



ANNUAL REPORT

Year : 2020-2021

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**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH CENTRE
ST. XAVIER'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY**

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A secular voluntary organisation Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) works to empower disadvantaged communities, particularly **Dalits, Tribals, Minorities, Youth, Children, Women and other marginalised groups**.

HDRC was established by three professors from the St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad in 1969. It was known as the Behavioural Science Centre under the college administration. It was formally registered in **August 1977** as a **Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)** under the aegis of '**St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society**' (**SXNFES**). This registration helped to distinguish it from its formal college education system. The name was changed from Behavioural Science Centre (BSC) into HDRC in 2013-14 to capture its inclusive perspective on human development.

HDRC has over five decades of experience in working for **Dalit Rights, Women's Empowerment, Right to Education and Child Development, Land Rights, Forest Rights, Sustainable Housing and Livelihood Programmes** for the marginalised in Gujarat.

HDRC has also worked for inclusive relief and rehabilitation through **Emergency Response Programmes** during Gujarat Earthquake 2001, Gujarat Riots 2002, Gujarat Floods 2007 & 2017 and the recent COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

During the COVID-19 complete lockdown, HDRC in just two and a half months reached out to 37 talukas in 16 districts of Gujarat and supported 21000 households with hygiene and ration kits. Migrant workers were supported to return to their native villages. Small and Marginal farmers from the marginalised communities are being supported to cultivate their land during Rabi (winter) season.

As we write this report we are facing the 2nd wave of Covid and plans are being made to support the community to face the pandemic by providing Covid Care kits at the village level and strengthening the PHC and CHCs for diagnosis and treatment.

Vision:

HDRC exists to promote and strengthen people's organisations and movements of the marginalised, discriminated/excluded communities to achieve social justice and dignity within human rights framework and democratic mechanisms of the Indian Constitution.

Mission:

HDRC is a secular, non-denominational, voluntary organization which exists to empower marginalized communities, particularly Dalits, Tribals, OBCs, minorities and women of these communities to bring about social change, by conceiving and conducting programmes of an educational nature, facilitating people's movements, and creating sustainable livelihood options.

Strategy

To carry out its mission, Human Development and Research Centre (HDRC) combines two important aspects of **developmental strategy**:

- Active involvement through **Direct Intervention Programmes** at the grassroot level through community-based organizations; and
- Conceptualizing and supporting that involvement through Critical reflection, Research and Training.

The essential principle is to empower the 'Local people' by creating Community Based Organisation (CBO) in intervention areas. **HDRC aims to strengthen CBOs through direct intervention programmes so that eventually it is owned, controlled and managed by the people.** This has remained at the core of all the HDRC interventions.

Key Functional Areas

1. Direct intervention programmes
2. Research and training programmes
3. Building collaborations and networks
4. Advocacy for rights and entitlements
5. Emergency response programmes

Current Programmes and Units

HDRC is working with civil society and the local government for social inclusion of all marginalised communities. Therefore, currently it has the following long-term programmes operational in Gujarat:

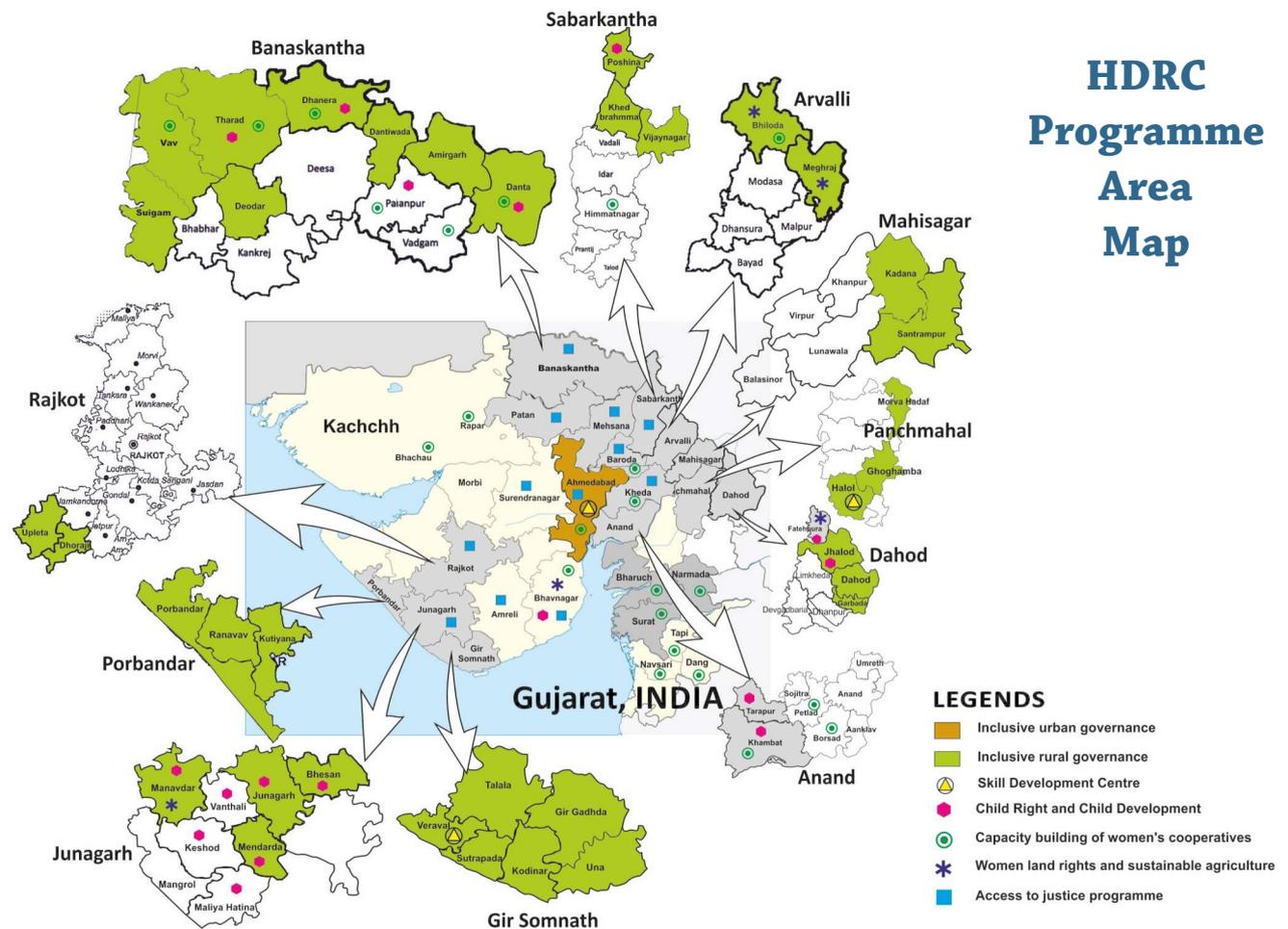
1. Inclusive Rural Governance Programme
 - a. Strengthening the Marginalised Communities and Supporting Civil Society in Gujarat.
 - b. Strengthening the Voice of the Marginalised to hold Governing Institutions Accountable and Contribute to Public Discourse.
 - c. Strengthening People's Organisations and Campaigns for Empowerment and Rights of the Marginalised Communities.
 - d. Accompanying the Tribals for Forest Land Rights and their Development.
2. Inclusive Urban Governance and Development Programme
 - a. Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of the Urban Poor and Inclusive Urban Governance.
3. Access to Justice for the Marginalised Programme
4. Women's Empowerment Programme
 - a. Developing Good Governance, Practices and Sustainability in Cooperatives.
 - b. Women and Land Ownership and Women Farmer Information Centre (Swa- Bhoomi Kendra).
 - c. Promoting Sustainable and Organic Farming Practices.
5. Child Rights and Child Development Programme
 - a. Ensuring Right to Education (RTE) and Enhancing the Learning Ability of Tribal Children.

- b. Killol Kendra (Joyful Learning Centres) in Ahmedabad Slums.
- c. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) for Girls
- 6. Skill Development for Youth Programme
- 7. Emergency Response Programme
 - a. Covid-19 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme
 - b. Promoting Rural Livelihood Options for Marginalised Communities affected by Covid-19
- 8. Research, Training and Publication Unit

Project Coverage Area

Programme	Project	Area
Inclusive Rural Governance	Strengthening Marginalised Communities and Supporting Civil Society in Gujarat.	16 talukas, 240 Villages
	Strengthening the Voice of the Marginalised to hold Governing Institutions Accountable and Contribute to Public Discourse.	14 talukas, 280 villages
	Strengthening People's Organisations and Campaigns for Empowerment and Rights of the Marginalised Communities.	6 talukas, 150 Villages
	Accompanying the Tribals for Forest Land Rights and their Development.	12 tribal talukas
Inclusive Urban Governance and Urban Development	Ensuring Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods for urban poor.	41 slums of Ahmedabad
Access to Justice for the Marginalised Programme	Supporting Marginalised Communities to access justice in line with Constitution of India.	16 atrocity prone districts of Gujarat
Women's Empowerment Programme	Developing Good Governance, Practices and Sustainability in Cooperatives	29 Cooperatives
	Women and Land Ownership and Women Farmer Information Centre (Swa Bhoomi Kendra).	5 Talukas, Meghraj, Bhiloda, Danta, Fatepura and Manavadar
	Promoting Sustainable and Organic Farming Practices in Gujarat.	15 villages of Bhavnagar District
Child Rights and Child Development Programme	Ensuring right to education and enhancing learning abilities among Urban poor and Tribal Children.	85 Tribal Villages, 20 slums of Ahmedabad
	STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) for Girls	37 Secondary Schools of 4 Districts Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Botad and Banaskantha

Programme	Project	Area
Skill Development for Youth Programme	Improving employability skills of Youth from Marginalised Communities.	5 centres in Ahmedabad, Halol, Limdi, Veraval and Nizar
Emergency Response	Covid-19 Emergency Response from April 2020 to March 2021	14 districts, 20 talukas, 40 slums covering over 20,000 households in Gujarat and neighboring state of Maharashtra, and Rajasthan and Union Territory of Silvassa
	Promoting Rural Livelihood Options for Marginalised Communities in the context of Covid 19 in Gujarat	410 villages, 42 talukas
Research, Training and Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in baseline survey in 280 villages, - Profile of village leaders from 280 villages, - Report on Monitoring of schemes and announcement made by the Central and State Government during Covid-19 pandemic. 	Cross Cutting



1

Inclusive Rural Governance Programme

The programme focuses on promoting, strengthening, and building capacity of Dalits, Tribals, Minorities, Women and other marginalised communities in rural areas of Gujarat. It develops value-based voluntary leadership, People's Organisations (PO) and Community-based Organisations (CBO) to strengthen local self-governance institutions and constitutional statutory committees.

The aim of this rural programme is to enable marginalised communities to participate effectively in democratic and decision-making spaces by voicing their opinions and demanding their rights. The programme facilitates their access to development entitlements, rights and social justice. The programme also promotes sustainable livelihoods for women and marginalised communities.

Major Projects:

This programme has four major ongoing projects:

- A. Strengthening the Marginalised Communities and Supporting Civil Society.
- B. Strengthening the voice of the marginalized to hold governing institutions accountable and contribute to public discourse.
- C. Strengthening People's Organisations and Campaigns for Empowerment and Rights of the Marginalised Communities.
- D. Accompanying the Tribals for Forest land Rights and their Development.

A. Strengthening Marginalized Communities and Supporting Civil Society

This project empowers Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) that facilitate engagement of marginalised communities with governance institutions for improving access to social justice and inclusive development. There is a special emphasis on building decisive leadership amongst women as they are often the most vulnerable in the community.

The objective of this project is to improve the access of 20,000 marginalised households to individual and community entitlements. The project is working towards building capacity of 400 community leaders and 16 CBOs to enable them to facilitate the entitlements of the marginalized communities.

Although Covid-19 disrupted several planned activities the community leaders and the CBOs managed to address many issues faced during the pandemic.

Major Activities

The key activities taken up during the period are as follows:

1. Capacity Building of 1660 Village Level Leaders for Grassroots Action



Building capacity of identified grassroots leaders is a key part of this project. Taluka level trainings and meetings were organised for helping village leaders and CBOs to understand different government schemes. To enhance the leader's awareness, training was organised on forest rights, natural resources, Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and Tribal rights. The plans for conducting training for leaders on governance, budget and social accountability tools could not be executed because of Covid-19 disruptions.

Mapping of natural resource (minor forest product) in 35 selected villages from 7 tribal blocks is in the process. Trainings were also organised on land rights and women rights specifically in areas where Dalit communities reside.

2. Facilitating Access to Entitlements

During the trainings and meetings, it was found that community members needed support to access their entitlements. While support was provided to submit online applications, the subsequent meetings highlighted those applications were taking too many days to be passed. To address this a meeting with taluka and district level associations was organised. They wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary regarding delay and issues regarding administration. There was a positive response and encouraging result in a few talukas. The process is ongoing since several meetings were postponed due to the pandemic.

3. Village and Taluka Level Meetings for Dalits and Tribals

During the year 425 meetings were conducted in Tribal villages and 512 meetings in Dalit villages. These meetings provide support in addressing the daily challenges faced by the marginalised communities.

In these villages Dalits, tribals and women panchayat members are still struggling to govern the village panchayat due to power and politics by dominant caste in panchayat. These communities are unable to access common property resources in the village. They are also contending for their land and forest rights. In addition to this the economic slowdown due to Covid-19 disruptions has had an adverse impact on health and family life.



When the Government announced COVID-19 agriculture and other related relief packages, meetings were held at village level to create awareness. Awareness materials on schemes was widely distributed. However, marginalised farmers were unable to access the benefits of these schemes since they do not have their own cooperative or agri-business.

For effective implementation of government schemes cluster and block level meetings were organised. In tribal area 11,892 families were able to access different government schemes. In Dalit area, 10,721 families accessed the government schemes.

4. Monitoring of Covid 19 Schemes by CBOs and Village Leaders

The village leaders, CBOs/People's Organisations (PO) and Civil Society Organisations played an active role in monitoring the implementation of Government Covid-19 relief schemes and its access. During May to August 2020 a monitoring survey was conducted in all the intervention areas including the 240 villages covered under this project. Data was collected by leaders using online application Kobo Collect on Public Distribution System (PDS), Public Health System, Social Security, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and several other schemes. The Details of the finding is available as a separate document.

5. Providing Support through Resource Centre

The Resource Centres in Dalit and Tribal areas provide support in accessing rights and entitlements. In Tribal resource centre 461 people visited the centre. The main aim of the visit was for getting information on various schemes (PESA/FRA) and participate in meetings to plan for advocacy. In the Dalit areas 1264 people visited the centre for different purpose. The centre provides support in cases of atrocity, violation of constitutional rights, land rights and access to justice in various cases.

6. Submission of Memorandums/Applications/Letters to Government Officials

In the Dalit and tribal areas, the Taluka and District Level Associations submitted the following memorandums, applications and letters to various government officials.

No.	Tribal Area	Dalit Area
1	Tribal Certificate and rights of the Tribal, Memorandum submitted to the State Governor	Pending land rights claim, District Collector
2	Impact of tourism in tribal area, Memorandum submitted to the State Governor	Atrocity incident, District Level
3	Submitted memorandum for Amendment in tribal land laws letter at Taluka level.	Implementation of government schemes application, Taluka Level
4	Letter on issues of eviction in Polo forest, Taluka Officers	
5	Tribal Atrocity application, Taluka Officers	
6	Application on Vth Schedule related to administration and control of tribal areas, Taluka Officers	
7	Implementation of government schemes application, Taluka Level	

Project Benefits

- ◆ Marginalised households 11,892 tribal and 10721 Dalit families were able to access different government schemes and increase their access to individual and community entitlement
- ◆ 1660 rural leaders trained and made aware of various development schemes and enhanced their capacities.
- ◆ 400 community leaders voiced the issues of the marginalized communities; they will ensure access to entitlements and rights.
- ◆ All the 16 CBOs have taken up issues and intervened with community engagement. Networking and linkages with various stakeholders i.e. Government departments, Elected representatives, Media,

Project Challenges

- ◆ There is an inherent risk when marginalised community especially Dalits and women raise their voice and participate in governance and decision-making. It can lead to conflict between the marginalised groups and dominant upper caste community.
- ◆ Conflict between the dominant community and the women, tribals and dalits when they try to assert their power local governance is being witnessed across the country. This conflict can be addressed if the women, dalits and tribals are organised and empowered to face the conflict.
- ◆ There is also a risk in PESA compliance being achieved in the short run. Unless state government make changes in the PESA rules to achieve the real impact of PESA compliance will be difficult.

B. Strengthening the Voice of the Marginalised to Hold Governing Institutions Accountable and Contribute to Public Discourse

This project aims to promote and strengthen people's collectives/ Community Based Organizations/ people's organisation and associations of the marginalized to improve their access to basic services, demand for rights, entitlements, social justice and accountability from governing institutions. The objective is also to create an interface between local governance institutions and the communities, particularly the Dalit, Tribal, and women to bring the voices of the marginalized communities at state level policy making forums for public discourse and action. This project covers 280 villages from 14 talukas.

During the year the following activities were undertaken.

1. Formation of Village Collectives and Identification of Leaders

259 village level collectives (comprising of 15-20 members each) have been formed with 50% women members through 777 meetings and dialogues at the village level. Together these collectives have 4931 members. From these members 901 leaders have been identified. A profile of the leaders has been prepared for understanding their knowledge and skills to plan for their capacity building.

These collectives and leaders have started meetings regularly. Discussions revolved around PDS, social security and employment under MGNREGS in the context of COVID 19. These meetings help to develop an action plan for solving the problems faced by marginalized communities. 714 visits in 138 Gram Panchayats have been done by fellows and leaders.

2. Capacity Building of Leaders

Capacity building of the identified leaders especially women leaders was done through taluka level training on various themes. These trainings helped to develop a plan of action for the village collective and leaders.

Trainings were organized in Diyodar and Gir Gadhada on land entitlement which helped them to also develop a plan of action to address land rights issues of Dalit community. One training on PRI was organised in Danitwada taluka and 3 taluka level trainings were organised in Saurashtra region. 235 leaders attended the training in Saurashtra region.



Two trainings were organised at cluster level in Halol and Jhalod. Action plan were prepared to take up process in Halol for Vanvasahati (Forest) villages to be converted in Revenue villages. In Jhalod, inputs on PESA and IFR and CFR claims under FRA were given and plan was prepared to address issues of pending claims. 3 input sessions were held in 2 villages in Morva Hadaf and in 1 village in Garbada Taluka to discuss Panchayat and budget related issues.

3. Formation of Taluka Associations

Representatives from each village is identified to form a Taluka level association. Each association has 40 members out of which 50 % are women members. Selection of 2 representatives for Taluka Association from all 14 talukas has been completed. In the coming period activities are planned to build the capacity of the 14 Taluka Associations to enable them to take action at taluka and district level on various issues.

4. Establishing Resource Centres

At district/regional level, 4 resource centres have been set up for networking with CSOs, CBOs and other organisations working in the region. Resource centre acts as an interface between the community, panchayat and the government department officials to improve access to rights and entitlements of the marginalised through regular dialogues. The 4 Resource Centres are located at Halol in Panchmahal, Limdi (Jhalod) in Dahod, Una in Gir Somnath and Palanpur in Banaskantha district.

The Resource Centres have built the linkage between Village, Taluka and District Panchayats, and Statutory Committees and government officials. 3 meetings were organised with representative of local governance and government officials at the resource centre to discuss developmental and Dalit rights issues. This linkage has also helped in the process of activating Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) in 18 villages.

In Saurashtra region, 33 leaders visited district collector office and submitted memorandum for their demand on basic services and land rights.

In Banaskantha the taluka level leaders have submitted an application to the TDO (Taluka Development Officer) to remove 'Harijan' word from caste certificates as it is unconstitutional and banned by the state government by a circular. Even though people gathered in large numbers and put forth their collective demand the word continues to be used by the Government department. The resource centre continues to advocate on this issue.

COVID 19 related awareness posters, booklets and pamphlets were published and disseminated through the resource centres. Pamphlets based on the analysis of SC/ST budget and TASP was published and disseminated

Project Benefits

Actions for land rights:

- ◆ In Saurashtra region 33 leaders visited district collector office and submitted memorandum for their demand.
- ◆ In Saurashtra region, in 6 villages, leaders started demand for land and raised issues about regulation of encroached land
- ◆ In Saurashtra region 12 claims filed for homestead land, 10 claims for crematory land, 23 follow up applications for land demand.
- ◆ 20 leaders from Banaskantha district and 56 leaders from Saurashtra region are taking lead for Dalit Land rights.
- ◆ In Banaskantha in 12 villages resolutions has been passed for crematorium land for Dalits
- ◆ 7 leaders from Banaskantha have done follow up actions for atrocity issues.

Initiatives by Sarpanch and social justice committees:

- ◆ In Saurashtra region 8 village Dalit Sarpanch passed resolution on Dalit area development grant.
- ◆ In Banaskantha, 12 villages the social justice committee passed resolutions for construction of Ambedkar Bhavan, village electrification and for accessing social security schemes and crematory land.
- ◆ In 9 villages Dalit Sarpanch is playing and active role in panchayat,
- ◆ The social justice committee members passed resolution for Dalit area development and in 1 village for electricity, social justice and for addressing social issues.

Process for MGNREGA implementation:

- ◆ 16 leaders in Halol and 12 leaders in Jhalod have discussed issues and the implementation of NRLM and MGNREGS schemes.
- ◆ 2 collectives in Jhalod and Dahod, 2 from Dhanera, 5 from Dantiwada, made action plan to demand work under MGNREGA, work started in 7 villages in Dhanera, Dantiwada.
- ◆ In 30 villages of Dahod and Panchmahals and Banaskantha, MNREGA related process of Job cards and work demand has been done.

FRA and PESA related work done in tribal talukas:

- ◆ 16 leaders in Halol and 12 leaders in Jhalod leaders have start discussing issues of FRA claims.
- ◆ 4 village collectives started process for converting forest villages in to revenue villages. 1 village collective in Halol demanded for veterinary doctor.
- ◆ FRC reformed and made active in 4 villages in Halol
- ◆ Use of RTI for list of Pending FRA claims was done for collecting information of status of forest rights claims from Dahod, Panchmahals and Mahisagar Districts. The information received is being entered in Excel sheet.
- ◆ Process of activating FRC in 18 villages (change in members for inactive/ inducted new members in the place of late members) has been initiated

Developmental schemes, services, basic amenities and social security related actions:

- ◆ Ration cards and PDS regularizing process done in total 15 villages (2 villages of Dhanera, 1 of Dantiwada, 5 of Diyodar, 6 of Morva Hadaf, 4 of Halol and 2 of Jhalod).
- ◆ 16 leaders from tribal talukas - initiated actions for PDS, Gramsabha and panchayat budget information,
- ◆ Social security scheme related work done in total 5 villages in Banaskantha, 24 widow pensions in 1 village in Dhanera
- ◆ 22 for development issues.
- ◆ 23 claims passed for social security Schemes
- ◆ 76 leaders from Banaskantha and Saurashtra have done process for availing social security schemes by the eligible persons in their villages
- ◆ 2 villages in Halol about Kanya Samruddhi and Old age pension scheme, in Garbada- 2 villages- schemes for lactating mothers and pregnant women).
- ◆ 1 village collective in Halol started process for Anganwadi centre.
- ◆ In 1 village in Jhalod, leaders done process for starting water supply from village water tank.
- ◆ Vaccination, MDM, ICDS related work done in 3 villages in Halol.

- ◆ In 10 talukas both tribal and Dalit 400 farmers got seeds, organic fertiliser, 60 farmer got Agro-forestry support, 8 farmers got agriculture tools subsidy, 300 farmers attended online meeting on COVID-19 related agriculture schemes.
- ◆ 56 widows filed pension application, Process to access old pension done for 8 persons.

Project Challenges

- ◆ COVID19 pandemic affected the project initiation as it caused delay in the interviews and recruitment of the project team.
- ◆ Pandemic also affected the implementation of the project because of restriction of travel, filed visits, holding meetings in villages.
- ◆ From among the selected villages 7 villages in Saurashtra, 2 villages in Banaskantha and 1 village in tribal area had to be changed because of caste politics, non-cooperation of Panchayats that was delaying the identification of leaders and formation of collectives.
- ◆ Community support is very difficult without the traditional leaders i.e., Sarpanch/Ex- Sarpanch/PRI members and/or religious leaders as they do have a strong hold on tribal communities.
- ◆ Due to lack of knowledge, many Dalits could not claim the land allotted to them. The collector has issued orders to many Dalits to take their land back as Sri Sarkar (government) land. This issue is there in our intervention villages especially in Gir Gadhada, Una, Porbandar, Junagadh talukas of Saurashtra region.



C. Strengthening People's Organisations and Campaigns for Empowerment and Rights of the Marginalised Communities

This project seeks to empower the voluntary leaders from Dalit, Adivasi and deprived communities especially women with the aim of promoting and strengthening the taluka level Lok Sangathan (People's Organisation) of the marginalised. It enables them to access their rights and entitlement and to influence local self-government bodies and statutory committees for inclusive governance. This project is being implemented in 150 Villages of Vav, Tharad, Suigam, Danta of Banaskantha district and Khedbrahma, Poshina areas of Sabarkantha district.

Major Activities

1. Capacity Building of Social Animators, Leaders and Lok Sangathans

Social Animators:

Meetings were held with 12 (7 women and 5 men) social animators every month. The focus of these monthly meetings was review, reporting and planning of project activities including follow ups. At the beginning of the year 1 training was organised to orient the team on the project activities. Annual review and planning meeting was organised at the end of the year.



Voluntary Leaders:

In each of the 6 taluka meetings trainings were organised for voluntary leaders. 5 meetings were organised on land rights, RTE and Covid 19 response in which 45 women 171 men participated. 21 trainings were organised covering Nationally Education Policy 2020, Land Rights, Right to Education and to develop skills of the leaders to make representation of village issues to the panchayat and committees. 430 women and 786 men participated in these trainings

Lok Sangathans:

Meetings were held at the taluka level with the 6 Lok Sangathans for planning, review and follow up of actions. 18 meeting (3 in each taluka) were held. 203 women and 383 men participated in these meetings.

To build the capacity of the Lok Sangathans trainings on land laws, RTE, PESA Act and regulations were conducted at the taluka level. 3 trainings were organised in each of the 6 talukas in which 61 women and 151 men participated

Training and meetings were organised for members of the Lok sangathan on Gram sabha and statutory committees such as Forest Rights Committee, Vigilance committee, School Management Committee (SMC), Social Justice Committee (SJC), Gram Sabha and PESA Act. In the 2 tribal talukas 2 meetings each on PESA and FRA was held and 8 trainings on FRA and 4 trainings on PESA were organised in these talukas. Due to the Covid pandemic meetings on Vigilance committee and SMC were not physically held. The village leaders were contacted through What's App and telephone. 6 trainings (1 in each taluka) at the taluka level was organised on SMC and Vigilance Committee. 50 SJC meetings were organised in 2 talukas. 6 online training was organised on SJC.

2. Meetings and Training on Land Rights, Participation and Governance

Village level meetings were organised on land rights, participation of marginalised communities in local governing institutions with special focus on women's rights and women's participation in governance. At the taluka level 2 trainings were conducted on Women's rights and Women's participation in Governance. 299 women and 12 men participated in these trainings.

Meetings on land rights was organised in all the 150 intervention villages. Some of the crucial issues discussed in these meetings included land rights for agriculture, land for cemetery, land rights for women especially land inheritance. Empowerment of village leaders and the role of leaders in the struggle for land rights was also discussed during these meetings. A total of 2093 women and 1588 men participated in these meetings.



3. Submitting Memorandum and Applications at the Village Level

Memorandum and applications were submitted at the taluka and district level by the village leaders and taluka level Lok Sangathan on diverse issues. Application form for water and fodder was submitted at the taluka level.

Letter regarding the difficulties / harassment faced from the officers was submitted by various villages at the taluka level. In 3 talukas land issue application regarding forest land, residential plot, land for cemetery was submitted.

PESA campaign was organised in 50 villages of Khedbhrama and Poshina. Right to Education (RTE)



7414 people received work under the MNREGA scheme. Widows have received additional financial assistance under the widow pension scheme in 94% villages. Elderly people have got additional financial assistance in 89% of villages. Farmers have got the benefit of Kisan Sanman Nidhi in 93% villages. NFSA card holder families received additional financial assistance of Rs. 1000 in 81% villages.

Project Benefits

- ◆ A total of 92 families have been given land under the land ceiling Act.
- ◆ In 700 applicants for cultivable land, the process started as per the Government.
- ◆ 1200 applications have been filed for residential plots out of which 113 people got plots.
- ◆ 31 farmers of 3 villages were finally given possession of 93 acres allotted to them 30 years ago under the land ceiling act this year, as the land was not possessed by the right holders
- ◆ Cemetery lands have been regularized in 52 villages in the name of Dalit community.
- ◆ GPS survey has been conducted for forestland claims of 700 people. The results have been submitted the authorities. Out of this, letters of right have been issued to 230 people.
- ◆ Under "MGNREGA scheme" works have been initiated in 17 villages for 8214 workers and 4,21,14000 / wages has been paid.
- ◆ At 114 PDS shops of 67 villages, 1327 families who got less food grains have made representations through the local leaders to the authority to provide enough food grains and they were given as per NFSA act. and legal action has been taken against 12 PDS owners.
- ◆ Free tuition classes have been started in 22 villages in Dalit and Tribal communities during Covid-19.
- ◆ A total of 1464 people received benefit of 18 different Government schemes.

Project Challenges

- ◆ The Annual plan had to be changed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- ◆ Visiting rural areas during the pandemic was not possible.
- ◆ Meetings could not be convened for 6-8 months which had an impact on the effectiveness of the activities undertaken. Several activities were stalled due to closure of government offices.
- ◆ Women are afraid to take the lead in confronting social issues.
- ◆ Within the team, women members change frequently creating uncomfortable and awkward situation among other team members.
- ◆ Social pressures, traditional beliefs and obstruction from the male-dominated system.
- ◆ The lok sangathan in each taluka does not have an office or funds to fight injustice.

D. Accompanying the Tribals for Forest Land Rights and their Development.



The project aims to improve the implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 and 2012 rules and to strengthen the FRC (Forest Rights Committee). It works to empower Gram Sabha under Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA. The focus is also to accompany the tribals to prepare the documents for individual rights that have been rejected or are pending and to submit claims for Community Forest Rights (CFR)

Since the enactment of the Forest Rights Act 2006, in Gujarat 1,82,869 claim applications for individual forest rights and 7,187 claim applications for community rights have been filed from 3,799 villages in 12 (currently 18) districts of the state. In 2011, a writ petition was filed in Gujarat High Court against the dismissal of 1,15,093 claims. The verdict for which came on 3 May 2013. Clear and detailed instructions had been given to re-examine all the denied claims and to strictly adhere to the revised rules of 2012.

It has been 8 years since revised rules came into force, and 7 years since the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court. In Gujarat after re-verification of rejected as well as pending claims, a total of 84,402 claims (48%) have been approved, and 98,467 claims have either been rejected or are pending. Thus, about 52% of claims are still pending or denied till date.

Most district officials seem to believe that the claims that were eligible for approval have been approved and all other claims are bogus, and can only be rejected for lack of evidence or other reasons. The reality is different. Even with 2 evidentiary proofs before December 2005 claims have been rejected or kept pending. Claims have been falsely and illegally denied, especially in districts like Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Dahod, Panchmahals on the grounds that there is no proof of 75 years' residence among other traditional forest dwellers.

Even in approved claims the area approved in many is small as compared to the claim filed. So only a single farm was approved in several cases instead of two-three farms.

Within the State there are district wise variations in approval of claims. From May 2013 to May 2018, the total claim approval rate in all districts has increased by 16%. But not all the districts have seen the same growth. In 6 districts - Dahod, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Chhota Udepur, Bharuch and Surat there has been negligible progress in the approval rate in the last 5 years. It shows that the re-verification in these districts has not been done properly, and the claims have been immediately rejected or kept pending.

The situation is the worst in Dahod as the number of approved claims has increased by only 1% in 5 years and all the remaining – 16,697 claims have been rejected. So, out of the total 20,150 claims, only 3,453 claims (17%) have been approved. Second is Sabarkantha-Aravalli district, where the approval rate has increased by only 4% and 12,917 claims have been rejected, leaving only 6,708 (34%) of the total 19,625 claims approved. In Bharuch and Surat also the approval rate has increased by only 4% and 1% respectively, the total approved claims are 50% and 53% respectively. Even in Chota Udepur, the approval rate has increased by only 3% in 5 years and 10,890 claims are kept pending and the total approved claims are 38%.

Major Activities

Given the situation mentioned above the project implemented the following activities:

1. Meetings to Seek Written Consent from the Forest Rights Committee

To know the current status of the claim, claimants held meetings with the of Tribal Affairs Minister. Meetings were also held with the Forest Rights Committee (FRC). Only if the FRC approves, then further action can be taken. Information will be collected in forms (A), (B), (C) and the analysis of villages will be done where claim applications are made. Meetings were also organised to develop legal awareness and a better understanding of the role of Forest Rights Committee, their duties and responsibilities. These meetings supported in gathering missing evidences for the claimants who were cultivating forest land in the village before 13-12-2005.

2. Collected Information Using the Right to Information Act

Under the Forest Rights Act, individual claims from April 2015 to March 2019 were categorized by village and taluka to identify which areas needed more support. The details are as follows:

Status of Individual Forest Rights Claims

Block	Total Claims	Rejected Claims	Approved Claims
Meghraj	2818	1482	1336
Bhiloda	4807	1998	2809
Total	7585	3480	4145
Poshina	3086	1511	1575
Khedbrahma	3119	1528	1591
Vijaynagar	5611	3921	1690
Total	11,816	6,960	4,856

Details of Claims Submitted to the Prant Samiti

Block	Villages	No. of Claims	Rejected Claims	Less area	Submitted to SDLC	Result
Amirgadh	5	300	201	99		
Danta	10	121	96	25		
Poshina	15	256	256		256	18
Khedbrahma	19	261	261		261	26
Vijaynagar	20	139	139		139	36
Bhiloda	25	56	56		56	19
Meghraj	37	200	200		200	23
Santrampur	4	39	39			
Total	135	1361	935	124	912	122



3. Capacity Building of Village Leaders and Forest Rights Committees

District wise training were held to increase the skill and knowledge of Forest Rights Committee and village leaders' and build their expertise on Forest Rights Act / Gram Sabha / CFR in Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts. 2 trainings on CFR and Gram Sabha were held in Ambaji in April 2020 and January 2021 and 2 trainings on FRA and FRC was conducted in Bhiloda in December 2020 and February 2021. A total of 93 women and 94 men participated in these trainings.



4. Networking and Linkage Building

Adivasi Mahasabha meeting was held in Rajpipla Samaj Seva Mandal in which the coordinator was appointed for one year. It was decided that in districts where GPS mapping is pending it should be completed and presented by the applicant/claimant during the hearing in the Sub- Divisional Level Committee (SDLC). With the regards the rejected claims of Panchmahals and Dahod districts, the High Court has been asked to approve the area on GPS basis as per the Forest Rights Act 2006 and Rule 2012.

Project Benefits

- ◆ GPS completed for 935 rejected claims in Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts and submitted in SDLC.
- ◆ Filled the [(C) CFR] forms of 35 villages, resolved in Gram Sabha and submitted to SDLC for community forest rights.
- ◆ 1122 women applicants' claims have been approved.
- ◆ Trainings given to 187 leaders on FRA, FRC, CFR and Gram Sabha.
- ◆ DLC hearings take place in Sabarkantha, Aravalli and Dahod districts.

Project Challenge

- ◆ It was not possible to organise a hearing in Banaskantha district due COVID 19.
- ◆ Several hearings got postponed due to Covid-19 pandemic so the work is delayed.
- ◆ Since there were elections the election code of conduct was applicable, village level meetings and other meetings could not be held which slowed the process.
- ◆ 426 new claim (after 13/12/2005) applications have been received. It is a challenge get these approved.

A. Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Urban Poor and Inclusive Urban Governance

The goal of this programme is to ensure that urban poor live with dignity and as an integral part of the urban society, decisively participating in urban governance, with equal and equitable access to entitlements, civic services, social security and sustainable livelihood.

The programme facilitates the formation of Slum collectives of urban poor and strengthens them to take systematic action on issues faced by them. The leaders of these collectives are enabled to engage with local government, elected representatives and other relevant decision makers to claim rights and entitlements and engage decisively in governance process. A key focus of this programme is also to strengthen Awas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ) the campaign to ensure sustainable housing for urban poor so that they are able to take collective action on issues of slum eviction, access to adequate housing and housing policies.

Key Activities

The key activities undertaken in this programme are:

1. Strengthening Urban Poor Collectives and Leaders

Over the last 5 years 36 urban collectives have been formed in the Ahmedabad city. These collective and leaders have been taking action to ensure the urban poor access their rights and entitlements. 146 Monthly meetings with collectives were organized for discussing issues and planning actions which was attended by 195 women and 112 men. Training was also organized on February 23, 2021, for the collective leaders.

Four types of actions were taken by the 36 collectives during the year:

- a) 36 collectives of urban poor, including 11 Valmiki women collectives have submitted applications in various departments/ offices in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) for improvement in basic services and amenities in their area.
- b) 16 collectives have approached local Municipal Councillors with their demands.
- c) Leaders from 14 collectives have solved issues of PDS ration, electricity and other basic amenities through helpline of the AMC and the PDS.



- ◆ In 15 slums sewerage line cleaning new gutter lines, new chambers and regular garbage collection was provided.
 - ◆ In 7 areas, new pipelines were laid so now more than 400 families are getting water with good pressure.
 - ◆ In 10 areas, 148 families have started accessing ration under National Food Security Act (NFSA).
 - ◆ In 2 areas, 380 families benefited with Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) roads and block paving.
 - ◆ In 3 areas, 4 electricity poles and 12 street lights have been installed.
 - ◆ In the local municipal corporation elections, all 20 Valmiki women collectives approached the concerned officers for voter Id for eligible persons. As a result of this campaign, a total of 64 persons have got their voter id cards.
- d) Community based monitoring of services and schemes was taken up in all the areas. In 32 slums, the fellows along with the leaders have monitored and tracked the access of the urban poor and marginalised to entitlements, particularly of the COVID packages and schemes through Kobo Collect App. PDS, Mid-Day Meal and social security schemes have been constantly monitored and tracked by the leaders.

2. Promoting Women Leadership through SHGs and Collectives

Self Help Groups (SHG) of Valmiki community and other marginalized women collectives comprising of 10 members in each are active and linked with National Urban Livelihood Mission and other livelihood schemes of the Centre and the State. These women's collectives are also involved in the community collectives.

Total **359** persons from **19** areas have filled forms for PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme. This scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with the objective to facilitate working capital loan up to 10,000 for 50 lakhs street vendors to help resume their business in the urban and peri-urban areas. This was made possible through the efforts made by community facilitators and local leaders.

Handholding support was provided to women SHGs and slum collectives to access COVID-19 relief packages for vendors and relief work for migrant workers.

3. Networking with CSOs, CBOs for Issues of Urban Poor

Various collaborative actions for migrant workers has been taken with CISHAA (Citizens for Shelter Alliance Ahmedabad), ANANDI, UNNATI, Ajiveeka bureau, JANPATH and Prayas.

- a) Collaborated with JANPATH for PIL for Migrant and unorganized workers.
- b) Ration under NFSA for migrant workers with help of ANANDI.
- c) For shelter to migrant workers with Ajiveeka Bureau.
- d) Memorandum for shelter to migrant workers with PRAYAS.
 - ◆ Collaborative action for migrant workers and homeless has been taken under the banner of CISHAA (Citizens for Shelter Alliance Ahmedabad)
 - ◆ In affiliation with State Level Network My City Our City initiatives for understanding 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and urban governance structure

- ◆ Built linkage with “My Home My Rights” a National Level Network on slum eviction
- ◆ Collaborative action for shelter to migrant workers with Ajiveeka Bureau
- ◆ Booklet on PPP redevelopment policy and Housing policy for urban poor was published.
- ◆ Study of homeless shelters in Ahmedabad, done in collaboration with CISHAA.
- ◆ A Report was prepared and shared by Pallavi Borah, TISS student on Status of Public Distribution System in urban slums of Ahmedabad.

4. Strengthen the Campaign for Housing Rights -Awaz Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)

Awaz Adhikar Zumbesh is comprised of Area level Awaz Adhikar Committees that work for housing rights of the urban poor. The Committees have 5 to 10 leaders in HDRC's working areas. Representatives from each Area Level Committees form a cadre of representatives of AAZ. Zone wise 6 to 8 representatives are selected in Zonal Committees for housing rights. There is a total of 38 members in 6 Zonal committees in Ahmedabad city. The city level committee comprised of the CSOs, individuals and representatives from AAZ also formed as a network for Action Plans and strengthening of AAZ.



Monthly/ bi-monthly meetings are held with area level committees in their respective areas. Input sessions on various schemes and policies related to urban poor are discussed and action plans prepared on issues of eviction, shelter and housing.

To strengthen AAZ two quarterly meetings were organised on February 22 and 28, 2021 which was attended by 19 women and 58 women members participated. These meetings provided training on urban housing policy and issues of re-development were discussed.

5. Addressing the Issue of Slum Eviction through Collective Action

In Ahmedabad city slums are being evicted as part of Smart City Project and redevelopment through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Collective action was taken by the Awaz Adhikar Committees (Area level committees) under the banner of AAZ.

- ◆ 4 Awaz Adhikar Samitis from Nabinagar, Ganeshnagar, Narol and Sorainagar have submitted applications and had meeting with officers at Ward, Zone and Municipal Corporation offices to stop evictions and to allocate shelter/house under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy. Sorainagar- PIL has been filed by AAZ for justice to the 22 affected families.
- ◆ Intervention by committee and AAZ members to ensure adequate house is provided to all under PPP redevelopment of 3 government slum quarters (Khokhra and Amraiwadi and Sukhramnagar). In Sukhramnagar tender of reconstruction of 96 houses has been passed in the first phase after consultation with the residents. In Amraiwadi process for redevelopment work of 672 houses has been initiated. All 17 blocks of Khokhra Health Slum Quarters have been selected for

redevelopment under PPP. Residents of 10 blocks are ready for redevelopment but residents of remaining 7 blocks are not ready because they think that their buildings are in good condition and there is no fear of collapsing. Meetings were held with the residents of all 17 blocks and knowledge of PPP redevelopment policy's terms and conditions for redevelopment, salient feature of the policy and the key provision were provided to them.

5.1 Facilitating Inclusive Redevelopment of Slum and Government Housing

- ◆ Ahmedabad City level campaign with a Charter of demands was organised for entitlements of families residing in Slums and Government Housing blocks which have been identified for redevelopment.
- ◆ AAZ submitted a written representation requesting AMC to take up responsibility and provide security to families staying in areas where redevelopment is announced and AMC has planned to evict them during the monsoon. So, temporarily evictions have been postponed during monsoon.
- ◆ A delegation of 11 members of AAZ visited Metro train project office and Gandhinagar Secretariat and submitted a memorandum to demand for inclusion of homeless families and excluded slum dwellers affected by the Metro project under Urban Housing Policy and R & R Policy
- ◆ AAZ developed a manifesto based on issues of homeless people in urban slums. This manifesto was given to all leading political parties such as BJP, Congress, AAP by 19 AAZ representatives. Purpose of the manifesto was to raise concern among the members of the party about real issues of the poor and excluded communities and keep them in their election campaign during the municipal corporation elections.
- ◆ RTI Applications by AAZ leaders and fellows has been filed about slum rehabilitation and redevelopment in Ahmedabad city. Also, information was asked about 525 slums in private land. Information analysis is in process.



5.2 Workshops and Consultations on entitlements of urban poor

An Inter-city consultation for strengthening platform for housing advocacy was organised on February 2, 2021 at Ahmedabad. Following 3 themes were taken up for panel discussion:

- ◆ Overview of Redevelopment and Pros and Cons of redevelopment under Public Private Participation (PPP) model
- ◆ Transportation projects and its impact on marginalised communities (Bullet train, Metro Train, Bus Rapid Transit)
- ◆ Adverse impacts of city level infrastructure development on deprived/marginalized communities (Bridge, Fly over, Garden).



- ◆ Participants from other cities like Surat, Vadodara, Junagadh, Palanpur shared the issues faced by the urban poor in these cities.

Programme Benefits

- ◆ Basic amenities and services such as garbage collection, cleaning of sewer line and chamber, construction of new gutter lines/ chambers, sanitization, access to PDS ration, issue of new ration cards, block paving, RCC and water supply has been improved during the year in 33 areas.
- ◆ During 2020-2021 housing was provided to 748 families who were affected by the Mega metro project and other project under various schemes in Ahmedabad city.

Programme Challenges

- ◆ The city of Ahmedabad witnessed the devastating effects of COVID-19. The transmission took place to such an extent that many areas had to be declared as micro containment zones. This covered most of the area of the organization. Overall, the project activities were delayed.
- ◆ Field visits were not possible due to lockdown and curfew restrictions. Providing food and rations for the residents of restricted zones on a priority base was a challenge. Through the local leaders and fellows dry ration and sanitation kits were arranged from the local vendors.
- ◆ Due to lockdown the issues of urban poor remained unsolved during the time especially issues of health, education of children, employment and daily life since priority was only to fight the virus
- ◆ Most vulnerable were the migrant workers from other districts of Gujarat and from other states as well. They were stuck in the city and our team had to give major emphasis to arrange for their travel and food.



A. Creating and Strengthening Mechanisms for Improved Access to Justice

The objective of this programme is to ensure that victims of unjust structural violence, atrocities are supported to access justice in line with Constitution of India, UN Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Elimination of Discrimination based on Work and Descent.

Major Activities

The major activities during the year included:

1. Capacity Building of Changemakers

Organized Training of Trainers (ToT) to build capacity of community leaders, Dalit Human Rights Defenders (DHRD), lawyers and other stakeholders who are key Changemakers. These trainings developed their knowledge and skill and strengthened their ability to take actions against violation of constitutional rights of the marginalised communities.

- ◆ A national level Training of Trainers (ToT) was organized on April 15-17, 2020, for CSOs from 10 States in collaboration with Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) and Advocates to develop a shared perspective on Fact Finding.
- ◆ In Gujarat, on January 5, 2021 a virtual training was organised for capacity building on monitoring of atrocity cases and building support mechanism with DHRD, community leaders and lawyers of North Gujarat region (Banaskantha, Mehasana, Patan and Aravalli districts).
- ◆ A similar virtual training was organized on January 10, 2021 in Central Gujarat region that included Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand, Sabarkantha, Mahisagar and Vadodara districts.
- ◆ Gujarat State level one-day seminar on Dalit, Women, Labour rights and Covid-19 was organized on 29th January 2021.
- ◆ 3 regional meetings were organized in North Gujarat region, Saurashtra region and Central Gujarat region during 25th to 30th March 2021 for capacity building of HRDs on case monitoring processes.
- ◆ Meetings were also organized in 10 states on orientation and effective implementation of Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act and for building a strong network for monitoring.

2. Fact Finding and Documentation of Cases

Documentation of cases, fact-sheets and case stories on discrimination and caste-based atrocities during the lock down was taken up. 9 atrocities details were documented that included murder of a young dalit, rape and brutal beating incidents. Prepared fact-sheets of 25 serious atrocities that happened during Covid-19 lockdown in Gujarat. These included cases of murder, grievous injury, rape and custodial death.



Documented the facts of 11 atrocity cases for planning further action to support victims and survivors to access justice.

3. Improving Legal Access for the Marginalised

During the year legal support was provided to the marginalised and vulnerable groups in cases of violation of constitutional rights at the Trial Court, High court and Supreme court to access justice. This was done in collaboration with HRLN and network of advocates.

Trial Court Cases:

Around 25 cases were supported at the trial court level. These cases were related to murder, land rights, grievous injury, rape and discrimination. Local lawyers were identified and linked with the families to take up the cases at the trial court.

High Court Cases:

11 cases were supported in Gujarat to access justice at the High Court during the year 2020-2021 in collaboration with HRLN and network of advocates. These included murder of RTI activist, murder of rag picker, beating of a Dalit student, rape, mob attack, land encroachment and discrimination during Covid-19.

Supreme Court Cases:

During the year three cases were provided support for legal intervention in the Supreme Court in collaboration with HRLN. These included –

(i) Shapar Rag-picker's murder case where a factory owner suspected a rag picker family to be thieves beat the husband brutally leading to his death. The accused were granted bail by the High Court of Gujarat which has been challenged in the Supreme Court for demanding the cancellation of the bail.

(ii) Rajkot case of false promise of marriage and cheating for the sake of physical relationship. Complaint was filed against the accused which was quashed at the High Court of Gujarat. The victim has approached the Supreme Court against this order wherein accused succeeded to get stay from arrest. Vakalatnama on behalf of the victim has been filed and the matter is pending at the Supreme Court.



4. Monitoring the Implementation of PoA Act

The objective is to monitor the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and Rules 1995 (POA) and Disaster Management Act and overall access to justice by marginalised and excluded groups in the context of COVID 19. To build a monitoring system to record the incidence of atrocities and take action towards helping the survivors access justice. This was initiated in January 2021 and will continue till May 2021.

10 meetings were held (1 in each state) for creating a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of PoA Act 1989 during Covid-19. Gujarat, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra, UP, Odisha, Assam, Telangana, Tamilnadu and Karnataka state partners have initiated the monitoring of atrocity during Covid-19 to register cases for accessing justice. In these States DHRDs were identified at the district level and their capacity was built through online training to conduct the monitoring. Understanding of the PoA act and sharing of information on government announced package and schemes for covid-19 was the key focus of these trainings.

5. Building and Consolidating a Network of Vulnerable Communities

During February and March 2021 visited 10 States (Telangana, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Delhi and Gujarat) in collaboration with HRLN. The key focus of these visits was to build an understanding of state specific issues and to develop a plan to address them through collective efforts with experts and other like-minded people. These engagements helped to establish an effective network with Dalit organizations of 10 states. Developed a regular communication system between CSOs and HRLN state office to provide legal support to the survivors, victims and HRDs.

6. Training Resource Pack on Prevention of Atrocity Act

Prepared ToT Training Resource Pack on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (SC& ST) Prevention of Atrocities Act (PoA Act), 1989 and its Amendments in 2015 and 2018. This Resource Pack focuses on building the capacities of DHRDs on understanding and using the provisions to support the

victims of atrocities in seeking justice. It has been developed based on the sessions facilitated by a Resource team of Trainers/Facilitators at a Training of Trainers (ToT) held in Ahmedabad in 2019. This resource pack has also been useful to build capacity of paralegals and lawyers who are engaging at the grassroots to access justice and for follow-ups of cases of violation of constitutional rights and liaison with government departments.



7. Liaison with Local and State Government Departments, Police and Judicial System

- ◆ Roundtable dialogue was organised by DHRDs and CBOs with 11 districts officials and relevant departments for entitlements eligible to the survivors.
- ◆ Networked with around 200 DHRDs, CSOs and CBOs through sharing awareness generation social media posts for wider community mobilization.
- ◆ Submitted the memorandum to the Collector of Bhavnagar district on Palitana minor dalit girl rape case demanding further action for justice.
- ◆ Advocacy with Scheduled Caste Welfare department of Ahmedabad to get Rs. 8 Lac for death compensation to the family of Ahmedabad juvenile dalit boy custodial death case as per the provisions of PoAAct.

8. Response to Covid-19 Emergency

- ◆ Provided guidance and support to demand for MGNREGA work for those who lost their livelihood due to Covid-19 lockdown. DHRDs and CBOs from North Gujarat and Saurashtra region placed a demand to the government to provide employment to families affected by the pandemic lockdown
- ◆ Livelihood support provided by DHRDs through implementation of MGNREGA in Banaskantha, Junagadh and Gir-Somnath districts. 11,000 families got economic support and was able sustain their families during Covid-19 lockdown.
- ◆ In collaboration with National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) conducted an online survey, 'WE-CLAIM' that helped the marginalized to track applications of those affected by the pandemic for Government announced Covid-19 entitlements. 1176 'WE-CLAIM' applications were completed and submitted for entitlements. 110 letters were written to 15 district collectors, concerned officials and departments for their due entitlements during the Covid-19 through DHRDs and CBOs.

- ◆ Provided guidance and legal support in serious atrocity incidents during Covid-19 and follow-ups were conducted to get an update on the status of each case.

Programme Benefits

- ◆ In Gujarat more than 25 cases are being monitored and provided legal support by the HRLN team. They have intervened in the high court cases for survivors to get access to justice.
- ◆ Networked and dialogued with State level departments and officials for rehabilitation and compensation for survivors under the PoA act provision.
- ◆ Created mechanism to address state specific issues by building a network of CSOs, CBOs, legal experts and advocates.
- ◆ Reached 600 dalit and adivasi community survivors through state/regional level seminars workshops and meetings.
- ◆ Hand-holding support provided to 40 atrocity cases from 10 states in collaboration with HRLN.

Programme Challenges

- ◆ The states partner organization and HRDs are not able to do regular communication follow-ups of the cases as well as provide legal support due to Covid-19 lockdowns.
- ◆ Due to closure of court the pending of atrocity cases is rising and many serious cases are stuck because of delayed decisions and actions.



Women's empowerment is a crucial part in building an inclusive society. HDRC therefore has a well-developed Women's Empowerment Programme. It is focused on creating a gender-just society by challenging patriarchy and creating influential spaces for women in economic, social and governance sectors.

There are three projects under this programme:

- A. Developing Good Governance Practice and Sustainability in Cooperatives through Networking
- B. Women Land Ownership and Women Farmer Information Centre (Swa- Bhoomi Kendra).
- C. Promoting Sustainable Organic Farming among Small and Marginal Farmers

A. Developing Good Governance Practice and Sustainability in Cooperatives through Networking

The focus of this project is to build good governance practices and sustainability in 29 cooperatives in Gujarat covering 16 districts and 32 talukas. The aim was also to build and strengthen networking among these cooperatives for sharing and learning from each other and supporting each other to take up common issues for advocacy

Major Activities

The major activities under this project were:

1. Capacity Building for Second Line Leaders and the Resource Team

The resource team members and second line leaders received trainings on need-based Governance, Income Tax, GST, book keeping and legal compliances to strengthen governance and finance of participating cooperatives. From 15 cooperatives around 34 Presidents and Secretaries participated in these trainings. They gained technical and financial skills for keeping up with the government requirements with regard to taxation. The sessions were conducted by Gujarat State cooperatives department's nominated Chartered Accountant as the resource person.

Meeting was held at the Cooperative level on the financial growth plan and taking social action in the villages. The women are determined to strengthen the governance system and financial structure of the cooperative through collaboration and participation. An analysis of the savings, loans given, loans returned and savings withdrawal has been done to show women the effect of the pandemic at the Cooperative level. It was planned to hold meetings with members who found it difficult to save and was no longer active in the group and made them aware that during this pandemic situation only savings will help them in future.



Initiative has been taken to develop a software for accounting system. The project is developing a software for accounts with the help of Xavier's Institute of Computer Applications (XICA) professionals, which will be accessible to all the Cooperatives giving them a uniform accounting system.

2. Develop and Strengthen Collective Leadership and Institutional Support Mechanism for Women Leaders

It is important to develop and strengthen collective leaders of women and create institutional support mechanism to address problems faced by women and community at large. Efforts were made to develop women's participation in local governance by enhancing their level of awareness, outreach, opportunity and control. At the Cooperative level as well as Village level 378 women are trained to address the socio-economic as well as gender issues faced by women in the cooperatives and community. The village level representatives were given responsibility to ensure that families in their village get enough ration from the PDS.

The training on Sexual and Reproductive health was initiated last year and this year only two training could be conducted before the lockdown.

3. Continued Action on Issue of Stamp Duty

The issue of Stamp Duty is undertaken by the Mahasangh of the cooperative at the State level. Gujarat Cooperative Mahasangh has become a platform for all cooperatives for State Level Advocacy on the issue of Stamp duty. Mahasangh got an identity and prominence at the State level because of the continuous capacity building programmes and guidance. Proper legal procedures followed by the coop, CMC, has been appreciated at the State level. A Meeting was to be organized with the Government officials at Gandhinagar which did not materialise because of the lockdown.

4. National Women's Convention

Women co-operatives from Gujarat and other states came together on one platform in the National Convention. Women from various states shared their success stories with each other. This gave them an opportunity to present their struggles and difficulties. The convention was aimed at building a network at the national level from the cooperatives, so that they could collaborate with each other on issues and strengthen each other. The participation of many women expanded their vision and encouraged them to engage at the national level.

5. COVID-19 Relief Work

Looking at the situation of the pandemic, meetings were held with the project team members as well as the promoters to discuss about the kind of relief work that is needed at the village level in different Co-operatives. The beneficiaries were listed keeping in mind the worst affected such as the marginalized, landless labours, single women, widow and differently abled person.

Was able to raise funds amounting to Rs. 4,11,000/- from well-wishers from Spain which made it possible to reach out to 17 Co-operatives and migrants from Pune. The relief distribution was efficiently organised and recorded. Each Cooperative gave the list of needy families as per the criteria. During April 2020 to July 2020 HDRC reached out to 1197 families which covered 8379 members.



6. Meetings and Trainings on Covid-19 Packages

A webinar was conducted on Atma Nirbhar Package for the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) and second line leaders to help them understand how the package is going to support the Cooperatives. The webinar was facilitated by Mr. Mahendra Jethmalanai. It was explained to the Promoters, Presidents of the Cooperatives and the Secretaries that out of the Atma Nirbhar Package of Rs. 20 lakh crores, only Rs. 3 lakhs will reach the poor for their welfare. The remaining huge sum of money is to be used for different schemes and as loans. As part of implementation of package and government schemes women from the Cooperatives and outside the Cooperatives can take loans of Rs. 1 Lakh – 2.5 Lakhs from the Cooperatives with a subsidized interest of 4%. Once they take the loan they can start repaying after 6 months and the duration to return the loan is up to 3 years. Once their loan and interest get cleared then only the Government will give the remaining interest of 4% to the Cooperative. This resulted in a huge loss for the Cooperatives. In addition to this the Government is forcing the Cooperatives to give loans by issuing them letters and making personal visits.

Details of Training

No.	Theme for Training	No. of training	No. of participants
1	Handholding meeting at the village level	3	75
2	Handholding with CMC and second line leaders	4	77
3	Training on Sexual and Reproductive health	2	54
4	Training on Collective leadership	12	378
5	Training on Financial Growth Plan	10	155
6	Training on GST, Income tax	1	34
7	Collaborating with Other Projects and Women's Cooperative	1	14
8	Webinar on Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Package	1	110
9	Zoom meetings on Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Package	11	136
10	Sammelan - Dakor and Bardipada (South and Central)	2	2000

7. Enhancing Livelihood Options for Women

The Livelihood project is working towards restoring and promoting rural livelihood options for the marginalized communities affected by COVID-19.

The project is focussed on promoting:

1. Farm based Livelihood option for small and marginal farmers from Dalit, Tribal and Women and other marginalized communities.
2. Livelihood option for community forest rights (CFR) in tribal area for engaging tribal groups, women cooperative, women's sangathans and fisherman communities and small and traditional caste-based occupation groups.
3. Access to Rural Livelihood related programme and schemes announced by government under the name of Atma Nirbhar Bharat (Self Reliant India)

Out of 25 cooperatives 8 Women's Cooperatives were part of a larger project that was being implemented in 41 talukas covering 8000 small and marginal farmers including women farmers. In each cooperative a fellow has been chosen to be the contact person and is the in-charge for around 10 villages. A list of women and men farmers to be supported was prepared. Visits and meetings at the village level were organised to brief about the project and the support that will be provided. As direct support seeds, saplings



and kitchen garden kits were provided so that they can cultivate during the winter (Rabi crop). The Fellows arranged meetings with Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) at taluka level to tap resources like free sapling and seeds. Links were built with Agricultural department government officials to tap government schemes for the farmers. Agricultural University support was arranged for trainings to develop skills to improve farming.



Project Benefits

- ◆ The CMC and the second line leaders have more clarity about good governance in terms of legally appropriate and ethical values required for internal audit.
- ◆ 34 members from different cooperatives gained technical and financial skills for keeping up with the government requirements about taxation.
- ◆ Each Cooperative has developed systems, procedures, policies to practice democracy, accountability and transparency. All the Cooperatives will be socially accountable, and their account books will be open for the members to go through whenever they want.
- ◆ Women feel empowered and have developed perspectives on the challenges of society.
- ◆ The women are able to recognize the problems/issues that are affecting them and the society at large. They are encouraged to go deeper into the problems faced by women and speak about it in the open.
- ◆ 50 percent women of the Cooperatives have become aware of the sexual and reproductive system and are able to understand the social pressures of gender discrimination. Most of them have decided not to discriminate amongst their children.
- ◆ Each cooperative has set up mechanism for social action initiatives. Women are taking greater responsibilities at an area level for a large number of social issues. The women who are victims of domestic violence have begun to report their cases in the co-operatives.
- ◆ The village representatives are taking responsibility to ensure that in their respective villages free ration was given. The PDS is regular now. Women are aware of the app to be followed in case they don't get their fair share.
- ◆ Women have taken decision to come to a common platform and raise questions about economic, social and local governance issues.
- ◆ The cooperatives of Gujarat Mahila Sahakari Mandali Mahasangh came together under one platform to share their success stories with each other, which gave them opportunity to collectively raise their voice to protest against their difficulties.
- ◆ The Network of 35 Cooperatives also helped to take up the cause of the Stamp duty issue for the loans.
- ◆ Members are actively inviting their relatives and other women from their respective villages to join the Cooperative to increase the membership.

Project Challenges

- ◆ The burden of paying Stamp Duty at the time of taking a loan adds financial pressure on those taking small loans. Cooperatives want to do away with Stamp Duty but dialogue with government officials is slow process and it has not materialized because of Covid-19.
- ◆ Issues of unemployment, migration and failure of farm produce during the pandemic period has had a major economic impact on savings and credit of cooperatives.
- ◆ Financial viability of cooperatives is at risk.
- ◆ Party politics is also getting reflected in cooperatives.
- ◆ Pressure from the Registrar and officials to give loans to the women who are not in the cooperatives was stressful for the Administration of the cooperatives.
- ◆ The women were not able to come for trainings at the central level cooperatives due to the pandemic.
- ◆ In some places zoom meetings did not take place because of poor network connectivity.

B. Women Land Ownership and Women Farmer Information Centre

This project aims at enabling women farmers to access productive resources. This is done through the women's farmer information centre, Swa Bhoomi Kendra. The major activities under this project were related to women and land ownership, motivate women for property rights and promoting sustainable agriculture among women farmers. Total 122 women and 34 men have taken guidance from PLWs on women land ownership and sustainable agriculture.



Major Activities

The following activities were carried out during this year:

1. Women and Land Ownership

During the year 80 cases for land ownership were identified of which 10 cases were resolved.

No.	Details of cases	No. of cases identified	No. of cases resolved
1.	Widow inheritance	41	5
2.	Rights of daughters	21	4
3.	Partition of block (Khata phod)	6	0
4.	Joint Family Ownership	12	1
	Total	80	10

Legal Literacy Trainings were conducted by Paralegal Land Workers (PLW) at the village level with women farmers to spread awareness among them regarding land records, list of documents and how to read and understand them to secure their land rights. Total 23 trainings were conducted in 15 villages of Meghraj block. 406 women and 41 men participated in these trainings.

There are different types of complicated cases such as old death certificate case, removal of the names of brother-in-law's daughters, death has not been registered, Haak Kami case (withdrawal of rights from inheritance), Boja mukti case (free from department), court case and khata phod case (block partition) etc. Every year legal clinics are conducted to guide women in complicated land ownership cases. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic no legal clinics were held in the reporting year. Meanwhile, follow-ups and documentation was done by PLW with women farmers. Currently there are 24 difficult cases, 1 case has been resolved, 15 cases are in process of resolution and 8 cases have quit the process.

2. Women and Sustainable Agriculture

As part of the intervention on women and sustainable farming, demonstrations and field day on sustainable farming practice was organised at the village level.

Demonstrations were carried out by farmers during Rabi (winter) season at the village level to introduce new techniques in organic and sustainable farming with support from Swa Bhoomi Kendra. Total 15 Rabi demonstrations was done during the year. Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRNA), Working Group on Women's Land Ownership (WGWLO), Sajjata Sangh, Satvik and Development Support Centre have established Beej Swaraj for production, storage and distribution of state level desi seeds. With their support this year, 10 farmers did seed plot demonstration for native (desi) seeds. The crops taken were Tukdi wheat, Desi Mustard and Black gram. In 1 village each Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI) method of rice cultivation, mix cropping and food crops for sustainable agriculture were demonstrated.



Field Day is a practical activity in which learning is based on group activities. Women farmers learn about new farming methods, types of seeds and the process of organic farming. It is a great way to share and learn from each other. This method also motivates other women farmers to accept sustainable farming. Different types of method used to explain the importance of sustainable farming i.e. sharing experience, games, prepared inputs, native seeds importance, videos. A total of 15 field days were organised in 9 villages in which 220 women and 44 men participated.

A total of 34 applications were submitted on the i-Kisan portal for access to various schemes including for tarpaulin, PVC pipes, agriculture tools, seeds kit, drum. A total of 18 women farmers from eight villages benefitted from seven government schemes of the Agriculture Department. 13 women received seed kits from agriculture department.

3. Capacity Building of Women and Women Leaders

Capacity-building of women and leaders was taken up through virtual and physical training and meetings including visits to Government offices and departments. These covered topics such as land inheritance,

sustainable agriculture, organic pesticides and insecticides, discussions on family tree, sales and marketing of organic product, women's land ownership, and support through legal clinics, etc. Women farmers also shared their experiences within the groups and amongst others who visited the villages to learn from this initiative.

No.	Subject of Meetings and Trainings	Female	Male
1.	Awareness meetings were held in 12 villages on women and land ownership and sustainable agriculture.	237	6868
2.	16 visits to Government Department and officers (Gram Panchayat, Block Revenue Department, Agriculture Department, Mamlatdar Office, Block Panchayat, ATMA, Horticulture Department, Prant Kacheri) for follow up on application on family tree, to understand the process of market yard price, for inheritance process, widow inheritance process, to get crop damage information and regarding kit from Horticulture Department.		
3.	Two trainings held by Government Department Horticulture on Animal Husbandry	50	10
4.	Women farmers participated in the meeting on nutrition food which was organized by ATMA and Reliance Foundation at Meghraj.	100	5
5.	Virtual Meetings attended by PLWs and Point Person: Land: Planning meeting regarding evaluation of PLW, for filling details of 5 new villages, updating legal clinic registered and to complete 15 villages 8A analysis.	3	0
6.	Virtual Training attended by PLWs and Point Persons Land: Training on how to measure area of land. Agriculture: Trainings on Climate Change and its impact on women, Kharif Season, Seed Bank, Desi Seeds, Mix Crop, SRI Method and demonstration. Meetings for discussion on Seed Bank, Millets, and Demonstration	3	0
7.	PLWS and Points persons attended Webinar on the three new Agriculture Acts announced by the Government.	3	0
8.	In a joint venture of Natural Coalition for Natural Farming, Beej Swaraj, WGWLO, RRAN- a working group for seeds, Sajjata Sangh, Satvik and Development Support Centre, women farmers were trained on natural farming which included building understanding about Beej Swaraj Programme, sharing of expectations from Beej Swaraj programme, training on current seed breeding methods and seed bank methods (seed source, seed treatment before sowing, seed plant identification, harvesting method, storage, etc.).	2	0
9.	Training on Rabi Season-seed production/plot held for Agriculture PLWs	2	0
10.	For Land PLW meeting was organized to share their experience on Legal Literacy	1	0
11.	Every Wednesday for three months attended meeting on Natural Farming organized by WGWLO & RRAN	2	0



4. Campaigns and Sammelan

Land Campaign on women and land ownership was organised in 10 villages of Meghraj taluka where 305 women and 43 men participated. In this campaign information on importance of women participation in Gram Sabha, role and responsibility of Gram Sabha, how to identify land inheritance cases was shared. It was also an opportunity to build the identity of SBK, the centre supporting land rights for women.

Food security campaign was held on mix crop with the support of RRAN & WGWLO in all villages of SBK Meghraj through distributing leaflets, organic fertiliser (NPKs) and through voice messages. The campaign reached out to 274 women and 113 men farmers.

Agriculture Department organized a Farmer Sammelan at Meghraj in which SBK-Meghraj set up their vegetable stall and they also spread messages regarding benefits of sustainable agriculture, organic vegetables, desi seeds, women land rights and its benefit in Government Agriculture Scheme. 220 women and 50 men participated in the Sammelan.

On 15th October 2020, a State level Sammelan, “Women Farmer Day” was organized virtually by WGWLO in which the Chief Guest was Ms. Leelaben Ankolia, Mahila Aayog Gujarat. In this Sammelan, Sangitaben (Savita) Pandor shared her experience on land rights from Meghraj SBK and PLWs Point Person also participated in this Sammelan.

5. Networking and Other Activities

- ◆ PLWs Kamlaben Damor and Atiben Varsat held 2 meetings with the team of Sangath, Modasa and shared the information regarding women rights (inheritance process and its benefits) and sustainable agriculture. Sangath team also visited Meghraj SBK. The main objective was to spread SBK work in the new villages and people.
- ◆ Kamlaben Damor of Megharj SBK trained women from Poshina and Khedbrama on “Women Land Ownership and Sustainable Farming,” which is part of HDRC's intervention area. The purpose of this training was to introduce the idea of Swabhoomi Kendra and share information about land inheritance and agriculture with the women of other talukas.

- ◆ PLW Kamlaben Damor was selected as one of the Chief Speaker's in the one-day workshop on women farmer leadership which was organized by MAKAAAM (network of women farmers).
- ◆ During COVID-19 pandemic HDRC supported livelihoods of 200 women farmers with seeds of food crops for cultivation in the Rabi Season. Network organization WGWLO supported livelihoods of 171 women farmers with seeds and 300 women with kitchen garden kits. Audio messages regarding women inheritance process, its benefits, sustainable agriculture and messages regarding safety from corona virus in the working areas of Swabhoomi Kendra, Meghraj was also taken up.
- ◆ Panchgavy and Amrut Pani (organic fertiliser and organic pesticide) were also prepared by 10 villages women farmers (10 women from 1 village) in a group. Input support was provided to these groups
- ◆ Survey was done by PLWs on the following subjects in the last year (i)10 women farmers' situation by MAKAAAM, (ii) 200 women farmers (from 1 village 20 women farmers) to support livelihood and (iii)in 15 villages analysis done by PLW on how many women have land ownership. First time they filled the forms in mobile application “Kobo Collect”.



Project Benefits

- ◆ 10 women farmers received land in their own name.
- ◆ Women helped other women to complete the Varsai or inheritance process.
- ◆ 34 applications were filed on the i-Kisan portal during the year for different agricultural schemes. 18 women accessed agricultural schemes from the i-Kisan portal and the government's agriculture department and horticulture departments.
- ◆ Both PLWs (agriculture/land) participated as a trainer in organization network meetings and trainings.

Project Challenges

There were several challenges in implementing the project especially with Covid-19 disruptions. However, these challenges were addressed in the following way:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many women during the Pandemic refused to take the kit at the time of kit distribution despite the need as they feared that the kit would have items with Corona. 2. There was a demand for seeds from women farmers. It was difficult to meet the demand immediately 3. During lockdown, since all offices and organisations were closed the team faced problem in working as per the plan. 4. Government offices were closed during the Corona pandemic so could not process the inheritance process. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through many conversations with the women of the village, they were explained that the kits that were given by the organization are all sanitized. 2. Seeds and organic fertilizer and inputs provided to women by HDRC and network organization WGWLO. 3. In the initial stage, work was done with the village Sarpanch, leaders, women farmers on phone and through individual visits. 4. For inheritance process, cases of women were identified, they were guided over the phone and information/ evidence collected so that inheritance can be dealt with as soon as the offices open.
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C. Promoting Sustainable and Organic Farming Practices in Gujarat

This project is focused on promoting sustainable and organic farming practices in Bhavnagar District of Gujarat. This project is committed to safe/sustainable livelihood for small and marginal farmers, the landless and communities indirectly connected to agriculture. The efforts of this year built on the experience of the past year to further expand and implement new concepts and practices in sustainable and organic farming.

Major Activities

The major activities carried out during the period are:

1. Demonstrations on Sustainable and Organic Farming:

Demonstration on Sustainable Agriculture practices were carried out by Natural Farming Group, Bhavnagar (Prakrutik Kheti Juth) at the village level to introduce new techniques in organic and sustainable farming such as mixed crops, compost vermi wash plant, organic fertilizer and pest control. The details are hereunder:

- ◆ In 4 villages compost fertiliser was demonstrated with purpose of improving soil quality and crop nutrition and the importance of reusing crop by-products in the form of fertilizer. 160 farmers attended this demonstration
- ◆ In 4 villages by products of the crop was used as food for worms and worm's husks and liquids was used as liquid fertilizer to demonstrate Vermi Wash in 8 units. In 6 months', excellent solid manure was formed and used by the farmers. 144 farmers benefited from this demonstration.
- ◆ Jeev Amrut/Beej Amrut was demonstrated in 15 villages to raise awareness among farmers on a wide scale to improve biological fungicides and increase soil fertility. 140 farmers attended this demonstration.
- ◆ Natural/organic pest control using plants (Punch Parni, Dasparni, Datura Extract, Sour Buttermilk, Brahmastra / Agniashtra, Giant Milkweed (calotropis) was demonstrated in 14 villages to develop non-expensive, natural and organic methods of disease and pest control. 375 farmers participated in this demonstration.
- ◆ Demonstration on Indigenous Seed Selection and Preservation / Distribution in 2 villages made 45 farmers aware about the seeds of endangered regional vegetable and paddy crops. Farmers were familiarized with the methods of seed selection and traditional methods of preservation.
- ◆ Demonstration of medicinal crops like Ashwagandha/Kariyatu in 2 villages with 15 farmers informed them about the importance of medicinal crops in disease control and cropping pattern.



2. Capacity Building of Team Members and Farmers' Awareness Programmes

Capacity building was done through trainings, meetings, input sessions and exposure visits. Due to Covid 19 much of the events were done during September 2020 to February 2021.

6 trainings were conducted which included the following themes:

- ◆ Training on Farmer Producer Organization, September 11, 2020, Sanosara, 48 participants.
- ◆ Exchange of experiences in composition and operation of FPO, September 29, 2020, Bhavnagar, project team and 3 farmers participated.
- ◆ Exchange of experiences in composition and operation of FPO: Ghela Somnath (Rajkot), October, 4, 2020, 2 from project team and 21 participants.
- ◆ Gundi Farmer Leaders training, December, 14, Gundi, Bhavnagar, 4 from team and 31 participants.
- ◆ Training on Government Policy on formation of FPOs, January 8, 2021, Khet Bhavan, Gandhinagar, 2 from project team and 41 farmers
- ◆ Organised, Sunday Market, January 10, 2021, Atabhai Chok, Jogas Park 3 from project team and 15 farmers from group,
- ◆ Throughout the year total 46 awareness programmes were carried out in 11 villages of Bhavnagar District.

Meetings cum input session were organised for farmers every month. During these meetings the farmers exchanged new information and demonstration experiences, learnt about customer demand and supply based problem solving and planning crop plantation. 12 meetings were held in which on an average 35 farmers participated.

Monthly team planning and review meeting were conducted for organising programme activities, implementation and evaluation. 11 meetings were held with an average participation of 39 farmers.

Meetings were conducted on role of friendly insect in farming regarding natural/organic control and farmer training on the life cycle of useful pest in agriculture. 39 farmers and 4 team members attended the meeting.

Meeting in 5 villages covering 157 farmers including women was organised to create awareness in the community on organic farming and for wider promotion of organic farming.

Exposure visits were organised to Morli Cow Agricultural Farm Morchand Taluka, Ghogha for demonstration on mulching, drip, mixed crop and crop nutrition cycle. Visit to Krishi Vikas Kendra and Farms of Progressive Farmer was organised to inform farmers about the latest methods of organic farming and marketing strategy. Visit to Deesa helped to understand Potato cultivation method and visit to Mathwada, Talaja gave exposure to Dragon Fruit, Horticulture and Mixed Crops.



3. Women's Empowerment

3.1 Capacity Building on Women and land rights

Capacity building programmes were conducted to create awareness on women's constitutional rights especially land rights. Women have become aware of their property rights and are participating in the decision making process. They are engaged in decision making through the financial transactions of the savings group and the bank. Women have come forward to take the lead on community issues related to violence against women. The community has started to accept that girls need to be educated. Girls and boys should receive equal attention in their upbringing. This is important to bridge the gender gap prevailing in the society.

Various activities are carried out with women's groups with the aim of creating awareness about equal rights and opportunities for women in the patriarchal social system. Women of every organization and community in the work area organized a celebration on International Women's Day on 8th March 2021. In this event total 220 women and leaders participated to celebrate the day.

Screening of video film on Savings and Sangathan, training on the importance of savings group, training on administration and management for women leaders, Awareness Programme on Violence Against Women, meetings on women and health care and visit to women's federation have been organised during the year. These activities have helped develop administrative skills along with raising awareness about gender differences, legal provisions regarding violence against women, women's rights in the traditional patriarchal social system.

3.2 Women's Savings & Credit

Women's Savings groups were set up in 12 villages of the area to reduce gender inequality prevailing in the society. Women continued to take steps to access various schemes. Efforts have been made for 3 years to bring the rural community on one platform through monthly savings and credit. By forming 25 saving groups in 12 villages, issues related to women especially widows, single women, abandoned women and women from socially weaker class, whose education and personality were not allowed to develop due to traditional customs, and women stuck in restrictive environment are being addressed.

3.3 Applied and Accessed Social Security Schemes

During this year, 233 women accessed and benefited through social security schemes from the 10 villages of Bhavnagar District. These efforts were made by the team to introduce widow pensions to the widowed in the community who could not reach the government process. They were included so that at the same time the leaders of the savings group become competent about this process and they were also involved in doing such community work.

4. Emergency Response during Covid-19 pandemic

The first wave of the Corona global epidemic engulfed the entire world. Gujarat was also not untouched and there was a breakdown of economic activities. Intervention included raising awareness about the virus and the vigilance needed to fight Corona. Vigilance was maintained in the community to bring maximum awareness and efforts were made to provide food aid to the needy families. 13 trainings to create awareness

on Covid care and use of medical kit was conducted which covered 200 families. The farmers' group played a pivotal role by distributing food kits to about 150 needy people in the villages of the area. Seeds and farming assistance was provided to 21 farmers.

Project Benefits

- ◆ Demand based crops were planned, planted and produced as a result of the monthly meeting of farmers. As a result, crops at affordable prices are now available.
- ◆ Through farm demonstrations and training, farmers started working on their own on issues like crop rotation, vermi wash/bed, compost, biological control, and value addition on their farms.
- ◆ With the emergence of collective ownership of afforestation, men/women of different castes, religions, classes took the initiative to come closer to each other.
- ◆ Friendship among everyone increased when trees were planted with names by the members of Savings Groups, village community and Panchayat members.
- ◆ Transmission and treatment during COVID times was taken seriously by savings organizations, farmer organizations and teams because of the capacity building of organization leaders. So, to cope with the situation a support structure was set up on a small scale.
- ◆ Women of different religions, castes, classes came together on one platform without discrimination.
- ◆ Women leaders became capable of creating local savings groups and participated in financial transactions.
- ◆ The women of the weaker families became aware of the responsibility and leadership of the collective organization. Started discussing and understanding the issues of violence against women and women's rights that were shown on TV and social media.
- ◆ Women became mobile to access benefits of government schemes like widow pension; ration card;
- ◆ Understood the importance of daughters' education and gave consent and support for their higher studies.



Project Challenges

- ◆ As the quality and credibility of the farmer group's goods in the market increased the misuse of the group's name by other commercial farmers created a climate of mistrust for a while. A system was implemented in which the customer buys by visiting the farm and verifying the produce and does not buy it from YouTube, WhatsApp or a similar sounding name or from a stranger.
- ◆ New farmers were reluctant to adopt organic farming in the early stages for fear of declining production. With this in mind, training of effective input methods like vermi culture, vermi wash, Amrut water, Amrut soil in organic fertilizers was implemented. Various methods of effective and result oriented capacity building was also implemented for pest control.
- ◆ During Corona's situation there was so much fear in the community that people were hiding the fact of tested positive. When the situation was at its peak, it became difficult for the social worker to work directly in the community. Direct meetings and interaction had to be stopped for some time.



The Child Rights and Child Development Programme aims at reducing school dropout rates of children, especially of the girl child, personality development and enhancing the learning ability of children from marginalised communities especially Tribals and Valmikis. The programme also focuses on improving school governance within the purview of the Right to Education Act, 2009 through engagement with the School Management Committee (SMC), parents, youth groups and CBOs.

There are three projects under this programme:

- A. Learning and Migration Project.
- B. Ensure holistic development of the children of the Migrant workers, Tribal, Dalits, Urban poor and other marginalised in Gujarat.
- C. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for Girls.

A. Learning and Migration Project

The objective of this project is to reduce dropout among children from Tribal and marginalised communities especially of girls and enhance the learning ability among children from these communities. The project also aims to improve quality of education in areas affected by distress and seasonal migration.

Major Activities

The major activities under this project are:

1. Survey and Advocacy to Reduce Child Migration

A survey was done to list the children who are at the risk of migrating with their families. The survey found that 697 children are at risk of migration along with their families. The Citizen Educators and Girls' groups put in tremendous effort and organized regular engagement with the migrant families. As a result, 483 out of the total 697 children means 69.29% were successfully retained through caregiver in their respective villages. Nevertheless, 214 children migrated with their parents.



2. Strengthening Learning Resource Centres (LRCs)

During the Covid-19 pandemic, all 3 Learning Resource Centres continued its functioning and concentrated its efforts in its selected villages to create a learning environment successfully. This was made possible by adopting innovative teaching-learning methods for underprivileged children.

The citizen educators and girls' groups helped the LRC to provide both online and offline support to children who had no gadgets or were out of network coverage. The group conducted fortnightly meetings to identify students who needed help. They distributed tablets, worksheet, assignments and learning material on a weekly base. Introduced the children to different learning portals to make their homes a classroom. They regularly shared information and were responsible for monitoring the progress of 181 children from Grades 2-8.

3. Conducted Learning Enrichment Programme (LEP)

LEP model was successfully started in 3 new villages with 90 children. A baseline survey was conducted with the support of citizen educators and girl's groups to identify children from grade 3 to 5 who required to bridge their learning gaps.

Implementing the LEP model in the pandemic situation was the most challenging task. However, the online learning methodology was sustained through the regular support provided by the girls' group and citizen Educators. Weekly assessment shows that there is a significant improvement in the children's basic learning deficits. It was a tremendous achievement for the team to complete level 1 and level 2 of the programme with 90 children even with pandemic disruptions.

Every week, the facilitator engaged with each village to conduct specific session of language as per the plans. Weekly reviews helped to assess the improvement of the children and as a result, there was improvement in their learning. In the selected Schools through an alternative strategy and online approach the educators successfully reached 863 children from Grades 3-4 in all the 12 villages of LRCs.

4. Teachers' Training

A teachers training was conducted during the pandemic with the focus on helping them adapt to the online teaching system. 28 teachers from 14 primary schools were oriented on the online learning approach and how to use Microsoft team application. Hands-on training was designed to introduce them to online LEP pedagogical techniques to help the students enhance their learning effectively at home.

5. Liaison with CRCs, BRCs, and other Government Officials

Regular efforts were made to dialogue and liaison with Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Community Resource Centres (CRCs) after the closure of schools during the pandemic. The focus was on bringing desired changes in the government officials' behaviour to provide online support to children during the lockdown. 8 meetings were conducted to provide information about the online learning approach and to convince them to provide learning materials. As a result of continuous dialogues learning resources in the form of books were distributed to almost every child and teacher.

6. Supporting School Governance

Since regular visits to school were not possible because of the pandemic questionnaires were used to gather information on the current issues related with primary education in the intervention villages. 2 rounds of community consultation through questionnaire were held in all 45 villages to reach 1486 community members including SMC and PRI. Focus was on addressing online challenges like children struggling with mobile and internet connectivity, non-availability of learning resources, schools not providing mid-day meal to children, government not providing any tools, guidance or resources for learning continuity.

7. Training of School Management Committee (SMC) and PRIs

Trainings were conducted at the village level in which 39 PRI members and 127 SMC members participated following all Covid protocols. The training covered issues that were raised during the 2-community level consultations and built their capacity on these issues to take further action. The collective awareness gained in these trainings enabled the SMCs and PRIs to submit letters to Block and District Government officials demanding smart classes, proper mid-day-meal, online support to children and learning resources and books. As a result, Government distributed books to children and provided dry ration on a weekly basis and transferred Rs 243 to cover cooking cost in the account of children. SMCs also ensured teacher attendance in the schools and regular support to the children.



8. Training of Youth Volunteers and Citizen Educators

Citizen Educators during the Covid-19 pandemic played a key role in the programme specially to reach out to the community, families and children. As part of the alternative strategy 148 Citizen educators' across all 45 villages were trained. Citizen Educators have worked actively as the bridge between online and offline learning methodology. They played an important role in helping facilitators in proactively engaging with children by distributing tablets, learning material and collecting worksheets. They even facilitated the issue-based primary education consultation by gathering information through questionnaires that helped to reach individual families to understand the specific problems they were facing.

9. Meeting with SMC Federation

Monthly meetings were conducted with Danta and Poshina SMC forum in order to discuss learning challenges that emerged due to non-availability of online platform, because of poor or no network coverage and lack of government support. Based on these meetings, the Federations were able to submit letter to block and District Government official demanding smart classes, online support to children and learning resources. As a result, Government distributed books to children in our intervention area. Federation also ensured teacher attendance in the schools and regular support to the children and ensured that children were provided dry ration on weekly basis and money was transferred in the account of children.

10. Strengthen Adolescents Girls' group

Weekly and monthly girls' group meetings that were conducted successfully reached out to 274 adolescent girls from 25 villages. These meetings helped to nurture adolescent girls as active participants in development and work towards addressing the specific challenges that they faced during the pandemic. Girls' group have also been involved in regularly interacting with other girls and their parents regarding health issues in their respective villages.

Project Benefits

- ◆ Citizen educators and Girls group connected with 1134 children to help them continue their studies and ensured their learning during the pandemic.
- ◆ Completed SMC and PRI members training at village level in which 39 PRI members and 127 SMC members participated.
- ◆ Citizen educator and Girls' group played an important role in taking leadership and anchoring role in the online and offline learning strategy, helping facilitators to disseminate learning materials on regular basis and also supported the team in survey and data collection.
- ◆ Impact was also evident in 9 non-intervention villages that adopted similar online and offline approach to reach children through local leaders and child mentors.
- ◆ Students studied the subject even during the lockdown independently at home through different tools such as tablets, storybooks, worksheet and learning kits which were available in the LRCs.
- ◆ Regular connection with parents helped to sensitize the parents towards education of their children during the pandemic and increased their interest towards monitoring the progress of their children.
- ◆ Facilitators had created video lectures with voice over to circulate to their students.
- ◆ All relevant stakeholders were mobilized even in the Covid-19 pandemic situation to improve the learning of children.



- ◆ Girls' group continuously supported our alternative approach to reach the children to continue their learning in the offline mode.

Project Challenges

- ◆ In several intervention areas network coverage is poor and many families do not own smartphones. Attending online line classes was a challenge.
- ◆ It was not possible to conduct community consultation physically at one place, and community consultation had to be done through questionnaire survey reaching individual household.
- ◆ It was very difficult to conduct trainings at cluster level as the houses are scattered houses and it was very time consuming and difficult to reach to each parent.
- ◆ Not able to conduct online training with SMC and PRI due to non-availability of network coverage and most of the SMC and PRI members do not have smartphones. Training was done at village level with small groups of SMC and PRI following Covid protocols.
- ◆ No offline support to the children in our intervention area from the Government during the pandemic. Moreover, many of the schools are not well equipped with technology tools to avail of remote learning.



B. Ensure Holistic Development of the Children of the Migrant Workers, Tribals, Dalits, Urban Poor and other Marginalised in Gujarat

The overall goal of the project is to ensure holistic development of the children of the migrant workers, tribals, Dalits, urban poor and other marginalized communities in Gujarat. Specifically, the project focusses on:

- (i) Reducing dropout ratio and migration among the children of tribal communities from Danta and Poshina of Banaskantha District, from Jhalod and Fatepura of Dahod District and of children from Valmiki communities of Ahmedabad city.
- (ii) Improving education and self confidence among the children from tribal, Valmiki and marginalized communities in project locations.
- (iii) Ensure community monitoring for improved services and schemes of Education, Health and Food security.

Major Activities

The Key interventions during this period include:

1. Learning and Personality Development with Children and Adolescent Girls' Groups

During the year 742 children were active in educational activities through 31 children's groups led by 124 children (50% girls). Bal Mitra (Educators) participated in children groups meetings once/twice a month during the year. The meetings were restricted because of first and second wave of Covid. However, a total of 62 meetings were organised with 31 Children groups during this period.

Taluka/City	No. of children groups	No. of Meetings	No. of participants girls	No. of participants boys	Total participants
Fatepura and Jhalod Taluka	25	50	320	332	652
Ahmedabad city	6	12	48	42	90
Total	31	62	368	374	742

Activities with children groups included action songs, rhymes, storytelling, games, self-identity, basic understanding of child rights, nutritious food habits and general health & hygiene. Other topics included Covid-19 precautions and safety, sanitization, use of mask and use of curriculum modules like Value education and personality development. Jyotiba Fule (Social Change leader)- topic from curriculum module in urban and Birsa Munda (Tribal leader) in Dahod.



These activities have led to boys and girls playing and doing group activities together without gender bias. Peer learning has increased and stage fear has decreased. The activities have built improved team spirit and children are more involved in group activities. Children also spread awareness among the younger children about hand washing and use of mask.

2. Killol Kendra

Killol Kendra were functioning during November 2020 and continued till February 2021. The activity had to be stopped because of the second wave of the pandemic. A total of 13 centres have been set up of which 10 are in Ahmedabad city and 3 in Dahod district for Tribal children. 405 children (216 girls, 189 boys) were registered in these centres. Average attendance was 57% (231 children out of 405). Attendance in Killol Kendra was low due to Covid protocol considering social distancing.

No.	Ahmedabad city: Killol Kendra	Average Attendance		
		Girls	Boys	Total
1	Kamdar Medan	8	15	22
2	Poor Quarters	12	11	23
3	Guptanagar	10	10	20
4	Thaltej	6	10	16
5	Jamalpur Slum Quarters	5	4	9
6	Girdharnagar Slum Quarters	9	7	16
7	Valmiki Chali, Ranip	5	4	9
8	Chamunda quarters, Asarva	7	7	14
9	Isanpur	8	8	13
10	Bapunagar	6	6	12
	Dahod District: Killol Kendra	Girls	Boys	Total
11	Gultora (Jhalod)	8	12	20
12	Chikhli (Fatepura)	19	12	30
13	Ratanpur (Fatepura)	11	14	25



Activities that were carried out in Killol Kendra included understanding of COVID along with academic activities such as learning Tables, Sums of Multiplication and Division, Reading and writing practise, English and use of module for value education and games.

3. Intervention for Reducing Drop Outs and Enhancing Learning Skills

Activities were organized to reduce drop out cases and improve learning abilities with emphasis on basic learning of Maths, Science, English, Computer and Value Education.

While it was not possible to organise one day camps because of Covid, Bal Mitra's tracked children and helped them to overcome the difficulties faced by children on the online system.

78% children were attending their classes online. It was found that 89 children were having difficulties in attending online learning classes broadcasted by Government through DD's (Door Darshan) Girnar TV channel. Bal Mitra's continuously monitored these children and 70 children have been regularly attending their classes.

33 children (13 girls, 20 boys) were supported for online RTE admission in private school.

56% children have improved their learning level during this year. Tracking of learning abilities was done on reading, writing and mathematics through visits and phone calls when Covid 19 cases numbers reduced.

Chirag Vasantbhai Solanki, aged 17 from Shankar Bhuvan dropped out of the 10th standard examination and started working as a sales boy in a cloth store in Ahmedabad city. He was earning Rs. 8000 per month for three months. Chirag lost interest in studying because of school closure due to lockdown. He was having trouble in understanding the online classes. HDRC's fellow Meenaxi interacted with Chirag and constantly followed up with him about his studies, career path and future and kept persuading him to go back to school. His parents particularly his father and uncle were contacted and discussion was held with them on child labour and how it is illegal and the necessity of education. They have also persuaded Chirag to continue with his studies. Finally, Chirag has again taken admission in class 10.

4. Children Camps for Personality Development and Life Skill

Due to Covid 19 children's camps could be organised only during January to February 2021. Taluka level camps were organised in Jhalod and Fatepura and area wise camps were organised in Ahmedabad city following all Covid protocols. Details are given below:

No.	Subject	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Children Camp in Jhalod Taluka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Date: 21/1/2021: camp for children from Jhalod Taluka. · Venue: Gultora village of Jhalod taluka · Participants: 38 from 6 villages 	17	21	38
2	Children Camp in Fatepura Taluka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Date: 25/2/2021: camp for children from Fatepura Taluka. · Venue: Chikhli Village of Fatepura Taluka · Participants: 28 children from 4 villages. 	15	13	28
3	Children camp in Ahmedabad city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Venue: Area wise - 22 Valmiki areas · Date: 10/2/21 to 24/2/21 · Total Participants: 605 	294	311	605
	Total	326	345	671

5. Monitoring of Anganwadi, PDS and Schools by the Community Leaders and Committee members

Covid pandemic slowed down the follow-up and visits by the community leaders as the Anganwadi centres and the schools were closed due to lockdown. However, the leaders have monitored the services provided by the Anganwadi centres i.e. distribution of nutritious food and vaccination through phone calls during the pandemic.

- ◆ 18 community leaders from 10 villages in Dahod started visiting Schools and Anganwadi centres.
- ◆ 57% leaders (38 leaders in urban community leaders -out of 80) from areas and 42 leaders-out of 60) from villages of Fatepura and Jhalod village, started visiting Schools, Anganwadi centres.
- ◆ 80% of Anganwadi (86% Anganwadi in urban-19 out of 22) and (73% Anganwadi in rural-17 out of 23) are opening and functioning regularly.
- ◆ 48% - 9 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) out of 15 FPSs in Ahmedabad, 8 out of 20 in tribal area are opening and functioning regularly.
- ◆ SMC members and Vigilance Committee members actively monitored Schools and FPSs (Fair Prices Shops). 30 SMC members in Jhalod and Fatepura visited the schools for taking updates about whether cash amount for MDM is deposited in accounts of children.
- ◆ Cash in lieu of Mid-day Meal was not received by 44 children in 9 slums of Ahmedabad city. Fellows provided information on how to claim the amount. Parents have visited school to meet the head masters which helped to get the amount for MDM deposited in the account of all the children.
- ◆ In Ahmedabad city, 30 orphan children from slums were linked with CFD (Centre for Development) for financial support worth Rs. 2000 per month till they reach the age of 18 years.

Project Benefits

- ◆ The project has been very useful to sensitize the parents for higher education of their children.
- ◆ It has a positive impact among the children in bringing out their hidden and under-developed age-appropriate learning skills and various aspects of their personality i.e. leadership, self- confidence, gender equality, self-esteem.
- ◆ Important benefit of the project is that the community and especially parents are monitoring the mid-day meal, anganwadi services and PDS rations and viewing it from a child-centric perspective.

Project Challenges

- ◆ The targeted activities and expected deliverables could not be realised this year due to the Covid 19 pandemic.
- ◆ The lockdown caused by the COVID 19 pandemic and consequent school closure and police crackdown on the marginalised communities had an adverse impact on the children and their families.
- ◆ The constant news in the media had negative effects on the mental state of the children. Engaging with them to bring them out of this trauma was not possible due to the lockdown though it was inevitable.
- ◆ Regular field visits were not possible due to lockdown.
- ◆ Many parents were not having smart phones and it was very difficult for the parents who have two or more children studying to get separate phones for each. The main focus was to keep them engaged whenever possible and support them in the learning process.

C. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for Girls

Most technical expertise spaces have been dominated by men for generations. STEM is a programme that is working towards bridging that gender divide by creating opportunities for the girl child from underprivileged background to explore their potential.

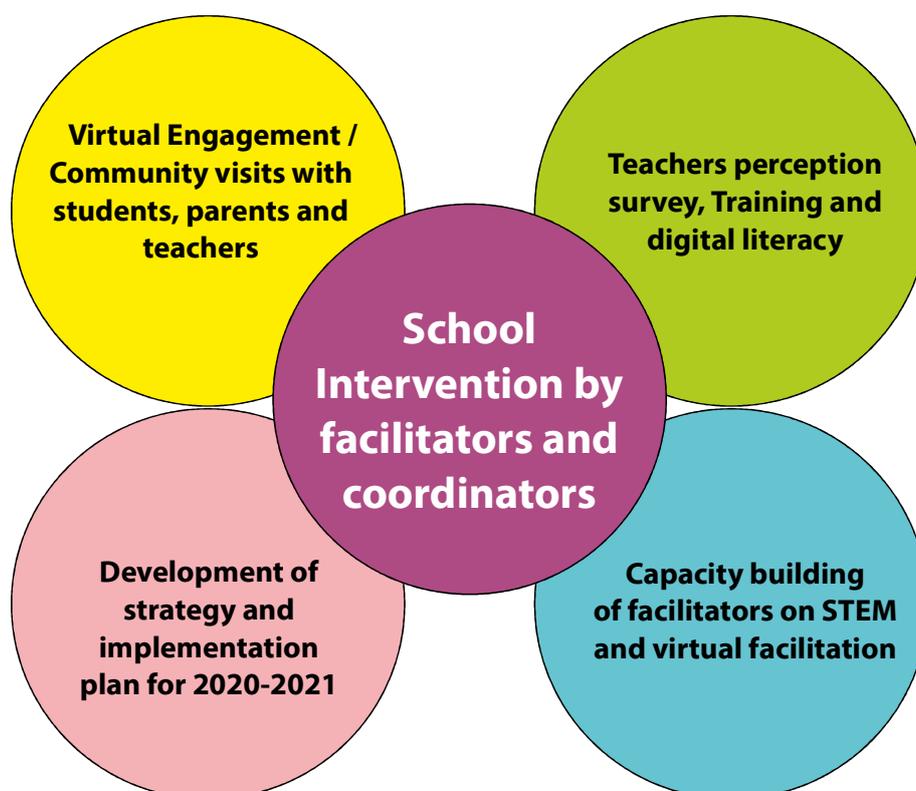
The objective of this project is:

- ◆ To increase the percentage of girls in STEM careers and enhance their 21st century skills, computational thinking, self and gender awareness to survive in future.
- ◆ To create awareness about the importance of girl's education and equal participation in community life.

Major Activities

The Key intervention under this project included:

- ◆ Engagement with Students, Community, Parents and Teachers
- ◆ Capacity Building of Facilitators
- ◆ Teacher's Training and Digital Literacy



1. Engagement with Students, Community and Parents

Students were not able to go to schools as they were closed due to the pandemic. It was decided to run the programme online. However, for students who did not have smartphones or access to internet connectivity hard copies of worksheets were distributed through community visits and interactions.

1.1 Virtual Engagement with Students

Data on students from class 9th and 10th was collected from 37 schools of 4 districts. A date wise calendar for all kind of engagement with stakeholders was prepared. A school wise WhatsApp groups was created to deliver sessions and other programme activities. Facilitators delivered sessions on daily basis on WhatsApp and google meet through worksheet designed by experts and assessed their learning by artefacts made by students.

As per calendar, online sessions were delivered to **3,730 (2,191 girls + 1,539 boys)** students of all **37 schools** through WhatsApp, Google Meet, One on one call/Teleconferencing and community visits. Topics covered included Self-awareness, Gender, Wellbeing, Computational Thinking and Career development. The students were provided worksheets, videos and PPTs and written content with voice messages.

Workbooks and worksheets of sessions were distributed to **454** students who were unable to access internet. The team was also able to provide mobiles and tablets to the students who are below poverty line and couldn't afford android phones for attending sessions. Mobile library approach was initiated where students could get mobiles on hire which helped students to learn online with the support of the facilitators. On finishing the course, the mobiles were returned to the organisation. **50 mobiles/tablets** were used by **200 students** for online sessions, which helped to successfully deliver the course content to them.



1.2 Role Model Interaction

Connected **2,371 (1,439 girls + 932 boys)** students with 29 role models like Doctors, Engineers, ITI alumni and women who were working in the field of Technology, Mathematics and Science. These interactions created a space where students got answers to their question on life goal and career pathway. Women role models also shared their career journey and their struggles and how they overcame social barriers and other obstacles. Some of them also shared scholarship information and admission process for exams to get education abroad.

1.3 Code-a-thon

Successfully logged in **145 students** in HT Code-a-thon which is one of India's largest Coding Olympiads where students showcase their learning in coding. **30** of them who qualified in the first round of the competition received a certification for their participation. One student was also ranked in the top 50 finalist among 8 states and won a prize from Hindustan Times.

1.4 Nirman Activity (Career Guidance Activity)

Career helpline, career webinars and psychometric test held by Nirman team addressed students' confusions regarding careers. Students appeared in tests and received report cards which helped them to understand their ability and aptitude. They also used the helpline to get answers to questions related to their career. Students got appropriate scholarships information, new insights on career and understood different aspects of career. More than **600 students** benefited from the of career helpline and psychometric test created by Nirman team and Quest Alliance.

1.5 STEM Pathway

707 girls were identified through STEM Pathway who are interested in building a career in Science, Commerce with Mathematics, ITI and Diploma Engineering after 10th standard. A session on vocational careers was organised by Guest lecturer who guided girl students about ITI courses, institutes, scholarships and admission process needed for the same. A database with students' name with streams they want to select, name of the scholarships, eligibility/criteria and link for particular scholarship and additional information about scholarships was prepared. This information was shared with the STEM Pathway students. The students were also provided guidance on how and where to apply for the scholarship online/offline, documentation needed for it. With the help of facilitators 254 girls applied for suitable scholarship.

Summary of Engagement with Students

No.	Activity	No of Students
1	STEM pathway	707 girls
2	Role Model Interaction	2371 (1439 girls +932 boys)
3	Applied for Scholarship	254 girls
4	Nirman Activity	615 students
5	Code-A-thon	145 students
6	Mobile Library/Tablets	200 students
7	Worksheet Distributed	454 students

1.6 Community Engagement with Parents

Community engagement is the most important aspect for sustainability of this programme. Created awareness on importance of girls' education among parents and community with the support of local leaders. Conducted a survey on their economic and social problems, health and nutrition problems, internet access and transportation facilities in their area. This increased participation and support of the parents in programme through community engagement. Parents have become more supportive to their children's learning needs and have started thinking beyond gender biases.

1.7 Community Engagement with Students

For students who did not have access to internet facilitators, community visits were organised to connect them offline and to discuss with their parents to make them aware about online engagement, gender, menstruation cycle, computational thinking and code-a-thon. During these visits worksheets were distributed and the facilitators explained the module in detail for students to learn at home. With the support of local sangathan community visits were organised for students who do not have android phones or basic phones.

Summary of Engagements

No.	District	Number of Block	Number of schools	Online Engagement	Offline Engagement	Phone Calls
1	Junagadh	8	16	1259	145	167
2	Bhavnagar	7	12	1184	136	174
3	Botad	1	3	508	61	55
4	Banaskantha	5	6	298	110	85
	Total	21	37	3249	452	481

Detail of Engagement

No	Type of Engagement	Students (nos)	Parents (nos)
1	What's App	2249	95
2	Phone Calls	481	481
3	Google Meet	545	0
4	Community Visit	308	1624

2. Facilitators Training

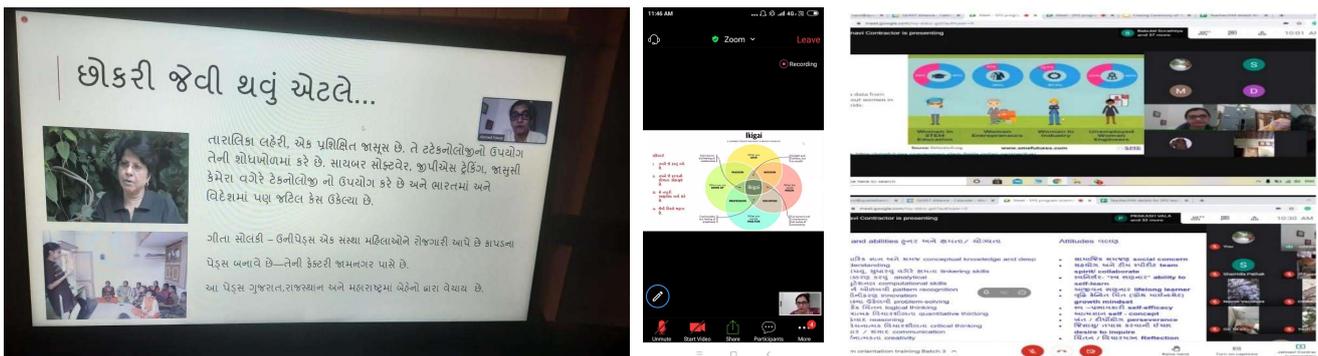
Conducted training for facilitators and Cluster Resource Persons (CRPs) to enhance their skills and abilities for better implementation of STEM for girls' programme. 12 facilitators and 2 CRPs actively participated in these trainings and got new insights and ideas for programme implementations and enhanced their skills on coding, problem solving techniques and innovative ideas for active participation of stakeholders in STEM for girls' programme.

Trainings were also organised on 3 different topics (Gender, Career and Computational thinking) for 12 days in virtual mode and 1 training in offline mode at Ahmedabad for 2 days.

3. Capacity Building of Teachers and Head Masters (HM)

3.1 Teachers Training

Teacher training was held by Quest Alliance in October 2020 with support of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for one week in two batches. Connected 72 teachers and Head Masters in this training which covered STEM mind-set, Critical thinking, Career, Gender and P-Tech e-learning portal. 72 Teachers/HMs from 35 schools participated in this training. This training provided the teachers/HMs a better understanding of the programme objectives and they started participating in other programme activities like sessions, webinars, day celebrations.



3.2 Teachers and HMs Engagement:

Connected with teachers and HMs online and through in person meetings for better implementation of the programme. Teachers provided lots of support to celebrate days like science day, girl child day, women's day in the school and made these events successful. In some schools' teachers also helped in distribution of worksheets to students through their school assessment visits and collected feedbacks for our programme from students and parents. In some schools' teachers/HMs shown tremendous support to STEM for girl programme so we identified these schools as teacher led schools for STEM programme.

3.3 Engagement with Education Officials

Connecting DEOs, CRCs and BRCs from education department on monthly basis via phone call, in person meeting and e-mail helped in increasing their support to the programme. Monthly reports were submitted to DEOs for specific support required. DEOs and other officials remained present at school during day celebrations like science day and girl child day and appreciated our efforts regarding girl's education and empowerment.

Project Benefits

- ◆ 707 girls in STEM Pathway are interested in making career in STEM fields and will choose science, commerce with mathematics, ITI and Diploma Engineering after 10th standard.
- ◆ Students provided guidance on how and where to apply for the scholarship online/offline, documentation needed for it and criteria. With the help of facilitators 254 girls applied for suitable scholarship.
- ◆ Distributed 50 android phones with recharged sim cards to students who do not have internet access and phones under mobile library. 200 students used these mobiles for learning
- ◆ Conducted online sessions, role model interactions, Code-a-thon, career webinars and day celebrations like science day, girl child day. One student was ranked among the first 50 students in Code-A -thon.
- ◆ 615 students got benefits of career helpline and psychometric test created by Quest Alliance to understand broad aspects of career.
- ◆ Monthly reports submitted to 4 DEOs of 4 districts and also engaged with 29 education officials like CRC/BRCs, SSA in STEM for girls' programme.

Project Challenges

- ◆ Students have phones for limited time after evening in a day for learning online.
- ◆ It is difficult to assess the learning outcome of students who are connected with us offline.
- ◆ Many students don't have access to internet or don't have smartphones/phones.
- ◆ Active participation of teachers/HMs in teacher training was challenging because the training time sometimes clashed with school timings.
- ◆ Engagement gaps with stakeholders increased during the rise in the number of Corona virus cases
- ◆ Multiple reporting formats and change in reporting formats consumes extra time in orientation and training of the team. There is a need to standardise this procedure.

Skill Development Programme for Youth creates an enabling environment for the youth of socially and economically weaker sections (Dalit, Valmiki, Tribal and other marginalised sections) living in rural and urban areas of Gujarat to improve their employability skills and live a life with dignity and self-esteem. HDRC initiated the Skill Development Programme in March 2015 with the objective of developing skills in youth in the age group of 18-25 years, mainly from the marginalised communities who are the most disadvantaged.

This year the project covered youth from 17 districts of the state through five skill development centres located in Ahmedabad, Halol, Limdi, Nizar and Veraval.

The key activities under this programme are:

1. Mobilisation

Mobilisation is one of the most important part of the skill to succeed programme. Mobilisation is done with the support of volunteers of other programme of HDRC, local village leaders, Alumnus of the programme, local sangathans, CBOs. During the Pandemic it was difficult to organise physical meeting, hence mobilisation was done through phone calls, social media and online meetings. Leaflets of the programme was shared using social media to create awareness amongst the youth about the skill training programme. Created google link to get the data of the aspirant youth who are unemployed and willing to develop their skills for seeking placement. This link was shared with the alumnus and put on the social media. This effort made mobilisation easier in the pandemic situation.



2. Skill Training

HDRC moved from in person training to online live digital training as soon as the lockdown was announced in March 2020 which enabled to maintain a continuity in the training of the youth. The trainers were also trained through a ToT programme for the virtual platform. Batch wise WhatsApp groups were created to communicate and share the information about the virtual classes.

Training was conducted on virtual platform using Google meet, Zoom meet, Google classroom etc. A new set of PPTs were prepared for all the sessions in easy language for facilitating the understanding of students.

Online course duration was 180 hours which included daily 1.5-hours online class and then students learnt their digital lessons on the Quest App. In the beginning of the programme learners appeared for a base line test and at the end of the course they took an end line test through which they could evaluate how much they had learnt.

Since virtual training required smartphone, it was a major challenge for many students from marginalised communities who did not own a smartphone. HDRC used the concept of Mobile Library and issued students smartphones for attending the programme. On completion of the training, they returned the mobile to the centre for other students to use. 40 students took advantage of the mobile library. Apart from the course curriculum students were oriented on gender, life skills, values, communications, work place safety and encouraged to become self-learner.

3. Alumni Meet

A virtual alumni meet was organised with 10 old students who shared their success in professional and personal life to motivate more than 100 current students. They encouraged students to become self-learners to become independent in facing the ups and downs of life.

The interaction helped the students to understand how they could face their challenges to be effective at workplace. Current students also clarified their doubts about professional life. Alumni network helped in placement process too. Besides providing moral support in many cases the alumni helped migrant students with accommodation as well.



4. Talent Show

The programme helped students to develop their self-confidence by giving them opportunities through organising virtual events like talent show, elocution, debate. Students motivated each other to overcome stage fear and share their talent with happiness. Talents like singing, dancing, drawing, Mehndi art, gazal singing and mimicry were presented by the students. In the online talent show, everyone was located in different places but through the trainers it was anchored so well that each student could participate and be a part of the event.



5. Guest Lecture

Guest lectures were held during the year on different topics. Career development, Placement, Financial Education, Value-building, the benefits of Yoga are some of the topics on which talks were arranged. Students took full advantage of the speakers' knowledge and experience. Lectures by HR person well known from retail, manufacture and BPO sector enhanced students' knowledge on job description, work place ethics, workplace behaviours which was very useful information for the students who are preparing to start their career.

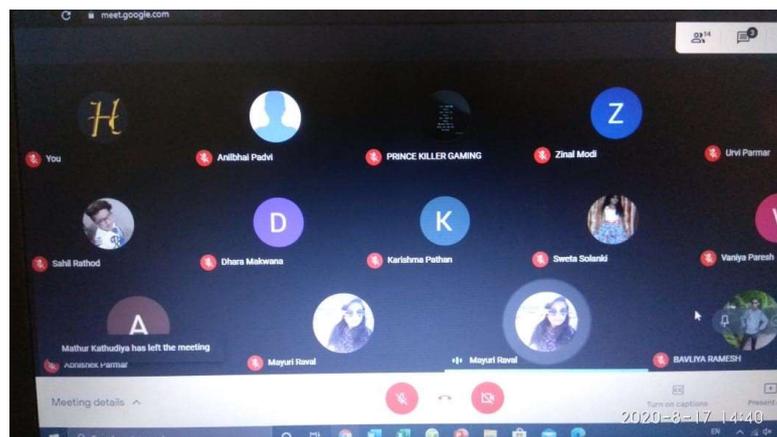
6. Parents Meet

A virtual parents meet was organised to inform them about the course and its benefits. Some parents felt apprehension around the whole idea of going out to seek a job during the uncertainties of the pandemic. Regular conversations with them helped to understand that students were being oriented to take adequate safety measures to work comfortably in any place. Parents were consistently engaged through the virtual platform, sometimes voice or video calls to appraise them on their child's progress in the course.



7. Career Development

The programme helped students to distinguish between career and a job. It helped them to set long term and short-term goals to develop their career path. They were encouraged to not let gender become a basis for choosing their career path. Their choices were made based on their interest as well as their aptitude. Knowledge of the factors that influence career path helped the students to understand that it's a lifelong process and self-learning is the most important thing to succeed in the chosen career.



8. Preparing Youth for Employment

The students were supported at all stages of preparing for employment. Mock interviews were conducted virtually to enhance their skills and confidence in facing interviews. Students created a LinkedIn profile that helped them to get regular updates about jobs as per their skills. Market scan activity helped them to know the availability of jobs in various sectors. It also helped them to learn about realistic expectations of salary based on their qualifications. The students were also supported to get the required documents such as PAN card for job placement. All the students enrolled with My Quest Youth connect group where thousands of learners like them shared their views for them to stay updated with the job market developments.

9. Certification and Placement

Students were given the certificate after the successful completion of the training. They were provided digital certificates as well as a hard copy. A pass out ceremony could not be organised due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Students were given 2-3 job opportunities using the virtual platform. The interview process was arranged through conference voice or video calls. Many students have participated in online job fairs which were organised by private employers as well as government. Several employers insisted on students to go for Covid tests before joining. Initially many students were apprehensive about testing however constant motivation from the trainer and counselling to families made the whole thing more acceptable to students.



Project Benefits

- ◆ 415 youth trained and 74 per cent of them of placed. 2 to 3 job opportunities were provided to every student.
- ◆ Regular counselling to the students and parents made it possible to reach minimum drop out ratio.
- ◆ Mentoring and support is provided to the students as and when required even after they are placed. During the lockdown some of the Alumni who lost their jobs were supported to find new jobs.
- ◆ Field facilitators have built a good rapport with HR of the local companies that helped the students in getting affordable accommodation after the placement.
- ◆ Regular communication with family members of the students made them feel privileged and happy to be connected and be part of the organisation's work and much happier that their wards are learning from the organisation.

Project Challenges

- ◆ Many youth aspirants' do not have smartphones or internet data pack for the virtual training.
- ◆ The problem of network connectivity is more during the day in rural areas so students cannot join the online class many times.
- ◆ In virtual training if students have difficulties its not always easy to resolve it immediately like in an offline session which results in students logging out of class sometimes.
- ◆ Some students are not able to use the Google meet and Quest App effectively.
- ◆ Parents are less engaged on virtual platform as many of them do not have smartphones and many of them are not familiar with social media and online communication and they hesitate to explore new technology.
- ◆ Virtual job fairs have not been very effective because many employers collected the CV but did not respond after the fair.

As the lockdown began to be relaxed HDRC staff intensified its immediate relief efforts by reaching out directly to the vulnerable communities in the month of May.

A. Covid-19 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme

1. Distribution of Grocery Kits and Hygiene Kits (May – June 2020)

- ◆ A total of 18,310 grocery and hygiene kits had been distributed in ten weeks by HDRC in various locations of Gujarat. 6435 of these grocery and hygiene kits were supported by the local sangathans, local community, grocery shop owners and individuals.
- ◆ Kits were distributed to single women, widows, women headed families, elderly, migrant workers, wage laborers, vegetable and fruit vendors, tribals, Dalits, minorities, families facing social boycott, persons with disabilities, industrial labourers and other marginalized.
- ◆ HDRC initiatives supported 38 talukas in 16 districts of Gujarat. The main areas covered included Ahmedabad City and Bavala taluka of Ahmedabad District, 12 talukas of Banaskantha district, 3 talukas of Anand district, 7 talukas of Suarashtra, 3 talukas of Sabarkantha, 2 talukas of Aravalli, 3 talukas of Panchmahals, 3 of Dahod and 1 taluka of Bharuch districts of Gujarat.
- ◆ HDRC purchased and distributed 40,000 masks. Out of this 32,550 were prepared by the Self-Help Groups (SHG) of Tharad and Danta talukas in Banaskantha district, Poshina taluka in Sabarkantha district, Bhiloda in Aravalli district, Ankleshwar in Bharuch and Limbi in Dahod district of Gujarat. HDRC actively encouraged women to make these protective masks. These women are now supplying to the government and other organizations.



2. Information Sharing, Increasing Awareness and Capacity Building

- ◆ HDRC simplified the COVID 19 related schemes /policies announced by the Central and State Government and translated it into Gujarati to make it accessible to the local population. This information was widely circulated through WhatsApp groups among village leaders, village collectives, Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) engaged in Covid19 Relief work.

3. Networking and Advocacy

HDRC collaborated with local and national level networks to advocate for the rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Covid19 lockdown.

- ◆ As part of, “My City, Our City” network HDRC submitted a memorandum requesting for a relief package for street vendors in urban local bodies of Gujarat in the light of COVID 19 pandemic.
- ◆ HDRC supported HRLN (Human Rights Law Network) to file a petition in the High Court of Gujarat to highlight the miserable situation of domestic workers, street vendors, migrant workers, sewerage workers who are dependent on their daily earnings to provide them food security, health care and shelter. The petition brought attention to their lack of access to government systems and mechanisms for relief. The court passed an order asking the state to file an action taken report in two weeks' time.
- ◆ As part of the concerned organizations and citizens' forum, HDRC engaged in preparing guidelines and recommendations for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes; which is part of the government package that has been announced. These guidelines and recommendations will be submitted to the Government of India and Government of Gujarat.
- ◆ HDRC along with other CSOs advocated for providing transportation to migrant workers for other state for returning back to their native villages.
- ◆ As part of Citizens for Shelter and Housing Alliance Ahmedabad (CISHAA), HDRC submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister of Gujarat regarding adequate and urgent response to the conditions of the migrant labour community and other vulnerable groups in urban and industrial areas of Gujarat in the wake of the COVID 19 lockdown.
- ◆ As part of DHRD (Dalit Human Rights Defenders) network HDRC coordinated with CSOs in other states of India to ensure that migrant workers and other vulnerable families stranded on the way were supported by the local organizations.
- ◆ Networked with CSOs in Gujarat to enable food and hygiene kit distribution in districts where HDRC does not have a direct presence.
- ◆ Coordinated with the local administration at the taluka and district level to provide support to migrant workers stranded in HDRC intervention areas. The local administration supported by providing food, shelter and other essential items.



4. Inclusive Monitoring for Improved Access to Entitlements

HDRC initiated a process of Inclusive Monitoring in all its programme intervention areas to ensure that the marginalized communities get access to their entitlement during and after the disaster. This monitoring data helps in advocating effectively for the needs of the vulnerable communities.

In the first round of the monitoring during May, 528 villages and 24 slums of Ahmedabad City were covered. The completed forms are being analyzed and a report will be prepared soon. With each round of monitoring HDRC aims to cover more villages to gather authentic data. The issues that are highlighted will be taken up

for advocacy at the local level and if required at the State level.

HDRC is working in coordination with the local administration at the village, taluka and district level, to ensure the marginalized groups are provided immediate food and hygiene material and they are able to access the schemes and packages announced by the government. In HDRC's intervention area, work has been demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) in all the villages.



B. Promoting Rural Livelihood Options for Marginalized Communities in the Context of Covid-19

Covid-19 lockdowns had a debilitating impact on the livelihoods of the underprivileged and marginalised communities. After the immediate relief activities, it was decided to support such families through a rehabilitation programme that would focus on generating income through creating livelihood options.

This project is being implemented in 17 districts covering 42 talukas and 410 villages in Gujarat. It is being executed in collaboration with Dalit sangathans, Tribal sangathans, Women cooperative and Fishing community collectives. The project has also provided an opportunity to promote collaboration with universities, research institutes, government, CSO and non-government agencies to promote diverse livelihood options for the marginalised.

The project has directly benefitted 8000 small and marginal farmers including 2000 non-farm households since September 2020.

Major Activities

The major activities carried out during the period are:

1. Project Orientation and Baseline Assessment

410 villages from 42 talukas were identified for implementing the project. A team of fellows, cluster/regional coordinators, project officer and livelihood experts were oriented on the project objectives and expected outcomes.

In each selected village 2 rounds of meetings were held which helped to create a group of 20 needy farmers from each village. At the taluka level 200 farmers formed a taluka level farmer group. A total of 8,200 farmers were selected in the project.

In each village out of 20 farmers 4 farmers (20%) were selected for a baseline assessment. Total 1640 farmers were covered in the baseline assessment and their profile was prepared.

The baseline assessment findings were as follows:

- ◆ Majority of small and marginal farmers belong to SC/ST communities and their primary source of income is agriculture.
- ◆ The comparison of data on their agriculture income and expenditure revealed a large part of the expenditure is on fertilizers and pesticides. They do not use organic seeds, fertilizer and pesticide.
- ◆ Most of the farmers need land levelling support but they don't know about government schemes and programme on land levelling.
- ◆ Farmers do not own modern agriculture tools, nor do they have access to government schemes for acquiring these tools.



- ◆ There is a need to create awareness on the various government schemes.
- ◆ Most of the farmers have not accessed agriculture loans nor have they taken any insurance.
- ◆ Farmers need support for agro-forestry, kitchen garden and medicine plants.
- ◆ In Tribal area farmers are dependent on income from minor forest product but most of the village do not have minor forest producer cooperative.
- ◆ Most of the farmer know about agriculture university in their area but very few farmers have visited the university.
- ◆ Marginalized farmers want to for form their own agriculture production and marketing cooperative but they need training and capacity building support.

2. Capacity Building of Marginalised Farmers

For building the capacity of marginalised farmers trainings were conducted at taluka level. Two rounds of taluka level training on farm based sustainable livelihood options and two rounds of taluka training on non-farm livelihood promotion of SHG groups were organised in each taluka. In 11 tribal talukas to promote minor forest products and community forest rights 14 village level and 11 taluka level meetings were organised. For motivating small and marginalised farmers in 664 villages taluka level meetings were organised covering the 4 regions in which 17,065 farmers participated. Due to Covid 19 pandemic 16 trainings were conducted virtually using zoom.

Exposure visits were organised to agriculture universities, agriculture science centre, taluka and district level agriculture departments, farmer producer organisation and village where community forest rights were implemented. In the exposure visit more than 855 farmers participated. Some exposure visits were postponed due to the second wave of the pandemic.

3. Direct Support to Needy Farmers

The project provided four types of direct support:

- (i) Region wise support for indigenous seeds provided. As per the requirement of the region, farmers were supported with different types of seeds, total 8,200 farmers benefitted.
- (ii) Provided support for organic pesticide and fertiliser. At every taluka demonstration on Amrut Pani (organic fertiliser), Vermi Compost (organic fertiliser) and Organic Pesticide was organised. Total of 8200 farmers benefitted from organic pesticide and fertiliser.
- (iii) Promoted plantation, agro-forestry, kitchen garden and medicine trees. At taluka level 50 to 70 farmers who have water facilities in farm were selected. In tribal area support was provided for kitchen garden and medicine plant and agro-forestry. Around 2,100 farmers were provided different types of saplings.



4. Building Linkages, Collaboration and Dialogue with Government

The project involved actively building linkages and rapport with government, university and other related government departments. This facilitated the farmers to submit memorandum, application and note for

government schemes on land, FRA and COVID-19 related packages. Taluka level farmer association met with agriculture officers and raised issues of small farmers. Organised 42 taluka level meeting and 410 village level meeting for awareness on farmer issues and to facilitate dialogue with the government.

5. Creating Livelihood Options

Selected 50 farmers for farm-based and 10 SHG groups for non-farm-based support Farm and Non-Farm based Innovation and Diffusion. As part of this promoted kitchen garden, mushroom and organic fruits, and mango pickles. 45 Mushroom women farmers earned Rs. 9000, SHG women making mango pickle earned Rs. 5,00,000 lakhs, organic fruit women farmers earned Rs. 45,000.



6. Dissemination of Awareness Material

Published two booklets on farmer producer cooperative and organic farming. Published 20,000 poster on organic fertiliser and organic pest control, 20,000 pamphlets on organic agriculture, 20,000 pamphlets on government schemes, soil testing, importance of agriculture, fisheries, and tribal sub plan related schemes and COVID-19 awareness.

Project Benefits:

- ◆ 8,200 farmers got direct livelihood support
- ◆ 10,000 farmers got indirect support
- ◆ 17,065 farmers attended meetings and trainings, 855 farmers participated in exposure visits and built their capacity
- ◆ 50 widows from fishing community got icebox for preserving fish.
- ◆ 50 farmers promoted farm-based innovation
- ◆ 20,000 farmers benefitted from agriculture schemes
- ◆ Formulation of 14 talukas level Scheduled Caste/Tribe Agriculture Producer Cooperative

Project Challenges

- ◆ Due to second wave of COVID-19 few targeted activities could not be completed within time limits.
- ◆ The time limit of this project is only 1 year so we couldn't move forward and complete the process of chemical free and organic agriculture in the selected area.
- ◆ For non-farm livelihood main challenge is further enhance the skills of farmers and also to fine market support. This is a major challenge in tribal area.

The Research and Training Unit of Human Development and Research Centre functions as a support mechanism for different projects and also undertakes independent research studies to contribute to the existing knowledge base around the Centre's initiatives. The unit conducts, facilitates and participates in different training programmes across projects and institutions.

Major Activities

The major activities of the unit during the year include:

1. Research Studies

The following studies that were initiated during the previous year were completed and disseminated:

- ◆ Study on Migration
- ◆ Study on forced resignation and no-confidence motion against Dalit Sarpanch in Gujarat
- ◆ Study of Social boycotts in Gujarat
- ◆ Report on Monitoring of schemes and announcement made by the Central and State Government during Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Baseline Study of 280 Villages

A questionnaire was prepared to collect vital information of 280 villages that were included in the new project, "Strengthening the Voice of the Marginalised to hold governing institutions accountable and contribute to public discourse." Information was collected on status of Education, PDS, Health, livelihood, land ownership, crop yield, crematorium land, beneficiaries of government schemes, formation of statutory committees, caste based discrimination, irrigation facilities and prevalent social custom. Orientation meeting was held with the team members and responsible persons in the 14 intervention talukas. Information has been received from all the 280 villages. The baseline study report is expected to be ready by September 2021.

3. Creating a Profile of 1120 Voluntary Leaders

Under the project, "Strengthening the Voice of the Marginalised to hold governing institutions accountable and contribute to public discourse," it is proposed to identify and build capacity of 1120 leaders. The leaders have been selected and a profile of all the 1120 identified voluntary leaders from 280 villages (4 leaders from each village) is being prepared. The objective was to collect and assess basic information related to the leaders, their experience in the sector, their knowledge of panchayat, statutory committees of Panchayati Raj and other acts and regulation. Keeping in view the availability of time and resources, the data collection work has been done through the mobile application "Kobo Collect." Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and related response by the organisation this process was

delayed. By March 2021, information of 901 voluntary leaders was available.

Preliminary analysis of data revealed that among the voluntary leaders:

- ◆ 690 leaders belong to SC, 197 ST, 10 OBC, 2 were from minority community and 1 from other caste.
- ◆ 621 (69%) are men and 280 (31%) are women leaders. There is a need to promote more women leadership.
- ◆ 285 (31.85%) leaders have Primary education, 196 (21%) middle, 118 (13%) high school, 99 (10%) graduate, 25 (2%) PG, 178 (19.8%) could not access education.
- ◆ 368 leaders are labourer, 95 engaged in homebased work, 77 are self-employed, 67 are cultivators, 39 are students, 30 had job in Private sector, 12 are in Government service, 9 are retired government servants, 8 are unemployed and 4 leaders are dependents on others.
- ◆ Monthly income of 618 (68.59%) leaders is less than Rs. 5000 and 256 (28%) have monthly income between Rs. 5000-10000.

4. Process Documentation

Process documentation is a detailed description of how a project or programme has been executed. It outlines the exact steps needed to complete a task or process from start to finish. A process document helps to document key learnings for bringing about improvement in the process and help to replicate in future intervention. It preserves key knowledge which can be used as training material and by other organisation implementing similar projects. The key personnel involved in process documentation are project implementation team, member of POs, stakeholders, external agencies.

Post the first wave of Covid 19 pandemic HDRC initiated a project “Promoting Rural Livelihood Options for Marginalized Communities in the Context of COVID19 in Gujarat”. The project aims to empower the small and marginal farmer groups, women cooperatives, women sangathans, village collectives and taluka associations of the marginalised by creating systemic livelihood options, enhance their knowledge, skills and promote collaboration for innovation in production, sales and marketing and promote sustainable way of farming and consumption. The project proposed to cover 8000 small and marginal farmers from 410 villages from 41 talukas

This is one of first intervention in such a large scale to work to enhance livelihoods of marginalised communities in partnership with CBOs, farmer's groups, Women's cooperative, women's groups, Dalit Sangathan, Tribal groups and Fishing community. It was therefore important to document the experience of implementing the project and derive learning from it. Therefore, preparing a process document was taken up.

Meeting have been held with farmers and leaders of from Dantiwada and Dhanera talukas of Banaskantha to understand the process of farmer's identification, formation of Anusuchit Jati Kisan Manch, distribution of wheat seed to 200 farmers, and selection criterion. Discussions were held with farmers and leaders to understand the future strategy for marketing the produce, cropping pattern, challenges and social issues they faced. Similar process carried out in the villages of Aravalli districts. Additionally, the process for identification of farmers in collaboration with women cooperative has been documented.

Meetings, group discussions have been completed with all the stakeholders involved in the project implementation in Central, North and South Gujarat and the process documents is expected to be published by December 2021

5. Study on Access and Control of Marginalised on Common Property Resource

It is important to have an understanding on the status of Common Property Resources (CPR) in the intervention villages. There is a need to examine its contributions towards livelihood of Dalits as well as in private property related activities; its role in social, religious and cultural life, its present status such as encroachment, degradation and management etc. Keeping all the above issues in mind, a pilot study of Common Property Resources is in process. Focused Groups Discussions, Oral history meetings, participant observation and participatory methods is being used to collect data. The Study is being conducted in 2 districts covering 7 talukas which has the highest Dalit population in Gujarat. From each taluka 1 village has been selected for the study. The data has been collected through 18 Focus Group Discussions, visits to the villages and observation and study of available documents.

6. Monitoring Schemes Announced by Central and State Government

The pandemic and the subsequent lockdown increased concern about its long-term effects on the marginalized, who are the worst-hit during any disaster. To cope with this adverse condition, the Central Government and State Government have announced various welfare schemes to provide free ration, additional pension for women, financial assistance to farmers and livelihood loans to SHGs. Leaders were provided information about these schemes and announcements made by Government.

Village level voluntary leaders monitored the implementation of the Covid 19 government schemes and packages at the village level to make sure that the marginalised communities accessed these schemes. Resource materials was prepared in local language in form of pamphlets, brochures and handouts and shared with local people to create awareness on these schemes.

A questionnaire was prepared to collect Information on status of Public Distribution System, Health services, migrant workers, livelihoods and Covid 19 protocols. Mobile application Kobo Toolbox was used to collect the data as mobility was restricted due to Corona guidelines. Information was collected from 474 villages from 34 talukas covering 16 districts in 2 rounds. The first round of information was collected from April to May 2020 and second round between June to July 2020.

Based on these finding action has been planned for the coming period to improve the access to entitlements by the marginalised communities.

7. Preparation of IEC material

During the year educational material was prepared and shared for awareness creation among CSOs, CBOs, community and others. Some of the materials prepared during the year include:

- ◆ IEC material about the Covid-19 guidelines, prevention and precautions.
- ◆ Poster having Covid safety guidelines, and emergency helpline numbers.
- ◆ Booklet on specific roles and responsibilities designated by health department to ANM

(Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) and ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers during Covid-19, to ensure availability of health services to children and lactating women at local level.

- ◆ A brochure in local language on various welfare schemes announced by Central State government during the covid-19
- ◆ Pamphlet on newly introduced Farm bill 2020 to understand its pros and cons.
- ◆ Prepared dossier containing trends/news/analysis on the “Right to Education” and “Atrocities on SC/ST”, published in various newspapers in the last two years right from January 2019 up to December 2020.

કોરોના વાયરસ સંક્રમણ ઘટાડો નીચે મુજબ ના ઉપાયો અપનાવો



1 નિયમિત રૂપે સાબુ અને પાણી થી હાથ ધોવા



2 ઉદરરસ અથવા છીકતા સમયે નાક અને મોઢું ટીસું અથવા કોણી થી ઢાંકવું



3 જે વ્યક્તિમાં ઉદરરસ, શરટી અને તાવ ના લક્ષણો હોય એવા વ્યક્તિ થી દૂર રહવું



જો ઉદરરસ, તાવ અને શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ પડતી હોય તો તરતજ ડોક્ટર સાથે સંપર્ક કરો

ઘર માં કોરોના વાયરસ થી રહો સુરક્ષિત રહો !!

લોક સમુદાયની બહોળી જાગૃતિ અર્થે જરૂરિયાતમંદ લોકોના હિતમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરનાર

માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર

(સેન્ટ્રલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ નોન-ફોર્મલ એજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટી)

સેન્ટ્રલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ કોલેજ ડેપુસ, નવરંગપુરા, અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૬.

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COVID-19 પંચશક્તિ

એ.એન.એમ. (ANM), આશા (ASHA) અને આંગણવાડી કાર્યકરો માટે વિસ્થોબ્ધ/પ્રતિક્રિયા અને નિયંત્રણ ઉપાયો

HDFRC

કોવિડ-૧૯ કોરોના વાઈરસની મહામારીમાં રાજ્ય તથા કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા જાહેર થયેલ રાહત પેકેજ અને સહાયની સંક્ષિપ્ત માહિતી



- સરકાર માન્ય સસ્તા અનાજની દુકાનો પરથી એક મહિના માટે ઓફ લાઈન પહોંચાતી અનાજ અપાશે.
- ગુણવત્તા જરૂરીયાતની ચીજ વસ્તુઓ વેચતા ફેરિયાવપરાશ, લારી ગણાવાળા, વેપારીઓને મામલતદાર કચેરી પાસે આપશે.
- ઘર વીજ વપરાશકારો અને વેપારી એકમો માર્ચ અને એપ્રિલના વીજ બીલો તા. ૧૫મી મે સુધી ભરી શકશે.
- નાના-મોટા ઉદ્યોગો વેપારી એકમોનો એપ્રિલના વીજબિલમાં ફિક્સ ચાર્જ નહિ લેવાય, માત્ર વપરાશનું જ બીલ આકારમાં.
- બિયારણ-ખાતર અને પેસ્ટીસાઈડ આવશ્યક ચીજ વસ્તુઓ તરીકે જાહેર કરાઈ-જરૂરિયાત પ્રમાણે વિતરણ થઈ શકશે.
- ગુજરાતમાં વસતા અન્ય રાજ્યોના શ્રમિકો-કામદારોના રહેવા-જમવાની વ્યવસ્થા માટે ગુણવત્તાની હેલ્પલાઈન ૧૦૭૭ કાર્યરત. સ્વેચ્છિક સંગઠનોના સહયોગથી ગુણવત્તા મદદરૂપ થશે.
- અન્ય રાજ્યોમાં લોક ડાઉનની સ્થિતિમાં અટવાયેલા ગુજરાતી યાત્રિકો-મુસાફરો માટે જે તે રાજ્યમાં આવાસ-ભોજન વ્યવસ્થા ગુજરાતી સમાજ અને સ્થાનિક વહીવટ કર્તાઓની મદદથી કરાશે. આ માટે હેલ્પલાઈન ૧૦૭૭ કાર્યરત કરવામાં આવી છે. સ્વેચ્છિક સંગઠનોના સહયોગથી જિલ્લાતંત્ર મદદરૂપ થશે.
- આરોગ્ય ક્ષેત્રના સફાઈ કર્મચારીથી ડોક્ટર સહિતના તમામ ૨૨ લાખ કાર્યકરોને માટે ૩. ૫૦ લાખના અકસ્માત વિમાની જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવી છે.
- જનઘન ખાતું ધરાવતી ૨૦ કરોડ મહિલાઓને ત્રણ મહિના સુધી દર મહીને ૩. ૫૦૦ આપવામાં આવશે જે સીધા તેમના જનઘન બેંક ખાતામાં જમા થશે.
- એપ્રિલ મહિનાના પહેલા અઠવાડિયામાં ૮ કરોડ ૭૦ લાખ ખેડૂતોના ખાતામાં કિસાન સન્માન નિધિ હેઠળ ૩. ૨ હજાર જમા કરાવાશે.
- પ્રધાનમંત્રી ગરીબ કલ્યાણ યોજના હેઠળ ૬૦ લાખ મહિલા સ્વયં સહાયતા સમુહોને ૨૦ લાખ સુધીની કોલેટરલ મફત લોન મળશે.
- ૩ કરોડ ગરીબ વિધવાઓ, વરિષ્ઠ નાગરિકો અને વિકલાંગોને ૩. ૧૦૦૦ આપવામાં આવશે.
- મહિલા અને બાળ વિકાસ વિભાગના હરણ કમંડ: આઈસીડી/૧૧૨૦૨૦/૧૫૬૭૫૮/બ.તા. ૧૭/૩/૨૦૨૦ ના સંદર્ભવાળા કારવાલી સંકલિત બાળ વિકાસ યોજના (ICDS) અંતર્ગત તા. ૧૬/૩/૨૦૨૦ થી તા. ૨૮/૩/૨૦૨૦ અથવા જ્યાં સુધી આંગણવાડી બંધ રાખવાની સ્થિતિ ઉદ્ભવે ત્યાં સુધી ૩ થી ૬ વર્ષના બાળકોને ગરમ આહારના ભાગરૂપે "Special Case" માં ટેક હોમ રેશન (ટી.એચ.આર.) વિતરણ કરવાની મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- કોવીડ-૧૯ લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન તા. ૨૩/૩/૨૦૨૦ ના પત્રથી રાજ્યના ૦ થી ૩ વર્ષના બાળકો, ૩ વર્ષથી ૬ વર્ષના અતિ ઓછા વજનવાળા બાળકો, સગર્ભા મહિલાઓ, ઘાતી માતાઓ અને કિશોરીઓને સમયસર ટી.એચ.આર.ના પેકેટ (રેડી ડુ ઇટ પેકેટ) આપવા જણાવેલ છે.

માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર, સેન્ટ્રલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ કોલેજ ડેપુસ, નવરંગપુરા, અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૬.

ફાર્મ બિલ ૨૦૨૦

ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા ફાર્મ બેરી પેલાં વ્યાજબી અને વહિવટીય બિલિનિયમ ૨૦૨૦ જાહેર કર્યા છે. જે ૧ જુન ૨૦૨૦થી અમલમાં લાગવાનું છે. આ બિલ ૨૦૨૦માં ૮૦ કરોડથી વધુ ખેડૂતોને લાભ કરે છે જે દેશના કુલ ખેડૂતોમાં ૫૦% જેટલા ખેડૂતોને લાભ કરે છે. આ બિલની અમલમાં લાગવાથી ખેડૂતોને વધુ સારું વેચવાની તક મળે છે. આ બિલની અમલમાં લાગવાથી ખેડૂતોને વધુ સારું વેચવાની તક મળે છે. આ બિલની અમલમાં લાગવાથી ખેડૂતોને વધુ સારું વેચવાની તક મળે છે.

ફાર્મ બિલ ૨૦૨૦માં ૨૫૦ કરોડમાં આરોગ્ય ૩ વિધેયકો

ફાર્મ બિલ ૨૦૨૦ માં ફાર્મ બેરીનાં મુખ્ય લક્ષ્યોમાં ઉચ્ચ ફાર્મ આરોગ્ય સત્તા પસંદ કરવા માટે વિધેયકો નોંધે મુખ્ય છે.

- ફાર્મ બેરીનાં વેચાણ અને વહિવટીય (બોલિંગ અને સુધિય) વિધેયક, ૨૦૨૦
- ભારતભરની અને ફાર્મ બેરીનાં કારક (સાબિતકારણ અને સુરક્ષા) વિધેયક, ૨૦૨૦
- અવશ્યક વીજવસ્તુઓ (સુધારા) વિધેયક, ૨૦૨૦

આ વિધેયકો માં નેરો જુગલની જોગવાઈઓ છે.

- કારકઓ ખેડૂતોને વજરની મજૂરી આપવાની જવાબદારી હોય છે. જ્યાં તેઓ ફાર્મ બેરી વેચી શકે છે, ઉત્પાદનની સંકલિત કારકોને સમતા અને તેઓ કો-કુલકર્તા બનેલાં છે.
- કોઈ પણ ખેડૂત કે વેપારી બોલિંગની વેચાણ કે વેચાણ ખેડૂતોને પાર કોઈ પણ અવશ્યક કોલના ખેડૂતોને અંતરગત અવશ્યક ભંડાર વેચાણ અને વહિવટીય કારકની સ્થાપના હોય.
- સાક્ષરતા માટે કે આ કારકો સુધારાની પરીચાલનાં વાસ્તવમાં તેઓ ખેડૂતોની અવશ્યકતા વધારી શકે. આ કારકો ખેડૂતોને સારકાર દ્વારા નિર્ધારિત વજરોથી સ્થાપનાં લાગશે. તેઓ વેચાણના વજર ભાગ ભેગવી શકે.
- આ કારકો એવી વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરવાની અપેક્ષા કરે છે જે ખેડૂતો અને વેપારીઓ તેમની પેલાં વજરની

માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર, સેન્ટ્રલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ કોલેજ ડેપુસ, નવરંગપુરા, અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૬.

ભારત સરકારના મુખ્ય વૈજ્ઞાનિક
સલાહકાર કાર્યાલય દ્વારા પ્રસારિત
૩૧ માર્ચ, ૨૦૨૦

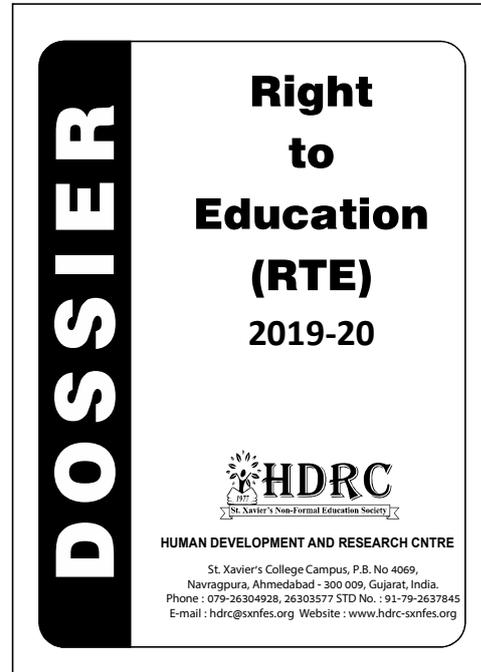
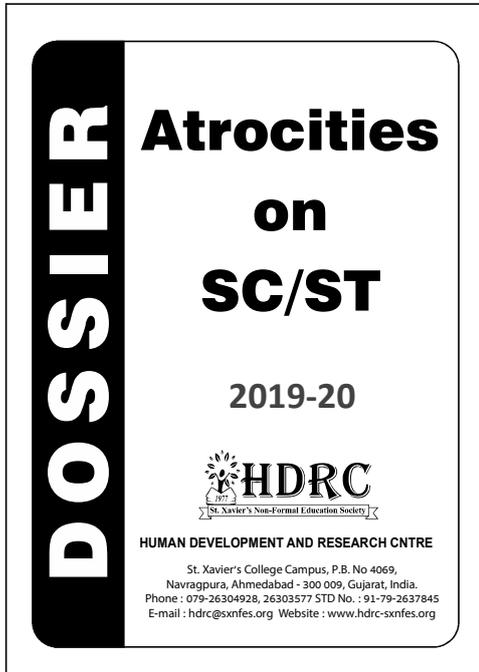
MoHFW દ્વારા ચિત્રો



SARS CoV-2 કોરોના વાયરસના પ્રસારને રોકવા માટે માસ્કનો ઉપયોગ

ઘરમાં માસ્ક બનાવવાની માર્ગદર્શિકા

ગુજરાતી અનુવાદ સાથે પુનઃપ્રકાશિત કરનાર
માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર
સેન્ટ ઝેવિયર્સ કોલેજ/કેમ્પસ, નવરંગપુરા
અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૬



Challenges

- ◆ Data collection was slow and there was delay in receiving the data from grass root level.
- ◆ Non-receipt of necessary information from government departments.

III OUR TEAM

DIRECTOR	 Alice	PROG. SUPPORT AND H.R.	 Sunita	FINANCE	 Deepa	 Nisha	 Vikas	LIBRARY	 Dimple
RURAL GOVERNANCE	 Bhoga	 Deepak	 Ganga	 Govind	 Hitendra	 Ibrahim	 Jeetu	 Kailash	
	 Kishore	 Manish	 Mira	 Mukesh	 Nanji	 Rasik	 Ratilal		
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	 Alpa	 Sr. Jacinta	 Sangita	 Sr. Sunita	RESEARCH	 Arif	 Mukti	 Rajesh	 Rashmika
URBAN GOVERNANCE	 Deepti	 Savita	 Shehnaz	 Vinu	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	 Ekta	 Minaxi		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT	 Amin	 Bhavesh	 Imran	 Loma	 Nayan	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	 Preeti	 Vasudev	
SKILL DEVELOPMENT	 Ashwin	 Beena	 Deepika	 Fazal	 Hiral	 Mayuri	 Mitesh		
ADMIN	 Girish	 Harish	 Jagdish	 Julie	 Mahendra	 Manoj	 Mukesh		

IV GOVERNING BOARD

Sr. No.	Name	Sex	Designation
1	Fernand Durai	M	President
2	Lancelot D'Cruz	M	Vice-President
3	Isaac Rumao	M	Secretary-SXNFES
4	Alice Morris	F	Member, Director-HDRC
5	Francis Parmar	M	Member
6	Robert Arockiasamy	M	Member
7	Vinayak Jadav	M	Member
8	Hasina (Haseena) Khan	F	Member
9	Vijay Parmar	M	Member
10	Prita Rani Jha	F	Member
11	Premilla D'Cruz	F	Member

V FINANCES AND OTHER COMPLIANCES

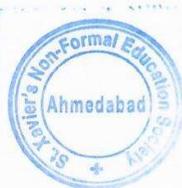
St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR 1ST APRIL 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	NFC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2019-2020
INCOME :					
GRANTS & DONATIONS	E	3,31,69,145	1,68,07,449	4,99,76,594	4,44,42,593
INTEREST INCOME	G	18,73,571	32,10,075	50,83,646	50,39,386
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	H	13,833	8,99,399	9,13,232	15,54,176
TOTAL		3,50,56,549	2,09,16,923	5,59,73,472	5,10,36,155
EXPENDITURE :					
EXPENSES ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	I	2,77,30,029	1,62,10,731	4,39,40,760	3,26,35,159
EXPENSES-FUND TRANSFER TO OTHER ORGANISAITONS	I-a	21,75,102	-	21,75,102	64,66,494
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	J	35,37,683	32,75,231	68,12,914	86,38,972
AUDIT FEES	K	1,37,350	38,500	1,75,850	1,69,933
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	L	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-
DEPRECIATION	C	8,16,927	5,89,083	14,06,010	13,94,201
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	M	4,02,821	3,18,760	7,21,581	7,88,040
FIXED ASSETS WRITTENOFF	C	-	-	-	4,767
TRANSFER TO EARMARK FUNDS	B	(6,539)	(12,131)	(18,670)	1,19,675
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		(0)	(0)	(0)	0
TRANSFER TO TRUST & CORPUS FUND	A	2,63,176	3,96,749	6,59,924	8,18,914
TOTAL		3,50,56,549	2,09,16,923	5,59,73,472	5,10,36,155

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

N
AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
DATE : 11TH OCTOBER 2021
PLACE : AHMEDABAD

CA JAHIR MANSURI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBERSHIP NO.: 115867




DATE : 11TH OCTOBER 2021
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
UDIN - 21115867AAAAAX9528

St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

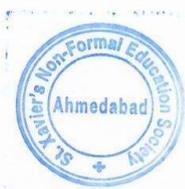
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	NFC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2019-2020
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>					
TRUST AND CORPUS FUNDS	A	1,70,19,135	4,85,66,332	6,55,85,466	6,49,25,541
OTHER EARMARK FUNDS	B	14,26,202	42,50,981	56,77,183	56,95,853
UNUTILISED GRANT EARMARKED	E	89,08,580	4,48,051	93,56,631	56,88,307
TOTAL		2,73,53,916	5,32,65,365	8,06,19,281	7,63,09,701
<u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u>					
NET FIXED ASSETS	C	50,73,155	35,24,137	85,97,291	90,93,059
INVESTMENT	D	86,56,899	3,20,81,393	4,07,38,292	5,80,52,228
CURRENT ASSETS	F	1,36,23,862	1,76,59,835	3,12,83,698	91,64,414
TOTAL		2,73,53,916	5,32,65,365	8,06,19,281	7,63,09,701

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

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For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION

SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
 DATE : 11TH OCTOBER 2021
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD

CA JAHIR MANSURI
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 MEMBERSHIP NO.: 115867




DATE : 11TH OCTOBER 2021
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD
 UDIN - 21115867AAAAAX9528

ST. XAVIER'S NON FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

EXHIBIT 24

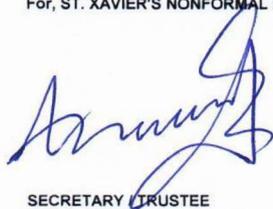
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT

PERIOD : 01/04/2020 To 31/03/2021
PROJECT : Consolidated FC : 2020-2021

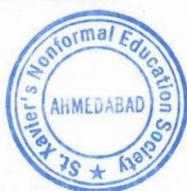
RECEIPTS	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.
Opening Balance	1,90,13,303	1,90,13,303	PROGRAMME COST		
Grant & Donations			A. Programme Expenses	1,37,07,401	1,37,07,401
Grant	3,50,55,127	3,54,66,239	B. Programme Staff Cost	1,40,22,628	1,40,22,628
Donation	4,11,112		ESTABLISHMEN EXPENSES	35,37,683	35,37,683
Income from other sources	13,833	13,833	Remuneration to Trustee	4,02,821	4,02,821
Bank Interest			Audit Fee	1,37,350	1,37,350
Interest: Saving A/c	2,08,700	18,73,571	Assets Purchase	1,03,200	1,03,200
Interest : FD	16,64,871		Fund transfer to Other Organisation	21,75,102	21,75,102
Own Contribution to Project	2,67,487	2,67,487	Own Contribution to Project	2,67,487	2,67,487
Fund transfer from internal projects	2,26,820	2,26,820	Fund transfer from internal projects	2,26,820	2,26,820
Corpus fund interest(10%) transferred to	41,000	41,000	Corpus fund interest(10%) transferred to Corpu	41,000	41,000
Inter Department Charges		38,222	Inter Department Charges		38,222
Income from Admin charges recover	1,734		Income from Admin charges recover	1,734	
Income from Training charges recover	-		Income from Training charges recover	-	
Income from Vehicle charges recover	36,488		Income from Vehicle charges recover	36,488	
			Closing Balance		2,22,80,760
Total		5,69,40,475	Total		5,69,40,475

Breakup of Closing Balance:		
Cash		30,467
Bank Balance		1,31,48,052
Investment- Fixed Deposit		86,56,899
TDS Receivable		5,12,151
Advances & Receivables		58,129
TDS Payables		(47,384)
Other Payables		(77,554)
Total		2,22,80,760

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY



SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
DATE : 15TH DECEMBER 2021
PLACE : AHMEDABAD

For, CA JAHIR MANSURI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBERSHIP NO : 115867


DATE : 15TH DECEMBER 2021
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
UDIN - 21115867AAAAAX9528



(0)

Publications from April 2019 -March 2021

Sr. No	Title	Type	Language
1.	An Evaluation Report 'St. Xavier's Province – Rajkot' Carmelites of Mary Immaculate – 2019	Research Study	English
2.	Developed and published a handbook on SCs & STs Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act for CBOs/POs, HRDs and community leaders. -2019	Handbook	Gujarati / English
3.	Twelve leaflets were prepared on financial and social aspects relevant to cooperatives.	Leaflets	Gujarati
4.	A Value Education and Personality Development module title " <i>Mulyashikshan ane Vyaktitva Ghadtar Abhyaskram</i> " -2019	Module	Gujarati
5.	Power structure and agency in Village Panchayat 2020	Research Study	English
6.	Monitoring of Government schemes and announcement made by Central and State Government during the Covid pandemic-2020.	Research Study	English
7.	Covid-19 emergency response -2020 and 2021	Research Study	English
8.	Booklet on PPP redevelopment policy and Housing policy for urban poor was published. -2020	Booklet	Gujarati
9.	Two booklets on farmer producer cooperative and organic farming.-2020	Booklets	Gujarati
10.	Poster on organic fertilizer and organic pest control -2020	Poster	Gujarati
11.	Pamphlets on organic agriculture and government schemes - 2020	Pamphlets	Gujarati
12.	IEC material about the Covid -19 guidelines, prevention and precautions. -2020	Posters	Gujarati
13.	Poster having Covid safety guidelines, and emergency helpline numbers. -2020	Poster	Gujarati
14.	Booklet on specific roles and responsibilities designated by health department to ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) and ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers during Covid-19, to ensure availability of health services to children and lactating women at local level. -2020	Booklet	Gujarati
15.	A brochure in local language on various welfare schemes announced by Central State government during the covid-19. -2020	Brochure	Gujarati
16.	Pamphlet on newly introduced Farm bill 2020 to understand its pros and cons.-2020	Pamphlet	Gujarati
17.	Prepared dossier containing trends/ news/ analysis on the "Right to Education" and "Atrocities on SC/ST", published in various newspapers in the last two years right from January 2019 up to December 2020. - 2020	Dossier	Gujarati
18.	Cyclone Tauktae, Gujarat: Inclusive Assessment for relief and entitlement - 2021	Research Study	Gujarati



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH CENTRE

ST. XAVIER'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

St. Xavier's College Campus, P.B. No. 4069, Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad-380009 Gujarat, India

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