, Ahir, or Sodha communities tend not to come together, necessitating community-specific training sessions. However, in some villages, everyone participates collectively.
2. It can be necessary to try various approaches to engage and begin conversation with the women and adolescent girls at the village level. For example, in Khavda, the team gradually initiated conversations with the women about the GPDP, the Panchayat, and the constitution, and emphasized on the point that the girls also need to be informed and aware of these topics. Through this process, the women became more comfortable with sending their daughters to these meetings.
3. In Rapar, women's participation is good at the village level but not at the block level. Many issues are brought to the Gram Sabha's attention thanks to the efforts of the Mahila Nagrik Juth.



Panchayat Association

Grouping Resources And Expertise

The Panchayat Association serves as the collective voice of Panchayats, advocating for their needs and rights to higher authorities. Key functions include knowledge sharing, networking, collaboration, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, capacity building, and policy development. These activities enhance grassroots democracy and promote inclusive and sustainable development.

At the block level, this network consists of Sarpanches from all the villages. The governing body includes a president and vice president, both of whom are Sarpanches. The governing body of the Gram Panchayat Association holds meetings once every two months.

The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) is owned by the Panchayat Association, with a PRC Committee formed from its members. This committee holds regular meetings and closely monitors the PRC's activities. Currently, Panchayat Associations have been successfully established in Bhuj, Anjar, and Rapar. In, Anjar, the Panchayat Association is taking excellent ownership of the PRC , and use it as a tool to maximise service coverage.



Pastures of Persistence

Panchayat Associations Lead the Charge for Grazing Rights

In the past year in Anjar, 12 Panchayats prepared and submitted proposals to the government for grazing land demarcation. Although there has been no result yet, progress is evident on paper, with a demand to make this a reality. Each proposal aims to secure 100 cows and 40 acres of grazing land. Currently, there is no clear demarcation of grazing land, prompting a demand for clarity. Twelve Panchayats, particularly model Panchayats, have already completed this process.

Marvelite Aromatics Pvt Ltd filed a petition for land in Mathak Gram Panchayat. The collector of Kutch, Amit Arora did not approve, as villagers had already requested that land for grazing. This situation has raised awareness among Panchayats about their grazing land and the need to formally demand it. They created a map, and attached this document for approval. The collector then rejected the proposal of the company who wanted the land, as the Panchayat Association claimed the land to be the

grazing land.

Moreover, another agenda taken up by the Panchayat Association in Anjar is the availability of an animal ambulance. Previously, when cows became sick, there was no veterinary doctor available, even after calling the 1962 helpline. Last year, an MLA was approached, but the issue remained unresolved.

The Panchayat Association then directly approached the Chief Minister and the Minister of Animal Husbandry in Gandhinagar. After three months of approval, the animal ambulance was introduced, reducing costs and saving money for the community. The ambulance, operational in the Bhimasar and Sangad clusters, serves eight villages and meets all veterinary needs. This initiative has significantly increased the participation and ownership of the Panchayat Association.



Panchayat Resource Centres (PRC)

Providing Synergy

The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) is a no cost single window system which enables citizens to access information regarding anything ranging from official documents, process, government schemes and benefits that they are eligible for.

The Panchayat Association has the ownership of the PRC. This has aided in coverage of schemes in all villages. The PRC plays a crucial regulatory role, bridging the gap between the government and citizens at the block level. The PRC facilitator appointed by Setu, collaborates with district level government departments, aiding in paperwork, documentation, and provides information on various schemes.

Improved collaborations with the government departments have

directly benefited citizens, and fostered stronger relationships with the officials, making the PRC a useful medium for citizens to enforce their pending tasks. Additionally, the PRC introduces new schemes to the Panchayat Association and Sarpanch, providing regular updates and facilitating continuous follow-up for scheme implementation. The PRC committees have gained a deeper understanding of government schemes, their implementation, and effective coordination with both the government and citizens.

The dedicated staff of Setu Abhiyan are well connected with the residents of the block, both rural and urban areas. This helps them extend further assistance to anyone who may require it. Through coordination with different government departments, the PRC

makes it a hassle free experience for the citizens to avail government scheme benefits or get government ID proof, add names in ration cards, get a death certificate (which is required to access the widow pension) etc.

Citizens now also have access to online services through the Panchayat Resource Centre. The

Sarpanches receive knowledge support and guidance from the PRC regarding various schemes. So far, Setu has established 5 Panchayat Resource Centres, Lakhpat (January 2021), Rapar (February 2020), Anjar (April 2023) and Bhuj (March 2023) and Nakhatrana (April 2023).





Rethinking Disability

Rethinking Disability Benefits for All

A petition for policy reform was made to allow disabled persons to avail of scheme benefits without the requirement of being below the poverty line (BPL). This initiative, discussed in the Divyang Mobile Court, is facilitated cost-effectively through the PRC.

The government directly consulted disabled individuals about their daily challenges. The president of the Disabled Persons' Association, who is well-connected with the PRC, stays informed about relevant issues.

In the Samaj Suraksha department, 20 applications from disabled individuals were processed and approved, resulting in solutions such as constructing ramps and accessible toilets with support and seating in government buildings.

Restoring hope

Heenaben's Journey to Reclaiming Her Pension

Heenaben Govindbhai Luhar had not received her widow pension for 1.5 years. Despite visiting the bank twice and the Mamlatdar office, she was unable to resolve the issue. Through the Mahila Nagrik Juth, she learned about the PRC in Rapar. The PRC drafted a letter and sent it to the Women and Child Development Department. As a result, she received

INR 24,000 in back payments. After receiving the amount, Heenaben expressed immense gratitude to the PRC, acknowledging that, despite her repeated efforts, she would not have been able to obtain her widow pension without the assistance of PRC's efficient single-window system.

Health Entitlement at the Crucial Hour

Koli Santaben Laddha was diagnosed with mouth cancer. To cover the cost of her operation, she used the Ayushman card, which provides financial assistance for medical treatments. She had been working as an agricultural laborer and required an emergency operation.

After the operation, the Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) accompanied her to the Mamlatdar office to expedite the necessary paperwork. Santaben later returned to express her gratitude. During this time, it was discovered that her daughter-in-law did not have an Aadhaar card, which was promptly issued. Additionally, the family received a ration card.

Santaben's husband also came along, expressing his relief and happiness that the entire process had been expedited efficiently. Without this assistance, they would have had to navigate through multiple offices and might not have received the help they urgently needed. Time was of the essence in this situation.



Social Justice Committee (SJC)

Building a Just Society Through Local Action



The Social Justice Committee (SJC) addresses inequality, advocates for vulnerable groups, and promotes an equitable society. As mandated by the Gujarat Panchayat Act, every village must have an SJC comprising members from Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and at least one woman. The 73rd Amendment requires quarterly meetings.

In 2023-24, Setu conducted 15 village-level trainings with 53 participants, 5 block-level trainings with 613 participants, and 1 district-level training with 150 participants from 16 Gram Panchayats. These sessions covered topics like GPDP planning, Ambedkar Awaz Yojana, government schemes, SJC roles and duties, constitutional rights, and social justice perspectives. Despite this, many SJCs remain inactive, with members often unaware of their responsibilities.

Setu revitalizes SJCs through training, exposure visits, and facilitation, ensuring they fulfill their potential. As a result, active SJCs in Khavda and Kabrau made significant progress, including proposals for Ambedkar Awaz Yojana benefits and incorporating social justice issues in eight GPDPs.

Promoting Social Justice in Rapar

In April 2023, a Social Justice Committee Manch was established with a governing body that directly coordinated with the Taluka Development Officer (TDO). Setu organizes training sessions and invites the TDO, Social Welfare Officer, ICDS, CDO, and Block Chairman of the Social Justice Committee. Training covers important government schemes available for vulnerable groups and emphasizes the role of the Social Justice Committee in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The committee is tasked with sensitizing members about their duties to disadvantaged sections of the society.

The Social Justice Committee Manch aims to reach every village, providing information and reminding citizens of their responsibilities. Currently, 10-12 Social Justice Committees are actively functioning. The goal is for these committees to work with the Panchayat body on social issues and protect the rights of minorities. The number of active committees is expected to increase after the elections.

Additionally, efforts have been made to legalize burial or cremation grounds for Dalits, with the Social Justice Committee advocating for this cause.

In Anjar, the SJC is connected with the Panchayat Association. In Model Panchayats there has been a board that recognises and displays the SJC committee. Ambedkar housing schemes is being done by the SJC. At the Zilla level there was a social justice committee, in which 2 people from Anjar participated in this seminar and knowledge building.

SJC Manch in Bhachau

The SJC Manch in Bhachau, is an informal platform representing 54 Gram Panchayats. It fosters collaboration, addressing common challenges like inactive members and irregular meetings. The Manch ensures Gram Panchayat SJC meetings occur by coordinating with Taluka officials, who instruct Talatis to convene mandatory-attendance meetings.

Key Achievements:

- Facilitated access to government schemes for vulnerable groups. Promoted education for both boys and girls.
- Increased women's participation.
- Addressed child marriage through block-level directives.
- Expedited widow pension applications and resolved ration card issues.

As a result, 25 SJC's are now active, with improved communication across governance levels. SJC's have gained recognition at the block level, with support from officials like the TDO and Talati. This coordination has significantly strengthened their ability to address the needs of marginalized communities.

Challenges

The Panchayat often lacks sensitivity toward the Social Justice Committee, partly due to limited knowledge. Additionally, the Gram Panchayat Secretary may withhold support by not sharing information.

Urban Governance



Bhuj

The 74th Amendment mandates the existence of a ward committee in areas with a population exceeding 3,00,000. However, a drawback of this amendment is the absence of guidelines for areas with populations below this threshold, and Bhuj is one such city.

Promoting decentralized urban governance empowers stakeholders across the city to actively participate in the planning process of their respective wards. This approach involves organizing citizens of each area or ward into ward committees responsible for creating ward plans. These committees engage in extensive planning, implementation, and monitoring

of various initiatives. This model of governance ensures that local needs and preferences are directly addressed, leading to more effective and inclusive urban development.

Urban Setu began its efforts in promoting urban decentralized governance in the year 2010. There have been a total of 2196 beneficiaries, who benefitted through various kinds of entitlement and scheme support by Urban Setu. These beneficiaries benefitted from a total amount of INR 13,27,750.

In the year 2023-24, Mahiti (Information) Boards were installed in ward number 11 and 8. These Mahiti (Information) Boards have information regarding the current ward members and important helplines. The board has the names and numbers of the councilors of the wards, Anganwadi workers, police, ambulance, street light issues, water shortage, water supply drainage, along with basic information of how many households are there in that particular ward.

The ward committee themselves decided where to place the Mahiti (Information) Boards. As a result, residents of the area have directly started contacting these helplines.

29 ward committee meetings were held in the past year, in which 649 people participated. 4 ward committees were formed in the wards 5,7,5,10. (2 were reformed, 2 have been mobilised and collectivised). A total of 368 citizens have participated in the ward meetings.

A total of 255 residents participated in making the plans of their respective wards. The total amount of projects under the ward plans is 9 Crores, out of which 3.20 Crores, have been implemented.

Challenges

1. One of the major challenges continues to be the cooperation of the Government officials. When government officials change, they tend to be less cooperative.
2. The nature of participation of ward committees and councillors need to be strengthened and made sustainable. This will ensure that the system of ward-wise planning continues to run efficiently, even without the support of the organisation.

Restoring Resources

Ward No. 2's Initiative To Take Water Into Their Own Hands

In Ward no. 2, Sheikh Faliya, there was a pond eight years ago which served as a vital resource for animals and local residents for washing and bathing. However, due to serious encroachment, the pond fell into disrepair.

The residents of the area, after facing a water shortage, decided to convert the pond into a well. They believed this would alleviate their water scarcity issues. The Ward Committee took charge of the initiative, collecting a total of INR 5,000 from citizens for cleaning and renovating the well.

The Ward Committee formally requested INR 59,000 from Homes In The City (HIC) for the complete renovation of the well. HIC approved and provided an amount of INR 55000. The remaining amount was crowdfunded by the ward committee.

Fatimaben and Koshaben, active ward committee members, took the lead in this project. During the renovation, approximately 40 metal vessels were unearthed from the well, likely dropped by women in the past. Fatimaben sold these vessels, raising INR 1,300, which was contributed back into the project.

The well's renovation included assessments and support from ACT (Arid Community and Technology), a non-profit working on water conservation in Kutch, who confirmed that once recharged, the well water would be suitable for drinking, naturally filtered through the ground during monsoon seasons.

ACT provided technical expertise, while HIC offered crucial financial support. Setu Abhiyan provided constant support to the citizens of the ward throughout by facilitating the process, by helping draft the proposal, and ensuring coordination among the stakeholders.

The successful renovation of the well helped restore a necessary water source and also ensured future access to clean water for the residents of Sheikh Faliya.

Rapar

Urban governance efforts in Rapar began in 2013, drawing from the pilot initiative in Bhuj. Setu entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Rapar Municipal Bureau for a period of two years.

Rapar Urban Setu created a database to plan activities and determine necessary work. The strategy included forming Ward Committees, holding Ward Sabhas, establishing Vistar Samitis, and collaborating with various government departments and NGOs.

The primary goal is now to ensure the delivery of government schemes to eligible citizens. Additionally, there is an effort to form Samitis with elected representatives from the wards. These Samitis will oversee the work to be carried out in the wards.

There were 63 Area Committee meetings held with the participation of 500 people. Work worth INR 16,50,000 was completed in Wards 3 and 12. An application was submitted to the Nagar Palika for the installation of essential infrastructure such as drains, gutters, and roads that were

lacking in the area. The PM Awas Yojana was approved for the last 4 families, providing a housing installment of INR 4,50,000. A meeting with workers saw the participation of 144 laborers from 4 areas, during which 14 forms were filled for the E-Shram card and 58 children of laborers filled scholarship forms. Information about worker schemes was also disseminated.

An education awareness program was conducted in 4 areas, attracting 243 participants. As a result, 8 children who had previously dropped out were sent back to school, and parents from these areas agreed to send 58 children to school. Additionally, 86 children of parents belonging to marginalized castes had their scholarship forms filled, with 62 children receiving scholarships.

Ayushman Card were issued to 62 families, and Abha cards were made for 240 citizens. Furthermore, 238 families received ration kits in 9 areas. Regular cleaning work is maintained in 8 areas.

Viklang Sangathan

At Divyang Sangathan, an issue was raised. 32 disabled individuals lack access to ramps in toilets, despite having Antyodaya cards. This highlights the need for sensitivity towards modified architecture for disabled persons. An application was submitted to the Divyang Lok Adalat in Bhuj, on behalf of these individuals to address their demands. Additionally, 5 disabled persons were unemployed, despite having skills in making Ganpati idols from coconut coir. The estimated budget for this initiative is INR 1,00,000.

For families without a place to stay, the Chief Officer of the Nagar Palika

inspected the area and agreed to demolish the existing structures to create new homes for disabled persons, completely free of cost. This falls under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Meetings to address these issues are conducted every two months.

An application was submitted to the Mamlatdar requesting expedited processing of ration cards for disabled individuals. This issue was also petitioned in the court for disabled persons, resulting in a court order mandating the prompt issuance of ration cards for them. A total of 18 applications were filed in court.

Additionally, applications are being made to the Mamlatdar to prioritize families under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme, particularly those with poor health. So far, 16 applications have been submitted to ensure special attention for these vulnerable families.

15 complaints were filed in the court for disabled persons, and all 15 hearings were conducted. As a result, ramps will be constructed at one bank, one bus stop, the TDO office, the police station, and the Mamlatdar office to improve accessibility. The court, located in Gandhidham and known as the Divyang Lok Adalat, also made one-on-one calls to the complainants to understand their specific problems. Additionally, there have been repeated demands for the construction of disabled-friendly toilets.

42 disabled persons got their disability certificates. 9 disabled persons got equipment worth INR 12,000.

Challenges

1. The Absence of a Nagar Palika Body

There is currently no Nagar Palika body and no councillors as elections have not taken place yet. All applications must be made directly to the Chief Officer (C.O) of the Nagar Palika. If a body existed, councillors could raise issues in the Ward Sabha meetings, which would expedite the work. The population of Rapar is 35,000.

2. Housing problems

People living in these slum areas reside on government land, making them ineligible for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. There have been demands to legalize this housing, directed to the C.O, Mamlatdar and collector.



Migrant Workers

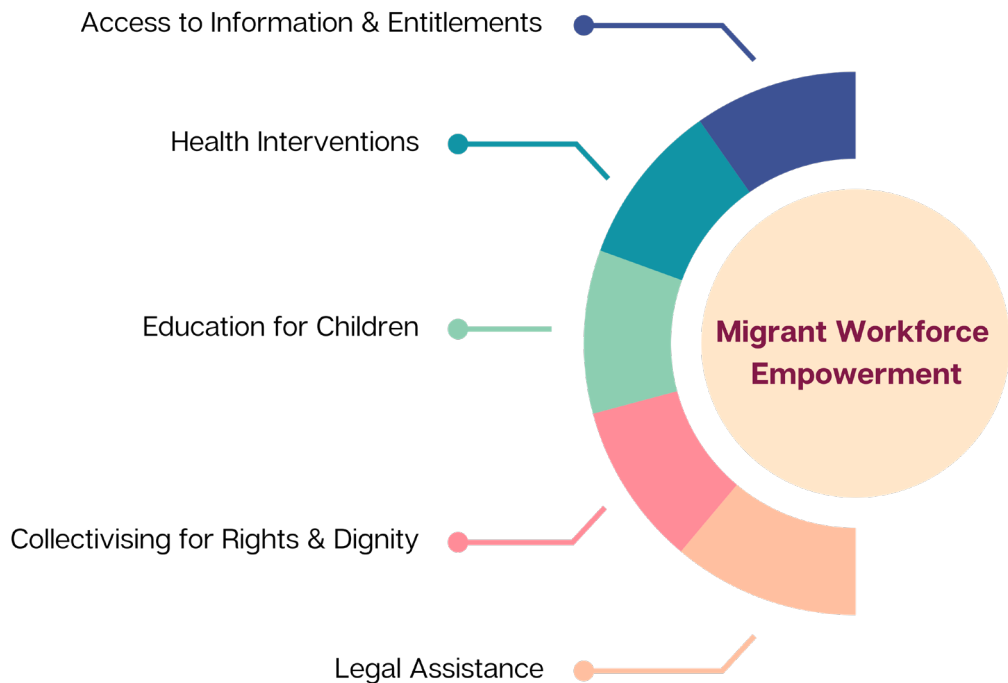
Bridging Gaps

Over the past two decades, Bhuj has seen an influx of migrant workers from states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat. These daily wage laborers, working in construction and other jobs, live in settlements across Bhuj, such as Khasra, Leva Patel, R.T.O, and near Seven Sky Mall.

Urban Setu supports them through initiatives like access to social schemes, subsidies, health camps, legal aid, and safe spaces for children,

including special Anganwadis and school linkages. It also facilitates collectivization for basic rights and connects them with donors.

In the past year, 317 workers benefitted from E-Nirman Cards, 19 from E-Shram Cards, and 429 laborers received timely information. Overall, 911 migrant workers accessed various forms of support, including information, schemes, and subsidies. The Nirman Saathi Sanghatan, a migrants' collective in Bhuj, advocates for their rights across education, health, and legal domains.



Health Initiatives

Monthly vaccination camps benefit children and expectant mothers, while serious cases are referred to the Urban Health Centre. Pregnant women receive financial aid through the Mamta Card—INR 17,000 during pregnancy and INR 20,000 after delivery—with 20 women benefiting from this last year. This support helps them avoid strenuous labor during pregnancy. General health camps are also conducted, and an ambulance visits the migrant settlements in Bhuj once a week. Efforts to promote the Abha Card (Ayushman Bharat Health Account) for better access to healthcare services are also underway.



From Litigation to Action

The Struggle for Dignity for Migrant Workers

An APIL (Application for Public Interest Litigation) was filed in Krupa Ben's name (Setu's General Body members) under the Swachh Bharat Mission, requesting the construction of toilets in three areas: Khasra, RTO and Leva Patel, where this community takes shelter. They asserted that it is the Nagar Palika's (Municipal Corporation's) duty to provide these basic rights to them.

The court agreed to their demand. However the Nagar Palika cited various reasons for delays, such as disputes over whether the land was private or government owned.

Eventually, the Nagar Palika agreed to install mobile toilets, but this did not meet the Nirman Sathi Sangathan's (NSS) demands for community toilets. The difference between mobile toilets and community toilets is that the mobile toilets will have a very limited number of seats, and it needs to be emptied on a regular basis. The community toilet will have separate toilets and bathing areas for men and women. The NSS clearly mentioned that they and the entire community will take care and oversee the monitoring and maintenance of these toilets.

Repeated efforts led to some progress, as migrant residents filed letters twice requesting community toilets. Despite this, the struggle for basic rights persisted until collective pressure prompted the Nagar Palika to agree to provide mobile toilets.

Cyclone Biparjoy & Relief Work

Cyclone Biporjoy impacted Gujarat from June 12–16, 2023. Special workers coordinated with the municipality, setting up a district-level control room and shelters for displaced people. Migrant areas were visited to inform workers about shelter arrangements, provide emergency contact numbers, and give precautionary advice.

Workers from 14 areas, including, were shifted to nearby schools, where 326 families received government-provided accommodation, food, water, and toilets. After returning on June 17, workers found their huts scattered by rain and wind but reported no injuries.

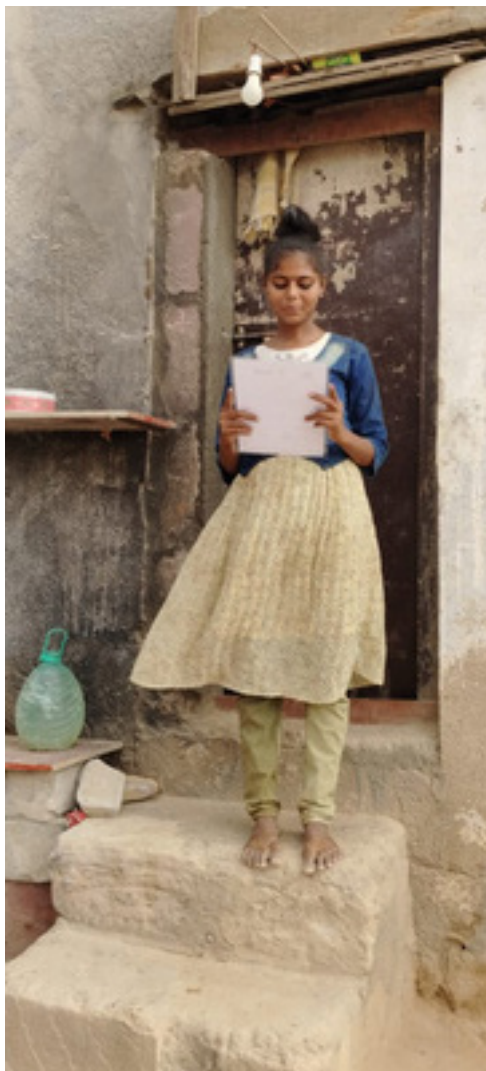
A damage survey was conducted which revealed the need for dry rations and tarpaulins. INR 3,92,000 was distributed to 830 people via government disaster relief funds. Donors supplied tarpaulins and relief kits for 107 workers in Khasra.

Breaking the Cycle

Access to Education for Migrant Children

Dali Ramesh, a 9th-grade student, attends Indirabai Girls' Government School. Her family's situation reflects the challenges migrant workers face, as seasonal daily wage labor often forces them to move, disrupting their children's education.

But Dali has received a scholarship amounting to INR 8000 through the Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Board. This government scholarship helps cover essential educational expenses such as tuition fees, textbooks, and other academic needs. This support is crucial as it alleviates the financial burden on Dali's parents, allowing them to prioritize education for their child.



Challenges

Migrants often leave the city to return to their villages or move to another city in search of work. This frequent movement disrupts their children's education, as they are pulled out of the Anganwadi or school. Moreover they may have to leave in the middle of a legal procedure in which Setu is assisting them to receive their due wages. This frequent relocation is one of the biggest challenges when working with migrants. However, it is essential to continue advocating for their basic rights as citizens despite these difficulties and find alternatives to suit their unique challenges.



Interventions in Livelihoods

Taking A Step Towards Sustainable Livelihoods

In Kutch, scarce rainfall and extreme, unpredictable weather push most farmers toward rainfed agriculture. The region produces 75% of India's salt. Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Company, formed by a farmer's collective, provides knowledge support, input services, government schemes, and organic certification. Upaj Producer Company supports farmers and cattle breeders, promoting natural farming suited to Kutch's geography. NAMAC aids small-scale salt pan workers through advocacy, government scheme access, and information support.



Upaj Producer Company

Upaj Producer Company, incorporated on December 28, 2011, supports farmers and cattle breeders, with 80% adopting organic farming methods through exposure visits and peer learning. Setu Abhiyan, nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture, promotes natural farming to improve yield, soil health, and ensure fair prices for organic inputs.

In the past year, 36 meetings were held in 20 villages, benefiting 370 farmers, with 103 farmers adopting cow-based natural farming. Organizations like BAIF and KFFFD are working on agriculture inputs, bio-resource centers, and training on indigenous seeds, animal husbandry, and agro-biology.

Two exposure visits were conducted, engaging 17 farmers in Rajasthan and 35 in Adesar, where they learned about organic farming, premium pricing, certification, and cow-based natural farming. Three training sessions for 175 farmers covered topics like vermicompost, cotton plantation, and organic farming, in collaboration with ATMA and BAIF.

150 linkages were made to central government schemes, with 103 farmers benefiting from the cow dung-based natural farming scheme. A bio-resource center, Samrudhi Centre, was established to provide low-cost natural inputs and continuous capacity building for farmers.

Adesar Vistar Khet Utpadan Producer Co.

This initiative supports farmers by improving market access, ensuring fair prices, and promoting sustainable practices like organic farming, water conservation, and innovative plantation techniques. Established on February 14, 2014, with 200 shareholders, the company has certified 330 farmers from six villages for organic farming on 919 hectares and formed 22 Sakhi Mandals.

In 2023, the company sold 530 MT of castor, 20.8 MT of Kala Cotton, 4000 kg of wheat, and 500 kg of cumin, yielding a community profit of 12.5%. Two Jal Mandirs were built in Lakhaghadh and Adesar in collaboration with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan. Farmers benefited from tractor services, cow husbandry, and solar rooftop installations, collectively generating significant community profits. Coordination with SHGs and agencies like Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Mission Mangalam provided further benefits, including natural farming and pastoral initiatives.

The company has certified 2297 acres for organic farming and supported 132 farmers with plowing services across 450 acres. Natural cumin seeds were produced by 38 farmers from 12 villages. Training sessions on vermicompost, organic farming, crop patterns, and climate-resilient practices were held for 60 women producer groups, while 250 MT of organic compost was produced for 330 farmers, emphasizing the use of local seeds like bajra, moong, desi chana, castor, and cumin to combat Kutch's climate challenges.



Challenges

1. Farmer Faith in Organic Methods: Organic cumin farming showed slower results during the last flowering season compared to conventional methods, challenging farmers' trust in the process. However, eventual yields were profitable, using organic pesticides like neem oil, neem leaves, and garlic-onion-chili paste.
2. Soil Salinity: Rising soil salinity is affecting crops, necessitating reduced water usage and increased adoption of organic farming practices.



NAMAC

The Last Season

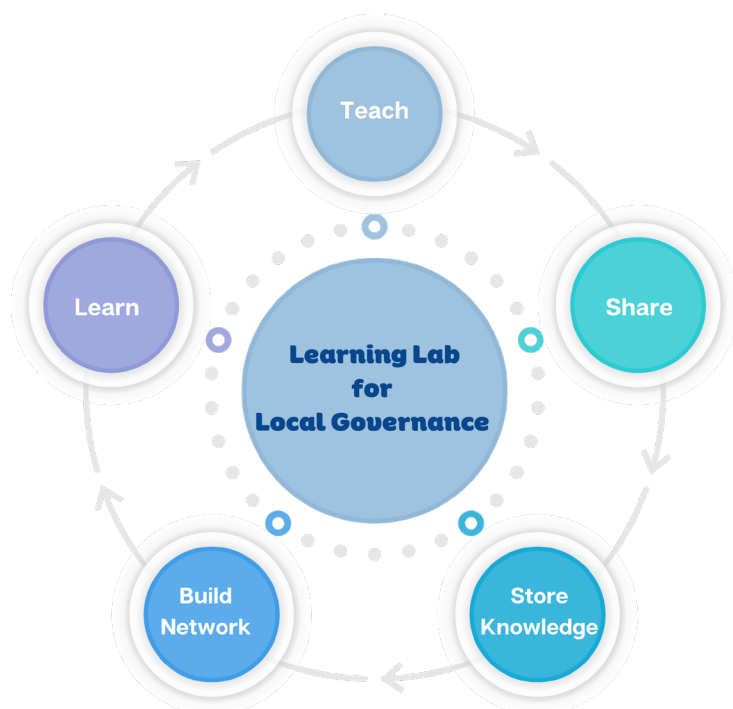
Last year, it was discussed that the area where Agrarias had cultivated salt for centuries was declared a wildlife sanctuary to protect the wild ass. After repeated efforts, petitions, collective protests, and coordination with government officials (District Collector, MLA, MP, Mamlatdar, Sarpanches), salt pan workers with identity cards were allowed to continue cultivating salt until June 15, 2024. 35 workers hold identity cards.

If this is the last season, salt pan workers will need to find alternative income. Many have already started working in agriculture or other daily wage jobs. Although salt production may continue, small-scale workers may be forced into labor roles, losing the ability to directly negotiate with companies.

In the 2023-24 year, 540 applications were submitted to prove salt cultivation in the Little Rann of Kutch for the past 3 years, requiring documents such as salt weight slips, Aadhar cards, ration cards, and certificates from the Panchayat. Three Agrarias benefited from the PM Awas Yojana, and 256 received their E-Shram Cards.

Learning Lab for Local Governance

The Learning Lab Of Local Governance (LLLg) initiated by Setu Abhiyan aims to foster a knowledge sharing system on strengthening the need and concepts of decentralized governance, and build a network for the same. It serves as a platform to teach, learn, share, and develop a repository of knowledge resources for Local governance.



The First District Balika Panchayat Meet in Bhuj

On January 24th, Setu organized a district-level Balika Panchayat meeting in Bhuj, with 19 Balika Panchayats from across Kutch in attendance. The event provided these Panchayats with the opportunity to share their experiences, interact with members from other Balika Panchayats, and foster an environment of peer learning and encouragement. For many girls, this was their first district-level event, making it a significant milestone. Balika Panchayats from Manaba (Rapar), Daresi (Lakhpat), and Kuran (Khavda) also participated, gaining exposure to new ideas and possibilities. The success of the event has led to plans for it to be held annually.



Role of Panchayati Raj in Empowering Adolescent Girls and Youth

Setu Abhiyan, in collaboration with American Jewish World Service (AJWS) and The Hunger Project (THP), held a 3-day consultation in Ahmedabad on 'Understanding the Role of Panchayati Raj System in Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young People.'

The consultation involved Balika Panchayats, elected rural representatives, government officials, and civil society members, with 18 organizations from 9 states participating. It focused on the role of Panchayats and elected representatives in creating an environment that empowers adolescent girls.

Participants shared experiences and practices to achieve empowerment, engaging in brainstorming sessions and group activities to explore how local governments can better support adolescent girls. The consultation also highlighted the current opportunities, strengths, and challenges, and provided insights into how youth and women view these issues and the advocacy work of Balika Panchayats at the village level.

Role of Knowledge Support in Mahila Nagrik Juths

In 2023-24, 74 Gram Panchayats established MNJs, conducting 246 training sessions at the village level with 1,923 women participants, and one Block-level session with 42 women from 8 Panchayats. The Mahila Nagrik Juth brought many issues to the Gram Sabha's attention. There were 59 village-level trainings across 40 villages, engaging 1,074 girls, and 4 Block-level sessions with 176 girls from 15 villages. Additionally, 4 exposure visits included 83 girls.

This led to women taking on leadership roles, increased interest in rural development, and greater participation in Gram Sabha meetings. High-achieving girls were recognized with funds from the Panchayat's budget, and 15 girls were admitted to the Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalay Hostel. Girls also began openly discussing their issues.

Challenges included parents not permitting teenage girls to go out, high dropout rates after class 8, and delays in Panchayat elections hindering progress.



Attending 'She Represents' at Indian School of Democracy, Delhi

Women Panchayat Representatives and Nagarpalika Women Councilors participated in this 7 day leadership program. It was an immense confidence booster for these women. They went far away from home to learn something on their own in order to take on more responsibility and be able to carry out work in a better fashion, gain new ideas and perspectives. This in itself feels like an achievement to them.

Knowledge Support To Local Governments

Setu Abhiyan works to sensitize local governments in villages and small towns to implement policies that address the needs of various groups, including children, youth, women, the poor, and other vulnerable sections. To support this, Setu has conducted training sessions to build the capacity of local governments.

In the past year, there were 11 village-level, 29 block-level, and 2 district-level trainings for rural governance, with 1,671 participants. For urban governance, 7 trainings were held, with 44 participants.

Outcomes

- SJC committee representatives now voice their issues during Gram Sabha sessions.
- The CFMC has generated INR 6,12,500 from land development through sustainable methods.

- There is improved understanding of the Panchayat Raj system, and some Gram Panchayats have started focusing on carbon credits under biodiversity management.
- Regular coordination between the village committee and citizens has begun to ensure no girls are left without admission after 8th grade.
- Participants from workshops in Ranchi and Delhi reported increased confidence.

Challenges

SJC committees do not receive their funds to carry out specific needful work. The SJC committees have not received support from the Sarpanch and Talati at the local level. CFMC lacks recognition, thus government departments and forest departments should not engage with them.

Change is sure, but slow.



Staff Capacity Building Workshops

Each year, the Setu team participates in various internal and external training sessions to enhance their skills, engage with the community, and stay updated on sector trends. This continuous learning improves decision-making, collaboration, and adaptability.

In 2023, 19 Setu staff members attended capacity-building workshops for a total of 181 days. Topics included:

- Role of Gram Panchayat in Empowering Adolescents & Youth
- Constitutional Values
- Human Rights & Biodiversity
- Community-Based Needs Assessment
- Patriarchal Masculinity & Inequality
- State Budget and Gram Panchayat Issues
- Employment Opportunities for Adolescent Girls
- Effective Gram Sabha Budget
- Organic vs Conventional Farming
- Carbon Credit
- Resilience Dialogue
- Digital Democracy
- Nutrition & Climate Change
- Primary Health Care
- Training on LSDGs, Heat Waves, and Health
- Public Relations (PR) Training

An India Fellow joined us in June 2023

Udhisha Vijay has joined as an India Fellow in June 2023. Projects taken up were developing communication material, proposals, in coordination with the Director of Setu Abhiyan. There has also been immense field exposure, for participatory Urban and Rural Governance, staff meetings, district and state level consultations, etc.

As a result, there was interaction with field staff, field visits, accompanying resource persons to various trainings and exposure to grassroots realities and Setu's theme wise interventions on felicitation support.

Facilitating A Rural Living and Learning Experience

Six students from XIM University participated in a 45-day stay in Kutch as part of their Rural Living and Learning Experience (RLLE) program. They were divided into pairs and stayed in three Setu units.

Their projects were designed to help them gain a deeper understanding of local governance and the various interventions by the organization. During their stay, the students were exposed to grassroots realities and gained valuable insights into Setu's key interventions in the Rural Planning process, entitlement schemes, and the Social Justice Committee, among other areas. On the last day, they presented their learnings, sharing their insights, observations, and suggestions.

Knowledge Support to other NGOs

Learning Lab as a Resource Unit



Organisation	Location	Subject
UNICEF	Dahod	Localized SDGs, e-Gram Swaraj Portal
Unnati	Bhachau	Gender Discrimination, Concept and Role of Balika Panchayat for Adolescent empowerment
AKRSP	Dang	Training on Panchayati Raj & hand holding support for GPDP in 8 GPs
FES-Gujarat	Santrampur	Concept and Success of Balika Panchayat
FES-Rajasthan	Bhuj	Panchayati Raj System in Gujarat
SWATI	Patdi	Adolescent Convention
WCD Department, Kachchh	Gandhinagar	Participants of Balika Panchayat in Assembly Hall "Tejaswani Vidhan Sabha"
GIDM	Bhuj	Role of local governance



Partnerships & Collaborations

Funding Partners



Program Partners

Sahjeevan
KFFFD
Unnati
Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS)
Bhojay Sarvodaya Trust
AKRSP
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
Swati
Mansi

Government Departments

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

Institutional Partners

India Fellow
Xavier University
Kutch University

Press Coverage

સેતુ અભિયાન દ્વારા જિલ્લા સ્તરની “બાલિકા પંચાયત પરિષદ” યોજાઈ

ભુજ : જિલ્લા મધ્ય સેતુ અભિયાન સંસ્થા દ્વારા જિલ્લાની તમામ બાલિકા પંચાયતો માટે પરિષદનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. સૌ પ્રથમ તમામ બાલિકા પંચાયતના સરપંચો, ઉપ સરપંચો અને સભ્યોનો પરિચય કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. પાપરવેલા મહેમાનોનો શાબ્દિક આવકાર અને કાર્યક્રમનો હેતુ સેતુ અભિયાનના ડાયરેક્ટર મનીષભાઈ આચાર્ય દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ, જેમાં આ બાલિકા પંચાયતનો પ્રયોગ આપ છે શરૂઆત કરી એ ફક્ત ભારત નહિ પણ વિશ્વના અન્ય દેશોને આપણે રોલ મોડેલ છે.

કચ્છની કુલ ૨૦ બાલિકા પંચાયતમાંથી ૧૫ જેટલી બાલિકા પંચાયતના પ્રતિનિધિ દ્વારા પોતે કરેલા કામો અને આયોજનની રજૂઆત કરી હતી જેમાં કુનરીયા, અંગિયા, મસ્કા, કુકમા, વાડાસર, પારેલી, લોહરિયા, માણાબા, કુબારી, મોરગર, વિજયાસર, કંથકોટ, લાખાવટ, વાપકા, છાવાડા, અને કુરન બાલિકા જૂથના સભ્યોએ રજૂઆત કરી હતી. જિલ્લા મહિલા અને બાળ વિકાસ વિભાગના ડિપુટી મિશન કો-ઓર્ડિનેટર કોરમબેન વ્યાસ દ્વારા મહિલાઓ પણ ડિજિટલ પેમેન્ટ તરફ આગળ વધે અને સરકારના ગાઉડ લાઈન મુજબ આગમી સમયમાં બાલિકા પંચાયત માટે કામ કરવાની નેમ વ્યક્ત કરી હતી. આઈસીડીએસના નયનાબા ઝાલા દ્વારા તેમના



વિભાગની માહિતી આપી હતી અને વિપુલભાઈ ડોરીયાએ જિલ્લા બાળ સુરક્ષા પાલક માતા પિતા યોજના અને મુખ્યમંત્રી એક વાલી યોજનાની કામગીરી અંકે પ્રકાશ પાડ્યો હતો. જિલ્લા બાળ હન પ્રતિબંધક અને સમાજ સુરક્ષા નરેશભાઈ ચૌહાણે બાળહન પ્રતિબંધક કાયદો અને પંચાયતી રાજ માળખા અને ભવિષ્યમાં આ બાલિકા પંચાયતના સભ્યો સરપંચ બને એવી અભિલાષા વ્યક્ત કરી હતી. આરોગ્ય વિભાગના પ્રકાશભાઈ ડુંગરાણીએ પણ આપણે સૌ સમાન જ છીએ અંગે સમજાવે આપી હતી અને આરોગ્ય વિષય

ભુજમાં જિલ્લાની 15 બાલિકા પંચાયતે કરેલાં વિવિધ કામોની વિગતો અપાઈ સેતુ અભિયાન દ્વારા જિલ્લા સ્તરની પરિષદ યોજાઈ

ભાસ્કર વ્યૂઝ : ભુજ

ભુજમાં બાલિકા પંચાયતો માટે યોજાયેલી પરિષદમાં કચ્છની કુલ 20 બાલિકા પંચાયતમાં થી 15 બાલિકા પંચાયતના પ્રતિનિધિ દ્વારા પોતે કરેલા કામો અને આયોજનની રજૂઆત કરાઈ હતી. આયોજક સંસ્થા સેતુ અભિયાનના ડાયરેક્ટર મનીષ આચાર્યએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, બાલિકા પંચાયતના પ્રયોગની આપણે શરૂઆત કરી હતી જેણે ફક્ત ભારત નહિ પણ વિશ્વના અન્ય દેશોને રોલ મોડેલ છે તેથી સક્રિય ભૂમિકા ભજવી પડશે. કુનરીયા, અંગિયા, મસ્કા, કુકમા, વાડાસર, પારેલી, લોહરિયા, માણાબા, કુકમા, મોરગર, વિજયાસર, કંથકોટ, લાખાવટ, વાપકા, છાવાડા, અને કુરન બાલિકા જૂથના સભ્યોએ તેમની પંચાયત દ્વારા કરાયેલા કામોની



વિગતો અપાઈ હતી. કોરમબેન વ્યાસે મહિલાઓ પણ ડિજિટલ પેમેન્ટ તરફ આગળ વધે તેવો અનુરોધ કર્યો હતો. નયનાબા ઝાલાએ આઈસીડીએસની માહિતી આપી હતી. સમાજ સુરક્ષા નરેશ ચૌહાણે ભવિષ્યમાં બાલિકા પંચાયતના સભ્યો સરપંચ બને એવી આશા વ્યક્ત કરી હતી. પ્રકાશ ડુંગરાણીએ આરોગ્ય અને વાત કરી હતી. વાડાસરના સરપંચ પ્રતિભેન, મસ્કાના કીર્તિભાઈ, મોરગરના રાજેશભાઈ, કંથકોટના રામધણભાઈ, તાલીમકાર લતાબેન સચદે વગેરે ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા. કાર્યક્રમ સફળ બનાવવા અને વ્યવસ્થામાં વનિતા દબાસીયા, હિના યાદવ, ગોપાલ સાટીયા, લાલજી પરમાર, જયંતિ જૈશી, તમસા સુઝા, રાજેન્દ્ર વાવેલા, ગિરિરાજભાઈ, પવન ઉપાધ્યાય, કીર્તિ ચૌહા, ઉમ્મતિ સંસ્થાના જયંતીભાઈ, જોડાયા હતા. સંચાલન ખીમજી કાઠેયાએ જણાવે અને આભારવિધિ ધવલ આહિરે કરી હતી.

લખપતમાં મહિલા મુદ્દાને ગામના વિકાસ આયોજનમાં આવરી લેવાશે દયાપરમાં મહિલા દિવસની ઉજવણી વખતે વિશ્વાસ વ્યક્ત કરાયો



ભાસ્કર વ્યૂઝ : દયાપર

કેસરબેન મહેશ્વરી તેમજ 7 ગ્રામ પંચાયતના મહિલા સરપંચ જોડાયા હતા. જેમાં 17 પંચાયતના 36 મહિલાઓ અને 75 કિશોરીઓ સહભાગી બની હતી. આ કાર્યક્રમમાં લતાબેન સચદે દ્વારા મહિલા દિવસ સા માટે ઉજવણી છે તે અંગે તથા મહિલાઓનું સમાજ તેમજ ગ્રામ પંચાયતમાં સ્થાન, મહિલાઓના અધિકારો, કિશોરીઓના શિક્ષણમાં મુજવતા પ્રયત્નો અને તેના ઉકેલો, મહિલાઓ પોતાના મુદ્દાઓને આપણે જેવા

સરપંચો સંગઠન દ્વારા લોક ઉપયોગી કાર્ય ઉમદા

નખત્રાણા ખાતે પંચાયત રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર ખુલ્લું મુકાયું : જિ.પં. પ્રમુખ, ધારાસભ્ય સહિત રાજકીય અગ્રણીઓ-અધિકારીઓ ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા



નખત્રાણા : તાલુકા સરપંચ સંગઠન દ્વારા તા.પં. કચેરી સામે ઊંચું કરાયેલ પીઆરસી સેન્ટરને ખુલ્લું મુકતા જિ.પં. પ્રમુખ પાટુલબેન કારાએ જણાવ્યું કે, નખત્રાણા સરપંચ સંગઠનની લોક ઉપયોગી કાર્ય ઉમદા છે. આ.પં. અને નાગરિકો માટે વિવિધ યોજના ઓનલાઈન સેવાઓ, માહિતી અને માર્ગદર્શન સરકારના વિવિધ વિભાગો સાથે કાર્યરત રહી લોક ઉપયોગી યોજનાઓનો અસરકારક અમલીકરણ થાય તેવા ઉદ્દેશ્યે હેતુથી પીઆરસી સેન્ટર ખુલ્લું મુકવા નિર્ણય લેવાઈ હતો. આ.પં.ના રાજેન્દ્ર તથા અન્ય મહાનુભાવોએ પોતાના પ્રસંગિક પ્રવચનમાં સરપંચ સંગઠન તાલુકાનું સક્રિય છે ત્યારે સરકારની નવી યોજના છેલાવાના માનવી અને લાભાર્થીને મળ રહે તે જરૂરી છે. પ્રાંત અધિકારી મેહુલ બરાસરા તથા કામને અંજ કંપનીના અનુરણ ખત્રા પુરક

માહિતી આપી હતી. પ્રારંભમાં દિપપ્રાગટ્ય કરી મહાનુભાવોએ કાર્યક્રમને ખુલ્લું મુક્યું હતું. ઈકબાલ ધ્યાંચીએ સ્વાગત પ્રવચન કરી મહેમાનોને આકર્ષ્યા હતા. સરપંચ સંગઠનના પ્રમુખ બહાદુરસિંહ જોડાએ રૂબરૂ આપી હતી. જિ.પં.ના રાજેન્દ્રસિંહ જોડા, કરનજી જોડા, નયનાબેન પટેલ, જણાબેન પટેલ, મામલતદાર એલ.ડી. ચૌધરી, તા.વિ.અ. સુનીલકુમાર ઉત્પલસિંહ જોડા, લીલાબેન મહેશ્વરી, લતા મંજુલાબેન, દિલીપભાઈ, ઓમ આહિર, રમેશ ગરવા, રમેશ સીજી, જીગ્મયા આમર, ધર્મજીભેન કાપડી, બિંદુબેન હરેસદાન ગઢવી, નરસિંહ રુડાણી, શાંતિલાલ પટેલ, આમ આદિ, રમેશ ગરવા, યોગેશ ગરવા, અશ્વિન ગરવા સહિત ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા. સંચાલન એન.ટી. આહિરે કૃત્ય જોડાએ કરી હતી અને મોટી સંખ્યામાં સરપંચો ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા.

રાપર તાલુકામાં સૌપ્રથમ વખત માણાબામાં બનશે બાલિકા પંચાયત નિયમ મુજબ સોમવારે ચૂંટણી યોજા બાલિકાઓને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરાશે

ભાસ્કર વ્યૂઝ : રાપર

રાપર તાલુકાની માણાબા ગ્રામપંચાયત તાલુકાની પ્રથમ બાલિકા પંચાયત બનશે અને સોમવારે સરકારી નિયમ મુજબ ચૂંટણી યોજા બાલિકાઓને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરાશે. માણાબા ગ્રામપંચાયતના સરપંચ અકબર રાઉમાના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ સૌને સાથે રાખીને આગળ ચાલવાની પ્રેરણા આપતી પંચાયત છે. ગ્રામપંચાયત ડેવલપમેન્ટ પ્લાન બનાવી, લાભાગાથા અને ટકાઉ વિકાસની અનેક યોજનાઓ આપણે સરપંચ અને પંચાયત બોર્ડી, નાગરિકોના સહકારથી પ્રયાસો થઈ રહ્યા છે. મહિલાઓ અને કિશોરીઓ પણ શાસન વ્યવસ્થાને એક અભિનન અંગ કેમ બને તે માટેના



બાલિકા, મહિલાઓને પંચાયતી રાજ વ્યવસ્થા અંગે માર્ગદર્શન. પ્રયાસો આદરવા છે. તાલીમકાર સભાપંડા કિશોરીઓ અને મહિલા મહિલાઓ, પંચાયતનું મથાનુ, કાર્ય કરશે અને બાલિકા પંચાયતની ચર્ચા કરાઈ હતી અને માણાબા ગામના સરપંચ દ્વારા મહિલાઓ અને કિશોરીઓ પણ શાસન વ્યવસ્થાને એક અભિનન અંગ કેમ બને તે માટેના અહાર પહાંચું હતું.

મોડલ ગ્રામ પંચાયત માટે એવોર્ડ આપવાની પ્રક્રિયા કરવામાં આવે અંજાર તાલુકાના ગામોની ગૌયર જમીનમાં નીમ પ્રક્રિયા અને ખૂંટા ખોડવાનું નક્કી કરાયું

અંજાર તાલુકા બિનરાજકીય ગ્રામ પંચાયત સંગઠનની બેઠકમાં અનેક પ્રશ્ને ચર્ચા-વિચારણા કરાઈ

જ. ભુજ (સંસ્કૃત પ્રતિનિધિ)

અંજાર તાલુકા બિનરાજકીય ગ્રામ પંચાયત સંગઠનની મનોલી બેઠકમાં ગ્રામ પંચાયતોની ગૌયર જમીન નીમ પ્રક્રિયા અને ગ્રામ પંચાયતોને માણવી કરાવેલી ખૂંટા ખોડવાનું નક્કી કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. અંજાર તાલુકા ગ્રામ પંચાયત સંગઠનના પ્રમુખ દેવેન્દ્રબેન કાનગડના અધ્યક્ષ સ્થાને સંગઠનની કારોબારીની બેઠક મળી હતી. આ બેઠકમાં સંગઠનના સલાહકાર અરજણભાઈ કાનગડે આગમી સપ્તાહે મોડલ ગ્રામ પંચાયત માટે ગ્રામ પંચાયતોમાં પસંદગીની પ્રક્રિયા કરી એવોર્ડ આપવાની મહીલા અને કિશોરીઓના મુદ્દાને ગ્રામ પંચાયત વિકાસ આયોજનમાં આવરી લેવાશે તેવી ખાતરી આપી હતી. સમગ્ર કાર્યક્રમનું સંચાલન સેતુ અભિયાનના હિનાબેન યાદવે કર્યું હતું. આભારવિધિ પાલખભાઈ ભરવાડ કરી હતી અને વ્યવસ્થા અંકિતભાઈ અમરેલીયા, નૈનાબેન સિજી અને સંગમણી હતી.



પાણી અને જમીન ચકાસણીની લેબોરેટરીની સેવા તેમજ બાયો રિસોર્સ સેન્ટર અને માર્ગદર્શન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. મિટિંગમાં જીગ્મયા રાઉમાના માર્ગદર્શન મુજબની ધીરણી, શંભુભાઈ વિરડ સહિતના કારોબારી સભ્યો હાજર રહ્યા હતા. બેઠકમાં તાલુકા ગ્રામ પંચાયત સંગઠનના સલાહકાર ભુમિભાઈ વાઢેરને પૂર્વ કચ્છ જિલ્લા હોમગાઉ કમ્પાન્ટ નીકે તિપુજી થતાં તેમનું સન્માન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

Financial Reports

SCHEDULE VIII			
SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH			
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH			
Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31st March 2024			
Funds and Liabilities	Amount in Rs.	Property and Assets	Amount in Rs.
1. Other Earmarked fund Earmarked fund As per Annex. 1	12,758,309.77	1. Immovable/Movable Assets (as per annex.3) Opening Balance	2,761,878.00
		Add: Additions during the year	1,002,588.00
		Less: Assets Sale/Written off	5,474.00
		Less: Depreciation during the year	716,371.20
			3,042,620.80
2. Movable Assets Reserve Opening Balance	2,761,878.00	2. Investments FCRA-HDFC Bank FD-No.50300818635632	145,250.16
Add: Addition During the Year	1,002,588.00	Local-HDFC Bank FD-No.50300945161056	2,500,000.00
Less: Assets Sale/Written off	5,474.00	Local-HDFC Bank FD-No.50300945162326	2,500,000.00
Less : Depreciation During the year	716,371.20		5,145,250.16
	3,042,620.80	3. Deposit Rent Deposit of H.O.	19,900.00
		Gas Bottle Deposit	4,650.00
		Postage Deposit	1,000.00
			25,550.00
3. Liabilities Duties and Taxes (As per Annex.2)	124,305.00	4. Unrealised Income TDS Receivables	123,442.06
Expense Payable	171,862.00	TCS Receivable	11,990.00
	296,167.00	Other Receivables	73,959.53
			209,391.59
4. Reserve and Surplus Fund Opening Balance	3,746,251.37	4. Cash and Bank Balance Cash In Hand with - Lakhan Solanki (Finance Coordinator)	13,926.00
Less : appropriation, if any	-	In HDFC Bank Ltd. Local fund account no.50100046501314 Bhuj Branch.	8,206,282.92
Add: Excess of Income over Exp. Tr. From I&E a/c	945,039.04	In HDFC Bank Ltd. Local Project Utilisation account no.50100668437229 Bhuj Branch.	967,923.44
	4,691,290.41	In State Bank of India (SBI)- Designated FCRA account no. 40078927174 Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi	15,005.80
		In HDFC Bank Ltd - Another FCRA account no. 50100076771827 Bhuj Branch.	1,994,004.02
		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.	1,168,433.25
			12,365,575.43
Total Rs.	20,788,387.98	Total Rs.	20,788,387.98

Place : Bhuj-Kutch
Date : 26-9-2024

[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:- 24164027BJZYQC9105

SETU ABHIYAN - BHUJ-KUTCH			
Trust Registration No. F/2629 / KUTCH			
Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the year ended on 31st March 2024			
Expenditure	Amount in Rs.	Income	Amount in Rs.
Administrative Expenses Office Expenses	1,364.00	Interest Recd on Bank SB Account	2,544.00
		Recd on Bank FDR	346,203.04
		As per Annexure-1	259,231.00
			607,978.04
Vehicle Expenses Fuel	75,793.00	Donation Recd during the year	399,000.00
Vehicle Insurance	10,944.00	As per Annexure-1	2,853,063.00
Vehicle Repairing And Maintenance	47,680.00		3,252,063.00
To Expenditure on objects of the trust (a) Religious	-	Grant As per Annexure-1	21,310,177.75
(b) Educational	-		21,310,177.75
(c) Medical Relief	-	Other Income Other Income	152,920.00
(d) Relief of poverty	-	As per Annexure-1	3,500.00
(e) Other Charitable objects	-	Consultancy Income	498,625.00
As per Annexure-1	17,366,236.94	Vehicle Income	135,765.00
As per Annexure-4	460,240.00	Membership Fees	6,000.00
	17,826,476.94	Total Income	25,967,028.79
Amount tr to Specific Fund Tr to Annexure-1	259,231.00	Amount tr to Specific Fund Tr to Annexure-1	17,366,236.94
- Interest	3,500.00		
- Other Income	2,853,063.00	Transfer Tr from Annexure-1	3.00
- Donation	21,310,177.75		
- Grant			
To Excess income over expenditure carried over to Balance sheet	945,039.04		
Total Rs.	43,333,268.73	Total Rs.	43,333,268.73

Place : Bhuj - Kutch
Date : 26-09-2024

[Signature]
Finance Coordinator
Setu Abhiyan



[Signature]
Trustee
Setu Abhiyan

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

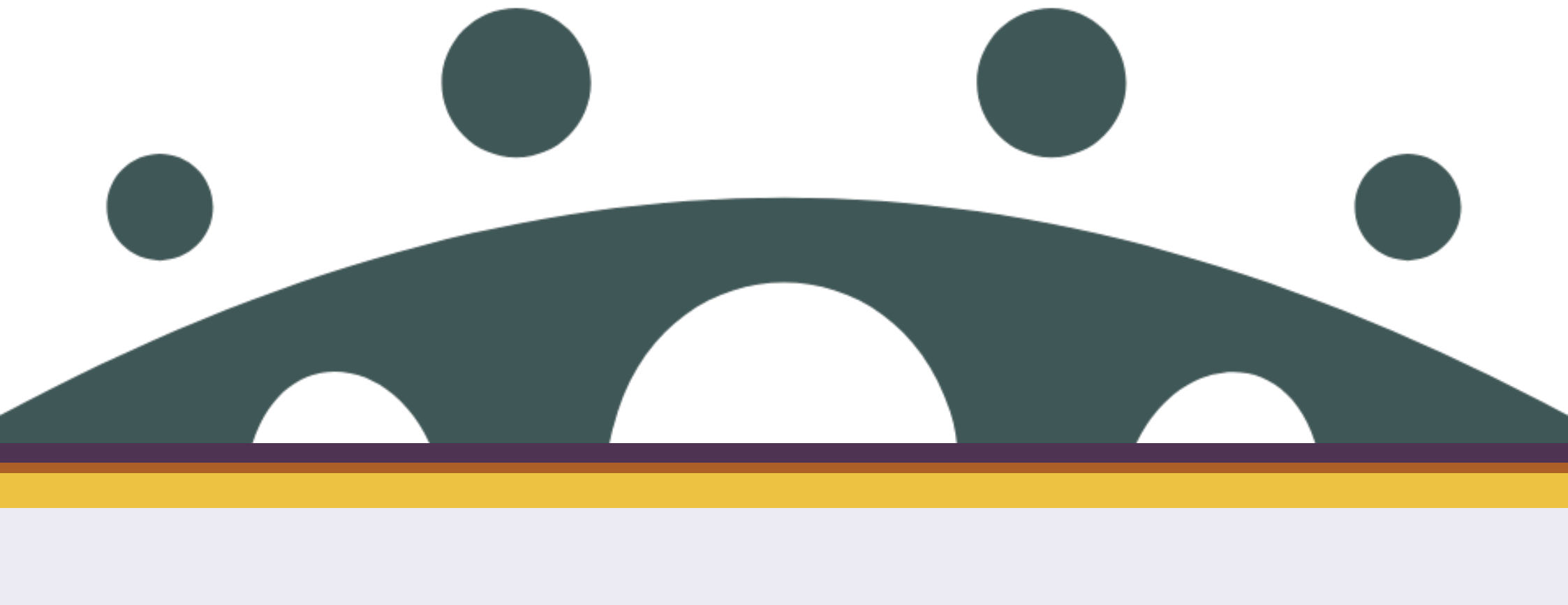
[Signature]
[Nikit A. Desai]
M. No.164027
Partner
UDIN:- 24164027BJZYQC9105





Inside of Back Cover

Provide HD Photo if any



Setu Abhiyan

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