



Seva Mandir

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

# Seva Mandir

TRANSFORMING LIVES

# OUR MISSION

Seva mandir's mission is to make real the idea of society consisting of free and equal citizens who are able to come together and solve the problems that affect them in their particular contexts. This commitment is to work for a paradigm of development and governance that is democratic and polyarchic. Seva Mandir seeks to institutionalize the idea that development and governance should not just be left to the state and its formal bodies, such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, but that citizens and their associations should engage separately and jointly with the state.

The mission, briefly, is to construct the conditions in which citizens of plural backgrounds and perspectives can come together to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society.

**DR. MOHAN SINHA MEHTA**

*Founder, Seva Mandir*

*(1895-1985)*

**FOUNDER**

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# FOREWORD

The 2023-24 Annual Report of Seva Mandir reflects the remarkable strides we have made over the past year in fulfilling our mission to empower communities and foster sustainable development. We owe our progress to the unwavering support of our donors, volunteers, and partners, whose belief in our vision drives our collective efforts to create lasting, positive change.

This year, Seva Mandir was honoured with two prestigious awards: the Elinor Ostrom Award for the Collective Governance of Commons 2023, presented in Nairobi, and the Lions Council of India Award for exemplary contributions to rural development. These recognitions reinforce our commitment to community-driven initiatives and the power of collective action in managing shared resources.

Seva Mandir continued to play a leading role in various networks and partnerships, contributing to knowledge exchange and capacity building across sectors. Our ongoing collaborations with government agencies at the state, district, and block levels have strengthened our impact, opening new avenues for discourse and knowledge sharing.

In the past year, we conducted a mid-term review of our 10th Comprehensive Plan, focusing on assessing our strategic goals, evaluating progress, and identifying both success factors and areas for improvement. We also emphasised continuous internal dialogue to reflect on the core values that guide Seva Mandir's work, fostering conversations among board members and staff to address current challenges and opportunities. The discussions reaffirmed our commitment to adaptability and collaboration in the face of societal changes and sector dynamics.

The year was also marked by successful new partnerships with leading institutions like Community Jameel. We are seeing a growing trend in family philanthropy, which has emerged as a key driver for our fundraising efforts.

We are deeply grateful to the communities we partner with, whose strength and resilience inspire us daily. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to our dedicated board members, donors, patrons, volunteers in India and around the world, and team members for their continued support, trust, and goodwill.

As we look ahead, I wish everyone a healthier, and more prosperous future.

**Janat Shah**

President  
Board of Trustee



# OVERVIEW

It gives me a sense of contentment and pride to present Seva Mandir's Annual Report of 2023-24. This year was marked by significant achievements and innovative initiatives towards our mission of community well-being and empowerment.

Seva Mandir's strong emphasis on building ecological commons of pastures, forests and water bodies continued. Privatisation and negligence of these resources is widely seen; it is heartening to see more villages in our working area coming forward to develop their common pastures, and panchayats playing an important role. Another significant achievement of this year was the approval of Community Forest Rights (CFR) in 279 villages, a result of over one and half decades of persistence and patience of communities and Seva Mandir team. We have started to work closely with tribal and other departments to build capacity of communities, panchayats and government on operationalization of CFR. A State-level workshop held on CFR brought together 16 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from 9 districts of Rajasthan, which facilitated an exchange of learnings and challenges.

Guddi ke Laal 3, a compilation of stories of 15 grassroot environment leaders and awardees of the Umed Mal Lodha Environment Purashkar, written by Seva Mandir staff Mr. Mangu Singh Rawat was published. In a new attempt, a children book – Vidhi ke Dadaji, story of one such leader, written by ex-Seva Mandir staff Ms. Riddhi Shah with beautiful illustration by young fellow Ms. Nisha, was published. This book is intended to sensitise children for ecological heritage and get inspired from these heroes.

Livelihoods and Value Chains theme has grown significantly in recent years, and is bringing out useful lessons on an ecosystem approach that empowers women farmers. In addition to direct livelihood activities, this approach has strengthened collectives for addressing social barriers, improved childcare services through effective Anganwadis, and converged with initiatives and government schemes to enhance access to drinking water, fodder, and improved cooking technologies that will reduce drudgery and time of women. This holistic model has not only boosted household income but enhanced family wellbeing and empowered women as community leaders.

Capacity building of our teams was a key focus, and we expanded community-based waste management initiatives, alongside state-level advocacy. Kelwara Vikas Samiti was honored with the Umed Mal Lodha Environment Award 2024 for their exemplary work in environmental conservation.

The Women Empowerment program continued to strengthen women's collectives, while this year, the focus was on educating more women on new financial and digital components. A special awareness

campaign was launched on the issue of rising debt in families for assets taken from exploitative credit agencies. On gender-based discrimination, the groups in new less-tribal blocks focused on issues of early marriage, while the groups in older tribal blocks increased deliberations and actions on women trafficking.

The reach of the Quality Education program of working on village education ecosystem in villages of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. Strengthening the village ecosystem to enhance education quality is becoming a useful strategy to address deeper challenges pertaining to regularity and retention of children in education. Under this, one set of interventions are to make schools and teaching in schools attractive for children, while the other set are on increasing the role of parents, communities and panchayats in addressing the social barriers of children to attend education.

In Youth Empowerment program, the new strategy involving youth platforms, sports, and life skills is getting encouraging response from adolescents. The parents, after early hesitation on girls' participation in sports and on education of sexual and reproductive health, have become a regular supporter. Going forward, we plan to integrate gender education and child protection in life skills, and use playgrounds to organize events contributing in community bonding.

In our process to identify further marginalized groups in our working areas, we found the rural elderly and de-notified tribes with high needs. A small study conducted to understand the conditions of rural elderly, brought out issues of social isolation, mobility (more in hilly terrain) and limited access to healthcare. Separately, a study was initiated on the de-notified tribe of Gadolia Lohar in Udaipur city, aiming to learn insights on well-being of this vulnerable group.

A review of staff salaries and allowances was done this year, following the unique people practice of Seva Mandir, in which the review was done a committee of staff members. This time, a salary raise was made on gross salary instead of grades, which reduced the gap in the hike. Moving forward, we plan to work more on developing second-line leadership across all functional levels, and delineating roles and growth paths further keeping new organizational needs and workers expectations.

On fundraising front, we started to get result in building new institutional partnerships, which will provide more flexibility to design and implement interventions in response to community requirements. In same time, we are working to enhance partnerships with family philanthropy category and are designing new ways of individual fundraising.

We are deeply thankful for the unwavering support of our donors, partners, friends, and volunteers, both in India and abroad. The commitment of the members of Friends of Seva Mandir chapters in the US and UK was very motivating.

Furthermore, the regular guidance and feedback from the trustees and members of different governance committees helped in not losing sight of the Mission. And most importantly, the resilience of communities, and the dedication Seva Mandir team, made this year contended.

With gratitude and hope,

**Ronak Shah**

Chief Executive

# 01

## Shared Natural Resources

This year, the work of commons, such as pastureland, forests, and water resources, expanded to new geographies, carbon sequestration study boosted confidence in our

model. Community Forest Rights were granted in 292 villages, and capacity building of community leaders on operationalisation of CFR process was taken further.

## Expansion of Vegetative Cover and Restoration of Common Lands

### A. Plantation on Community and Private Pastures

3.78 lac saplings of native tree species were planted across 55 common pasturelands and 1 private pastureland, covering 1,275 hectares (ha). This work spanned 53 villages in 33 Gram Panchayats, with an 18% increase in plantation sites from the previous year. Encroachments were successfully vacated by community in 4 villages. Furthermore, efforts were made to restore a sacred grove site.

Various changes were explored in the plantation

model to improve survival of saplings, enhance natural regeneration, and protection from wildlife. This included increasing plant density to 300-400 per ha, direct seeding, promotion of local nursery entrepreneurs, and bio-fencing using cactus and jatropha.

Invasive or alien species, such as lantana, hiptis, jhuliflora, and parthenium, are increasing in our area and causing ecological harm by competing with native plants. Lantana Camara was removed from 2 sites covering 30 ha.

*In Amliyaar village, the panchayat supported removal of invasive plants. In Rajyawas village, the community contracted with a brick manufacturer, who brought in machinery to remove plants and used them for making bricks. The contractor contributed a token fee of ₹ 1100 to the village development fund.*

Due to Seva Mandir's longstanding work on commons, the panchayats in the region now acknowledge our participatory & community-led approach. Most panchayats grant permission easily to restore common pastures. This year, 27 panchayats sought assistance from Seva Mandir and village groups to jointly develop pastures and particularly support in vacating encroachments. 3 panchayats used their funds for soil-water conservation and boundary walls. This collaborative endeavour reflects an increasing dedication to preserving common lands in the region.

378 village-based trainings focusing on site-specific restoration techniques, species selection, and plantation methods, were attended by 10,185 community and panchayat members.

With an aim of nurturing new generation of staff on commons work, a team of 10 members from different functional levels was formed. 3 trainings were organised this year, and members documented old sites of afforestation to build a better understanding of social processes involved in commons development.

## Community Unity: Restoring Pastureland in Mohrana

*Mohrana village is in the Tadawada panchayat of Kumbhalgarh block. It is a mixed caste village living in 3 hamlets – Mohrana (45 tribal families), Dandi ki Bhagal (120 Rajput families), and Bhilo ka walra (Brahmins, Gurjar, Soni etc.). The village group approached Seva Mandir to develop their pasture of 45 ha.*

*However, the challenge was to vacate 8 families of the Waaghariya nomadic tribe who were residing on the village pastureland. These families were occupying 1.8 hectares of land and had built kaccha houses. Several meetings were organised to discuss removal of the encroachment. Considering the well-being of Waaghariya families, the village leaders agreed to let them continue living on 0.6 ha land with their houses and negotiated to vacate the remaining land.*

*The decision was accepted by the Waaghariya community. After that, the which pasture work was initiated and 9,555 saplings were planted. A working committee with community leaders of all castes was constituted to manage the pastureland. The site is well-managed now and community members visit regularly to ensure protection.*

*Mohrana village has set an example by successfully resolving a complex situation involving different castes. Through their empathetic approach, the community was able to restore their pastureland and foster unity among its members.*

### B. Forest Protection and Development

During this period, a special campaign of the Government of Rajasthan on Community Forest Rights (CFR) encouraged the efforts of local communities. Several meetings were held to assist communities to prepare new applications of CFR and follow-up on old application.

10 trainings were organised with Seva Mandir staff, Van Utthan Sangh (VUS) members, and Forest Rights Committee (FRC) members. Furthermore, on request from the block and district administrations, orientation of government officials, including Gram Sachiv, Patwari, forest field staff, and FRC members on CFR application process, was supported by VUS and Seva Mandir.

A continuous follow-up on 343 proposals was done, which included supporting communities in providing additional information, conducting GPS surveys, and meeting with FRCs, Panchayat,

Subdivisional level committees (SDLC), and the Forest Department.

A result of long and sustained efforts came in the form of approval of CFR titles to 279 Gram Sabhas. Forest area of 38,514 ha across 279 villages was recognised under CFR. 74% of CFR areas fall in Udaipur district, 25% in Salumbar district, and 1% in Rajsamand district. The largest CFR site, covering 1,453 ha, is in Pilak village of Jhadol. Total 296 Gram Sabhas have received CFR titles till now in Seva Mandir's work area.

Following the CFR approval, post-CFR management was initiated, in which 118 awareness sessions were conducted in villages that received CFRs to educate people about provision of CFRs.

Simultaneously, community dialogues on CFR management were continued in 19 villages that had previously received CFR titles. In 9 villages, Gram Sabhas forwarded proposals for CFR

development under MGNREGA. In 6 village, the forest department undertook boundary wall construction, soil-water conservation measures, and plantation, covering an area of 1,326 ha. Notably, in 5 of these 6 sites, the forest ranger and community members collectively planned the work, which is a shift from the earlier approach. In 1

village, community did shramdaan on the CFR site for direct seeding work.

Seva Mandir staff members and community leaders participated in various conferences and important meetings on the subject. A few key 1s are shared below in the table.

Meeting Conference	Organiser	Number of Members
Online meeting on FRA implementation	UNDP & Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	1
India Land Development Conference 2023, Pune	Seva Mandir was also a co-organizer	6
State-level workshop on Community Forest Rights (CFR)	Seva Mandir	16 CSOs from 9 districts of Rajasthan
CFR claim application trainings for pastoralist communities	Lokhit Pashupalak Sansthan (LPPS), facilitated by Seva Mandir & VUS	2
NTFP-EP workshop, Raipur	NTFP-EP, with participation from Seva Mandir & VUS	3
Rajasthan Grazing Land Ecology workshop, Jaipur	Seva Mandir	2

## Impacts

- Afforestation provided 14,849 families immediate income opportunities, generating 1.18 lac person-days of wage earning directly from the work.
- A potential carbon sink of 3,239 tCO<sub>2</sub> was created from this year's plantation.
- The initiatives generated 73,235 person-days of

wage-earning opportunity for local families.

- 4.83 lac bundles of grass, worth ₹ 48 lac, were harvested from a sample 49 pastures (30 sites restore a year ago and 19 restored in current FY), benefiting 4,851 households. In 10 sites of CFR titles, 9.55 lac grass bundles worth ₹ 95 lac were harvested. 3 lac bundles were harvested by 250 households in 1 village itself.

## Land and Water Development

### A. Land Development

This year, land treatment work covered a total area of 1,878 ha. The activities spanned across 46 villages, targeting both private and common lands, and directly benefited 1,667 farmers. The land treatment involved farm bunding, gully plugs, check dams, trenches and recharge pits to address soil erosion and enhance groundwater recharge.

Before commencing activities, 41 trainings were conducted with 1,343 (846 women) participants, to familiarise them with different techniques. The trainings covered layout of structures, role of different techniques in reducing waterflow, and effects of various activities in long-term of enhancing watershed productivity.

### B. Water Resources Development

This year, 26 anicuts (small dams) were repaired, which will benefit 1,408 families in irrigation of 528 ha of land and provide water for 7,357 animals. Panchayats gave permission to work on the dams.

The existing structures had issues of water seepage of water, prompting foundation treatment through masonry and concrete technologies. Additionally, repair or construction of apron and cement plastering to reinforce the structures, was done. The community played a vital role in monitoring the work at sites.

De-siltation of 2 ponds was done, from which 1,844 cubic meter fertile silt was excavated, which was taken by 72 farmers for their farms at their own cost. This created 2 ha of new arable lands. 18.44 lakh litres of water will be recharged through anicuts and ponds and increase in the water retention capacity of the ponds.

For irrigation, 7 solar-powered lift systems were installed. The beneficiary families went for exposure visits to old sites of Seva Mandir to learn about lift irrigation. The new systems will help in irrigating 56 ha of land for 184 families. Annually, this will save ₹ 7 lac in diesel or electricity expenses.

*In Bhisana village of Jhadol block, a spring flowed from the forest, from which villagers collected water in a small pit and diverted to farms through small canals. The spring and pit were located uphill and only 3 families could irrigate 0.8 ha of land, as there was water seepage and wastage.*

*In response, a 5,000-litre storage tank and a channel line of 200 ft, were constructed. The land for the tank was donated by a farmer for community. The community members contributed st1s and also carried them uphill to construct the tank.*

*Built in 2022, this structure is well-maintained and benefiting the community. It has made farmers' lives easy, and 16 families are irrigating 5 ha land to cultivate crops year-round. In winter season, each farmer grows crops worth ₹ 12,000 to 15,000. The community ensures proper distribution of water and regularly clean tank and channels to prevent silt deposition.*

320 community members from 12 villages were trained on the management of water harvesting structures and ponds. 2 Sammelans attended by 640 members (455 women) were organised in Rajsamand, Badgaon and Girwa blocks on water as a common resource. The discussions focused on the importance of surface and groundwater, water literacy, and effective water management.

2 (1-day) workshops were held with a group of staff interested in water activities. The group comprised of 27 members (7 women) from different functional levels and programmes. The deliberations covered new contexts and challenges of water resources, new frameworks for working on water, technical concepts, and water as a common resource.

2 staff attended a 6-day residential workshop on Geohydrological perspective and water management planning in Gujarat, organised by Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT).

### Impacts

- Land and water resource development activities resulted in recharge of groundwater and increased water in 417 wells. Construction of 1,680 check-dams helped to provide and protect the cover for 420 tons of topsoil. About 80 lac litres of water will be replenished through repaired anicuts and desilted ponds.
- An innovation of digging 317 recharge pits alongside checkdams to reduce water velocity, led to an annual recharge of 4.11 lac litres of water, in addition to harvesting by the dams.

## Convergence, Learning and Way Forward

The funds leveraged for pasturelands, and land and water resources development, from the government were ₹ 10 lakhs, while communities contributed ₹ 36.56 lakhs.

### Key learnings:

- Increase in convergence for pasturelands is attributed to active involvement of village groups and panchayats. Expanding this collective approach to more communities will yield benefits.
- Invasive species like Lantana and Juliflora are impacting the ecosystem of common lands severely. The cost of their removal is high. Efforts are needed to find biotic solutions and in more involvement of panchayats in their removal.
- Dry spells during monsoon season significantly affect the survival rate of plantations. To mitigate this impact, soaking seeds in water before planting is impactful.

In the coming year, follow-ups on pending CFR proposals will be done, and planning for post-CFR management of forestlands will be commenced. Biological control mechanisms will be explored to prevent invasive species. Bio-fencing with Cactus, Jatropha, and Katkaranj will be promoted for cost-effective and natural fencing. Efforts will focus on enhancing knowledge of efficient water use, prioritizing groundwater management, and water source treatment to improve availability and retention.

A 2-day event on February 11–12 celebrated Seva Mandir's work on Commons and the 25th Umed Mal Lodha Environment Awards, with over 400 participants. Day 1 featured celebrations of the Ostrom Award and CFRs, a panel discussion on communities and commons with speakers from Jaisalmer and Gujarat, a chaupal on evolving commons issues, and a cultural evening with staff and community members. Day 2 included the UML Award ceremony with chief guest Arun Maira and speaker Vijay Dhasmana. Three publications were launched: Gudri ke Laal (Part 3), English stories of UML awardees, and Vidhi ke Dadaji, a children's book.

# 02

## Livelihoods & Value Chains

The livelihoods and value chains efforts aim to boost agricultural profitability by strengthening existing and creating new value chains, as well as educating farmers to handle the implications of climate change threats.

Over the last few years, the Livelihoods and Value Chains interventions has evolved significantly. It has refined its strategy, enhanced its scale, and

adopted an ecosystem approach for empowering women farmers. In this period, the focus was on integrated and natural farming, millet promotion, forming farmer-producer organisations, and team capacity building.

This year 20,100 farmers were reached out to, through various livelihoods activities 13,717 farmers were linked with new market.

## Farm based Agriculture

### A. Grains, Pulses, and Oilseeds :

8,141 farmers were supported with improved agricultural practices, natural farming, quality seeds, modern equipment, and water-efficient technologies. Indigenous seed conservation and self-reliant seed use were promoted. The total yield of supported farmers was 14.74 tons, generating ₹13.85 crore (₹ 17,000 per farmer).

Low production was noted due to overseeding and improper spacing, which was addressed through training and exposure visits. Groundnut was introduced as new cash crop in Kotda, to replace Bt Cotton, benefiting both soil health and farmer income. Black gram cultivation declined in Jhadol and Kotda due to changing rainfall patterns and pest attacks, leading some farmers to shift to Soybean.

Crop	Farmers supported (No.)	Total Production (qt)	Avg. Yield (qt/ha.)	22-23 avg. Yield of Udaipur district (qt/ha.)	Sale %	Avg. Income per farmer (Rs.)
Gram	1,980	Sold in green stage <sup>1</sup>	69		50	45,000
Mustard	500	25	2.3	9.72	50	1,375
Black gram	105	46	2.67	11.43	90	3,133
Pigeon Pea	1,414	14	5.52	11.43	90	3,255
Groundnut	100	117	24.84	20.51	90	26,200
Green Gram	721	81.97	3.86	11.43	90	5,946

### B. Millet :

Millet cultivation has grown significantly over the last 5 years, increasing from 13 farmers in 2019 to 2,100 farmers across multiple blocks. A total of 276 kg of millet seeds (ragi, kodo, and cheena) were distributed, Millets were sold in local markets, used for home consumption, and processed through Gavri Millets.

An internal study recommended arranging for refresher courses, recorded materials, and demonstration farms for hands-on learning. Two demo farms were set up in Jhadol, and awareness was raised through recorded content. A Crop Diversity Block (CDB) was established in Sarada with RRA Network support to multiply indigenous seeds. The pilot with 1 farmer showed ragi's resilience to the local climate, leading to a plan for ragi seed production with 20 farmers. The pilot and expert discussions strengthened team capacity.

#### Gavri Millet

*A group of 13 active women from 2 SHG clusters of Phalasiya block, who were actively engaged in cultivation of millets, have formed a farmer collective named Gavri millets in 2022. The women have been trained in millet cultivation, processing, and marketing. They were provided exposure of different fairs and festivals. In this reporting period, the group sold processed ragi flour, cheena dalia, and ragi laddu worth ₹ 60,000 at Shilpgram festival, fairs organized by TRIFED in Udaipur and New Delhi, and other local events. The group members independently attended different fairs and festivals, and even stayed for a long period. The group also encouraged other women farmers to adopt millet cultivation.*

<sup>1</sup>Sale of Gram at green stage started about 3 years back from Kotda and this trend has increased now.

### C. Vegetable:

2,826 farmers cultivated vegetables commercially (2-3 varieties per cycle) on 155 hectares, earning ₹ 2.8 crore. They received training in best practices, nursery raising, and marketing. Despite hailstorm damage, particularly to okra, farmers continued selling 40-50 kg of vegetables daily, earning ₹ 32,000-40,000.

15,182 nutrition gardens were developed in collaboration with the Early Childcare & Nutrition theme. Some families engaged in both commercial and nutrition gardening. While commercial farming focused on 2-3 vegetables, nutrition gardens grew 5-6 varieties in smaller plots. Natural farming techniques like Beejamrit and Jeevamrit were used, ensuring chemical-free vegetable production.

Annual Income from Vegetables (Rs.)	Farmers (No.)
Upto Rs.5000	565
5,000-10,000	1,130
10,000-15,000	848
15,000 & above	283
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,826</b>

### D. Fruit Orchards:

689 farmers raised fruit orchards, and planted 13,390 plants of lime, guava, papaya, gooseberries, and pomegranate. Along with saplings, farmers were provided with GI-chain link for boundary, neem seed cake, Trichoderma (organic fungicide), Secateurs (pruning instrument) and training on

proper planting techniques.

The orchards developed in previous years (2020 & 2021) have started fruiting, and farmers sold fruits locally. In Kumbhalgarh, 44 farmers earned an income of ₹ 3.52 lacs by selling guava, an average of ₹ 8,000 per farmer.

Particulars	Farmers (No.)	Plants given (no.)	Production (tons)	Avg. Production (kg / farmer)	Avg. Income per farmer (Rs.)
Fruit Orchards	980	13,390	9	110	5,500

**E. Floriculture :**

Expanded as a profitable activity, growing from 69 farmers in 2018 to 632 farmers cultivating flowers in 2024. Rose cultivation began in 2021 with 5 farmers, and Gaillardia was introduced in 2023 to 53 farmers. This year, 517 farmers grew marigolds, 62 cultivated roses, and 53 grew Gaillardia, supported with saplings and fencing.

Last year, 832 farmers (710 marigold, 69 rose, 53 Gaillardia) engaged in floriculture, however only 50% continued cultivation. Total earnings from flower sales reached ₹ 1.16 crore, with produce sold in block and district mandis. Rose farmers secured a fixed-price tie-up with a Udaipur buyer. Plans include introducing new flower varieties, expanding participation, and supporting lower-earning farmers to reduce dropouts.

Annual income from flowers (in Rs.)	Marigold Farmers	Rose Farmers	Gaillardia Farmers
Upto Rs.10,000	71	10	16
10,000-20,000	319	35	37
20,000-40,000	285	21	0
40,000 & above	35	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>53</b>

*Dharmi bai and Pratap are tribal farmers from Aad village of Girwa block. In 2020, they initiated rose farming on a small patch of land. The demand for roses increased, and in 2022, along with the sale of rose flowers, they started a nursery and raised 22,000 rose saplings. They dug a bore well from the farm income and set up a solar irrigation system with the government's subsidy, enabling them to save expenditure on electricity. Their income continues to increase from nursery and flowers and earned ₹ 3.5 lacs in 2023. Inspired by their success, 18 other farmers have taken up rose farming, earning an average income of ₹. 15,000 to 20,000 per year. Now, Aad village has become a rose hub in the area.*

**F. Aromatic Plants :**

7 farmers in Kankroli block continued taking care of lemongrass crop. 4 farmers earned an income of ₹ 77,000 by selling fresh lemon grass leaves and lemongrass tea to buyers in Udaipur and through online mediums. To raise awareness and attract more farmers, various meetings were organized with the federation. However, the response has not been encouraging.

**G. Environment-friendly and cost-effective farming:**

Natural farming practices were promoted through regular training, leading to adoption by 3,000 farmers. Techniques like Beejamrit for seed treatment, Jeevamrit for bio-manure, and Agni Astra for pest control helped farmers save ₹ 1,000-1,500 annually on fertilizers and pesticides, with many reducing or stopping chemical use.

3 Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs) were started by entrepreneur farmers to supply natural fertilizers and bio-products. 3 entrepreneurs produced and sold bio-inputs to 600 farmers, reducing chemical dependency by up to 90%. The entrepreneurs also cultivated vegetable nurseries, earning ₹ 64,000.

Additionally, 444 water-efficient systems were provided to farmers across 6 blocks—224 sprinklers in 29 villages and 220 drips in 19 villages. Farmers contribute 30% of the cost. These systems were used in wheat, green gram, and vegetables. In Sarada, 44 farmers used them for vegetable crops and to sustain Kharif crops during a dry spell. Increased adoption of drip irrigation was seen, aided by exposure visits and successful case studies.

## Livestock Farming

For ensure sustainable livelihoods of farmers in an increasingly uncertain climate, diversification beyond agriculture is essential. 1 effective way to diversify is through livestock farming. The intervention of Seva Mandir involves capacity building nurturing, feeding, marketing, improving infrastructure, and creating mechanisms for veterinary care.

### A. Backyard poultry:

2,646 farmers were supported in poultry farming with training on feeding, housing, and vaccination. A supply chain was established for vaccinations, with 16 women entrepreneurs vaccinating 31,828 birds, charging ₹ 2-5 per bird. Seva Mandir provided guidance on cold-chain maintenance and vaccination methods.

Annual income from Poultry (Rs.)	Farmers till now (No.)
Upto Rs.5,000	900
5,000-10,000	2,250
10,000 & above	1,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>

To protect poultry, 314-night shelters were built using 2 models based on bird numbers. Families received materials like cement poles, iron doors, GI wire mesh, and cement sheets, and contributed labor and other costs.

Production data from 4,500 farmers involved in poultry in the last few years showed a total income of ₹ 4.5 crore— ₹ 2.7 crore from egg sales and ₹ 1.8 crore from bird sales, along with home consumption. On average, each farmer earned ₹ 10,000.

### B. Goat Rearing:

2,354 farmers supported goat rearing, focusing on breeding, feeding, housing, marketing, and management. Key interventions included buck induction, deworming, health check-ups, and vaccination. 197 Sirohi breed bucks and 370 does were provided to 412 families, to improve local goat breeds. 77 kids were born from inducted bucks, including those provided in earlier years.

Annual Goatry Income (Rs.)	Farmers till now (No.)
Upto Rs.5000	400
5,000-10,000	2,200
10,000-20,000	1,000
20,000 & above	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>

A new model was introduced, providing Sirohi breed goats along with 1 buck to ensure purebred progeny. Goat-keepers improved practices, shifting to weight-based sales instead of appearance-based pricing as used locally, earning ₹ 12,000-15,000 annually.

Production data from 4,000 farmers showed a total income of ₹ 4.8 crore, with an average of ₹ 12,000 per farmer. Plans are underway to develop a goat-rearing cluster where farmers can produce and sell bucks and milk.

### C. Cattle rearing:

Animal health camps were organized to address various health problems of livestock like

deworming, vaccination, and treatment. 86 camps benefited 33,441 animals from 3,257 families. The camps played an important role in treating cattle for ailments like foot and mouth disease, diarrhea, and other seasonal diseases. Support was taken from the animal Husbandry department of the government. The role of village groups was instrumental in organizing the camp. In the coming year, the camps will be organized with an increase in support from the community and government.

## Registration of new farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)

A new FPO (Farmer Producer Organization) was initiated in Kankroli block to help small farmers achieve economies of scale and improve market access through collective negotiation. The FPO will support farmers in cultivation inputs, technical processing services, and marketing, initially focusing on flowers and vegetables, with plans to include other produce later.

A market study was conducted in Rajsamand and Udaipur Mandis to understand operations and pricing mechanisms. To build awareness on FPO, 12 meetings were held with farmers on the FPO concept and formation process. A Board of Directors with 11 farmers (4 women) was selected to manage the FPO. Registration is planned for the coming year. The FPO will initially cover 10 villages and 250 farmers engaged in vegetable and flower cultivation.

## Capacity Building

**Staff :** The team actively participated in meetings, workshops, and exposure visits to enhance their knowledge of farm-based interventions and value chains. A 25-member team was formed, covering all functional level other programmes. Cognisphere Solutions Ltd. (CSL) provides training through classroom sessions, fieldwork, and knowledge-sharing activities.

### Trainings and Workshops Attended:

- 25 staff attended an 18-day phased trainings on agriculture, crop planning, market study, agri-entrepreneurship, and FPO formation by CSL.
- 1 staff attended an online training on Seed Systems by RRA Network.

- 2 staff attended a 1-day workshop on Entrepreneurship & Livelihoods by Axis Bank Foundation.
- **2 staff** participated in a **1-day workshop on Indigenous Seed Systems** by RRA Network.

**Community :** 515 trainings (residential and on-site) of farmers were organized, covering 8,297 women and 4,578 men, which resulted in increased learning and adoption of improved farming practices. The resource persons were staff of Seva Mandir, experts from the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry departments, and community resource persons. The training covered package of practices of different crops, like seed rate, spacing, manuring, pruning, and irrigation techniques. The livestock training included vaccination, housing, breeding, feeding, deworming, and marketing.

## Convergence, Learning and Way Forward

A total of ₹1.56 crore was leveraged for livelihood interventions, including ₹ 78.15 lacs from government departments and ₹78 lacs from community contributions. Government support covered various initiatives such as bucks & does, millet seeds, seed banks, milk cans, spice seeds, and an oil extraction unit.

### Key Learnings:

- Integrated food crops farming, floriculture, and millet cultivation are effective strategies for climate adaptation.
- Village-based agri-entrepreneurs can help improve the outreach and sustainability of agricultural interventions.
- Cloudy weather increased infestations and diseases, and crop loss. Biparjoy cyclone (June) and dry spells in August reduced Kharif crop yields.

### Way Forward:

To expand natural farming practices, new Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs) will be established. At the same time, efforts will be made to engage more farmers in millet cultivation and promote the adoption of tuber crops as a means to mitigate human-animal conflicts. Additionally, the introduction of appropriate agricultural technologies will be prioritized to enhance overall farm productivity.

# 03

## Clean Water and Surroundings

Many households continue to face challenges in obtaining reliable access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation, while schools also lack adequate water and sanitary facilities. Waste management is emerging as a significant environmental issue, especially in peri-urban areas.

This theme involves improving access to clean drinking water and sanitation, and supporting

### Clean Drinking Water

1,145 families were supported in gaining access to clean drinking water.

While the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is focusing on treating water access in densely populated areas, Seva Mandir prioritized remote hamlets to ensure

community-based waste management. In the reporting period, the focus was on creating and upgrading infrastructure for clean drinking water and sanitation for households and schools, strengthening solid waste management in towns, influencing discourse on waste management, and capacity building.

water access. Coordination with panchayats prevented duplication of tank systems. Handpump repairs were managed through panchayat mechanics, and some parts were provided by Seva Mandir.

A key improvement was the addition of standposts to all drinking water systems, making water more accessible within 50 meters of homes, reducing collection efforts, and enhancing safety, despite increased costs.

Women SHGs managing the systems and users contributing Rs. 20-50 per month for maintenance. Women and community members received training on water usage and sanitation structure maintenance.

Activity	Systems (No.)	Families/ Children (No.)
Well Restoration and Tank Construction	12	300
Bore well with Tank Construction	3	80
Only Water tank construction	1	25
Hand Pump Repair	96	750

*An assessment of water tanks constructed in the previous year was conducted. 80% of the tanks were found well managed by SHGs and village institutions. Families continued to get clean water, and waterborne diseases had reduced. 20% of the tanks were not managed properly, and user fee collection and chlorination weren't done regularly. There were internal conflicts among members. Across all locations, the average distance travelled to collect drinking water decreased by 475 meters (85.6%), and reduction in average time was 69 minutes (50%) in a day.*

## Access to Sanitation

215 new household toilets were constructed, and 94% of previously built 825 toilets remained in use. Additionally, 156 dysfunctional toilets were repaired through minor maintenance and awareness campaigns. Due to challenges in raising funds for toilet construction and repairs. The focus is increased to encourage families to use their existing toilets built with government support or personal investment.

Toilet Construction	Families/ Schools (No.)
Construction of New HH Toilet	215
Repair of Existing Toilet	156
School Toilet Construction	4

Recognizing poor school sanitation as a factor for children's irregularity is important. female student dropouts, 4 school toilets were built, benefiting 164 children, including 82 girls.

To strengthen sanitation efforts, 2 technical training sessions for 77 masons was held 37 community meetings on hygiene, disease prevention, and toilet maintenance were conducted, engaging 1,120 participants (706 women).

## Community-based Waste Management

In the reporting period, work on community-based waste management was expanded and deepened. In Delwara and Kelwara towns the organization continued to support the waste management activity directly. Intervention was initiated in 4 new peri-urban locations with community engagement and awareness.

### A. Interventions in Delwara

- A Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) was established in Delwara. 2 people from Kalbeliya community worked as waste segregators for a month and Devigarh Hotel volunteered to pay the waste segregators, but the work discontinued with demand for higher wages. Despite this, their interest reflects a positive change.
- Waste management activities were carried out by 8 Aarogya Mitras (AM), involving cleaning of streets, drains, and waste collection via a

#### Outreach

35,623 people (6,110 households), and 1,783 shops.

#### Locations

Kelwara, Delwara, Charbhujia, Khamnor-Haldighati and Rishabhdev

#### Waste handled (annually)

237 tons (57 tons in Kelwara, 180 tons Delwara)

#### User fees received

₹1 lac- 0.7 lac in 2 towns.

#### Community funds used

₹ 2.79 lacs - 1.02 lacs in 2 towns.

#### Government Leverage

₹ 31.55 lacs in 5 towns.

#### Government visits hosted

1 in Delwara, 3 in Kelwara, 1 in Charbhujia and 1 in Khamnor

vehicle. The panchayat paid ₹ 3 lacs honorarium to AMs from Oct 2023 to Mar 2024.

- 9 community events were done, which included environmental awareness and shramdaan at 3 step wells. Some citizens have started cleaning drains in front of their houses.
- The waste collection vehicle had an accident, injuring a local resident. Despite multiple discussions with the injured person's family, the case couldn't be settled. Eventually, a resident from Yadav Mohalla, who wasn't regularly living in Delwara, provided a bail guarantee, leading to the vehicle's release. Citizen forum contributed ₹ 60,000 for vehicle maintenance and appointed a new driver. Discussions with the panchayat about the vehicle handover are continued.

#### **B. Interventions in Kelwara**

- Cleaning activities in Kelwara's market and residential areas was led by 10 AMs and expanded to new mohallas.
- Daily waste segregation was disrupted due to the Biparjoy cycl1, and waste was sent to landfilling for a week. The panchayat cleared the accumulated landfill waste from RRC and allocated ₹12 lacs for a new landfill site.

- Panchayat contributed ₹ 2.16 lacs. Kelwara Vikas Samiti (KVS) earned ₹ 20,000 from selling dry waste. The funds were used for fuel and driver's honorarium. There's a decrease in dry waste collection as household started to sell directly to kabadiwaalas.
- Operating expenditure of the waste collection vehicle was managed by KVS. Efforts continued to leverage more panchayat's funds for waste management. The panchayat contributed once for fuel cost of the waste collection vehicle, however the support needs to become regular.
- Kelwara Vikas Samiti was awarded the Ummed Mal Lodha Environment Award 2024 for exemplary work in environmental conservation. Efforts towards leveraging support from Swachchh Bharat Mission (SBM) phase 2 continued.

#### **C. Intervention in new locations - Charbhuj, Khamnor-Haldighati, and Rishabdeo**

Awareness sessions were conducted by Seva Mandir. The efforts led to reduced waste dumping in public spaces, efficient waste collection and proper disposal of waste from public spaces instead of burning.

Training on solid waste management was provided to all committees, who supervised waste collection and promoted source segregation. The World Environment Day was celebrated with 300 volunteers participating in clean-up drives, and 1 of them was attended by the local MLA. Inspired by these efforts, SBM coordinators in other Panchayats organized similar campaigns. Furthermore, during the year, 8 street plays on waste management were performed 2 "Kabbad Se Jugad" workshops were held in schools, and community training on wet-waste reuse was conducted, along with pamphlet distribution to spread awareness.

## Staff capacity building & networking

- A state-level seminar on Heritage, Tourism, and Community-based Waste Management was organized in Jaipur. The focus was on the role of citizens, civil society, and the government in waste management in heritage towns. A document - No Open Waste, was prepared on the community-based solid waste management initiative in Kelwara and unveiled at the event. 70 people participated in the seminar, including members from SBM, tourism and pollution control departments, research institutes, CSRs, panchayats, startups, NGOs, community leaders, and Arogya Mitras.
- 2 staff attended training on enhancing skills, safety, and dignity of sanitation workers organised by UNICEF and SBM. After this training, 99 sanitation workers or Arogya Mitras

across 5 working locations were trained on safety gears in waste management by trained staff.

## Convergence, Learning and Way Forward

The funds leveraged from the government for clean water and sanitation were ₹ 9.5 lacs, while community contributed ₹ 6.5 lacs.

### Key Learnings:

- The introduction of standposts in tank systems has helped in reducing the work of women and enhanced their safety. We hope this will increase sustainability of systems.
- A major challenge in solid waste management is an absence of necessary infrastructure. Although awareness campaigns have increased people's understanding of waste management, without effective waste collection, segregation, and disposal systems, people become demotivated.

We will continue to innovate to bring drinking water closer to households. In new peri-urban locations, work on community engagement for cleanliness, following-up on infrastructure, promoting women involvement, and enhancing capacities, will be done. In Delwara and Kelwara, attempts will be made to handover operations of waste management to panchayats and communities.



# 04 | Women Empowerment

The Women Empowerment theme continued to focus on strengthening women's collectives, expanding financial digital literacy (FDL), supporting women facing violence, and sensitizing

men and communities to gender-based discrimination and violence. Attention was given to capacity building of staff and community to deal with issues, such as early marriage and trafficking.

## Women Collectives

1,903 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with 25,314 women members continued operations to function, marking a 2.6% increase from the previous year. SHGs were structured into 121 clusters and 1 urban federation.

183 new SHGs were formed across 86 villages in 8 blocks. However, 134 SHGs closed due to irregular functioning, with funds distributed among members, and efforts will continue to revive them. SHGs and clusters addressed critical social issues, including trafficking, early, and domestic violence.

The Urban Federation was registered as a Public Trust. 2,696 members, continued to be part of the federation; however, membership decreased by 6% as some groups opted to not join. Federation leaders met monthly. They established norms for functioning they decided to contribute 1% of loan interest for operational costs. The federation helped 250 women apply for the PM Vishwakarma scheme and 30 received tailoring training. Additionally, women were supported in showcasing products at fairs, and 2 women opening their own shops after receiving a positive response at exhibitions.

## Financial Inclusion

### A. Savings and credit in SHGs

SHG members saved Rs.50 to Rs.1,000 monthly based on personal capacity and group age. The total fund of all SHGs reached to Rs.19.14 cr in March 2024, an 11.5% increase from the previous year. Older groups showed a steady rise in savings. SHGs provided affordable credit to members, with larger funds used for housing, borewells, vehicles, shops, and education, while newer groups focused on debt repayment, agriculture, and health expenses.

SHG accounts were managed by 825 accountants (99% women), 17,119 members were trained on SHG processes, leadership, and audits through 722

*Rupabai (name changed) from khamnore block is a member of SHG. She has 3 children. Her husband used to abuse her physically and verbally, especially after alcohol drinking. This affected Rupabai and her children considerably. The children found difficult to concentrate on studies, and Rupabai became depressed. When the issue was raised in a cluster meeting, all women members decided to support her. They visited her home and talked to her husband. They counselled him, and warned that if he doesn't change his behaviour, they will raise this issue in village meeting and send Rupabai and her children to the Short Stay Home of Seva Mandir. As a result of women's pressure, Rupabai's life became better. The women leaders regularly visit her house, and talk to her husband, to ensure Rupabai wellbeing.*

sessions.

130 SHGs in Sarada, Sevantri, and Badgaon-Girwa conducted self-evaluations, 19 groups rated themselves A, 85 B, and 26 C. The mobile-based SHG MIS software was introduced for real-time data collection, with 1,544 SHGs profiled, 19,486 members' financial data were updated. Technical issues were resolved, and full data capture will resume in September 2024.

## B. Financial and Digital Literacy (FDL)

FDL awareness is provided in 3 phases covering 12 modules of personal finance, banking, investment, insurance, digital transaction, fraud, and government schemes, through trained Digital Sakhis. Till now, 330 Sakhis have been trained, and of them, 181 educated women in the reporting period year.

A training (of 2 days) was organized with 181 Digital Sakhis. A pictorial flipbook was prepared covering key topics from existing modules and was provided to Sakhis for education of women.

- 26,422 women, which included 11,269 old beneficiaries and 15,153 new beneficiaries, were educated on FDL by Sakhis through 1,922 1-day campaigns.
- 11,269 women trained in previous year were re-oriented on government schemes and supported in enrolling in Sukanya Samridhi Yojana and Chiranjeevi Yojana.
- 15,153 new women attended their first phase campaigns of FDL and were made aware of the basics of personal finance, saving, insurance, investment, and related government schemes.
- 8 trainings (of 1 day) were conducted with 147 artisans associated with Sadhna to enhance their understanding on FDL. The training, facilitated by 2 Digital Sakhis. The training help artisans to make better financial decisions, and avail government schemes.

As a result of FDL, women applied for various government schemes. 14,292 new registrations happened, of which 84% were for insurance schemes (Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana, Fasal Beema Yojana and Chiranjivi Yojana), 12% for banking schemes, and 4% were for investment (Sukanya Samridhi Yojana).

During field campaigns, it was found that many women faced issues with local agents Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). They were not aware of MFIs and their functioning, and many families were affected. A specific awareness module was introduced in FDL phase 3 on this, and 9,000 women were educated through 347 campaigns to make proposal of the loan companies.

*Rohini Bai (name changed), 32 is from Kumbhalgarh block. She got married when studying in 3rd grade. Her husband used to beat her often, yet she continued her studies till 5th grade. She became pregnant and gave birth to 2 children. However, her husband continued to harass her. She was worried about her children so went to live with her parents. While working at site work of Seva Mandir, she came to know about the self-help groups. She became member of a self-help group and took a loan of Rs.13,000 to start a small grocery shop. Gradually, she took more loans and expanded her business. Now, she owns a shop of beauty products. Despite facing hardships, Rohini Bai showed immense courage and determination, and transformed her life. She has become a role model for other women.*

## Address gender-based violence

### A. Women Resource Centers (WRC)

In this period, 10 Women Resource Centers (WRCs) operated across 4 blocks, with 1 new WRC opened in Khamnor block. WRCs supported women in distress and in accessing government schemes. 29 trained local women leaders ran WRCs, assisting women from 137 villages in 54 panchayats by providing counseling.

211 new cases were reported, and 42 pending cases were handled, out of which 216 cases (85%) were resolved, while 37 (15%) remain in process. 57% of cases involved domestic violence, and 43% related to violence against young girls, including abduction, trafficking, and forced marriage. There was rise in trafficking cases.

1,293 women received WRC support, with 1,133 availing government benefits, including Aadhar card services (75 women), Palanhar scheme (15 women), and government pensions (69 women).

2 training sessions were conducted for WRC leaders on gender laws, counseling techniques, and case review, with a special focus on trafficking. Leaders were encouraged to engage with caste panchayats to raise awareness of these issues.

### B. Shakti Sadan -Short Stay Home (SSH)

In this period, 96 women approached the Short Stay Home (SSH)—60 women with 33 children for shelter and 36 for counseling. Including 18 women and 12 children were staying from last year. A total of 78 women and 45 children received shelter. Among them, 58% were aged 18–35, 42% were from rural areas, 43% were from tribal communities, and 25% were unmarried.

With an average stay of 2–3 months, 57 women were rehabilitated—32% reconciled with their husbands' families, 21% returned to their parents, 19% gained employment and lived independently, 12% were referred to other institutions, and 16% left voluntarily.

4 women were honored by the Hotel Taj Aravali. Women were linked to vocational and life skills

training, and 1 joining a computer course, 17 learned stitching, and 2 attended beautician course. Self-defense and FDL sessions were conducted with 22 women each. 17 women worked as salespersons, nurses, beauticians, and caregivers, while others did part-time work at Seva Mandir.

In new guidelines of SSH, the counsellor's post was removed, and the task was handed over to the Sakhi 1-stop center run by the government. Also, the residential capacity of SSH has been increased to 50 from 30. At present, 15–20 women stay at SSH at any given time. We will work to reach out to more women in need.

### C. Enabling Environment

127 sensitization trainings were conducted on gender issues, early marriage, and trafficking, engaging 3,374 participants. 56 trainings held with 1,495 men of village committees and caste panchayat leaders focused on gender roles and social issues, while 40 trainings held with 1,129 women leaders emphasized on early marriage and trafficking. Additionally, 31 training with 750 young boys and girls raised awareness of these issues.

In some villages of Kankroli, Kumbhalgarh, and Badgaon, women were traditionally not allowed to sit on the village Chabutara during meetings. In Kankroli, men expressed willingness to change this norm by sitting alongside women on the floor. Discussions on this matter will continue in village and federation meetings.

The International Fortnightly Campaign to Prevent Violence Against Women was celebrated in November-December, featuring 59 street plays and 439 village-level campaigns on gender-based violence, early marriage, and trafficking. Participation from 14,527 men and women.

The International Women's Day was marked with 7 events across different blocks in March engaged 1504 women addressing area-specific issues like water use, women's identity in farming, domestic violence, early marriage, and trafficking.

The play "Nazar Ke Samne" by the Freeda Theatre Group was performed in 4 blocks and at the head office, depicting gender-based violence and

themes of identity and justice. It was attended by 222 women and 35 Seva Mandir staff.

*A study was conducted in 10 villages of Khamnor block to understand status of women, their decision-making role, and social problems hindering their wellbeing. 431 people (206 women and 225 men) of 20 to 68 years participated in the survey. The key findings were as follows:*

- 56% of women respondents and 51% of men respondents were literate. Only 19% women respondents and 22% men respondents had completed 10 or more years of schooling.*
- 89% of women respondents were married before 18 years of age, and of them, 65% were married between 5 to 14 years of age. Among men respondents, 93% got married before 18 years of age, and of them, 78% were married between 5 to 14 years of age.*
- 34% of women respondents had faced different forms of violence. Of them, 92% were beaten for every small thing, and 73% faced mental/verbal abuse. In response 71% of women respondents didn't do anything and 29% went to their parents' house.*
- When asked about women's issues, 51% of women respondents gave priority to domestic violence, and 31% of women reported issues of gender inequality. 74% men respondents said domestic violence and 14% reported gender inequality.*

## Learning and Way Forward

- With regular discussions, women and men in Jhadol block have started talking about the issue of trafficking openly, which was not so much till last year.
- Shifting to new software of SHG has been challenging. The staff is taking time to adapt and there are technical difficulties. Greater efforts will be required to streamline the MIS.
- Rotation of leadership in WRCs, especially in old WRCs, is a challenge. The WRC leaders were not giving space to young women. More discussions are needed to facilitate new leadership in WRCs.
- MFIs agents have reached deep in the villages. With high credit needs, women and their families were getting into the debt trap. This issue is being addressed through special campaigns which will continue.
- Early marriage impacted girls and boys equally, as evident from our studies and conversations in communities. There was good understanding of how it affects girls, but more insights were required on the impact on boys.

In coming years, efforts will continue to sensitize communities on the issues of violence, early marriage, and trafficking. The Urban federation will be further strengthened, and new federations will be formed in rural areas. Discussion will continue with WRCs on sustainability. Awareness about MFIs will continue through FDL. Efforts will be made to become a knowledge partner for FDL and reach new areas. The FDL content will be digitized to make it more accessible and user-friendly. SHG members engaged in home-based business, and farming will be trained in entrepreneurship.

# 05

## Early Childcare and Nutrition

The programme was expanded to villages in Pindwara, Badgaon, and Kherwara blocks. Increased focus was placed on awareness campaigns, capacity-building for caregivers,

### Home Based Care

During this period, 38,780 children (51% girls) aged 0–6 received quality childcare across 487 villages through 108 Balwadis, 509 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), and 1,164 community workers. In addition, 33,054 women were reached with awareness and counselling on maternal and early childcare.

The programme expanded to 40 new villages (16 in Pindwara, 24 in Badgaon and Kumbhalgarh). 102 Balwadis continued, 12 new ones opened in Kotra,

collaboration with local stakeholders, and promoting best practices for child development and nutrition.

while 5 closed. 523 children (50% girls) graduated from Balwadis to schools. Communities contributed ₹6 lakh, with Jarda village fully funding its Balwadi and Kotra communities covering one month's expenses for 18 Balwadis.

Of the 509 AWCs, 93% were open, 80% staffed with both worker and Sahayika, and average attendance was 38%. 117 AWCs received educational materials; infrastructure upgrades covered 86

AWCs (57 AWCs and 1 PHC via government, 29 AWCs and 2 sub-centres by Seva Mandir).

Nutrition efforts led to 15,182 gardens with 8,660 families, while 1,844 families developed their own.

1,071 community workers and 12 staff were trained in pre-school education and nutrition. Seva Mandir also contributed to state and national platforms, highlighting key issues in the G20 agenda and Rajasthan Mission 2030 consultations.

## Education and Sensitization of Caregivers & Communities

Women, including pregnant and lactating mothers, their families, and communities were sensitized on maternal and early childcare and nutrition. A total of 33,054 women, including 3,639 pregnant women and 3,603 lactating mothers, were counseled on maternal and child healthcare, nutrition, anemia, and institutional deliveries. 17 Saas-Bahu Sammelans engaged 548 mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law in discussions on hygiene and family support. A survey in Kotra block

revealed that 61% of deliveries occurred at home with Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), who lacked essential knowledge but were the primary trusted providers. To address this, 2 training sessions were conducted for 50 TBAs, focusing on safe delivery practices, risk identification, newborn care, and vaccination, along with the distribution of safe delivery kits. These trained TBAs facilitated 71 safe and institutional deliveries.

### **Responsive caregiving through a tech-based innovation**

*An innovation named Parvarish was initiated to empower parents of children under 6 years of early education, in partnership with Dost Education, a tech-NGO working in childcare. The pilot was conducted for 6 months in 33 villages through 35 community workers. It involved sharing short voice messages with caregivers to engage with children and make them school ready. The content of messages was less than 1 minute in duration and was shared at a preference time of caregivers. If a caregiver missed the message, can easily listen again by giving a missed call.*

*678 mothers enrolled in the pilot programme. 91% of them continued in the pilot and 85% found the content useful and informative. Despite challenges of network availability, access to mobile ph1s and a high work burden, mothers used the messages to increase their knowledge of the child's early education. The workers supported registration for voice message. The pilot has been successful, and discussion on expansion was done.*

## Community Engagement

During Breastfeeding Week in August various activities were held on awareness and engaging community leaders of Panchayat & wider public, 130 nukkad nataks and 328 community meetings were held, reaching 20,418 mothers, caregivers, and community members. The street plays focused on early breastfeeding initiation, antenatal care, institutional delivery, exclusive breastfeeding, and complementary feeding.

In Poshan Maah (September), 12,793 people were made aware on diet diversity, childcare nutrition,

and hygiene, while a session on dietary practices and healthy lifestyles were conducted for staff by nutrition expert Ms. Payal Talesara.

1,213 peer leaders from 341 villages were trained on maternal and child nutrition, laws on sex determination, and food myths. The officials from ICDS and CDPO attended sessions in Kherwara and Badgaon. These trained leaders conducted 209 community meetings in 58 villages, reaching 5,303 community members to promote the

1-day orientations of 157-gram samuh federation leaders and 2,889 Gram Vikas Committee leaders were held focusing on healthcare center services and leader's role in early childcare monitoring. In Kumbhalgarh block, 30 federation leaders visited the Malnutrition Treatment Centre (MTC) to familiarize themselves with the facility.

Across these initiatives, 17,208 men participated in discussions on maternal and child health.

Repair of existing dysfunctional toilets was supported in needy families. toilets usable. 30 toilets were made functional in Kherwara block. The household contributed 20-50% of the cost incurred in repair work.

To strengthen Village Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), a 1-day training was conducted with 486 members from 83 committees on fund utilization and responsibilities. 42 VHSNCs have begun holding regular meetings.

#### **Nutrition Garden :**

8,660 families grew nutrition gardens, with many families cultivating their gardens at least twice a year. Of these, 1,844 families were inspired to develop their garden on their own, while 6,816 received support from Seva Mandir. Various fruits and vegetables were grown. 80% survival was observed during the monitoring visits.

838 recipe demonstrations were organized in 419 villages with 10,263 community members (6,982 women, 543 males, 2,732 children and 6 PRI members). Special focus was given to the use of vegetables in regular dishes. In Jhadol block, millet recipes were demonstrated, and response has been encouraging in terms of acceptance by children and rise in nutrition. Communities contributed vegetables and fuelwood for demonstrations.

#### **Positive Deviance Hearth**

99 Positive Deviance Hearth sessions were held with 1,998 children (1,236 MAM & 762 normal) and their mothers.

Each PDH session was organized for 13 days at the same location. In the sessions, counselling mothers on health and nutrition, hygiene and feeding practices were done, and low cost and high-energy recipes were prepared from locally available food and fed to children. Hygiene practices were taught to children. The parents and communities contributed in-kind cash for PD sessions.

Through PDH, out of 1,236 Moderately Acute Malnourished children, 235 children (19%) recovered fully, and 1,030 children (83%) including those who recovered, gained an average weight of 288 grams.

## Institutional Care

### A. Balwadis (full – day care centres run by Seva Mandir)

102 Balwadis provided childcare services to 2,965 children (51% of girls). At the beginning of the year, 95 Balwadis were operational; however, 5 were closed in June where Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) became accessible, and 12 new Balwadis were started in Kotra block.

The Balwadis operated for an average of 22 days per month, 6 hours daily. The average attendance was 18 children (72%) out of an enrollment of 25. Seasonal illnesses, cycl1s, heatwaves, and cold waves impacted regularity.

2,352 mothers benefited from Balwadis, enabling them to engage in household work, MGNREGA (45%), and agriculture. Access to Balwadis is estimated to free up time equivalent to 12 to 16 days' wages per month for these women.

Children at Balwadis received hot-cooked meals like Khichdi/Daliya and fortified nutri-pops (murmure) daily. Vitamin A supplements and deworming medicine were administered twice a year in collaboration with the government health department, while an ayurvedic iron supplement

was provided daily. Severely malnourished children received extra nutrition at Balwadis.

Growth monitoring of 2,227 children in February showed that 78% were normal, 17% moderately underweight, and 5% severely underweight. Compared to September, nutritional status improved by 7%, with a decline in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases. Sanchalikas were trained to measure children's weight and assess malnutrition using a new Anthro calculator app for accuracy.

Efforts were made to link malnourished children with the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for treatment. The RBSK team—including child health specialists and nursing staff—visited 5 Balwadi centers, where 132 children received health check-ups. Two children were referred to a Malnutrition Treatment Centre (MTC) and recovered successfully.

## Pre-School Education :

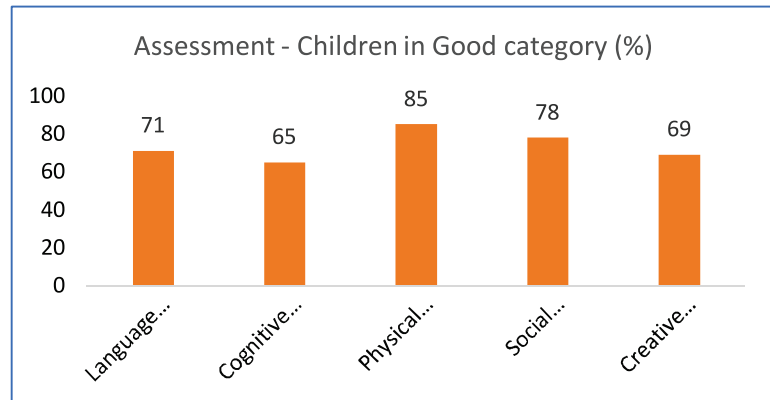
Children at Balwadis participated in pre-school activities focusing on poems, songs, stories, and pre-number concepts.

An assessment of 1,228 children (582 boys, 646 girls) across 102 Balwadis measured progress in language, cognitive, physical, social, and creative development. Results were categorized as good, satisfactory, and desirable. The enrolment of 523 children (50% girls) into schools upon turning 5 years old was facilitated.

Grading of 102 Sanchalikas was done first time after the pandemic. 39% of Sanchalikas were in A<sup>2</sup> grade, 40% were B grade, and 21% in C grade. The results will be shared with Sanchalikas and capacity-building sessions will be planned accordingly.

2 residential trainings (of 2-day each) were organised with Sanchalikas, along with monthly review meetings. The sessions covered 1,000 days approach, nutrition, measuring weight of children, use of Anthro calculator application, and preschool activities of pre-number concepts, storytelling, and poems.

Regular monthly meetings were conducted with 2,117 parents & caregivers across 102 Balwadis. Approximately 24% of attendees were fathers. The discussion focused on regularity of children, good health and hygiene practice



*A study was conducted with 116 students of 5 schools, where Balwadis, AWCs and private pre-schools were operational. The aim was to assess the impact of attending a pre-school center on children's performance in schools. Among the participants, 47 had graduated from Balwadis, 20 from AWCs, 17 from private preschools, and 32 had not attended any.*

*The assessment indicated that children who had attended Balwadi performed better compared to those who attended private preschools and AWCs. 47% of children from Balwadis scored A level, while 41% children from private pre-schools and 36% children of Anganwadi scored A.*

s, community contribution, and nutrition. The parents contributed Rs.3.83 lacs (58% of expected annual contribution) in Balwadis. The regular Balwadi contribution is Rs.250 annually. In this period, 41 Balwadis raised per child annual contribution– 5 raised to

Rs.850 per year, 14 Balwadis to Rs.600 per year, and 22 raised to Rs.300 per year. Parents contributed Rs.2.19 lacs in kind which included fuelwood, grains, and pulses.

## **B. Anganwadi Centers (AWC) (Childcare centres of Government)**

Seva Mandir supported 509 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) across Udaipur (408), Sirohi (24), and Rajsamand (77) districts, benefiting 35,687 children (51% girls) under 6 years. Key activities included mentoring Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), counseling mothers, growth monitoring, nutrition gardens, community engagement, and infrastructure improvement.

462 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) received training on early childhood nutrition, while 396 ASHAs were trained on pre-school activities and maternal health. Follow-up training 128 AWWs focused on using government-provided teaching-learning materials.

Regular monitoring visits revealed that 93% of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) were operational. The presence of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Sahayikas stood at 80%, marking a 20% improvement. Children's attendance in the 3–6 years age group was recorded at 38%, showing a 4% increase, although it remains relatively low. Efforts such as home visits, parent meetings, and engagement with ICDS continue to address this. Supplementary nutrition for mothers and children improved, and ICDS provided gas stoves.

This year, emphasis was on providing handholding support for conducting activities related to language, pre-number concepts, storytelling, and poems. In this reporting period, education and play material were provided by the education department for AWCs running in the government school premises or located at 500-meter distance from them. The ICDS department provided uniforms for children, books, infantometer, weighing machine, and stadiometer at all centers. During our training, we guided AWWs on the effective use of the items given at AWCs.

In collaboration with panchayats, 29 AWCs were repaired and renovated which included improving roofs, floors, windows, and painting to ensure safer spaces for children and workers. Efforts will continue to mobilize communities for further renovations. Additionally, 117 AWCs were provided essential materials like carpets, utensils, education materials, and weighing scales.

2 government health sub-centres in Kumbhalgarh were renovated, which included structural repairs, boundary wall construction, and solar power installation. They were also equipped with furniture and medical instruments.

Caste-based discrimination has impacted AWC functioning in some villages, as seen in Bagdunda, where tribal families initially refused to send their children due to the AWW's caste. A temporary solution was found by involving tribal boys in food preparation, but ongoing discussions are needed to tackle the root issue.

## **Treatment and referral of malnourished children**

Anthropometric measurement of 12,761 children across 306 villages showed 78% in normal weight, 13% moderately wasted, and 9% severely wasted. There was a 6% reduction in wasting compared to the previous year.

114 CMAM camps were conducted, treating 694 malnourished children (200 SAM, 484 MAM). 10 SAM children with complications were referred to MTC, and 2 recovered so far. Follow-ups showed 66% of SAM and 60% of MAM children improved.

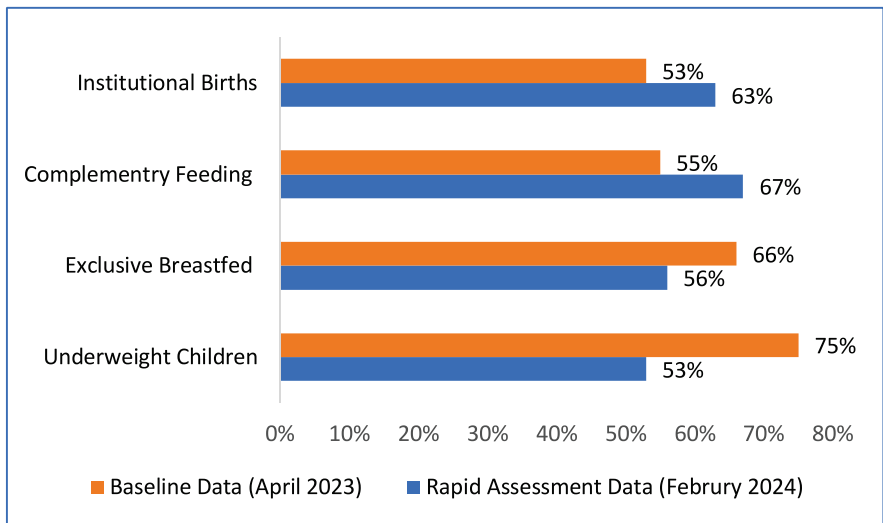
In areas without CMAM camps, 251 malnourished children were referred to government facilities or Seva Mandir-Amrit Clinic, with 228 took treatment. Follow-ups continue for those whose parents have yet to seek care.

### Jhanvi's Fightback against Malnutrition

Jhanvi (name changed), a 4-year-old girl from a village in Sarada block, was severely malnourished when the Community Resource Person (CRP) measured her anthropometric data. With a weight of 10.8 kg and a height of 95.6 cm, she was immediately enrolled in a CMAM camp. There, she received Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), iron tablets, multivitamins, and deworming medicine. After receiving care for several days at home and follow-ups from the CRP, Jhanvi's weight increased to 11.9 kg, moving her into the moderately malnourished category. The CRP continued to visit her regularly, counselling parents on nutrition-rich foods in her diet and following good hygiene practices. With consistent efforts over 2 months, Jhanvi showed improvement, reaching a weight of 12.4 kg and falling into the normal category. Parents diligently followed the treatment plan, resulting in a successful recovery.

### Impact of Integrated Approach to Malnutrition

In Kotra and Sirohi blocks, a comprehensive strategy is being implemented across 100 villages to address malnutrition. This strategy included educating caregivers, ensuring quality childcare, providing treatment to malnourished children with support of frontline workers, and preparing community leaders. A comparative baseline and midline (rapid assessment) study of 23



villages indicated that in 1 year, there has been substantial improvement in nutritional status of children, and knowledge and practices around maternal and child health.

### Seva Mandir Amrit clinic

The Seva Mandir- Amrit clinic in Kojawada village served over 40 remote villages in Rishabhdev and Kherwara blocks, managed by trained nurses, doctors, and community workers. This year, 7,870 people received treatment, marking a 35% increase from last year. 86% were from tribal communities (ST) and, 6% from OBC, these were 54% women and 19% children, both showing a 2% rise from the

previous year. 283 patients received inpatient care.

118 outreach sessions focused on maternal care and diseases, along with follow-ups for TB, severe malnutrition, diabetes, and hypertension. The rise in outreach is linked to increased community awareness.

In clinic this year saw a big increase in maternal care. 401 Antenatal Care, 58 Prenatal Care, 79 safe

deliveries and 49 safe abortions were done. 24 women were identified with high-risk pregnancies, of which 6 were treated at the clinic and 2 were referred to higher facilities. 49 women availed family planning services, and 37 cases of infertility were treated. There was 59% increase in deliveries, and 27% increase in women receiving at least 4 ANC visits, indicating a growing preference for the clinic for maternal care and childbirth. In childcare, 134 SAM children were treated, of which 22 have recovered.

208 patients of Tuberculosis were treated at the clinic which was almost the same as the previous year. Additionally, 139 cases of Malaria and 25 cases of enteric fever and typhoid were treated. 368 patients of hypertension were treated reflecting an increase of 36%, and 173 patients of Diabetes were treated showing an increase of 5%, from previous year. 2 health camps were organised in remote areas where cases of hypertension and diabetes were high, to create awareness and provide timely treatment.

Regular capacity building of nursing staff and health workers was undertaken on diagnosis, treatment, and counselling of hypertension, diabetes, tuberculosis, and seasonal ailments. Monthly meetings were held to strengthen linkage between the clinic and communities. The clinic team, Balsakhis, Balwadi Sanchalikas, and Kherwara

block federation members regularly reviewed the functioning of the clinic. All stakeholders supported in spreading awareness on maternal and child health and other diseases.

*Sheela, 26 years old from Suveri village, faced marital issues and returned to live with her parents. She was brought to Seva Mandir's Amrit clinic due to breathing difficulties and chest pain, where she was diagnosed with severe swelling, jaundice, and a critically low hemoglobin level of 2.5 gm. Immediate and complete treatment was required for Sheela to recover. Despite initial reluctance from her family, Sheela attended the clinic and received 5 iron sucrose injections and medications, alongside dietary recommendations. Her hemoglobin increased to 6 gm after treatment. She was advised to continue treatment and medication regularly. 1 month later, her hemoglobin further increased to 11.9 gm and weight increased from 33 kg to 38 kg. Sheela, who previously had difficulty walking, is completely fine and healthy now.*

## Networking on Early Childcare

Seva Mandir continued as the Convener of Rajasthan FORCES, organizing 5 virtual meetings to plan the annual agenda and address childcare issues in G20 discussions. 16 C20 Chaupal meetings in 5 districts engaged 401 participants, highlighting concerns like child-friendly infrastructure, extended AWC hours, millet-based nutrition, and mobile MTCs for malnourished children. 36 community awareness meetings with 1,464 members were held to promote Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). A National FORCES partners meet in Udaipur brought together representatives from 11 states to discuss childcare, resource mobilization, and GPDP integration.

Meetings were held with district ICDS and Health officials to seek approvals and share progress, though approval in Sirohi district is still pending. 12 block-level convergence meetings held addressed challenges like low attendance and lack of cooked

meals at AWCs. In 2 National Nutrition Mission (NNM) review meetings, chaired by the District Collector, discussed AWC infrastructure, growth monitoring gaps, and nutrition distribution was discussed. Seva Mandir participated in Rajasthan Mission 2030 meetings across 3 districts to raise community issues.

### Capacity building of Staff

- Staff actively participated in various national and international conferences, workshops, and exposure visits to enhance their knowledge on maternal and child health, nutrition, and early education.
- 2 Staff attended an International Conference on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition in Delhi, while 1 staff participated in the National PEDNUTRICON Conference by the Indian Academy of Paediatrics in Udaipur.
- 1 Staff joined a pedagogical materials development programme by RSCERT, aligning with the National Curriculum Framework.
- 2 Staff attended a workshop on cash transfer and social behavior change for nutrition in Jaipur, while twelve staff visited grassroots organizations in Gujarat to learn best practices in maternal and child health.
- 2 Staff participated in a meeting on strengthening AWCs, organized by the Centre

for Microfinance and ICDS department in Sirohi.

### Key Learning and Way Forward

Seva Mandir continues to address key challenges in early childcare and nutrition. Approval challenges in Sirohi persist, with the district administration reluctant to acknowledge the need for interventions despite high anemia and malnutrition rates. Low attendance at AWCs remains a concern, requiring deeper analysis and targeted solutions. Engaging men and community institutions is essential to ensure early childcare becomes a shared responsibility.

In the upcoming period, Seva Mandir aims to strengthen the village ecosystem to combat child malnutrition by exploring collaboration with the government's AMMA programme for community-based treatment. Creches will be piloted at Seva Mandir's worksites to support working parents, and efforts will focus on enhancing preschool education in AWCs. The organization will further investigate caste-based discrimination in childcare services to develop targeted responses. With the rise in mental health issues among youth, low-birth weight babies, and non-communicable diseases, the plan is to deepen understanding and develop strategic interventions in partnership with other organizations.



# 06 | Quality Education

The Quality Education programme continued to ensure quality and inclusive education for out-of-school and in-school children aged 6-14 years. Shiksha Kendras (SK) and Residential Learning Camps (RLC) were run for out-of-school children, while in-school children were supported through

initiatives in government schools. The intervention towards ensuring the regularity and retention of girls in schools also continued. New interventions with government schools began in Rishabhdev and Kherwara blocks of Udaipur district and Khamnor block of Rajsamand district.

## Key Highlights :

- 10,955 children (42% girls) from 108 villages were supported. 2,962 (1,361 girls) out-of-school children received education through 94 SKs and RLC.
- Intervention in 55 government schools benefited 4,630 (2,277 girls) primary, 3,363 (1,541 girls) upper primary, and 1,798 (1,141 girls) senior secondary children.

- 1,159 children mainstreamed into grades 1-8 in government and private schools, including 18 SK children (12 girls) who joined Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.
- Digital learning tools were used 31 SKs, 24 government schools and in RLC.
- 13 scholarship students at Vidya Bhawan completed 12th grade and graduated.

## Quality Education for out of school children

### A. Shiksha Kendra

94 SKs benefited 3,885 children. 5 SKs were closed where school access improved, and 89 functional SKs served 2,808 children (46% girls) with 105 instructors (12 female). The student-teacher ratio improved to 27:1 from 28:1 in this year.

978 new children (45% girls) enrolled, making up 26% of total enrollment. 56 children (20 girls) dropped out due to financial struggles and household responsibilities; 25 were from Kotra, where 40% migrated for livelihoods. Efforts continued to re-enroll them. Of 86 dropouts in 2023, 35 re-enrolled.

SKs operated for an average of 23 days per month, while instructors worked 25 days, including training. Attendance of children improved, with average children 72% daily attended, up 2% from last year. 1,240 home visits were made to encourage regular attendance and re-enrollment.

Due to heat waves, SK hours were reduced to 4 hours from April to June, and safe drinking water, ventilation, and sun protection were ensured.



### • Teaching learning at SKs :

Children engaged in activity-based learning with child-centric pedagogy. Institution used contextual teaching-learning materials for Maths and Hindi, including puzzles, flashcards, and games. Tablets were used in 31 SKs for English learning, benefiting 1,201 children. A computer lab was set up in Nayawas SK, a remote hamlet in Kotra, benefiting 25 children, 2 women, and 3 youth, who learned typing and internet use.

Saturdays at SKs focused on life skills through activities like clay modeling, nature walks, farmer interactions, and sessions on Good and Bad touch. After a successful pilot in collaborated with Dharohar on local biodiversity education, ecology activities became part of the curriculum. Children explored nature, engaged in bird watching, learned sustainable farming, planted seeds, and studied medicinal plants and soil types, fostering environmental awareness and holistic learning.

### • Involvement of Alumni :

A new initiative engaged SK alumni with current SKs to inspire children and encourage alumni to contribute. 654 alumni (289 girls) interacted with SK children through craft, dance, and music. Most alumni were pursuing further studies or working in government and private institutions. Their involvement motivated children and strengthened the SK community.

### SKs nurturing dreams

Chunnilal comes from a tribal family of Gura village in Kotda. He has 5 siblings, and his parents are engaged in agriculture and labour work. He studied at SK, and after that, joined a government school in 6th grade. Despite facing financial difficulties, with continuous motivation and support from SK Instructor and his friends, he completed a General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) course from the Udaipur College of Nursing. Today, he works at a private clinic in Gujarat, earning Rs. 30,000 per month.

### Assessment of Children :

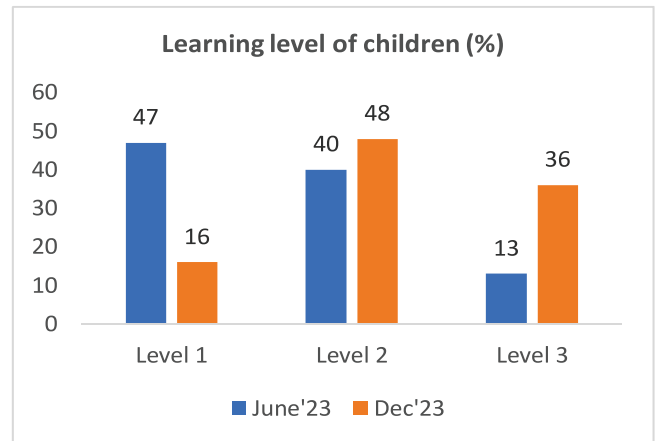
The assessment of children, annual and mid-term were conducted in June and December. The annual evaluation covered 2,573 students (46% girls), while the mid-term had 2,894 students (47% girls), with 1,454 children participating in both. Results showed significant learning improvements, with a 23% increase in level 3 students and 8% rise in level 2. The evaluation included more questions on critical thinking and analytical skills.

### Capacity building of instructors :

A 6-day residential training was organized for 93 Instructors , covering subject activities, low-cost teaching materials, joyful learning, health and hygiene, child abuse, sports, and community engagement. Monthly review meetings focused on parents' counselling, children's regularity, lesson planning, documentation, child protection, community involvement, mapping out-of-school children, and enrolling SK children in government schools.

### Engaging Communities

- 734 parent-teacher meetings engaged 16,465



parents (48% women) on children's attendance, enrollment, mainstreaming, and Shiksha Kendra support. 565 community meetings by Anudeshaks focused on enrollment and documentation (birth certificates, Aadhaar cards).

- Parents contributed Rs. 8.78 lacs (71% of expected fees); In 65 SKs, the annual fee increased to Rs. 600 per child, and in 2 SKs, to Rs. 1,200 per child.
- Community contributed Rs. 1.232 lacs for SK building rent, repairs, and statutory.
- Key events celebrated included Pravesh Utsav in July with rallies promoting school enrollment; World Environment Day (June 5) with 529 children and 2,538 community members participating; and International Literacy Day (Sept 8), which engaged 728 children and 1,119 parents in storytelling, poster-making, and reading activities.

## B: Residential Learning Camps (RLC)

154 out-of-school children (40% girls) attended the residential learning camps in 2 batches.

- 3rd camp of 2022-23 batch: 44 children (16 girls) attended their final camp at Kaya Training Centre in May and June. Initially, 54 children enrolled, but 10 dropped out due to illness and family migration.
- 2023-24 batch: 110 children (44 girls) from Kumbhalgarh, Kherwara, and Khamnor blocks attended the camp in 2 phases from November to March.

### Teaching-learning process :

Children received education in Maths, Hindi, English, and Computer. Instructors were trained to develop low-cost teaching-learning materials for Maths and Hindi. A library was established to promote reading habits. Weekly assessments were conducted to track progress and refine lesson plans accordingly. Learning assessments at the beginning and end of each camp measured the progress.

Physical activities, outdoor games, and interactive learning sessions were integral to the programmes. Children engaged in activities such as solving puzzles, clock reading, measurement, and painting. Sessions on Good & Bad touch and self-defence techniques were conducted for all children, with adolescent girls receiving additional training on menstruation and hygiene. Discussions on child safety and stranger danger were also organized. Storytelling workshops encouraged creativity and literacy.

Educational excursions were organized, with children visiting the aquarium, Sajjangarh Biological Park, Rajiv Gandhi Park, SARAS Dairy, and attending a puppet show at Pannadhay Park in Udaipur. A 2-day summer camp in May included activities such as origami, dance, puppet making, mehndi art, rangoli, photography, and movie screenings. Children also participated in the Children's Book Fair organized by Vidya Bhawan. A mobile photography session was held for 50 children of the June 2023 Residential Learning Camp.

Weekly visits were done by a doctor for a health checkups of children. 2 children were hospitalised for treatment of acute anaemia, and 1 child for cough and cold. 4 children with chickenpox were isolated.

### *Lalit's Journey to Education*

*Lalit Bhil from Borada Ki Bhagal, faced challenges in his early schooling because his family didn't support education much. Even though Lalit went to school until 5th grade, he had to leave after just 1 week of 6th grade because he didn't get enough help. Things changed for Lalit after he joined the Residential Learning Camp (RLC). With support from the instructor and a motivating environment, Lalit gained confidence and decided to go back to school post-camp. His story shows the importance of having a supportive home and school environment to build interest in education.*

## C. Impacts

- 1,091 children (46% girls) from SKs were enrolled in government schools, including 110 children (54% girls) from 5 closed SKs and 981 children (45% girls) from 89 continuing SKs. Of these, 98% joined primary grades. All 44 children (36% girls) from 2022-23 RLC were enrolled in schools, with 82% joining primary grades and 18% upper primary grades.
- Parents' annual contributions increased in 26 SKs, along with a significant rise in community contributions across all SKs. Since July 2022, Rohimala SK in Jhadol has been entirely self-funded by the community without external assistance. With strong parental and community support, the center continues to thrive, benefiting 50 children (20 girls).

## Quality education for In-school children

### A. Scholarship

During this period, 21 students (12 hostellers and 9-day scholars) completed their schooling at Vidya Bhawan through scholarship support. All passing their 12th-grade exams in June. Discussions were held with hostel students to understand their future plan and encourage further education, and were followed regular for support.

Currently, 12 students are pursuing higher education through correspondence, and 4 are studying in nearby colleges. 2 have taken part-time jobs, while 3 are at home supporting their families. Efforts continued to motivate 5 students not studying and their parents to continue their education.

### B. Working with government schools

This intervention covered 55 government schools of Kumbhalgarh, Khamnor, Kherwara, and Rishabhdev blocks. During this period, work expanded to 21 new schools in Kherwara, Rishabhdev, and Khamnor. Among the partner schools, 20 are primary, 13 upper primary, 3 secondary, and 19 senior secondary. The programme directly reached to 4,630 primary (2,277 girls) and 3,363 upper primary (1,541 girls) students, while digital learning facilities benefited 1,798 senior secondary students (1,141 girls).

#### 1. Upgrading School Infrastructure :

This activity covered 43 schools of Kumbhalgarh, Kherwara, and Khamnor blocks.

Resource rooms were developed in 5 schools to facilitate conceptual learning through activities and contextual methods, equipped with games, experiments, Trainign & Learning Materials, digital learning tools (K-YAN or LED digital panels), and a library. New toilets were built or upgraded in 7 schools, and drinking water facilities were constructed in 12 schools.

#### 2. Teaching-Learning :

36 Shiksha Sahayaks (22 females) facilitated group-based learning activities for primary-grade children in schools.

#### Capacity Building of Shiksha Sahayak and Government Teachers

- 8 trainings were conducted for 336 Shiksha Sahayaks (SS) in Kumbhalgarh and Kherwara, covering their roles, subject concepts (Hindi, English, and Maths), activity-based learning, low-cost TLM, storytelling, communication, and personal development.
- A 1-day orientation was held with 21 government schoolteachers (11 women) in Kumbhalgarh on programme objectives, implementation plans, and the role of Shiksha Sahayaks.
- Two workshops were conducted with 24 Kumbhalgarh teachers on Maths and Hindi concepts, where they developed low-cost TLM for all subjects.
- A 1-day workshop in Kherwara focused on "Reading with Understanding" for 16 teachers, while another in Khamnor trained 12 teachers on strengthening School Management Committees (SMCs). All workshops were facilitated by external resource persons.

### ***Devi's Story: Resilience, Education, and Inspiring Change***

*Devi (24), a Shiksha Sahayak in Gawar for 2 years, lives with her parents in Majera village. She was married while in 10th grade but faced domestic abuse from her husband, leading her to return to her parents while continuing her education. Financial difficulties during her graduation led her to work with another organization for 2.5 years. Her role as an SS gave her opportunities to attend training and discussions on gender issues, boosting her confidence. She chose to live with her parents, completed her M.A., and is now pursuing a B.Ed. Encouraged by Seva Mandir, she applied for and received the Shrikant Joshi Shola Fellowship, which supports tribal women in education. She has been awarded ₹1 lakh to continue her studies and hopes to inspire other girls and community members.*

### **3. Engaging Community**

- 159 School Management Committee meetings were held with 2,826 members (1,411 women) to discuss enrollment of children in schools, dropouts and SMC.
- 37 community meetings in Kherwara and Khamnor blocks engaged 264 women and 91 men on schooling challenges.
- 6,095 home visits were conducted for 243 irregular or dropped-out children (107 girls). As a result, 56 children (10-14 years) re-enrolled and 105 children resuming studies through schools, open school, or RLCs.
- 146 Baal Samuh meetings engaged 2,650 children (1,323 girls) in interactive discussions and activities.
- 1 Baal Mela in Sevantri cluster brought together 300 girls, 280 boys, and 55 community members from 8 villages and 22 schools. The event featured stalls of local food, low-cost TLM, indigenous medicines, grains, along with a puppet show on early marriage awareness.

#### **C. Enabling environment for Girls Education**

The initiative for enabling the education of girls aims for regularity, retention, and quality learning in primary grades. It was executed in 12 schools of Kelwara cluster. Total enrolment in these schools in primary and upper primary grades is 1,533 (720 girls). 12 SSs worked on mobilization of parents and communities, mentoring girls, and promoting activity-based learning in schools.

The key interventions undertaken were:

Over the year, focused efforts were made to support girls' education and strengthen community involvement. A total of 157 girls with irregular attendance and 73 dropouts—often burdened with household work, caregiving, health issues, or early marriage pressures—were counselled.

To address learning gaps, 199 summer remedial classes were held for 996 students, including 638 girls, combining academics with life skills. Alongside this, 4,989 home visits and 143 community meetings engaged 2,907 people to address irregular attendance and dropout issues.

Teacher and community capacities were also built. A 2-day workshop with 14 government teachers promoted gender-sensitive education, while 108 School Management Committee meetings with 2,259 members (1,304 women) strengthened school governance. Street plays in 10 schools further raised awareness on early marriage and social norms.

Children and youth were engaged through a Baal Mela with 450 participants, 12 Yuva Manch meetings attended by 2,363 girls, and 2 life-skills trainings on SRH and self-defense for 88 girls, equipping them with knowledge, confidence, and awareness.

#### D. Impact

- 74 girls with less than 15 days of school attendance per month began attending regularly, showing a 47% improvement in regularity.
- 16 dropout girls were re-enrolled in grades 1 to

8 in regular schools, while 8 girls joined open schools.

- Training of 73 government schoolteachers on low-cost TLM led to its wider integration in classrooms, encouraging the use of joyful and activity-based teaching practices

### Capacity building of team

The staff of the Education program participated in following workshops and trainings.

Details of workshop & Training	Members
Online Teacher-Author 5 weeks workshop conducted by Ms.Sheetal Paul	1
Workshop on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy conducted by Save the Children in New Delhi	1
Workshop on teaching methodologies and NEP 2020 by Azim Premji Foundation at Vidya Bhawan	2
Kahani Kehne Ki Kala aur Prabhavi Sanchar held in Bhopal	2
Webinar on NEP & National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage by AECED Network	2
Online training on Accelerating Foundational Literacy Numeracy Skill by Devi Sansthan	5
Webinar on Storytelling: Reels & Beyond	5
National conference on Nurturing Vibrant Libraries for children in School and Community organised by RSCERT, CmF and UNICEF, in Jaipur	1

## Learnings and Way Forward

The focus will be on strengthening the village ecosystem to improve education quality. Regular engagement with community institutions and stakeholders will be done to mobilise greater support for SKs and government schools. Work will be expanded to 22 government schools in Jhadol,

Kotda, and Delwara. A pilot community-managed learning center in Delwara will promote scientific thinking and hands-on learning. A school WASH module will be introduced to raise awareness among children, with increased collaboration with government officials.

## Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation (RBMF)

37 students were supported in Education by RBMF, this included 8 schools, 5 undergraduate, and 24 professional course students. A total of Rs. 4.55 lacs were given to 24 girls supported 25% more than last year. Among recipients, 27 (19 girls) were from outside Seva Mandir, and 10 (5 girls) were children of staff. RBMF also provided a loan for a staff member's child's higher education.

Guidelines of selection & support for children were updated to ensure consistency, with special

provisions for children from single-parent households and orphans. Applicants were guided to seek additional support from government, and a session on government educational schemes was conducted by Deputy Director Mr. Maandata Singh.

On Rafe Bullick's death anniversary, a blood donation camp was held at RNT Medical College, where 9 Seva Mandir team members volunteered.

# 07 | Youth Empowerment

The Youth Empowerment Programme strengthened strategy and expand reach to more villages, focusing on youth platforms, sports, and life skills for adolescents aged 14 to 18. Peer leaders played a key role in engaging with youth in community. Sports emerged as a vital engagement method, and dedicated playgrounds were

developed this year to enhance facilities. The life skills component was further structured, with the development of modules on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Financial Digital Literacy (FDL), equipping youth with essential knowledge for informed decision-making and future preparedness.

## Key Highlights :

- Expanded to 26 more villages, reaching 60 villages across 12 clusters, supported by 12 Yuva Mitras and 12 sports coaches.
- 5,048 youth (52% girls) were engaged, including 2,274 (41% girls) aged 14-18 in sports.
- 180 Yuva Manch (platforms) raised 68 issues, with 52 resolved.
- 57 playgrounds were developed (11 football, 21 volleyball, 25 kho-kho).
- 1,467 youth (30% girls) participated in the Grameen Olympics, with 2 girls representing the state in football.
- 120 peer leaders trained in SRH and FDL shared knowledge with 5,048 youth (52% girls).

## Youth Platforms (Yuva Manch)

180 Yuva Manch with 4,794 members (49% girls) were formed, averaging 27 members each. Facilitated by 12 Yuva Mitras across 12 clusters, storytelling, games, and songs were used to mobilize members. Through 1,500 meetings, 68 issues were raised, addressing concerns like playground access, road safety, teacher behaviour, and caste discrimination. A total of 52 issues were resolved with the support and facilitation of Yuva Mitras and community institutions.

24 new WhatsApp groups were created—1 each for boys and girls in every cluster—bringing together 2,500 youth members. Earlier, the groups were mixed, but they were separated following concerns raised by girls and their parents. The groups now serve as platforms to share content on inspiration, gender, health, career guidance, and agriculture. To strengthen facilitation, 2 2-day training sessions and 6 review meetings were organized with Yuva Mitras, focusing on strategy, planning, and progress.

The National Youth Day was celebrated on January 12 across all clusters, with 694 boys, 749 girls, and 332 community members participating. Events highlighted the importance of sports and education through drawing, street plays, and local songs.

- *Indrapal from Suaali village was removed from school for irregular attendance. With Yuva Mitra's help, he met the principal and was reinstated, allowing him to take his 11th-grade exams.*
- *In Depur village, a Yuva Manch addressed the issue of the use of abusive language during football games by introducing red and yellow cards. Offenders now sit out for using such language, fostering respectful behaviour and reducing abuse.*

*A baseline was conducted with 1,958 adolescents members of 12 to 18 years of Udaipur & Rajsamand districts in 61 villages. The survey aimed to assess platforms for youth, interest in sports, availability of playgrounds and knowledge on gender, SRH, and FDL. A key finding was that 83% (48% boys, 52% girls) of youth were unaware of any village platform and did not participate in village meetings.*

- *Around 82% of children (47% girls) reported the absence of nearby playgrounds, often resorting to playing in farms. Among the games played, 48% (66% girls) preferred kho-kho, followed by volleyball, cricket, football, and others*
- *57% (47% girls) of youth were unaware of safe sex practices. 66% mentioned that parents' fear of them going in relationships which lead to drop-out of school. 88% (50% girls) of youth were unaware of sexually transmitted diseases.*
- *27% (26% girls) youth owned mobile phones, out of which 84% (27% of girls) were using social media, and 68% (54% girls) youth were unaware of online fraud.*

## Engagement through Sports

### A. Sports Activity

- Yuva Manch members were encouraged to participate in sports for physical and mental well-being, confidence, and self-esteem. 2,274 youth (41% girls) played football, kho-kho, and volleyball, facilitated by village coaches and Yuva Mitras. Parents contributed Rs. 150 per kit, raising Rs. 1.20 lacs for ground maintenance and equipment.
- 570 youth (50% girls) played in inter-block football tournaments, and community-supported meals. 1,467 youth (43% girls) competed in the Grameen Olympics, and 2 girls from Rama village played in the district and state-level tournaments. These initiatives strengthened community support and highlighted youth achievements.

### B. Development of playgrounds

This year, 57 playgrounds 11 football, 21 volleyball, 25 kho-kho were developed with community and panchayat support. Work included rock digging, leveling, and equipment installation. 26 were in schools, 4 on panchayat land, and 17 on school-owned land. Young players practice 3 hours daily with coaches, with peer leaders assisting when needed. In 11 villages, boys and girls play together, and tournaments were held on the new grounds.

In 6 villages, Yuva Manch, community members, and teachers worked with local authorities to remove encroachments on school and community lands, reclaim spaces for youth activities.

### **Breaking gender barriers – A story of Birothi girls**

*In Birothi village, 60 girls actively played sports and represented their block in football during the Grameen Olympics. To boost their confidence, they requested a match against boys from Rohimala. A friendly game was held in Birothi, where the girls' team won. The event fostered gender inclusion, showcased their abilities, and strengthened community belief in their potential. 100 community members and the school sports teacher attended the match.*

### **Revitalizing communities through Playgrounds**

- *In Sagwada, 14 families had donated 1.26 hectares of land in 2012 for a health center, which remained unused for years. During the 2022 Grameen Olympics, local youth proposed converting it into a playground. With support from the panchayat (₹10 lakhs) and Seva Mandir (₹2 lakhs), Kho-Kho, Volleyball, and Football grounds were developed, now regularly used by 113 youth, including 38 girls.*
- *In Ranawada, a senior secondary school was established on reclaimed pastureland. Plans to create a playground initially met resistance from 12 families, but through community dialogue, the issue was resolved. Seva Mandir contributed ₹1.1 lakhs and the community ₹1 lakh to build Kho-Kho and Volleyball grounds.*

- *In Damatalab, playground development at the primary school was opposed by 4 families claiming land ownership. After community discussions and police verification, the land was confirmed as forestland. The families paid a penalty of ₹2,000, clearing the way for a Kho-Kho ground, which is now used daily by 30 children.*

## Life Skill Education

This year, youth capacity building focused on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Financial & Digital Literacy (FDL), and modules were developed by the Seva Mandir team. SRH topics included body changes, menstruation, nutrition, contraception, and related government schemes, while FDL covered budgeting, savings, digital payments, cyber safety, and scholarships.

124 peer leaders (Yuva Preraks) — 1 male and 1 female from each village — were trained to educate youth on various topics. They conducted engaging, play-based sessions on SRH and FDL with 5,047 youth (52% girls). SRH training is complete; FDL will conclude by April 2024. Each Prerak led around 4 sessions per life skill, reaching groups of 100 youth over 4–5 months.

### ***Kesar's journey to leadership***

*Kesar lives in Delwada village with her parents. She got married at 16 years, but sadly her husband passed away a year of the marriage. With support 12th-grade Yuva Mitra, she regained confidence and started attending Yuva Manch meetings and resumed her studies. gnising her potential, she was selected as a Yuva Prerak. She now educates the members of Yuva Manch on SRH and FDL, while continuing her 12th grade studies. Kesar's story demonstrates how Yuva Manch empowers individuals to overcome challenges and make a positive impact on their communities.*

### ***Livelihood in Tourism***

*In Delwara, a heritage walk is conducted by young guides trained by Seva Mandir. The walk, conducted by 2 local guides, have become a recognized cultural experience, helping to preserve and celebrate Delwara's history.*

*Building on this, a new youth livelihood initiative—Padharo Home Sa—was launched to offer homestays paired with local experiences like cycling, trekking, and traditional art. 4 youth were prepared through 14 meetings and 10 trainings on enterprise management, covering operations, finance, and marketing. 1 family hosted 11 guests during the year, generating an income of Rs. 8,000. The enterprise was formally registered as a partnership firm, a bank account was opened, and a MoU was signed with a tourism firm to expand outreach..*

## Capacity building of staff

- 5 staff visited Mahila Jan Adhikar Samiti, an NGO based in Ajmer, to see their work on Girl's engagement through sports.
- 2 staff members and 1 Youth for India fellow conducted a session with children rescued from child labour, and discussed the challenges faced by migrant youth in an interaction organized by the International Justice Mission.
- 1 staff participated in Pro-Sport Development's Sport for Change Certification Programme, organised by PRIA aimed at empowering individuals and organizations to harness the transformative potential of sport for social change.

## Learnings and Way Forward

- Separate SRH sessions for boys and girls improved participation and comfort levels.
- 9 youth (4 boys, 5 girls) suicide cases highlighted the need for counselling; collaborations with mental health organizations are being explored.
- Playgrounds are becoming community hubs, fostering collective engagement.

Future plans include gender education integrating child protection, utilizing playgrounds for community bonding, forming partnerships of youth networks with government departments, and raising awareness on mental health.

## Childline

From April to October 6th, Childline received 857 calls, requiring intervention in 300 cases—100 of which involved girls. Of these, 156 cases were from urban areas, 132 from rural Udaipur, 10 from other districts, and 2 from outside Rajasthan. The reported cases primarily involved issues such as child labour, begging, child marriage, cybercrime, sexual abuse, and misconduct. Notably, 201 cases (including 56 involving girls) related to abuse—comprising 67% of total cases—spanning sexual, mental, economic, social, and workplace-related abuse.

The Childline team offered counselling, legal and medical aid, and support in rescue, referral, and rehabilitation. Shelter was arranged for 35 children, and 40 were linked to the Palanhar Yojna. Awareness campaigns on child safety reached 8,020 adults and 3,405 children, helping identify 16 child marriage cases—12 of which were prevented. The team also supported 10 rescue operations with the Anti-Trafficking Unit and Police, freeing 44 children from exploitative labour.

The Government of India, under Mission Vatsalaya (formerly the Child Protection Scheme), decided to align the Child Helpline with the Emergency

Response Support System 112 (ERSS-112), overseen by the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result, from 7th October 2023, Seva Mandir discontinued the implementation of Childline services. 5 team members transitioned to the District Child Protection Unit, and 1 continued with Seva Mandir.

### ***From Crisis to Recovery: Meena's Journey with Childline Support***

*A call was received about 16-year-old Meena, who was critically ill with a lung infection and admitted to a private hospital. Her father sought urgent help as the family was distressed. The Childline team promptly visited the hospital and, after consulting the doctor, learned the case was severe. Though referred to a government hospital, the team convinced the private hospital to continue treatment. They coordinated with her family, informed the Child Welfare Committee and local legislator, and provided daily follow-up. Meena underwent a successful operation, recovered well, and was later discharged in good health.*

The Community institutions remained active in development efforts, prioritizing social issues and community participation. Institutions members supported claims for Community Forest Rights (CFRs) under the Forest Rights Act, engaged in

Gram Panchayat meetings, and advocated for positive change. Notably, they helped address discriminatory practices and curb wasteful spending, reflecting their growing role in local governance.

## Community Institutions

### A. Village Groups

During the year, 53 new Gram Samuhs (village groups) were formed across new and existing blocks, increasing the total to 1,022 groups. A total of 5,359 families joined new groups, and 362 joined existing groups, bringing overall membership to 92,052 families.

Around 4,341 community meetings were conducted in 996 groups, with 148,787 participants (including 67,282 women and 14,406 children).

Meetings addressed village development plans, GVK utilization, Gram Samuh registration, government schemes, and commons management. New topics such as groundwater, natural farming, and self-sustaining Balwadis were also discussed. Some issues were resolved through dialogue, while others require ongoing efforts.

195 trainings and awareness camps were conducted, reaching 8,988 individuals (4,176 men, 3,980 women, 413 girls, and 419 boys). Key topics included strengthening community institutions,

women's leadership, common resources, improving access to government schemes, GVC responsibilities, and village groups registration. Teams from 2 NGOs visited to learn from the work of institution-building.

### B. Village Development Committees

The number of Gram Vikas Committees (GVCs) increased from 831 to 888, with 53 new GVCs elected and 74 re-elected with support from the federation leaders. Of the 1,352 elected members, 40% were women, 47% were men, and 13% were adolescents (14–18 years). Women's representation has improved from 38% last year.

In new GVCs, 37% of 159 office bearers were

women (up from 36% last year) which including 4 Presidents, 20 Secretaries, and 35 Treasurers. In re-elected GVCs, women made up 29% of 222 office bearers—mostly as Treasurers (92%), with lower representation as Presidents (2%) and Secretaries (6%). Continued dialogue is needed to strengthen women's roles in leadership.

The Village Committee Index (VCI), a self-assessment tool to evaluate GVC performance, was conducted in 187 groups this year—higher than previous years. Of these, 17% scored A+, 39% A, 34% B, and 10% C. Last year's results were 12% A+, 47% A, 28% B, and 12% C

Sn.	Block	GVC No.	A++	A+	A	B	C	D
1	Jhadol	25	0	5	13	7	0	0
2	Kumbhalgarh	19	0	4	11	4	0	0
3	Kankroli	21	0	1	5	14	1	0
4	Sarada	20	0	10	6	4	0	0
5	GI/BD	81	0	11	34	27	9	0
6	Kotra	21	0	0	4	8	9	0
	TOTAL	187	0	31	73	64	19	0

### C. Village Groups Registration

It became evident that individual village groups must be registered to operate bank accounts of their Gram Vikas Kosh (GVKs) and term sustainability. Last year, 15 groups were registered as Private Trusts, but major banks refused to accept them, insisting on Public Trust registration. 3 applications were submitted for the public trust registration, but the process proved lengthy, taking 7–8 months. A legal opinion later confirmed that banks should accept Private Trusts. After further dialogue, 2 banks agreed, and Private Trust registration was continued.

During this period, 92 groups were registered, bringing the total to 107. These groups will be enrolled as members of the Aravalli Lok Samiti Federation (ALSF), which will assist with record keeping, income tax filings, and other legal obligations.

In partnership with Kothari Eye Hospital, 7 free eye camps were held in 50 villages for people aged 50+, benefitting 177 individuals. Cataract surgeries were performed for 58 patients.

#### D. Federations

Village groups organized into 37 zonal and 4 block federations. This year, a new Mandwa zonal federation was formed in Kotra, with an 11-member committee including a woman treasurer. The Bikarani zonal federation committee was re-elected, with 7 women and 8 men, and women serving as Secretary and Treasurer.

The federations supported village groups, engaged in local governance, and addressed community issues. In 224 meetings (18 block, 206 zonal), 7,357 members participated, including 36.9% women. They facilitated 60 GVC elections, 51 trainings, 250 group meetings, and supported group registration and access to government schemes. Federations addressed 41 issues of zonal road safety, ration access, and education. The representatives from Sagwada and Suveri federations discussed CFR progress with the local MLA.

The federations addressed a wide range of community issues. The largest share (15 cases) involved challenging harmful social customs, followed by 9 cases on the management and protection of common resources. Youth and

children's concerns were taken up in 6 cases, while 4 cases each focused on gender issues and access to government schemes.

The Aravalli Lok Samiti Federation (ALSF), a federation formed to support all expanded its support to village groups and federations to strengthen community-led initiatives. Awareness about ALSF was promoted across all federations, and 250 village groups became members. In 25 villages, federations began developing village plans to be presented to the Gram Panchayat. ALSF coordinated activities in Kherwara, Kotra, Jhadol (Ogna and Panarwa), and Badgaon (Losing area), and extended its engagement to older groups in Badgaon block.

During the year, ALSF conducted 1,501 meetings across 302 villages, facilitated village groups GVK registrations, and supported the opening of bank accounts. To build capacity, it organized 5 trainings for federation leaders, GVK accountants, and treasurers, focusing on record-keeping, sustainability of common resources, and strengthening engagement with panchayats. ALSF also supported in record keeping of 7 registered village groups.

## Self-reliance and sustainability

### A. Community Contribution and Leveraging

1,404 villagers from 48 villages contributed labour and time worth ₹7.45 lacs through shramdaan (voluntary labour), focused on maintaining common assets and cleaning villages. Most efforts went into repairing pastureland boundaries and removing lantana bushes, especially before the monsoon.

Leverage of the government schemes -

- 20,044 beneficiaries accessed ₹6.69 crore through welfare schemes such as pensions, support for orphaned children, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, solar pumps, gas connections, toilets, and Jal Jeevan Mission.
- 7,228 individuals received support in availing essential documents and services like certificates, utility connections, ID cards, insurance, bank accounts, and KYC processes.

#### **Strengthening Communities Through Accountability: The story of Kagwas**

*Kagwas village, 25 km from Kotra, faced an issue when a telecom company began digging through private farmland without the consent of several families. 1 family approached the GVC President, Ranaram, for help. The GVC intervened, questioning the contractor who claimed to have panchayat approval. Since the land was privately owned, the GVC raised the issue with the panchayat and later escalated it to the tehsil when no resolution was found.*

*The matter was shared in the Patwari's WhatsApp group, prompting a site inspection. The Patwari confirmed the land's private status, and after discussions, the contractor agreed to compensate affected families. ₹2,000 was distributed among 12 families, and ₹500 was deposited in the Kagwas GVK. The incident reflects how strong community institutions like GVCs can ensure accountability and justice through dialogue and collaboration.*

#### **From Isolation to Inclusion : The Journey of Kalbelia Families**

*In Kagmandada village of Khamnor block, Kalbelia families had remained socially isolated from the main village community for years. To address this, Seva Mandir initiated home visits to build rapport and understand their perspectives, which helped foster trust. These families were gradually included in community meetings and events, leading to wider acceptance.*

*After sustained dialogue, 58 Kalbelia families joined the Kagmandada Gram Samuh, each contributing ₹100. This collective step also resulted in the formation of a new 13-member GVC. While this marked progress, uniting the Kalbelia and other social groups remains a long-term goal. Future efforts will focus on involving educated Kalbelia individuals and initiating youth and women-focused activities to further integration.*

## Community Institutions in peri-urban settlements

Seva Mandir expanded work of building community institution in peri-urban settlements in recent years. At present, the work is done in 5 settlements. Across 5 peri-urban locations, 70 representatives are now elected to their respective Vikas Samitis, with women comprising 33% of the total.

### A. Delwara

In Delwara, Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) and 18 Mohalla Committees continued promoting community participation through 90 mohalla meetings and 6 executive meetings. NVM used ₹2.75 lakhs from the interest earned on the community fund for waste collection vehicle driver honorarium and office rent. With Seva Mandir's support, they also secured AM honorarium for the cleaners from the Panchayat.

The process of registering NVM as a Public Trust began in July after extensive discussions. Although there was broad consultation, some residents opposed the decision to postp1 elections. The General Body resolved to prioritize registration first, but objections led to 3 hearings with the Devasthan Department. The process to resolve this is ongoing.

### B. Kelwara

The first re-election of Kelwara Vikas Samiti (KVS) was held, electing 16 members—4 women and 12 men. The 50% women's representation norm wasn't met due to low attendance and limited interest from women in the committee participation. More efforts will be done to prepare women leadership in kelwara.

During the year, 9 KVS and 4 mohalla meetings were organized. KVS continued funding the waste collection vehicle by covering the driver's honorarium and diesel costs, spending ₹1.77 lakhs in total.

Mr. Harji Ram, an Aarogya Mitra (AM), was felicitated by the Panchayat for his dedicated service. KVS also received the Umed Mal Lodha Paryavaran Puraskar (UML) 2024 for its

outstanding contribution to environmental conservation.

### C. Other locations

Khamnor Vikas Samiti was re-elected, and new members were trained in this period. 11 members were elected, out of which, 6 were women. 36 mohalla meetings, 6 Khamnor Vikas Samiti meetings and 2 trainings were held apart from the Environment Day celebrations.

The re-election of the Charbhujia Vikas Samiti was completed, and further training is planned for the coming period. In the meantime, 1 community meeting, 1 training, and 2 street shows were conducted, along with Environment Day celebrations

In Rishabhdev, a new multi-stakeholder Dhulev Vikas Samiti was formed and has been functioning effectively. Given the large area, the committee includes 18 members, 7 of whom are women. During the year, 15 mohalla meetings, 4 committee meetings, 2 trainings, and 4 street shows were organized, in addition to Environment Day events.

## Key Learning and Way Forward

- Post-registration, the village groups face challenges with KYC and account opening due to inconsistent document requirements across banks.
- Building women's leadership in federations and engaging youth remains difficult, slowing the development of second-line leadership.
- Annual contributions to ALSF by village groups are slow to take off.
- In peri-urban areas, diverse populations and strong political interests limit participation in meetings and trainings.

Focus will be on registering village groups, improving use of village funds, and strengthening record-keeping. Regular dialogue with women and youth in federations will give clarity on their address roles and responsibilities. VCI will be conducted across all blocks.

ALSF will support meetings, re-elections, and trainings to strengthen leadership. It will monitor Village Plans, keep old groups active, and enhance and deepen the engagement with panchayats in peri-urban areas.

This year, the programme was marked by a celebratory spirit. In June 2023, Seva Mandir received the prestigious Elinor Ostrom Award for Collective Governance of Commons. A film, Alakh, was made to showcase the community's and Seva

Mandir's contributions to Commons. A special event was also held to celebrate this achievement, alongside the 25th Anniversary of the Ummed Mal Lodha Environment Awards, with participation from staff and community members.

## Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

This year, a new Research was initiated, continuity of M&E, and inclusion of GIS in data analysis and presentations.

### A. Research Internal Research:

- A study by students from DMI College in Pareda and Sagwada villages explored challenges faced by the rural elderly. It revealed issues of social isolation, limited mobility, and poor access to healthcare. Hilly terrain, unsafe and infrequent public transport, and distant health centres further restricted access to essential services. The findings underscored the need for tailored eldercare interventions.
- A qualitative study on De-notified Tribes (DNTs) in Udaipur city was initiated. A rapid assessment identified 4 major groups, with a detailed study underway on the Gadolia Lohar community. The study aims to uncover their challenges and

generate actionable insights to improve their well-being.

### External Research (Shortened):

- A researcher, Aparna Bhasin selected Seva Mandir as a case in her study on Strategies for Scaling Impact in Indian non-profits. She interviewed board members, leadership, staff, and community leaders. Her findings highlight agility, strong foundations, adaptable strategies, and clear outcomes as key to scaling. A detailed case study is underway.
- Seva Mandir participated in preparing the study on the Livelihood Status of Adivasis prepared by PRADAN. The organisation coordinated the data collection in 38 villages of Udaipur data collection in 38 villages of the Udaipur district Adivasis, prepared by PRADAN. Findings are awaited.

## B. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- Baseline assessments were carried out for 7 projects covering youth, education, women and adolescents, early childcare, water, and livelihoods.
- 12 trainings were held for para-workers and surveyors on using mobile apps for data collection.
- A regular session was introduced in PI meetings where the programme and M&E teams jointly shared project insights using both

quantitative and qualitative data—aimed at building an understanding of data relevance, analysis, and visualization.

- Work began on upgrading Seva Mandir's activity database through consultations with programme and block teams.
- The use of GIS tools was expanded for project planning and monitoring. Maps were created for community assets such as water structures, wells, drinking sources, pasturelands, and forests, supporting both pre-project planning and post-implementation review.

## Capacity Building

### Internal -

- Two staff inductions were held for 39 participants (22 women) to introduce Seva Mandir's philosophy, activities, and systems.
- Chris & Gilly Wiscarson from FSM UK conducted 2 sessions on Leadership and Change Management for 78 staff (38 women).
- 11 support staff (4 women) received hospitality and etiquette training from HRH Group hotel staff.

- Two case study writing sessions were conducted by Mangu Singh Rawat for 90 Anudeshaks and 15 ECCN staff (10 women).

### External -

During this period, the key external participations were as below.

Staff Members	Attended
Laxmi Thakur, Bhanwar Singh, Bhimraj Suthar, Preeti Shaktawat, Amit Verma, and Kavita Shekhawat	Completed a 4-month online course on Investing in Future Leaders by BridgeSpan, focusing on building second-line leadership. Key learnings included mentoring, staff training, talent management, and promoting a culture of continuous learning.
Vikas Bhatt, Mukesh Sharma and Amit Verma	Attended an online Dell Pro-bono Consulting Workshop to seek inputs on data management, and budget management and tracking mechanism.
Vimla Chauhan and Pushpa Jhala	Participated in a seminar Beyond Barriers: Empowering Women Leaders to Rise Above Glass Ceilings and Sticky Floors, (October, Delhi). Hosted by VANI to cross-learn in women leaders of the sector, improve collaboration, and network.
Apoorva Nalwaya and Varsha Rathore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seva Mandir contributed content for exhibition, and put up a stall on 20 years celebration of J-PAL in India (Delhi, January)</li> <li>• Organised a training on M&amp;E for Grassroots Organization for members of RCRC. 30 members (14 women) from 13 organizations of 5 states attended (Udaipur, August)</li> <li>• Conducted training on M&amp;E for staff of Jagori Rural Charitable Trust (Himachal Pradesh, March)</li> </ul>
Shambhu Khateek	Attended in workshop in Nagpur on the Basics of Videography by Stalin K, a photographer based in Ahmedabad.
Narendra Jain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in CSO consultation on Contemporary Issues for Civil Society organized by VANI and UNNATI (Jodhpur, September)</li> <li>• Guest at a Women Day event of GramShree NGO (Jaswantgarh, March)</li> <li>• Participated in Consultations on Agriculture and the Annual meeting of Directorate of Extension Education, MPUAT (Udaipur, March)</li> </ul>
Laxmi Thakur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Parishad meeting of Rajeevika (Jaipur)</li> <li>• Attended CINI's 50th Foundation Day event (Kolkata). Seva Mandir was felicitated by CINI</li> </ul>

Staff Members	Attended
Ronak Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in The Commons We Want - IASC 2023 conference (Nairobi, Kenya, June). Seva Mandir was awarded the Elinor Ostrom Award 2023 during the ceremony.</li> <li>• Panelist on Organisational culture and conflict management in ASCEND workshop of Aajeevika Bureau (Udaipur, December)</li> <li>• Panelist on Capacity Building in Samagam 2023, Localising SDGs: Perspectives, Policy and Practice organized by PRADAN and Axis Bank Foundation (Delhi, December)</li> <li>• Participated in Dialogue on Development Management 2023, conference on Management of Social Change (Delhi, September)</li> <li>• Session on Working with the communities: what does it take and what are the gains, with staff of BHS (Udaipur, August)</li> </ul>

## Networking and Dialogue

### A. Networking in Sector

Seva Mandir played a key role in several networks, fostering collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity building with other organizations and government agencies.

Seva Mandir actively engaged with several key networks during the year, including RCRC, Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP), Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRA-N), Rajasthan Natural Farming Coalition (RNFC), and the Southern Rajasthan Consortium of CSOs (SRCC), contributing to consultations, workshops, field visits, and collaborative initiatives across diverse thematic areas.

### B. Dialogue on New Areas

- On Sanstha Diwas 2023, the Bhai Saheb Patra's reading focused on the values of Samuhikta and Samwad in the spirit of Swaraj, followed by reflections shared by 2 retired staff members. Building on this, a dialogue was held to identify Seva Mandir's core values for the current context, leading to the selection of 6 values that will also guide the organization's Karyakarta Nirman strategy, reinforcing value-based leadership and collective growth.

- Board Members and the Sanchalak Mandal were engaged in a dialogue to reflect on Seva Mandir's current strengths, challenges, and potential improvements. The conversation highlighted changing societal contexts, sectoral developments, and the relevance of Seva Mandir's guiding principles, concluding with a shared commitment to collaborative and adaptive responses.

### External Dialogue-

Seva Mandir's guiding principles, concluding with a shared commitment to collaborative and adaptive responses.

- In January, Seva Mandir and DSC co-hosted a consultation in Ahmedabad on the Ecological and Socio-Economic Development of the Aravalli Hilly Area, highlighting the importance of stakeholder dialogue and community awareness.
- In December, an event on Celebrating Voluntarism was organized alongside the launch of Kishore Saint's memoir Finding My Self, featuring a panel discussion with Ajay Mehta, Aseem Shrivastava, and Mackenzie.

## Communications

158 social media posts were shared, with 60% highlighting Seva Mandir's work and 40% covering stakeholders, events, and updates. Consistent activity led to higher outreach and engagement across platforms.

Seva Mandir collaborated with IDR Hindi to share ground-level stories on witch accusations, commons development, democratic practices, community institutions, and women's empowerment.

Four editions each of Saksharta Sandesh and Gatibimb, and 2 of Seva Sadhna Kranti Bhatti Patra were regularly published in Hindi.

A film Alakh on Seva Mandir's Commons work was presented at the Ostrom Awards in Nairobi. Three films were made by external filmmakers.

- Staff: Mangu Singh Rawat and Shambhu Lal Khateek
- Supported the Rama Mehta Trust Awards 2023 and contributed to updating the exhibition.

## Awards and Events

### Awards

- Seva Mandir received the Elinor Ostrom Award 2023 for Collective Governance of Commons in Nairobi, accepted by Ajay Singh Mehta and Ronak Shah. Related materials were prepared, and outreach was done to media, donors, and stakeholders.
- Seva Mandir was also honoured with the Lions Council of India Award for rural development in Delhi, received by Janat Shah and Narendra Jain.

### Events

- The Mohan Sinha Mehta Memorial Lecture 2023 by Dr. Shail Mayaram on Itihaas aur Bharat ki Adhunikta was held on 19th April.
- The Ravi Bhandari Awards for Responsible Citizenship and Volunteerism were presented on 25th June, with Dr. Laxmi Jhala as chief guest.
- Para-worker: Radha Devi and Phool Chand Meena

## Volunteers and Visitors

This year, 132 volunteers (26 international) from institutions like Princeton, IIMU, TISS, NMIMS, and NMBU were hosted. A new collaboration began with Heritage School, Delhi. Six Youth for India fellows worked on rural themes. There were 23 visits by academic, donor, and CSR groups-1 included campus painting at Kaya. The Development Challenges in Rural India course with IIMU.

24 students from IIM Udaipur took part in the Rural Immersion program, organized by IIMU in collaboration with Seva Mandir and 4 other NGOs.

## Kunjru Library

The Library and Documentation Centre continued to provide facility, housing 10,235 books and 5,470 reports. In this period, 129 books were added. The Centre also received 16 reports from volunteers. The library had a membership of 309.

## Learnings and Way Forward

The need for stronger communication has grown, focusing on project visibility, social media, donor recognition, and field-level branding. Priority will be on better coordination and advocacy on digital platforms.

Enhanced internal capacity in M&E and research is a positive shift. Volunteers will support small studies, and external mentors will be engaged for larger 1s.

Media networking for local press will be strengthened, and alumni-driven fundraising for the library will be explored.

# 10 | Team & Culture

As of March 2024, Seva Mandir had 222 employees, including 21 consultants. During the year, 30 members exited (15 retired, others resigned), and 16 new members joined. The gender ratio improved to 39:61 (women: men), up from 33:67 last year.

Gender Sensitivity: POSH Act information was

## **Salary Review :**

A 6-member staff committee conducted a salary review. The salary review was approved by the board and was effective from 1st June 2023.

## **Way Forward**

- Attracting and retaining professionals with new skills has become quite difficult, more thinking will be needed to enhance retention.
- Staff will require more help in dealing with mental well-being through counselling and partnerships with professional therapists.

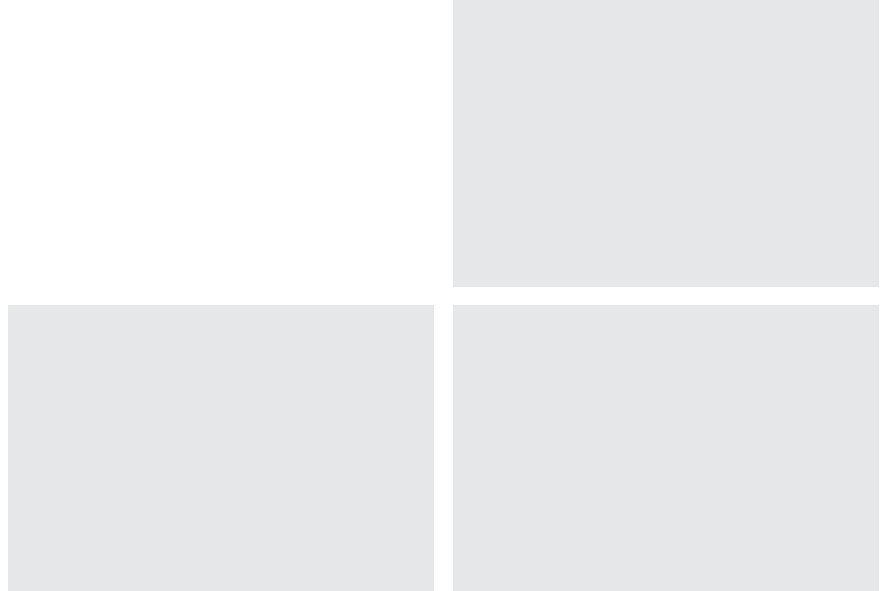
regularly shared via email and posters across offices. The committee was reconstituted in June. Program diversity sessions were organized with the Sanchalak Mandal, and a dedicated program session was conducted for the staff of the Export Inspection Agency and the Ministry of Commerce during Prevention Week in December.

## **Samuday**

The staff of Samuday conducted the following activities:

- Retirement functions were held for 15 staff; 2 retirees donated Rs.13,000 to Samuday.
- Five health sessions were held on menstruation and cervical cancer, post-menopause symptoms, post-Covid lifestyle, healthy diet, and organ donation.
- A fire safety session with internal and external drills was held in December by Mr. Kailash Chandra Yadav, Director, of State Security Services, to prepare staff for fire emergencies.

- In August, a staff picnic to Haldighati and Molela Kheda village saw enthusiastic participation from 163 staff and 18 family members.
- Sports and Cultural events were held in Kaya in January, with 150 staff and 26 cultural performances by staff children.



### A. Kaya Training Centre

The Kaya learning and training centre was active for 281 days (170 for RLC), hosting 217 Seva Mandir trainings with 7,719 participants. Use by external groups is on hold pending legal clarity on resumption.

### B. Solar Installation and Maintenance

**Solar Systems** - Two on-grid solar systems of 26 KW, 5 solar geysers & 12 solar outdoor lights were installed at main campus in Udaipur. These installations are expected to reduce carbon emissions by ~49 tons annually and generate electricity worth ₹3.24 lakhs/year. A 24 KW system installed last year, saved ₹2.25 lakhs in the last year.

### C. Information Technology

- A new software of e-Muster Roll was launched for payments of labour working in the natural resources sites, 83 staff were trained. It reduced payment processing time to 8 days post-work.

- SHG software issues were resolved, enabling smoother documentation, real-time tracking, and planning.
- Store Management software training helped improve inventory tracking and reporting.
- Vehicle app updates improved planning, reduced taxi use, and supported digital billing. Guards were trained for data entry.
- 11 laptops were purchased and 5 desktops upgraded, enhancing data security, software compatibility, and productivity, while reducing maintenance costs.

### D. Way Forward

Focus will be on increasing software adoption, resolving emerging tech issues promptly, and training more staff. Efforts will continue to enhance data security, optimize hardware use, and explore digital tools for better efficiency and coordination.



- Seva Mandir is a Voluntary Organization registered under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act 1959 (42 of 1959), (Reg. No. 203 dated 27.02.1973).
- Seva Mandir's Constitution is available on request.
- Seva Mandir's mission is to make real the idea of a society consisting of free and equal citizens who can come together and solve the problem that affect them in their particular contexts. The commitment is to work for a paradigm of

development and governance that is democratic and polyarchic. Seva Mandir seeks to institutionalise the idea that development and governance should not just be left to the state and its formal bodies, such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, but that citizens and their associations should engage separately and jointly with the state. The mission, briefly, is to construct the conditions in which citizens of plural backgrounds and perspectives can work together to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society.

## Identity

Particular's	Identity/Registration No.	Valid Upto
PAN	AACTS5435R	N/A
Rajasthan Public Trust Act 1959	203 dated 27/02/1973	N/A
Darpan	RJ/2009/0016021	N/A
Section 12A	AACTS5435RE20214	AY 2025-26
Section 80G	AACTS5435RE20214	AY 2025-26
FCRA	125690002	31.12.2029

## Details of Banking Partners

S. No.	Bank Name	Branch Address
1	Union Bank of India	New Fatehpura, Udaipur
2	ICICI Bank Ltd.	Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur
3	State Bank of India (FCRA account)	Main Branch, FCRA Division, 4th Floor, 11, Parliament Street, New Delhi 110 001
4	Punjab National Bank	Saheli Marg, Near UIT, Udaipur
5	State Bank of India	Old Fatehpura, Udaipur
6	Axis Bank Ltd.	Near UIT, Udaipur
7	HDFC Bank Ltd.	Chetak Circle, Udaipur
8	Kotak Mahindra Bank	Near Panchwati, Udaipur
9	Yes Bank Ltd.	Near Panchwati, Udaipur
10	Equitas Small Finance Bank	Residency Road, Udaipur
11	AU Small Finance Bank	Delhi Gate, Udaipur
12	Bank of Baroda	Kherwara, Udaipur

## Name and Address of Auditors

- Statutory Auditor:**

M/s B. L. Pagaria & Co., Chartered Accountants, B-4, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur – 313001, Rajasthan. Phone: 0294-2525649; Email: pagariaca@yahoo.in

- Internal Auditor:**

M/s Sangeeta Sanjay & Associates, Chartered Accountants, 4, Sunderwas (North), Vidhya Vihar Colony, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan. Phone :0294-2493136; Email: ssaca1998@gmail.com

## Governance

### Details of Board Members: (as on 31 March 2024)

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings attended
Janat Shah	M	65	President	Director & Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur.	2/2
Ajay S. Mehta	M	70	Member	Retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan.	2/2
Mohan Singh Kothari	M	88	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India.	2/2
Pamela Philipose	F	70	Member	Director, Women's Feature Service.	2/2
Suraj Jacob	M	50	Member	Faculty at Azim Premji University Bengaluru.	2/2
Rakshanda Jalil*#	F	60	Co-opted Member	She is a well-known Indian writer, critic and literary historian.	1/2
Sara Rai*	F	68	Co-opted Member	She is distinguished bilingual writer and translator.	1/2
Laxmi Jhala*	F	51	Co-opted Member	Managing Trustee, Alakh Nayan Mandir Eye Institute, Udaipur.	2

\* Co-opted Members are appointed for a term of 2 years.

# Term ended during the year.

- The Board of Trustees met twice in the Financial Year 2023-24, on 11th May 2023 and on 03rd November 2023.
- Minutes of Board Meetings are documented and circulated.

### Accountability and Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees, or any other form of compensation was paid to any Trustees or Board committee members.
- The following reimbursements have been made to Board Members:
 

Travelling expenses Domestic	:	Rs 42,400
Travelling expenses International	:	Rs 91,330 ( Part support to a board member attend award ceremony at Nairobi)
Total expenses	:	Rs 1,33,730
- Chief Executive's remuneration (per annum): Rs 23,54,000
- Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum): Rs 15,52,587, Rs 11,95,066 & Rs. 11,38,486.
- Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum): Rs 1,06,618
- Rs. 97,713.50 was paid by the organisation for International travel by staff during the year.

**Total Cost of International Travel by Staff during the Year (March 31st 2024)**

S.No.	Name	Designation	Destination	Purpose	Sponsored
1.	Ronak Shah	Chief Executive	Kenya	Attending Conference & Award Ceremony at Nairobi	Partly Sponsored

**Staff details (as on 31 March 2024)**

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	121	0	14	3	60
Female	79	0	07	4	65
Total	200	0	21	7	125

**Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (as on 31 March 2024)**

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
5,000 – 10,000	0	1	1
10,000 – 25,000	55	38	93
25,000 – 50,000	67	39	106
50,000 – 1,00,000	10	08	18
Greater than 100,000	3	0	3

**Members of Different Bodies 2023-24**

President : Prof. Janat Shah  
 Chief Executive : Ronak Shah  
 General Secretary : Narendra Jain

**Board of Trustees**

1. Janat Shah
2. Ajay S. Mehta
3. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Pamela Philipose
5. Suraj Jacob
6. Rakshanda Jalil / Sara Rai (Co-opted)
7. Laxmi Jhala (Co-opted)

**Executive Council**

1. Janat Shah
2. Ajay S. Mehta
3. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Pamela Philipose
5. Suraj Jacob
6. Sara Rai / Rakshanda Jalil
7. Laxmi Jhala
8. Ronak Shah
9. Narendra Jain

**Finance Committee**

1. Ronak Shah
2. Suraj Jacob
3. Anubhav Ladia
4. Raminder Singh Rekhi
5. Manish Godha
6. Namrata Kaul
7. Narendra Jain
10. Anubhav Ladia
11. Farjana Irfan
12. Bajrang Lal Sharma
13. Aditi Mehta
14. H.K. Dewan
15. G.L. Maheshwari
16. Renu Tiwari
17. Narayan Lal Lakhara
18. Prabhu Lal Meena

## Advisory Committee

1. Janat Shah	24. Arun Maheshwari
2. Abhijeet Karva	25. Bhimraj Suthar
3. Fatima Radiowala	26. Himmat Shrimali
4. Isha Sayed	27. Kavita Shekhawat
5. Madan Meena	28. Laxmi Thakur
6. Rajni Bakshi	29. Narendra Jain
7. Sanjana Brahmawar Mohan	30. Niranjan Ameta
8. Arunadevi Meena	31. Preeti Panwar
9. Asha Yadav	32. Preeti Shaktawat
10. Geeta Parmar	33. Ratan Paliwal
11. Kamlesh Bodat	34. Ratna Jain
12. Manjubala Chanall	35. Renu Tiwari
13. Manjula Chawla	36. Rimjhim Pandey
14. Nathi Bai	37. Ronak Shah
15. Panna Lal	38. Sanjeev Jain
16. Pemaram Garasiya	39. Sanjiv Jain
17. Ramlal Purohit	40. Shruti Goyal
18. Vanibai	41. Soumyajit Auddy
19. Vhetaram	42. Sunita Jain
20. Aarti Shah	43. Tulsiram Suthar
21. Alka Bhardwaj	44. Varsha Rathore
22. Amit Verma	45. Vikas Bhatt
23. Angela Jacob	46. Yashasvi Dwivedi

## Programme Expenditure Statement 2023-24

Programme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Natural Resource Development	13,20,91,227	21,25,43,338	18,28,91,768	52,75,26,332
Quality Education	5,93,39,101	2,93,70,329	4,90,40,001	13,77,49,430
Women Empowerment	11,44,44,732	2,03,76,115	1,59,05,888	15,07,26,735
Early Childcare and Nutrition	1,58,29,699	8,57,74,723	5,80,46,745	15,96,51,167
Community Institution	34,93,720	53,71,965	51,24,724	1,39,90,409
Peri Urban	25,38,826	34,64,907	27,40,563	87,44,296
Research & Learning	32,90,175	97,93,198	1,08,19,476	2,39,02,849
Youth Empowerment	-	19,70,407	1,12,26,505	1,31,96,912
Seva Mandir Core	2,10,39,478	56,39,803	17,55,381	2,84,34,662
Resource Mobilization	-	7,86,743	18,23,553	26,10,296
Field Support	1,02,35,658	2,06,94,686	2,10,48,108	5,19,78,452
Other Programme	24,16,817	5,02,810	4,22,910	33,42,537
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>36,47,19,432</b>	<b>39,62,89,024</b>	<b>36,08,45,623</b>	<b>1,12,18,54,079</b>

## Our Donors and Supporters

### Institutional Donors (Foreign)

1. Afshan & Barac Bieri Foundation, Switzerland
2. Asha for Education, USA
3. Benevity – The UK Online Giving Foundation
4. Bread for the World, Germany
5. Charities Aid Foundation India (CAF India), UK
6. FIFA Foundation, Switzerland
7. Friends of Seva Mandir – UK
8. Friends of Seva Mandir – USA
9. Give Foundation Inc, USA
10. Jameel CSR Limited UK
11. Krishna Somers Charitable Trust, Australia
12. Oracle India Private Limited, USA
13. The Hans Foundation, USA
14. Yatra Foundation, Australia

### Individual Donor (Foreign)

1. Anil Jain, Dubai
2. Darina Allen, Ireland
3. Milaap Social Venture, USA
4. Joel Jack Perlman Azout, UK
5. Quiser Enterprises, USA

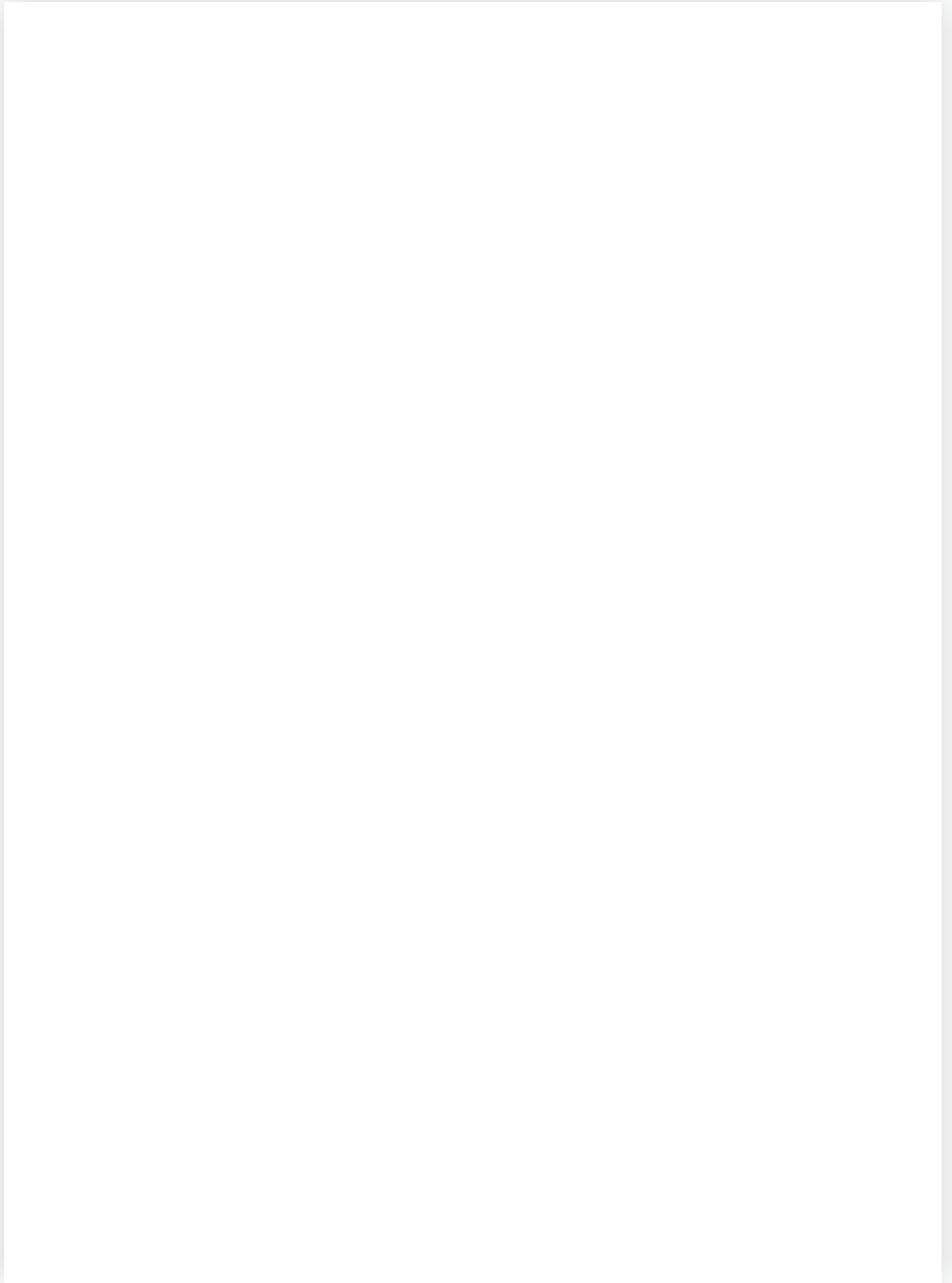
### Institutional Donors (Indian)

1. Axis Bank
2. Axis Bank Foundation
3. Caring Friends
4. Center Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
5. Childline India Foundation
6. Colgate Palmolive India
7. Crisil
8. D-Mart Foundation
9. General Insurance Co
10. Give India
11. Greenway Grameen Infra Private Limited
12. HDB Financial Services Limited
13. HDFC Bank Limited
14. Hindustan Zinc Ltd
15. IIM Udaipur
16. InterGlobe Foundation
17. IRIS Software Technologies Pvt Ltd
18. JK Tyre & Industries Ltd
19. Larsen & Toubro Limited

20. Mahindra World City Jaipur
21. MakeMyTrip Foundation
22. New Space India Ltd
23. OakNorth Global India (P) Ltd
24. SBI Foundation
25. Shamdasani Foundation
26. The Online Giving Foundation

### Individual Donor (Indian)

1. Abhay
2. Abhishek Satti
3. Alka Bhardwaj
4. Amruta
5. Ankita Singh
6. Anupama Bhandari
7. Bhagwati Lal Bhatt
8. Deepak
9. Haresh Shamdasani
10. Kanku Kunwar
11. Laxmi Thakur
12. Lokendra Singh Rathore
13. Milaap Social Venture India Pvt Ltd
14. Mukesh Kumar Sharma
15. Naman
16. Pamela Philipose
17. Prashant Choudhary
18. Raminder Singh Rekhi
19. Rahul Shrivastav
20. Rashmi
21. Razia Pendse
22. Ronak Shah
23. Saif Ali
24. Satish Gurtoo
25. Shailendra Tiwari
26. Sharbani Chattoraj
27. Shiva
28. Shivam
29. Shruti Parmar
30. Sunayana Chat
31. Sunil Kumar Chandak
32. Sunitha
33. Tamali Sen Gupta
34. Varun
35. Veena Girish Phadnis



<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31,</b>		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>			
Corpus and Endowment Funds		1,473	1,470
Reserves Fund		784	735
Capital Fund		959	946
Specified Funds		601	588
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,817</b>	<b>3,739</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
Fixed Assets		959	946
Investments		2,758	2,743
Net Current Assets		100	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,817</b>	<b>3,739</b>
<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON MARCH 31,</b>		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
Grants and Donations			
A. Grants		3,637	3,790
B. Donations		15	17
Interest Income		186	175
Research & Other Income		4	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,842</b>	<b>3,987</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Development Program Expenditure		3,287	3,672
Development Support Expenditure		285	242
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,572</b>	<b>3,914</b>
Excess of(Expenditure) over Income		270	73
Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet - Difference over last year balances		133	(91)
Reserve Fund Transferred from Sadhna		-	-
<b>Allocable surplus</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>ALLOCATION</b>			
Transfer & Charged of interest earned/Utilization to various Funds		46	41
Capital Fund (Acquisition of Fixed Assets)		38	49
Transfers to Corpus Fund		-	-
General Reserve (Balance)		53	74

**All amounts in Indian Rupees**

Previous year figures regrouped and rearranged correspond to the current year figures.

**Contact Information:**

Chief Functionary:

Address:

Phone:

E-mail:

Auditors:

Phone:

Ronak Shah

Seva Mandir, Old Fatehpura, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

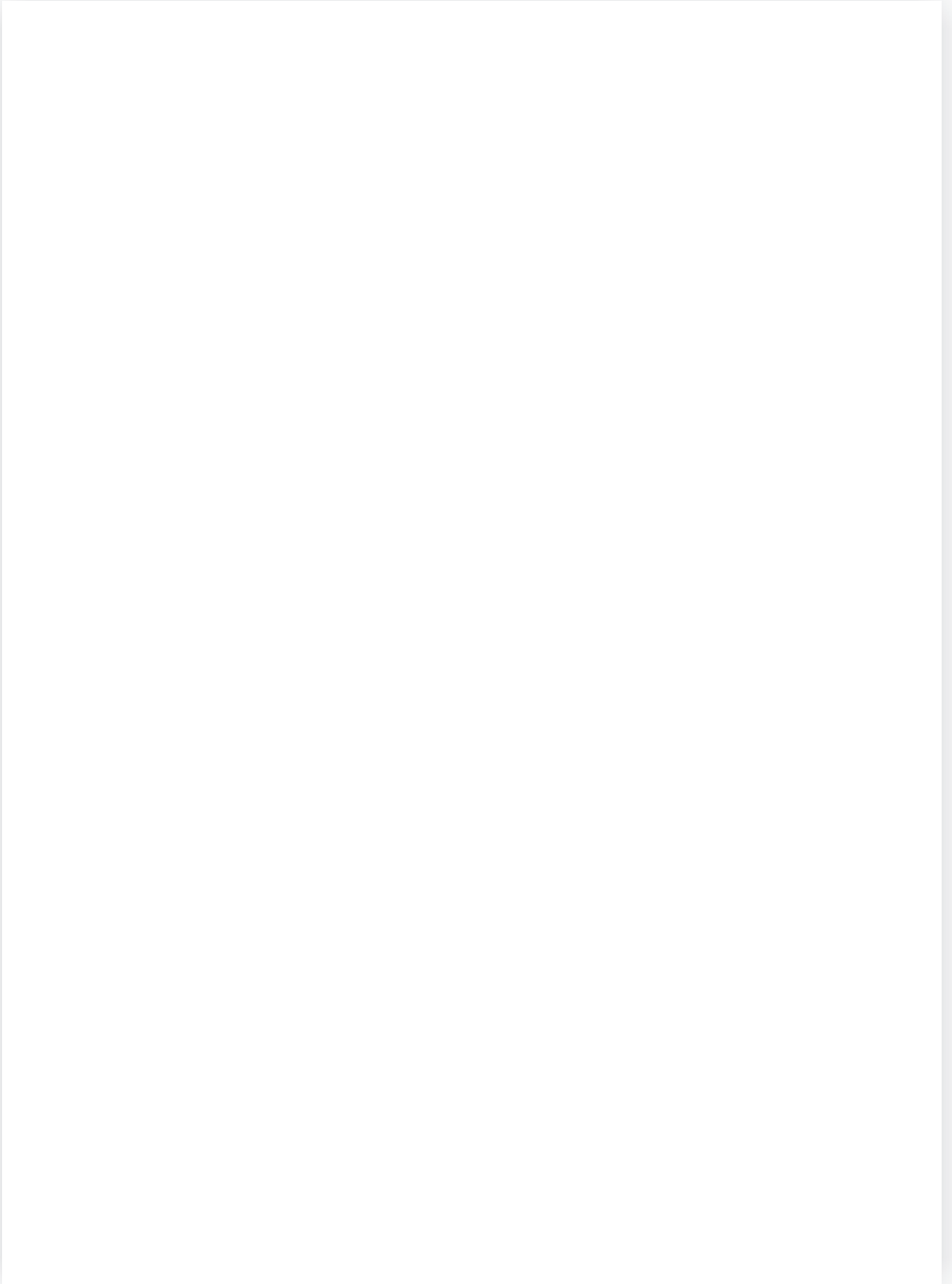
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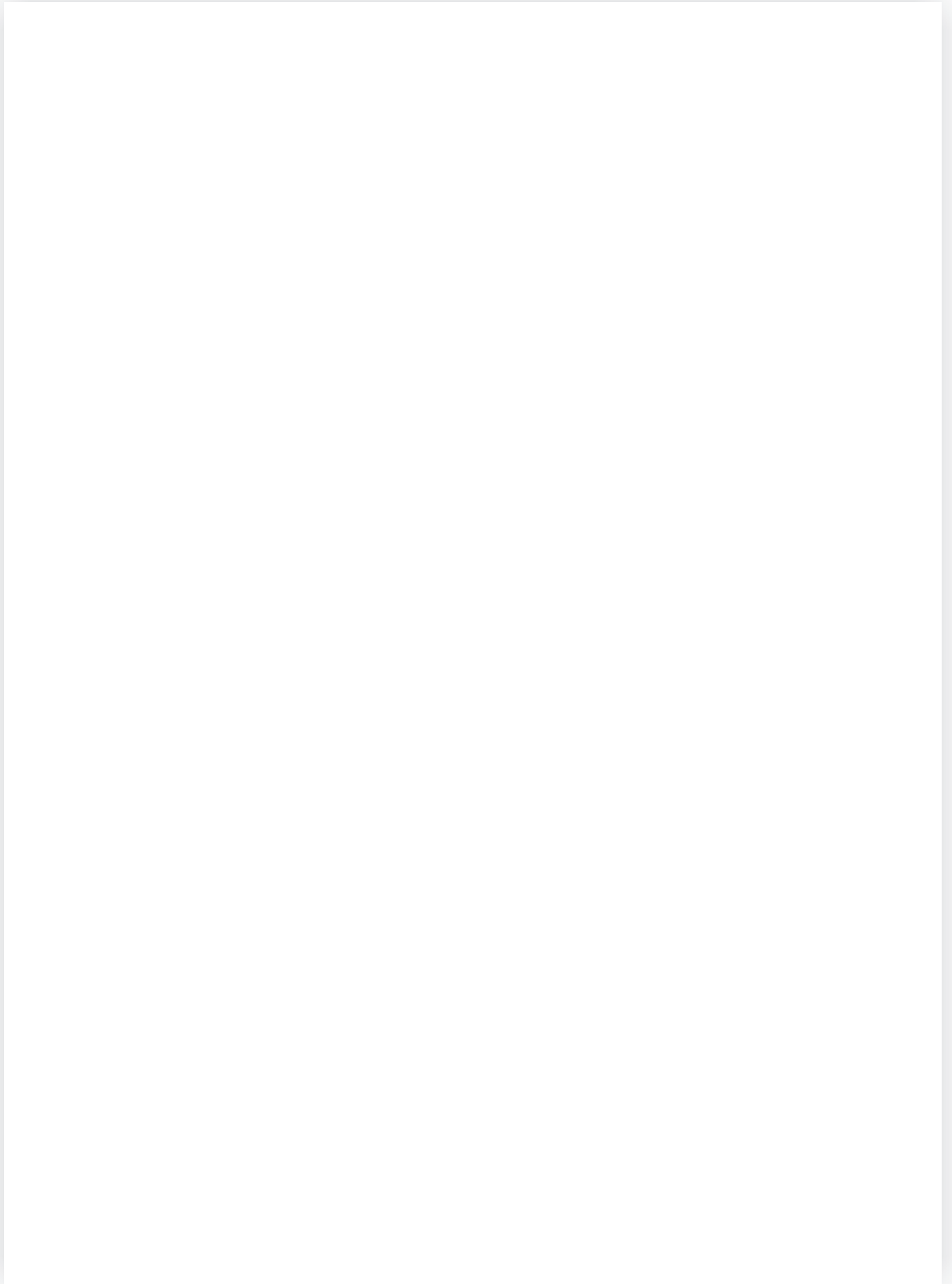
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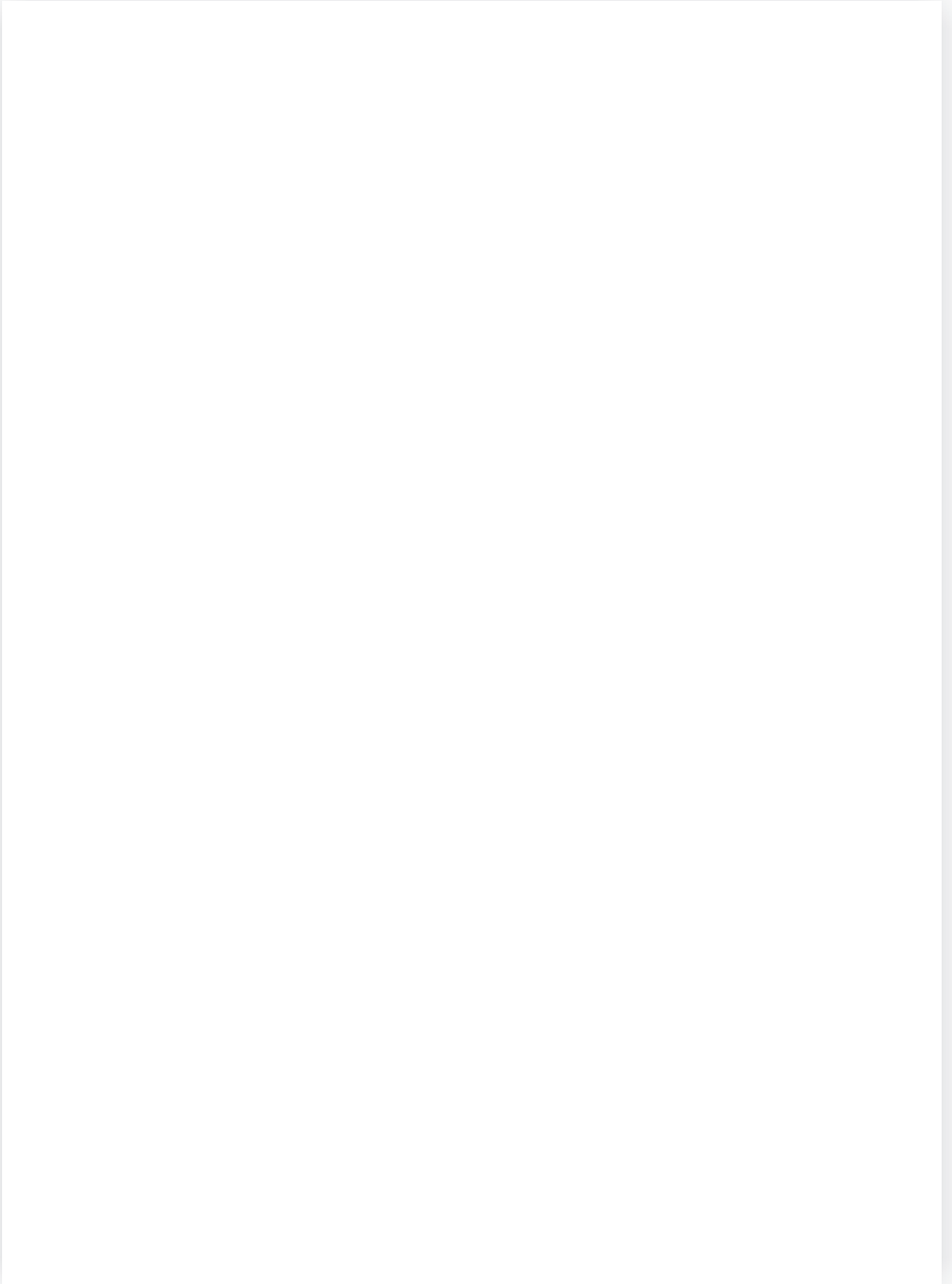
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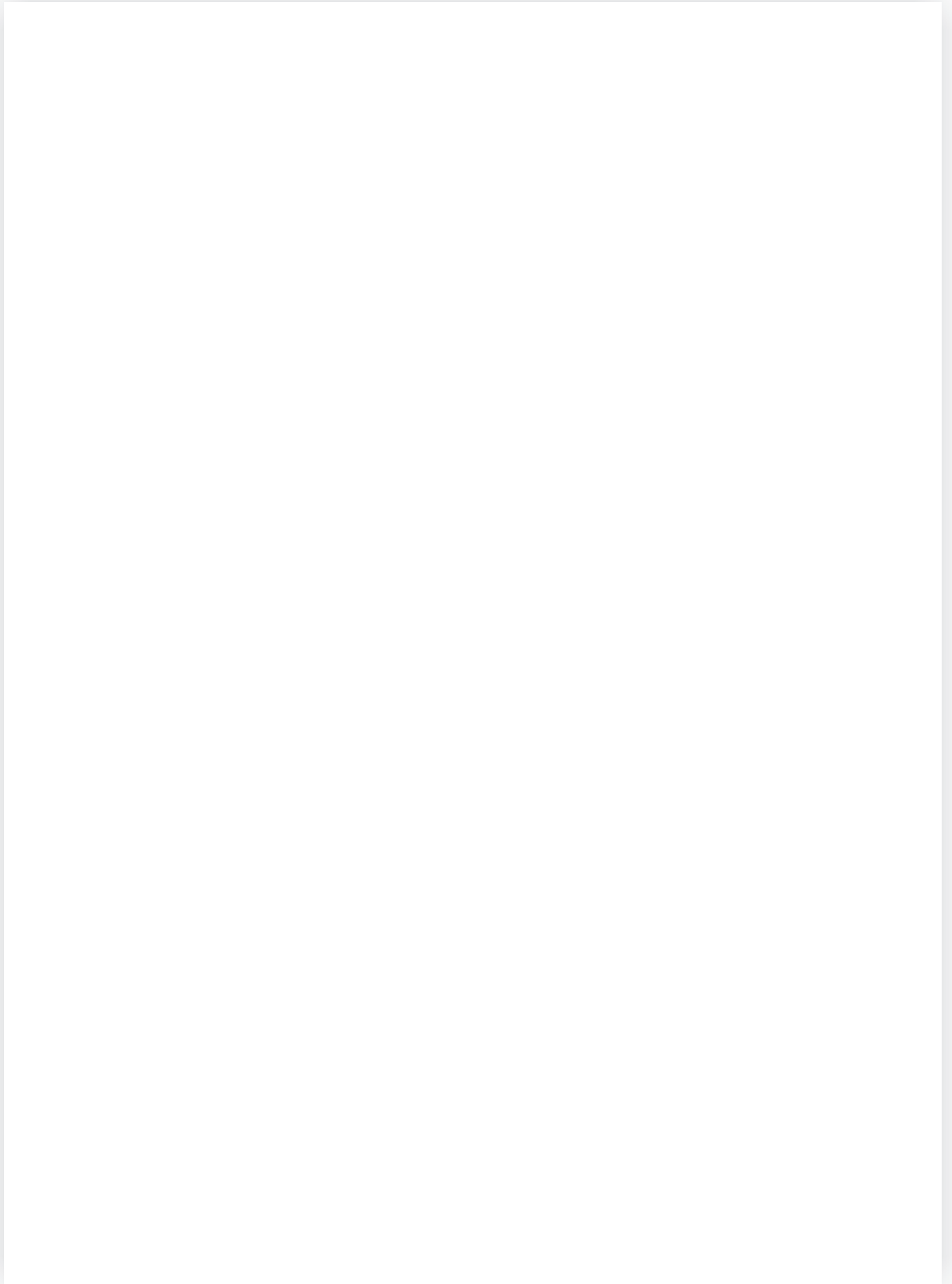
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This Report is published to inform our stakeholders about Seva Mandir's initiatives, activities, and impact across its areas of work.

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