



A N N U A L R E P O R T 2 0 2 2 - 2 3

Seva Mandir

T R A N S F O R M I N G L I V E S

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)



Our Founder

'Where there is sorrow,
where there is poverty and oppression,
where man is inhuman to man,
where there is darkness of ignorance,
it is here Seva Mandir must reach out.'





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PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD



Janat Shah

President - Seva Mandir

In the year 2022-23, Seva Mandir intensified its efforts towards the conservation of commons, biodiversity, and climate resilience. We worked tirelessly to empower communities to face the ever-increasing challenges posed by climatic variations, especially in vulnerable farming regions. Our commitment to holistic development remained unwavering, as we extended our reach and impact in various domains.

Climatic variations have taken a toll on our communities, with heavy downpours and heatwaves resulting in significant crop losses for farmers. Recognizing this, we undertook extensive initiatives to promote natural farming practices. Through rigorous training sessions and community meetings, we aimed to equip farmers with the knowledge and tools necessary to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

During this period, our team made strides in strengthening women's collectives. On the front of addressing malnutrition, we shifted our focus towards combating anemia among children and women, ensuring their holistic well-being. Seva Mandir's commitment to providing quality education for out-of-school children remained steadfast. We continued our efforts to bridge educational gaps and promote inclusive learning environments for all children, regardless of their background or circumstances.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a profound impact on the youth, affecting their education, mental health, and livelihoods. Recognizing their vulnerability and disengagement, we dedicated significant resources to enhance youth engagement. Activities such as sports, meetings, and life-skill trainings were organized to provide a sense of purpose and support during these challenging times.

Throughout the year, Seva Mandir worked tirelessly to raise awareness and organize communities around issues related to commons. We believe that collective action is essential in protecting and preserving these vital resources.

A notable highlight of the year was the visit of Professor Abhijeet Banerjee, Nobel Laureate, along with his team from Jameel- Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) and friends from the Abdul Latif Jameel (ALJ) group. Their visit to learn was a testament to the impactful work being done by Seva Mandir.

Seva Mandir continued to play a leading role in some networks and participated as a member in others,

strengthening our ties with like-minded organizations and individuals who share our vision for a better world. I take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our generous donors, dedicated volunteers, empowered community members, and our esteemed board for their unwavering support. I also commend the relentless efforts of the Seva Mandir staff who work tirelessly to bring about positive change in the lives of those we serve. In the face of unprecedented challenges, Seva Mandir's commitment to creating sustainable, equitable, and thriving communities remains unshaken. Thank you for being a part of our journey towards a brighter future.



Overview



Ronak Shah

Chief Executive - Seva Mandir

We are pleased to submit the Seva Mandir's 2022-23 Annual Report. It has been a year of remarkable achievements and innovative efforts towards our purpose of empowering communities, caring for the environment, and enriching lives. The year began with the energy and excitement of the execution of Seva Mandir's 10th Comprehensive Plan, a strategy for 2023 to 2026.

We are delighted to share that Seva Mandir has been awarded the 2023 Elinor Ostrom Award for Collective Governance of the Commons at the IASC (International Association for the Study of the Commons) conference in Nairobi. The Award, named after Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom, was established to recognise and encourage the work of development practitioners working in the field of the commons.

Our commitment to strengthening the community's involvement in common natural resource governance has not wavered. Seva Mandir recognises the

importance of common lands and forests, as well as their long-term management. We kept up our vital job of putting more pastures under community management and assisting tribals in obtaining Community Forest Rights (CFR). Seva Mandir has been working in land afforestation for over three decades, creating enormous carbon sinks along the way. This year, we began a carbon sequestration study including 1 million trees planted between 2009 and 2018.

Uncertainty in the weather is becoming more common. Farmers faced tremendous hurdles this year, with untimely and excessive rainfall resulting in crop losses. We are investigating integrated farming and millet growing as ways for mitigating the effects of climate change. We will expand these practises to new locations and encourage cluster-based livelihoods as we learn more. Farmers are increasingly turning to income-generating agriculture enterprises. We are trying to improve their market understanding

and, where necessary, to assist the development of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).

Waste management has emerged as a new critical issue in peri-urban and rural areas. Our work on solid waste in the towns of Kelwara and Delwara highlighted the necessity of community mobilisation and capacity building of all stakeholders, including panchayats, people, and government officials. We increased our efforts to four new tourist peri-urban regions, where Swachh Bharat Mission II would provide asset support. Waste management is emerging as a new common for Seva Mandir, with the potential to facilitate community engagement and cross previous socio-economic divides.

We continued to use the power of team sports to break down gender stereotypes and boost girls' confidence and negotiation abilities. Shiksha Kendras (bridge schools) and Learning Camps have increased the number of girls enrolled in primary school in distant communities. However, social barriers continue to be a substantial impediment to the regularity and continuity of schooling in the upper grades. A new effort has been launched to build the enabling ecosystem in villages for girls, which includes collaborative work in families, schools, and communities.

The rise of problems among young, such as substance abuse and violence, is being discussed on a number of community platforms. The difficulties and their causes were thoroughly discussed among community leaders. We intend to build youth platforms and establish talks with youth about their issues and potential remedies.

The study on the relevance of community institutions and local civic participation in pandemic-related

behaviours and economic resilience, conducted in partnership with the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE), was completed. The findings highlighted the importance of community-led initiatives for welfare and governance during times of crises.

We held discourse among leadership and staff this year by holding workshops on challenging our own assumptions. The sessions bolstered the organization's ongoing experimentation with refining our focus on social and behavioural transformation. Happiness, humanity, wealth, respect, and leadership were prioritised.

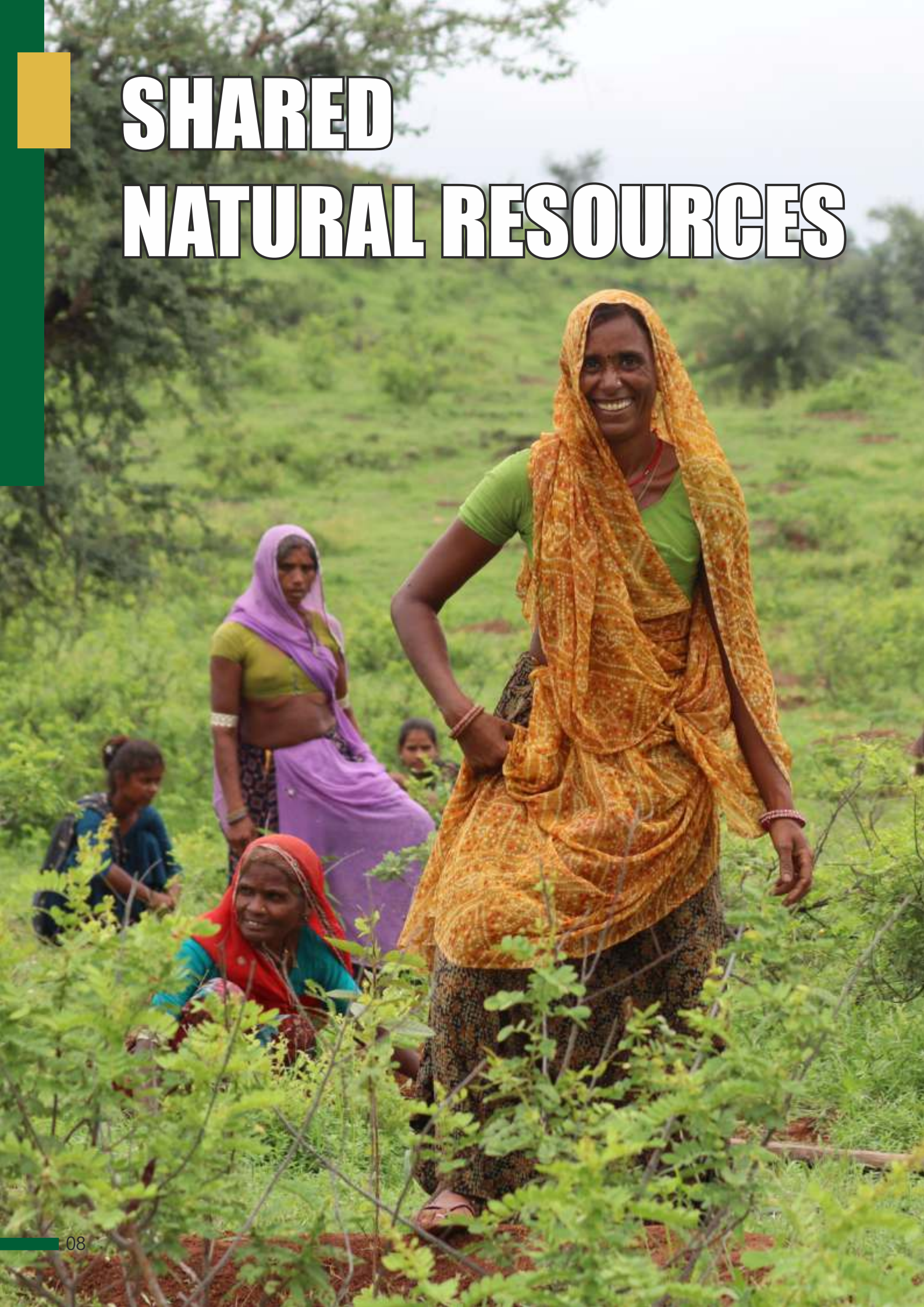
In Seva Mandir, we are constantly extending our usage of various technology-enabled instruments. We increased our use of GIS for analysis and reporting this year. Accounting work was transferred from an offline to a cloud-based version. A new software is being created to manage wage payments for people working on natural resource sites, which will improve payment efficiency while reducing human resources. Two field campuses, and the Udaipur office, have been completely converted to solar power, making our entire campus run on renewable energy.

We are grateful to all of our stakeholders, donors, volunteers, friends, and board members in India and around the world. Your unshakable faith inspires our determination to make a significant difference in the lives we serve.

We are grateful to the Seva Mandir staff and partner communities for their perseverance and dedication. We accomplished a lot this year as a team, and we are looking forward to another productive year.

With Gratitude and Optimism.

SHARED NATURAL RESOURCES



Thematic Overview

This thematic progress report includes work on commons - pastureland and forest land - as well as agricultural land and water resource development. This year, efforts to improve ecology and biodiversity while also preparing communities for climate change were stepped up. The attempts to strengthen the community's involvement in forest land governance were maintained.

Gram Sabhas approved 16 CFR management plans, and two more communities received approval on CFR claims. Collecting & planting local seeds were used to educate and sensitise children and teachers about environmental protection.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Expansion of Vegetative Cover and Restoration of Village Pastures

Agro-forestry and agri-horti plantation were done on 15 private lands owned by 98 individual farmers.

In common pasture lands, 8 village groups worked in collaboration with the panchayat for the construction of boundary walls and soil and water conservation activities. Due to our long-standing work on commons, the panchayats have started to acknowledge our approach and have become more responsive. Most panchayats easily give NOCs for taking up work on pastures. The panchayats have also become more aware of protecting common land, and they are approaching Seva Mandir and village groups for help in removing encroachments and taking up plantation work.

A carbon sequestration study of 1 million trees planted in the last ten years was initiated with the support from the Make My Trip Foundation. The study's goal is to quantify the influence of plantations on carbon sequestration and to



provide a methodology for calculating future plantation carbon sinks. The research is being carried out by a technical organisation called Fair Climate Services (FCS). The field survey will begin on April 23rd.

Section 2: Forest Protection and Development

This year, Patiya and Modwa villages of Patiya Gram Panchayat in Gogunda block received CFR titles for 86.98 ha and 117 ha, respectively. So far, 19 communities in Udaipur district have received CFR titles for a total forest area of 3,725 ha.

In March, 207 Community Forest Rights (CFR) claim applications were submitted from the villages of Udaipur district under a campaign of the state government. This is the result of the continuous mobilisation & preparation of the communities on forest protection for several years. There were 112 new village applications and 95 old village applications among these.

Regular community dialogues were undertaken in order to secure CFRs, comprehend post-CFR changes in land governance, and build CFR management plans for the allotted sites. After acquiring the titles, there was a need to improve understanding among the community, Van Uttan Sangh, and Seva Mandir about the changes in governance mechanisms of CFR sites. Given JFM's history, tendency to focus on physical activities is there. Hence, much more work on community governance is required which includes development and implementation of rules and methods for benefit sharing, protection, conflict resolution, etc for the CFR forestland.

Developing further understanding on post CFR land governance was given more attention in the period, dialogues with communities in smaller groups were conducted in 17 villages having CFR

titles, with the goal of demonstrating participatory forest governance to communities, government, and other stakeholders. Villagers have begun to comprehend the situation, and the process of developing regulations has begun. Gram Sabhas from 16 villages (out of 19) approved CFR management plans.

Seva Mandir also supported the extension of CFR activities in Rajasthan and enabled other organisations to work on forestland governance. This year, VUS members oriented Lokhit Pashupalak Sansthan (LPPS), an NGO based in Pali, about the CFR application procedure.

Section 3: Land Development

This year, 1,771 hectares of agriculture and non-farming land were treated across 42 villages. This effort included both private and common lands. The land was treated by the topography and community need. The goal was to treat the soil in small sections to encourage groundwater recharge and increase agricultural yield. Farmers contributed 20% in labour and 5% in cash, which was deposited in respective GVKs.

Farm bunding was completed on agricultural land in Kotda, Jhadol, and Kumbhalgarh blocks during the reporting period. Gully plugs, check-dams, contour trenches, and recharge pits were built on uncultivable lands in Sarada, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand (Kankroli), and Badgaon/ Girwa blocks. The creation of recharge-pits was a new activity undertaken as part of this intervention directly supporting 1,534 families. The work resulted in 90,804 person-days wage work for community members.



Impact

- ☞ Out of the 79 new protected pastures created this year, 2.62 million bundles of grass were harvested, valued a total of ₹20 lacs. About 1.5 tonnes of grass was harvested per hectare. 2,447 households benefited.
- ☞ Of plantation done in 2021-22, plant survival was reported as 89%, up from 66% plantation done before. Due to direct Seeding and other intercultural operations, the survival rate has increased.





Section 4: Water Resources Development

The strategy of rejuvenating existing defunct water harvesting structures is now being expanded to new villages and regions. 61 anicuts-water harvesting structures were repaired and 8 solar-powered lift irrigation systems were made.

The extended monsoon until November slowed construction due to stream flow and worker shortages.

Pond de-siltation expanded to new villages. 3 blocks of 13 ponds were desilted. 24.5 cum fertile silt was excavated and 98 farmers layered it on barren land. This added 25 hectares of arable land. Most farmers planted flowers, vegetables, maize, and wheat for the first time. Ponds' water retention capacity increased, recharging 91 downstream wells while providing irrigation and animal water. 5,272 households benefitted from water resource development.



This year 61 Anicuts -Water Harvesting Structures repaired and 8 Solar - powered lift irrigation system benefitted 5,272 households.

Activity	Achieved	No. of HH	Land (ha)	No. of well	No. of Livestock
Repair of Anicut	61	4,960	435	496	27,900
Channel line	1	60	19		
Lift irrigation system (LI)	8	154	54.9		
De-siltation of pond	13	98	25	91	5,850

For three days, 20 participants (staff and para workers) from all blocks visited an NGO - Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT), Bhuj, to learn about Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM). Participants met with Bhujal Jankars and attended sessions on the PGWM concept, monitoring, and community engagement.

Mr. Rajendra Ratnu, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, visited Seva Mandir's drinking water system and anicut repair activities.

Section 5: Convergence & Learning

The government funding leveraged for pasturelands, land and water resource development totalled ₹ 41.6 lacs. In those activities, communities contributed ₹ 48.85 lacs. The entire convergence and leveraged funds were INR 90.45 lacs.

Impact

- ☞ In Kumbhalgarh, the area under agriculture increased by 52%, from 420 ha in 2019 to 882 ha in 2023 after land development.

- ☞ In the Kelwada cluster, where land and water resource development was completed in 2019, groundwater increased by 2.7 metres (from -7.79 to -5.09).
- ☞ Total 1,745 recharge trenches dug this year to reduce water velocity, recharged an additional 2.09 lac gallons of water per year.
- ☞ 183 million litres of water harvested by anicuts, and irrigation water availability improved by 4 to 8 months.
- ☞ The commons are constantly threatened by encroachment by villagers and miners for excavation and marble slurry disposal, among other things. To remove these encroachments, a combination of legal and community-based methods is required.

The Gram Panchayat built an anicut in Bedadev village over 20 years ago. After a few years, the structure deteriorated, and as a result of seepage, its water-holding capacity was diminished. As a result, 70 farmers in the downstream were unable to receive benefits. Slowly, the local ecology near the anicut degraded as well - soil moisture and well recharge decreased, and livestock were unable to find water in the summer.

The anicut rehabilitation activity began in 2021, the anicut was filled after many years with good rainfall. Water retention increased by 5 months, and 6 wells downstream were recharged. Those farmers harvested two crops after several years, and some even grew seasonal vegetables. Eight women farmers received training on floriculture and earned between ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 20,000 in four months. The intervention has not only increased the revenue of women farmers, but it has also reduced their drudgery of gathering water.



- ☞ Post-plantation conflicts occurred in four pastures of Bhopa Sagar, Khakhariya, Melawadi, and Kagmandada in which the sites were opened up for grazing, the boundary wall was breached, and encroachments occurred again which shows that regular discussions with communities are needed for sometimes after activity is done.
- ☞ This year's rainfall was heavy because of the high velocity of run-off, approximately 25-30% of the gully plugs and check dams were destroyed. More thought will be required on design adjustments to prevent such damage, as such incidences are expected to escalate.
- ☞ Increasing demand for water, particularly groundwater for agriculture and other uses, along with a lack of awareness about water use, impedes water availability within a few

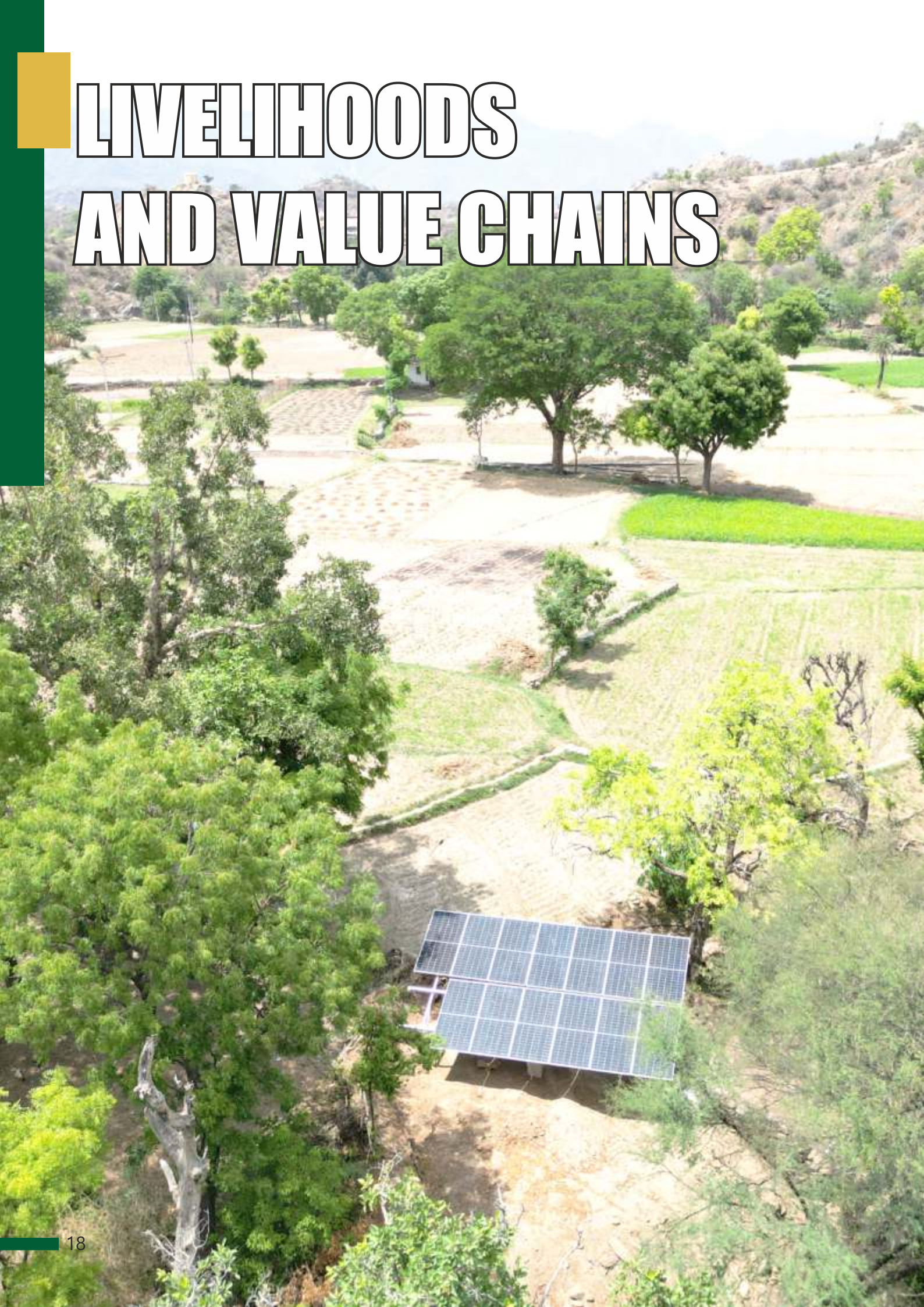
years after development activity. Water literacy and the implementation of efficient technology are becoming major future priorities.

Thematic Way Forward

In the next year, 4 lac trees will be planted on 1,600 ha. In conjunction with this, preparations have begun for the large-scale plantation that will span two districts. The construction of a boundary wall using cactus instead of stone is going to be tested out. To get communities ready for commons, we will be working on strengthening the capacities of teams and community leaders. A greater number of villages will be encouraged and prepared to claim CFR title. The old anicuts are going to be analysed to determine the extent of the damage and the effectiveness. Building up the team's capabilities in the use of cutting-edge technology in civil engineering will be done.



LIVELIHOODS AND VALUE CHAINS



Thematic Overview

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

In this period, the programme successfully engaged women farmers. Crop and livestock improvements, as well as the promotion of alternative cash crops such as millets, vegetables, flowers, and aromatic plants, were all included in the interventions.

18,502 farmers received assistance for a variety of crops, including food grains (1,533), oilseeds (2,036), pulses (4,990), vegetables (1,191), fruits (303), and flowers (739). 41,565 fruit plants were cultivated for commercial cultivation and nutrition garden development.

Climate change poses new challenges for vulnerable farming, and farmers have suffered crop losses due to severe rains and heat waves. Rains hampered the production of maize, black gram, soybeans, and wheat. To compensate for the losses, some farmers finished seeding mustard by the end of September to take advantage of remaining soil moisture, which is generally done in November. Mustard output may be able to compensate farmers for some kharif crop loss. Soybean agriculture is increasing in the Jhadol and Kotda blocks, owing to increased returns on investment.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Support for Existing Crops

Cultivation of grains: 18,502 Farmers were assisted in the cultivation of grains, pulses, and oilseeds through capacity building in improved

practises and natural farming, the provision of quality seeds and agricultural equipment, and the use of water-efficient technology. The figures on supported crops' output and income are shown below.

The yield of all crops of small and tribal farmers is still significantly low from the average yield of southern Rajasthan, However, there is a good increase from last year's yield, which is motivating.

Farmers were supported in groundnut cultivation this year, and the response has been encouraging. Some farmers were taken to the local mandi for orientation.

Training and meetings were held to promote natural farming practises. More farmers have begun to use these practises, which reduce crop production costs. Farmers Field School was continued in the Sevantri cluster. A seed exchange fair was held in Sevantri to promote one of the local seeds and facilitate the exchange of seeds

Narmada Devi is from the Sarada block's Udaiphala village. She and her husband make a living by farming and raising livestock. They used to make ₹ 10,000 a year selling maize and wheat. In 2022, she began commercial vegetable farming, as part of which she received six varieties of vegetable seeds, as well as technical training. She made ₹ 30,000 in one season by growing vegetables on two bighas (0.4ha) of land. Narmada and her husband have become role models for other farmers. When the market price of vegetables declines, she and her daughter travel from village to village to sell them. She intends to expand vegetable production, floriculture, and natural farming in the future.

200 farmers from Kumbhalgarh and Jhadol blocks took part, and some showcased their products such as seeds and vegetables.

Section 2: Promotion of new crops

Vegetable & Fruits cultivation: 1,191 farmers were encouraged to plant vegetables on a commercial scale, earning a total of Rs. 18.82 lacs. They received training in the package of practises and nursery growing, as well as seeds to help them pursue vegetable farming.

Guava sown last year was sold by 25 farmers of Sevantri cluster in the Kumbhalgarh block, generating a total income of 1.37 lacs, with an average earning of 2,000 to 3,500 per farmer, in the first season alone.

303 farmers were supported to set-up Wadi of orchards plants. They planted 6514 plants of different varieties.

In July, 350 farmers in two clusters of Kankroli block received marigold saplings. Training on the Package of Practises and market linkage was also provided. Marigold blossoming was in full bloom, and 8,000 quintals of flowers were gathered. At two clusters, a temporary aggregation hub was created. The gathered flowers were sold as a group. Farmers sold flowers in Rajsamand and Ajmer mandis during Navratri, Diwali, and other holidays. A few women farmers went one step further by making garlands and flower petals, resulting in increased income. Farmers earned an average of over ₹ 32,000, with 70% earning up to ₹ 21,000, and the remaining 10% earning up to ₹ 10,000.



Floriculture: This activity is growing in popularity and more farmers were involved. In three blocks this year, 739 farmers grew Marigold, Rose, and Gaillardia. Marigold seeds were distributed to



chosen farmers in order to establish nurseries. In two blocks, 46 new farmers began rose growing. Two old farmers produced and sold 18,350 rose cuttings to other farmers. 700 farmers who grew

marigold and rose plants earned between ₹ 8,000 and 40,000. Gaillardia was introduced to ensure bloom output all year. Its production will begin to come in the coming year.



Millets: 1,000 farmers cultivated Finger millet (Ragi), Kodo millet, Proso millet, and Amaranth (Rajgira or Samlai), with a 600-farmer increase this year. A total of 187 kg of seed was provided to farmers who expressed interest. This was in addition to the finger millet seed that the farmer had previously grown. These farmers successfully transplanted their shoots. Out of 1,000 farmers, 566 harvested their crops, while others suffered losses owing to excessive rainfall. Farmers sold some crops and saved some for seed and personal consumption for the next year.

This year's millet production totalled 8.6 tonnes. 5 women farmers from Kherad village, who were also members of SHGs, sold millet and its products - flour, laddu, and rab - at various shows and events. 2 of those women farmers showcased

their work for 15 days at a TRIFED-organized haat bazaar in New Delhi. In the coming year, more emphasis will be placed on local millet seed production. Furthermore, millet dishes will be demonstrated in communities by Seva Mandir, and will be piloted in two Balwadis in the Jhadol block.

The People's Convention on Millets for Millions, was organized in February in Delhi. Team members and 3 women farmers participated in the event. The convention was organized in making the International Year of Millets, as an inclusive agenda for people and ecosystems. It intended to collaboratively chart pathways for civil society, research institutions, enterprises and government to bring back millets into localized food systems.

Aromatic plant cultivation: A pilot project to cultivate Aromatic Plants was continued in 6 villages in Kankroli block. This intervention has 31 farmers involved. More farmers expressed interest in growing fragrant plants. The intervention began in 2021 with 25 farmers of them 7 only continued, however later 24 new farmers joined.

4.94 litres of lemon grass oil was extracted this year. The preparation of lemongrass tea was tested. The farmers were connected with the lemongrass tea and oil wholesale industry. For a good rate, they were trained in proper size cutting, drying, grading, and quality maintenance. Lemongrass tea was introduced to the market with appropriate packaging under the Khatamla Women's Cluster brand. Lemongrass oil and tea are now available in a combo box. The products were sold through "Not on Mart", Sadhna, and other retail channels. 8 farmers sold a variety of items and earned a total of ₹ 2 lacs.

Cultivation of turmeric was started by 20 farmers with help from the CSIR National Botanical

Research Institute in Lucknow. A package of practice instructions was provided.

Section 3: Introduction of New Technologies

In 5 blocks, 173 water-saving systems - drip, rain pipe, and sprinklers - were supported. Farmers preferred drip irrigation and sprinklers because they were simple to use and saved energy. Rain pipe systems were not practical since they required a consistent supply of energy and re-installation with crop rotation, which took time. As a result, the first two will be continued, while the latter will be dropped for the time being.

Because these are new technologies for farmers, it was difficult to persuade them at first. Farmers were taken for an exposure visit to Khamnor block where farmers have started to use SM support. Acceptance is progressively growing, and more farmers are becoming interested. Farmers in Kankroli block received government subsidies to purchase 43 sprinkler systems.

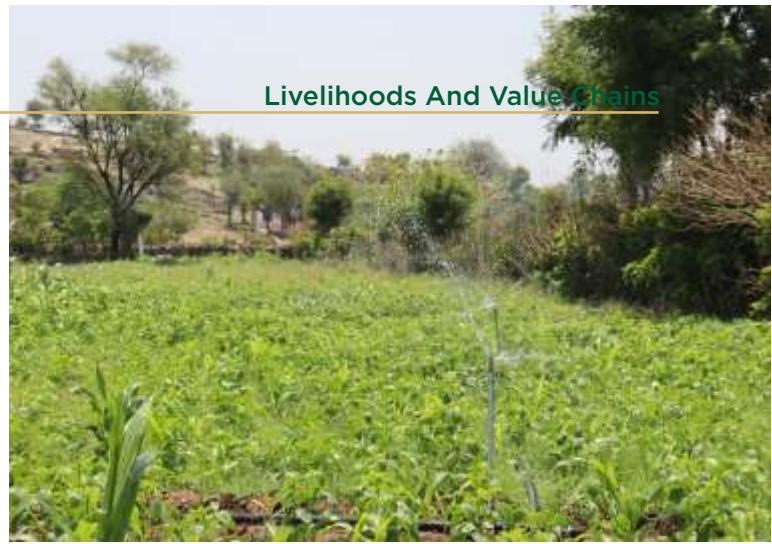
Section 4: Support for Livestock & Poultry

Backyard poultry

Through vaccination and treatment of birds, 2,161 farmers were assisted with their backyard poultry operation. A total of 8,489 poultry birds were immunised against Ranikhet sickness through women entrepreneurs. For the safety of birds, 526-night shelters were built. Two night-shelter models were supported: 18 sqft and 50 sqft, depending on the number of birds kept by families. Poultry keepers earned an average annual income of Rs. 5,000 to in addition to their consumption.

Goat rearing

8,148 farmers received assistance with goat rearing in five areas: breeding, feeding, housing,



Infestation of Lumpy Skin Disease

In this year an epidemic of Lumpy disease happened in Rajasthan. It affected villages of our work area badly. The disease infected cows and buffaloes. In our community 6,796 animals were affected, 4,050 of them were treated by the government, while 1,154 died. While disease spread was present in all blocks, the impact was greatest in Jhadol and Kotra. In conjunction with departments and panchayats, Seva Mandir raised awareness, gave disinfectants to farmers, provided vehicles for veterinary physicians, arranged accommodation and boarding for government doctors, and assisted in the prompt treatment and safe disposal of dead animals. Staff, paraworkers, and GVCs received online training. Our efforts resulted in the treatment and vaccination of 2,993 cows from 1,200 families.

marketing, and management. The procedure included buck induction, deworming, a health check, and vaccination. 569 families received 199 bucks and 370 goats of the Sirohi breed, which will help about 2,000 families improve the breed. Goat keepers who obtained bucks in previous years took care of them, and the latter assisted in goat breed improvement for many families. In addition to domestic consumption, goat caretakers earned an average income of Rs. 7,000. The goal is to create a goatry cluster where farmers may produce and sell bucks and milk. There has been an improvement in goat rearing practices, and keepers are now selling goats based on live body weight, which was not previously practiced.

During this time, 130 vaccination camps were held, with 15,387 animals (Large & Small) vaccinated and treated, benefitting 5,872 families.

Section 5: Capacity Building

To enhance knowledge of farm-based solutions, the team of livelihoods attended 15 external meetings, workshops, and exposure visits. 2 NGOs Vaagdhara and the NM Sadguru Foundation, were visited.



A 3 day training Program on sustainable agriculture was attended by 44 people: 9 people from Caring Friends' partner organisations and 35 people from Seva Mandir. The training focused on the notion of organic and natural farming, as well as a comprehensive approach to sustainable agriculture and the scaling process. The training was provided by experts in sustainable farming

Two consultations on climate change and its implications were held with NGOs, academicians, Seva Mandir staff, and community people. The goal was to learn how climate change is affecting the well-being of rural populations. Extreme weather conditions, such as severe rainfall, heat waves, pest infestations, and diseases, were mentioned as influencing agricultural production and vegetation, livelihoods, labour participation, health, and overall well-being in rural areas. It was discussed that improved adaption capabilities be developed through land resources development, sustainable value chains be established, and new technology be used and others. Seva Mandir plans to continue these dialogues in order to have a better grasp of climate change and resilience.

Section 6: Convergence and Learning

The funds leveraged from the government departments for livelihood interventions was 14.9 lacs and communities contributed 84.44 lacs. The total convergence and funds leveraged was 99.34 lacs.

- ☞ Wheat output among supported farmers increased by 40%. In the Kumbhalgarh block, maize productivity improved by 77%.
- ☞ Farm revenue grew by 26% in Girwa and Badgaon blocks in one year through activities. Income increased by 62.5% in the Khamnor cluster of the Badgaon block.
- ☞ 5,430 farmers were connected to the market through buyer introductions and selling procedure orientation.

Farmers suffered agricultural losses this year (2022-23) as a result of untimely and excessive rainfall. Integrated farming and millet cultivation may help mitigate the effects of climate change; however, more approaches are needed to

support the farmers.

During the Kharif season, farmers are replacing maize and other crops with just soya beans in some blocks. There is a need to educate farmers about mixed farming with soyabeans, as well as incorporate into the daily diet. Teams from livelihood and childcare will collaborate to encourage families to consume soyabean by demonstrating simple recipes.

Thematic Way forward

In the coming year, the promotion of cluster formation for selected-based livelihoods and the formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) will be the primary focus. Efforts aimed at increasing the capacities of the team working on enhancing livelihoods and value chains will be made. There will be preparations to assist farmers in seed production. Natural farming will be expanded methods in further places. The production of millet is going to be extended to include more work areas of Seva Mandir.



CLEAN WATER AND SURROUNDINGS





Thematic Overview

Most households still struggle with securing reliable access to clean drinking water (DW) and proper sanitation. Water and sanitary services in schools are also inadequate. Another area that is emerging as a major environmental problem is waste management. Particularly difficult is the task of waste management in peri-urban areas.

These efforts have significantly improved community-based waste management, sanitation services, and access to safe drinking water. Providing families with safe drinking water has been a key focus of Seva Mandir's work. Raised awareness about the importance of water, sanitation, hygiene and repaired and renovated water resources to ensure better access and availability.

Three categories of advancement are offered for clean water and surroundings.



Thematic Progress

Section 1: Access to Clean Drinking Water & Sanitation

Clean water interventions aided 1,731 families and three schools in this period. Tank systems with stand-posts have aided women considerably by decreasing drudgery in collecting water. SHGs were in charge of drinking water systems. Users contributed ₹10 to ₹ 50 per month for infrastructure management.

Until now, our primary focus has been on tackling the issue of bacterial pollution, which is managed by water chlorination. However, due to deeper borewells and mining, the problem of chemical contamination in water is becoming more prevalent in Sarada, Kankroli, and some portions of Girwa. Simple to manage, and cost-effective solutions for this issue are being explored.

Activity	Achievement (No.)	HH Benefitted (No.)
Well restoration and tank construction	22	550
Bore well with water tank construction	06	215
Well restoration & Water tank conservation	13	270
Handpump repair	58	696



Section 2: Access to Sanitation

In the Sewantri cluster of Kumbhalgarh block, 75 new household toilets were constructed. 102 existing dysfunctional household toilets were repaired to make them functional. 3 School toilets were constructed in the Khamnor cluster.

1 technical training was organised for 26 masons participating in toilet construction and other civil

works. 50 community meetings and management trainings were held to raise awareness about the need for clean water and system post-construction maintenance, through 10 awareness campaigns on personal hygiene, water handling practices, water-borne diseases, toilet usage, and environmental cleanliness, 1,548 households in the Kumbhalgarh and Khamnor blocks were made aware.

Toilet Construction	Achieved
Construction of New HH Toilet	75
Repair of Existing Toilet	102
School Toilet Construction	3



Section 3: Community-based Waste Management

Waste management is difficult in peri-urban and rural regions. Solid waste disposal poses ecological and health risks with increased urbanisation. Seva Mandir facilitates multi-stakeholder waste management, infrastructure development, and citizen, panchayat, and government capacity building through community-based Solid waste trash management.

Delwara and Kelwara community-based waste management continued during the reporting period. The interventions in these towns taught community mobilisation is needed to engage and strengthen capacity of stakeholders, including the panchayat. The lessons were applied to 4 new tourism peri-urban sites of Rajsamand and Udaipur districts, starting with awareness campaigns to mobilise locals.

Outreach

2,156 households, 1,635 shops and 1 hotel

Locations

5 -Kelwara, Delwara, Khamnor, Haldighati and Rishabhdeo

Waste collected

338 tons approximately (120 tons Kelwara, 218 tons Delwara)

Community contribution

₹3.40 lac (2.06 lac Delwara, 1.33 lac Kelwara)

Panchayat leveraging

₹21.75 lac (14.75 lacs Delwara, 7 lac Kelwara)

Government visits hosted

2 Delwara, 8 in Kelwara

a. Interventions in Delwara

Cleaning and waste collection continued through 11 Aarogya Mitras (AM). This year, camera monitoring was introduced for timely presence. The panchayat started paying honorarium, paid ₹2.75 lacs for 5 months and committed to 8 months in 2023-24. Waste disposal began at a new site, for which land was provided by Panchayat and Resouce Recovery Center construction is underway on that site. Cleaning fees collection increased by 52% this year, and shop fees collection resumed after 2005.

b. Interventions in Kelwara

In Kelwara, waste collection services have been expanded to two additional mohallas and neighbouring panchayats, significantly increasing the reach and effectiveness of community-based waste management. A state-level seminar was organized to showcase and learn from the Kelwara model, which led to the training of 37 panchayat sahayaks on conducting waste audits. To further enhance the efficiency of these efforts, a technology solution is currently being explored for improved data management of waste collected. team leader was appointed to provide support to Sadhna (A women's handicraft enterprise) trainers, ensuring the ongoing development and quality of their work. Training in handicrafts has also been promoted among AMs to diversify their skills and bolster community-led economic activities.

c. Expansion in new locations

The initiative aimed to build capacity and awareness of solid waste management in four new tourist peri-urban locations, including Charbhujia, Khamnor, Haldighati, and Rishabhdeo districts. Community-level meetings, training, and IEC were conducted. 2 exposure visits were organized for GVC members and Arogya Mitra, and Vikas Samitis were elected for effective waste management at 3 peri - urban settlements, Kelwara, Charbhujia and Rishabhdeo. The Samiti is consists of representatives of panchayat, AMs, shopkeepers (market association), hotel association and residents.



Section 4: Convergence, Impact and Learning

- ☞ The funds leveraged from the government for clean drinking water, sanitation and waste management was ₹ 33.95 lacs and the community contributed ₹ 11.75 lacs. The total convergence and funds leveraging was ₹45.70.
- ☞ A study of 130 households in 5 intervention villages in Girwa and Kotda blocks revealed a 5% reduction in the prevalence of waterborne illness. The decrease was noted across all age categories, with children under the age of five experiencing the greatest reduction (6%).
- ☞ The average distance travelled by households to obtain water was lowered by 146 metres among the assessed families, resulting in a 53-minute savings in fetching water.
- ☞ At Kelwara and Delwara, 338 tonnes of garbage (56% of total estimated) was collected and cleaned, resulting in clean surroundings.
- ☞ Managing a safe drinking water system necessitates constant communication with communities. Water user organisations first show an active interest, but after two to three years, they begin to lose interest.
- ☞ Toilet usage is another issue that necessitates regular discussion with families. Despite the fact that use has increased over time, some households still do not utilise.
- ☞ While the panchayat and government are becoming more involved in waste management, there is still a reluctance to own the community-led model. At the same time, increasing community stake is difficult.

Thematic Way Forward

There will be an increased emphasis on delivering potable water to families in closer proximity to their homes. The effort will be put towards increasing the use of toilets. In order to have a better understanding of the use of water, there will be an evaluation of the water and sanitation infrastructure that was constructed in recent years. Efforts will be increased in new peri-urban settings to increase community engagement for cleanliness and contact with the government, mobilise women in governance, and improve capacity.





Colgate

कोल्गेट पार्लोडिज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के सहयोग से
सेवा सोलर एवं पम्पसमूह के द्वारा किया गया
सब्सक्रिप्शन पेयजल योजना
काल - बायटो डाम - कननाली
टकी की क्षमता - 4000 लीटर
टकी के पानी का उपयोग करने खास बचाने में ही करें टकी के
आसपास गंदगी नहीं करें, जहाँ गलत खुला नहीं छोड़ें।
निर्माण वर्ष 2021-22

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT





Thematic Overview

The Empowering Women program focused on strengthening women's collectives, expanding financial digital literacy, and creating an enabling environment by supporting women facing violence and sensitization of men and communities on gender-based discrimination and violence.

The progress is documented in each section headers and describes in detail the activities and achievements, (i) Women Collectives; (ii) Financial Inclusion; and (iii) Address Gender-Based Violence.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Women Collectives

1,853 Self-Help Groups (SHG) with 27,668 women members continued during the reporting period. SHGs are in 103 clusters and 1 urban block federation. New SHGs numbered 194. 111 SHGs closed because most were old and women wanted to distribute the amount collected. SHGs and clusters tackled financing, government programs, violence against women, lumpy virus, and women's health. Discussion with the Urban SHG federation on registration proceeded. After considering legal possibilities, the federation will be registered as a Trust.

A total of 1,852 women from 35 clusters were trained in the formation of clusters, gender, socialisation, discrimination, and violence against women and girls and their well-being were discussed in the training. The women worried about early marriages, domestic violence, and trafficking. Several stakeholder sessions helped stakeholders grasp the issues and prepare communities to solve them.

Section 2: Financial Inclusion

Savings and credit activity with SHGs

SHG women members saved ₹50-₹1,000 monthly, based on their capacity. By March'23, SHGs' net owned fund rose to ₹17.16 crore from ₹15.48 crore a 10.87% rise from the previous March. The SHGs continued to provide affordable credit to members for emergencies and other needs. The loans were utilised for debt repayment, education, employment, household asset purchases, agriculture, housing, health, sanitation, and social functions. SHG accounts were managed by 836 accountants, 99% of which were women.

Audit of 1,659 SHGs (out of 1,853 functional as of March 22) were done. Since 194 new SHGs were under six months old, they will be audited before September. Mismatches in members' names, outdated passbooks, savings and loan calculation problems, more loans taken by few women, and late loans were observed.

A new software is being developed to improve SHG MIS and data availability of members. The product includes a mobile app for real-time data collecting and a web dashboard for analysis and reporting. The new software went live this year and began uploading SHG financial data monthly. 44 accountants received software training. The software will generate financial analysis, balance sheets, full SHG reports, and member balances.

6,929 SHG members received training on cluster creation, accounting, and auditing. 95 Kherwara and Kumbhalgarh cluster leaders visited Seva Mandir initiatives in other blocks. Jhunthri cluster women from the Kherwara block used SHG saving to visit Kumbhalgarh. They learnt about solar energy, goat, floriculture, horticulture, lemon grass, and irrigation. The groups will use savings for some of these activities.





Financial and Digital Literacy (FDL)

Through trained Digital Sakhis, FDL education covers 12 courses on personal finance, investment, banking, insurance, digital transactions, fraud, and government schemes in three phases. 35,963 women, of which 8,000 were old and 27,963 new beneficiaries, were educated on FDL. About 8,000 women were re-oriented on government initiatives in one-day campaigns last year. 27,963 new women participated in all three phases of FDL, encompassing various modules.

Many BPL women were unaware that they were pre-enrolled in the Chiranjeevi Yojana, they paid for treatment expenditures that were covered by the plan. They were assisted by Digital Sakhis in obtaining the insurance policy document from e-Mitra. Women were also assisted in registering under the Sukanya Yojana.

233 Digital Sakhis were trained this year of which 100 were old and 133 were new. Of them, 170 Digital Sakhis worked.

☞ 7 refresher trainings were organised for 100 old Digital Sakhis to update content, address government scheme changes and understand problems.

☞ 70 new Sakhis learnt 12 modules in three 2-day FDL training.

20 Digital Sakhis (2 from 10 blocks) were prepared as Master Digital Sakhis. They are confident, and mobile, have educated more women, and are supported by government benefits. Master Sakhis received residential training on working with women, use of IEC materials, and documenting success stories. Master Sakhis will train old Digital Sakhis and beneficiaries in the future. 4 FDL orientations (each of 2 days) were conducted for 129 zonal staff and para workers of 4 blocks, involved in the theme of early childcare, education and agriculture.

In March, a Sammelan of around 300 Digital Sakhis and FDL-educated women was organised in Kaya. On the first day, a smaller group of women met to assess the changes brought about by FDL and the way forward. More women came on the second day, and sharing was done through a presentation, interactive activities, and a movie on success stories. An exhibition of women's products was set up in which women used computerised money transactions. The Chief Guest was Ms. Ruchika Godha, Chief Operating Officer of Advaiya Group, who discussed her growth as a women entrepreneur.

Section 3: Address Gender-Based Violence

Women Resource Centres (WRC)

9 WRCs supported women in distress and to access social security schemes in 175 villages in 65 panchayats. 31 locally trained WRC leaders ran WRCs. Leaders counselled and supported women confronting violence and gave quick, cost-effective justice. 206 women sought support from WRCs this time. The cases of 164 women (80%) were resolved, while 42 (20%) are unresolved. 8 ongoing cases from previous year were concluded this period.

87% of WRC cases involved domestic abuse, primarily owing to second marriages, extramarital affairs, and drunkenness. Trafficking, kidnapping, abduction, forced marriage, and other abuse against young females accounted for 9% of incidents. WRC leaders conducted 115 field campaigns against domestic violence. 4,072 women learned how to identify and get help for domestic violence. The Saru WRC leaders discussed the negative effects of DaapaPratha (Bride price) in communities and warned against promoting as it mistreats girls.

WRCs supported 355 women in accessing government initiatives. 80 women received new Aadhar cards or made corrections, 43 Palanhaar cards, 81 pension (widow, old age, and disability cards), and 151 Shramik cards. Leaders helped women fill out and submit forms. Women enjoyed WRCs for such help because they were easily accessible and leaders provided all needed help.

Three 2-day residential trainings were held with 31 WRC leaders. It covered violence legislation for women, sex-selective abortions, therapy methods, social security, WRC advancement and sustainability, and recordkeeping. Raising registration and case fees, using village fund, and

mobilising individual and panchayat support were discussed. Three WRCs in Kharadiwada, Saru, and Jhunthri, which were rented, were moved to community centres. All WRCs now operate in government or community venues.

Swadhar Ghar -Short Stay Home (SSH)

SSH received 107 women, 92 seeking shelter and 55 seeking counselling. In March 22, 16 women and 11 children will stay at SSH. Shelter and support were provided to 108 women and 66 children. 73% of shelter recipients were 18-35 years old and 38% were rural women.

89 sheltered women were rehabilitated. 25 women returned to their husbands' families, 21 unmarried girls went with their parents, 7 cases were settled by their families and communities, and 12 women acquired jobs. They lived independently, 6 were directed to other organisations, and 18 left the house voluntarily. 56 women were given vocationally training.





17 women received self-defence training. Two women were selected in the Piramal Foundation's Karuna fellowship and will work as interns in government departments on a stipend. 19 sheltered women were employed throughout this time. 12 of these women now live independently.

The government has updated the Swadhar guidelines, which will go into effect in next year. The new guidelines include major changes such as increasing the home's residential capacity from 30 to 50 beds, extending the stay duration of women aged 25 to 35 years from one year to three years, opening bank accounts, and health insurance mandatory for all residents. The changes are favourable.

Creating an Enabling Environment for Women

Sensitization of men: Given the constructive response last year, engagement with men was continued and 1,486 men were educated through 51 trainings (1 day). The sessions included

discussion on gender, socialization, masculinity, the impact of gender differences on the lives of men and women, and ways to bring gender equality.

The participants expressed that they never looked at their daily lives from a gender perspective, and paid attention to women's work or other issues. They shared about different taboos related to menstruation, such as not allowing women to visit farms and girls to attend schools, and not sending girls for higher education due to fear of elopement. The participants shared to contribute to household work and not discriminate in education of their daughters.

Community Dialogue: The International fortnightly campaign to prevent violence against women was celebrated in November-December. Follow-up campaigns were carried out after two months, which helped to reach more people, re-enforce issues of violence, and make people

realize the magnitude of the problem. This year focused on two issues -early marriage and trafficking. As part of these, 90 campaigns and consultations were organized which reached out to 11,595 women and men, including community leaders. A 2-day culmination workshop was organized, in which 80 community leaders shared their experiences, learnings, and planning to address issues of early marriages and trafficking. 80 people (40 women) including the GVC leaders participated in the workshop.

Discussion on early marriage was done in Kumbhalgarh, Kankroli, Sarada, Delwara, Badgaon and Girwa blocks. The community members shared that parents feared for the safety and security of their young girls therefore, they got them married at an early age of 15 or 16 years. In many cases, younger girls were married alongside the elder daughter to save money on a wedding.

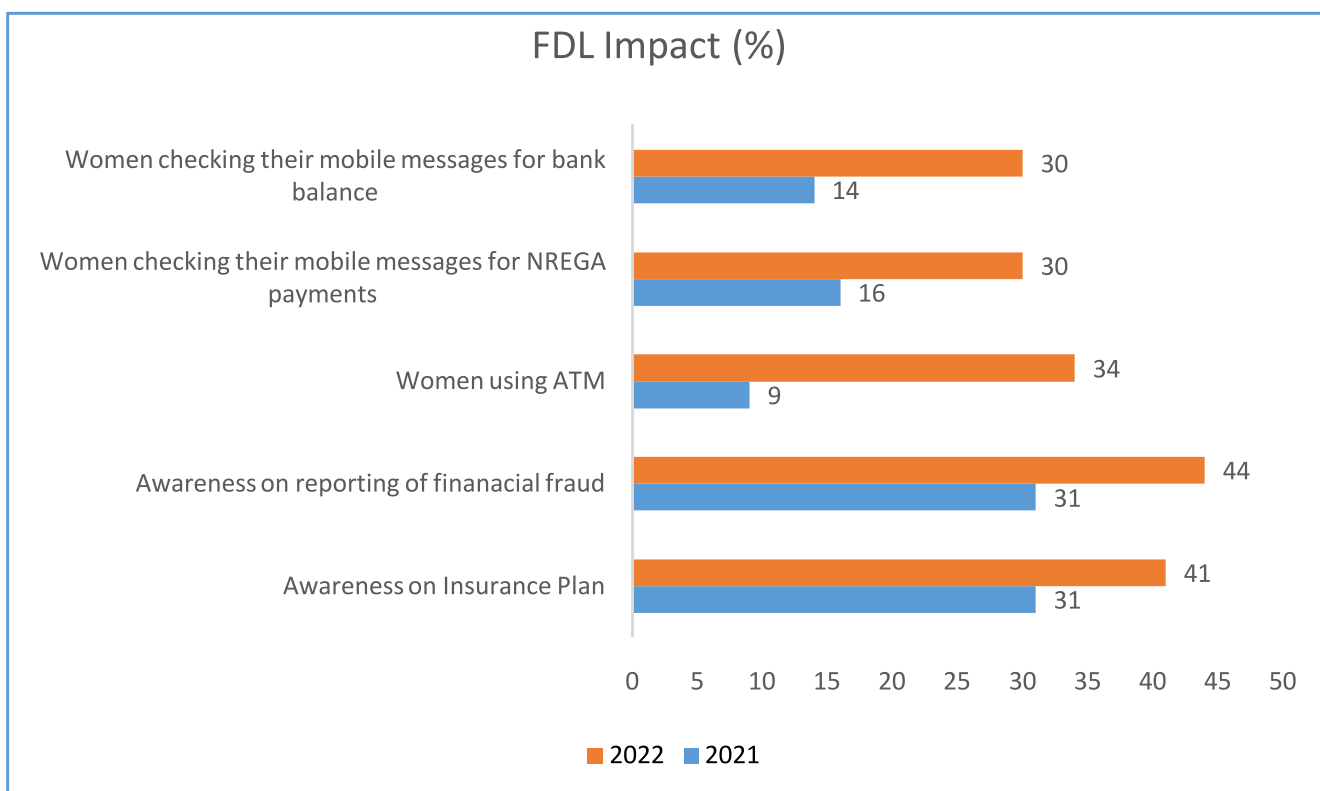
The girls were also married at an early age for Aata-saata¹, and due to the pressure of elderly people of the family. During the month of March, 8 events were held in various blocks to commemorate International Women's Day. The events emphasized on women's issues such as domestic violence, early marriage, and trafficking. These events drew a total of 1,866 female participants. Several elected leaders, government officials, and noteworthy individuals were invited to the events. During events, women participated in games.

Gender training of staff

1 training (2 days) on gender was organised for 30 new staff members of Seva Mandir. The training was facilitated by a resource person from MAVA, an organization working on gender issues. The sessions included gender, socialization, patriarchy, masculinity, violence, and ways to address issues of gender-based discrimination.



¹ 'Aata saata' is a system where a family gets their daughter married only when the other family pledges to give them a daughter to be married in their family. The age of the girls offered for matrimony does not matter. Simply put, in this tradition, the husband's sister marries his wife's brother.



Section 4: Impact and Learning

- ☞ Regular dialogue for a longer period and engagement of all stakeholders is required to work on social issues. There is a need for focused efforts to address issues of early marriage and trafficking.
- ☞ The need for credit is increasing in rural areas, however banks are still out of reach. MFIs are taking advantage of this situation and have reached remote corners of villages. They provide home-based loans without any formalities, so people take loans from them. MFI representatives visit the families every month to collect loan instalment and won't leave till they get the amount. When families are unable to repay, they either run away from home or hide some where or sell their assets. This is emerging as a big challenge in rural areas.
- ☞ An assessment was conducted with 244

women from 7 blocks to understand the impacts of FDL. The study indicated significant improvement in financial and digital awareness and decision making among women.

- ☞ After attending sessions on FDL, 5,900 women enrolled with Chiranjivi Beema Yojana, 2,016 women associated with Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, 2,665 with Pradhan Mantri Durghatna Beema Yojana, and 1,320 registered with Sukanya Samridhi Yojana.

Thematic Way Forward

Continued efforts will be made to raise awareness among community members about pressing issues such as violence, child marriage, and human trafficking. The updated software for SHGs will be implemented across all SHGs. The registration of the Urban SHG Federation, and efforts. Through FDL's awareness initiatives, the community will be educated about MFI.

EARLY CHILDCARE AND NUTRITION



Thematic Overview

Anganwadis and Balwadis, which opened for children in March'22, continued to provide childcare services during the period. Balwadis were appraised and it was decided to run in locations where Anganwadis are still unavailable. Similarly, the need for Balsakhis was assessed and continued in places where ASHA services did not reach. Nutrition, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN), community participation, networking, and dissemination received more forms this year.

The integrated strategy on ECCN was extended to 20 new villages. All ECCN components Balwadi, Balsakhis, and Anganwadis-were integrated and reformed.

The progress during the period is presented in the following sections: (i) Education and Sensitization of Care Givers; (ii) Access and Quality of Childcare Services; (iii) Treatment and Referral of Malnourished Children; and (iv) Influence of External Agencies for Effective Childcare.

Section 1: Education and Sensitization of Caregivers

Women, especially pregnant and nursing mothers, as well as their families and communities, were educated on maternal health, early childhood development, and nutrition.

83,634 women (including 25,531 pregnant and lactating women) were educated and counselled on pregnancy, anaemia, childcare, feeding, nutrition, and family planning at mothers' meetings and home visits. These meetings and visits were done by Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, Bal Sakhis, and community resource persons.

To educate and sensitise them, 5 Saas-Bahu Sammelans were organised with 336 mother-daughter-in-law pairs. Movies and group

conversations examined myths about mother-child nutrition, hygiene, and family support.

60 newlyweds couples with one or two children received maternity and childcare training. The sessions addressed marriage as partnership, planned parenting, pregnancy care, sex determination, nutrition, diet myths, mother and childcare, contraception, HIV/AIDS, and men's role in mother and childcare. The couples agreed that women handle mother-child health and men don't. Husbands and wives should converse to improve communication.

Community Engagement

- ☞ In August, 11,024 pregnant women and mothers attended interactive seminars on early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, milk banks, age-appropriate supplemental feeding, and hygiene during World Breastfeeding Week. A Paediatrician Dr Jai Singh Meena conducted an online worker session.
- ☞ In September, 27,926 community members celebrated Poshan Maah (Nutrition Month) and learnt about raising awareness of balanced and age-appropriate diets, dietary diversity, anaemia, and misconceptions about women and children's care and nutrition. There were neighbourhood gatherings, nukkadnatak, audio campaigns, quizzes, and recipe demonstrations.
- ☞ 1,355 AWs constituted in recent years. One-day training for 681 Anganwadi Monitoring committee. AMC members on infrastructure enhancement, conflict resolution, and government services was held. This led AMC members to visit AWs, educate parents on attendance, and work with panchayat on AW infrastructure.



☞ The government creates Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) to address health, nutrition, and socioeconomic determinants. A one-day workshop exposed 116 members of 30 VHSNCs to their roles and responsibilities, committee activation, and fund management. After the workshop 21 VHSNCs opened or activated bank accounts and held monthly meetings in all 30 villages.

☞ 6 one-day community sammelans were held with 1,634 community leaders, including 98 PRI members, frontline workers, AMC leaders, block ICDS, and health officials. Communities and AMCs were encouraged to participate in maternal and childcare services.

Home demonstrations: 12,221 families and 387 AWCs set up 31,473 nutrition gardens of three seasons. Nutrition garden survival was 88%. Green vegetable consumption increased in families.

Extra produce was given to their neighbours. Beneficiaries, notably malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers, received AWC-grown vegetables.

Recipe Demonstration: 651 recipe demonstrations involving 21,363 community members (12,789 women, 1,081 men, and 7,493 children) were held. In millet-growing areas, millet recipes were demonstrated. The community responded well to these demonstrations. The community contributed vegetables, groceries, utensils, fuel wood, etc. for demonstrations.

Positive Deviance Hearth Sessions (PDH) is a community-based behaviour change activity that uses local resources and knowledge, and helps to rehabilitate moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) children at home. 227 PDH sessions covered 3,879 kids. PDH sessions lasted 13 days at the same location with identified mothers and children. Using interactive methods, mothers were

counselled on health and nutrition, and children ate low-cost, high-energy dishes made from local food. The parents and communities donated in cash and kind for PD sessions. Out of 3,230 MAM children participated.

Section 2: Access and Quality of Childcare Services

Facilitating Balwadis

During the reporting period, 160 full-day Balwadis were facilitated reaching out to 4,504 children. 64 centres were closed in June in communities where Anganwadis (AWCs) were accessible and running well, while 96 Balwadis continued to provide care to 2,567 children (52% girls).

Balwadis provided a safe and engaging environment for 2,567 children for 7 hours a day, allowing their mothers to attend to household and livelihood chores. The centres were open 22 days a month and enrolled 22 children.

3 residential trainings and monthly review meetings helped Sanchalikas' to enhance abilities and knowledge. The training covered 1,000 days, growth monitoring, home-based care, pre-school instruction with stories, poems, pre-number concepts, creative activities, and games, and community engagement.

Maternal and child health in Rishabhdeo block

An assessment was conducted with 758 households in 20 villages of the block to understand the status of maternal and child health. The key findings are as follows:

- ☞ All Anganwadis were found open. Both workers' - Anganwadi worker and helper, presence was 42% and children's attendance was 34%.
- ☞ 16% mothers had 4 Ante - Natal Care checkups, and 72% women were anaemic.
- ☞ 49% children under 6 months were exclusively breastfed.
- ☞ 59% children of 7 months and above received complementary feed.
- ☞ 49% children were found underweight, 38% children were stunted and 36% of children were wasted.
- ☞ Rishabhdeo is relatively educated block and livelihood are better, however still health conditions are not acceptable.



Health and Nutrition: Every day at Balwadis, children were served Khichdi/Daliya and ready-to-eat nutri-pops (murmure). Vitamin A and deworming treatment were given twice a year, and children received Manoll, an ayurvedic iron supplement, daily. The critically malnourished children at Balwadi received supplementary nutrition.

Sanchalikas assessed the nutritional status of 1,907 children from 82 Balwadis in March for nutritional status. 23 (1%) of 1,907 Balwadi

Strategic shift in the Balwadi program

For more over three decades, Seva Mandir has been assisting Balwadis. The reach of government AWCs has grown through the time, and parents and communities have become more conscious of the need of early childhood education. Consultations with Balwadi Sanchalikas, parents, and community leaders were held at all Balwadi locations to analyse the needs of present Balwadis. The decision was made to close the Balwadis in the areas where access has improved. Self-financing was promoted in areas where access was better and communities desired to continue the centres.

Communities understood the rationale for the strategic shift and agreed after detailed deliberation. In June, 64 Balwadis closed and communities were encouraged and supported to enrol their children in AWC and schools. 455 (26%) of the 1,720 students enrolled in those Balwadis were mainstreamed into government schools, while 614 (36%) joined AWC and Shiksha Kendras. Because AWCs are distant from some families. 38% children were still at home. The community workers meet their parents to find alternatives for dropped-out children.

Introduced locally grown nutritious food in Balwadis

Children at Balwadis are given ready-to-eat soya-fortified murmure, as well as daliya/Khichdi. The murmure are now purchased from outside. We are exploring to replace murmure with locally available nutritious food as well as encourage households to include millet and soybean in their regular diets. A pilot research was launched in this regard in two Balwadis in the Jhadol block, Talai and Bhilwara.

Millets and Soybean are incredibly healthy and grown locally in the region. After experimenting with several recipes, two sets of recipes were chosen for the research. Ragi laddoo, Porso Khichdi, and Oatmeal will be served in one Balwadi, and Ragi halwa and Soyabean laddoo will be served in the other. These recipes have a higher nutritional content than soya-fortified murmure.

The trial will run for a year, with regular monitoring of children to understand the uptake of these recipes, changes in children's nutritional status, and supply. Based on the findings, the new recipes will be implemented in Balwadis and promoted in Anganwadis.

children were SAM, 169 (9%) were MAM, and 1,715 (90%) were normal. SAM children are down by 1% and MAM children are down by 2% from September 22. Five SAM children were referred to Seva Mandir Amrit Clinic and government health centres, and their parents were counselled.

Pre-school education: The children participated in a variety of pre-school activities based on the curriculum. Poems, music, stories, and pre-number notions were highlighted. 1,082 Balwadi students (50% of whom were girls) who reached school enrollment age, were enrolled in school for further education.



Strengthening Anganwadis(AWCs)

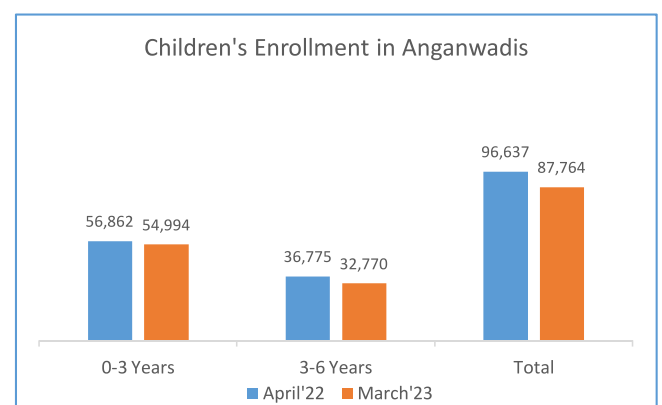
Seva Mandir supported 1,450 government AWCs- 1,373 in Udaipur and 77 in Rajsamand districts. These centres served 103,607 children of under 6 years. Supportive monitoring, mother and caregivers counselling, anthropometric evaluation of children, and nutrition gardens were major activities.

In the reporting period 1,076 Anganwadi workers (AWW), 1,170 Anganwadi helpers (AWH), 1,253 ASHAs, 664 ANMs (nurses), 67 community resource persons, and 146 field monitors were trained in preschool activities, maternal and childcare, nutrition, and malnourished child treatment.

Supportive Monitoring: AWCs were monitored regularly. The following data comes from 1,355 Udaipur AWC visited for times a month. During the year, enrolment decreased by 9% for children aged 0-6 and 12% for those aged 3-6. During the pandemic, all village children received a take-

home ration (THR), only those living far from the centres also enrolled. After March 22, the government continued THR exclusively for children coming to AWCs. Children from far away didn't attend the centre, hence enrolment dropped.

- ☞ In February 2023, 94% of centres were open during visits, compared to 90% in April 2022.
- ☞ Children's attendance grew from 12% in April to 34% by February 2023. Child attendance remains a challenge, for which continuous attempts are made.



Infrastructure improvement: Seva Mandir rebuilt 13 AWCs Buildings and panchayats restored 47 AWCs this year. The restoration work included flooring, plastering pillars and back walls, colouring, toilet repair, entrance stairs, filling pits near AWC, making a concrete pathway inside AWC campus and building a handpump platform.

Pre-school Education: This year the emphasis was on language and pre-numbers. 72 e-learning materials were shared on WhatsApp with 7,561 parents. The content was animated stories, poems, and songs. WhatsApp was kept since it made sharing effective films with parents easy. The staff helped AWWs during monitoring visits. 1-day training for 994 Anganwadi workers covered pre-number concepts like counting, grouping, and number recognition, as well as language development through storytelling, poetry recitation, and singing.

16,575 children were assessed of 1,016 AWCs in February. The development of children was examined on five parameters. Cognitive and linguistic skills were low compared to other parameters. This is an output of disengagement in the pandemic.

10,063 AWC children (99%, 49.2% females) enrolled in school. 7,908 students attended government

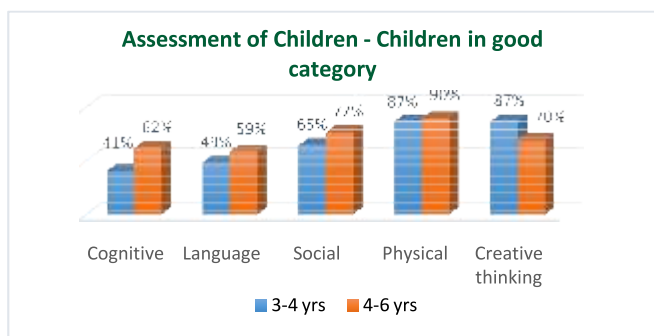
schools, 1,803 private schools, 43 Shiksha Kendra, and 309 government Mabadis. Few children stayed out of school once their families left the villages.

Health and Nutrition: In March 2022, AWCs opened for children 3-6 years old, but THR continued for all children until August. From September, ready-to-eat THR (fortified nutri sweet, moong dal, and rice khichadi) was given to children only to children under 3, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. Children 3-6 years old received sweet and salty murmure and ready-to-cook meals (fortified nutri sweet daliya, moong dal, rice khichadi, and upma premix) at centres. Children and mothers initially disliked the recipes, but eventually, they started consuming them. AWWs and AWHs were trained to use pre-cooked meals. Meetings and counselling sessions educated mothers on health and nutrition. The community workers helped AWCs to promote MCHN day & Shakti Divas.

Section 3: Treatment and Referral of Malnourished Children

Community-based management of acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

An anthropometric measurement of 82,421 children was done. Weight-for-height assessment indicated 9,168 SAM (11%) and 14,213 MAM (17%) children. During random verification, AWWs and community workers recorded measurements incorrectly, so all children were called to CMAM camps. The height and weight were taken again to ensure no SAM children were missed.





935 children treated last year in CMAM camps were followed up through home visits. Of them, 775 (72%) moved out of SAM, The remaining 160 children attended CMAM and PD hearth sessions again this year. This year, 1,242 malnourished children attended 290 CMAM camps (1 main camp and 1 follow-up camp at one location). There were 815 SAM and 213 MAM children. A follow-up of 765 SAM children without issues (out of 815) and 213 MAM children found that 70% and 71% moved out of SAM and MAM, respectively. All identified malnourished children were followed up and will continue in the following months.

80 SAM children with problems were referred to MTC or government health centres. MTC treated 13 children while Seva Mandir Amrit clinic treated 15. 49 children were treated in CMAM camps

because parents were not convinced to send them to MTC, and 3 children refused treatment despite parental counselling. Continued efforts will encourage these children's parents to seek therapy.

Community Taking Responsibility

The communities and panchayats contributed ₹ 1.38 crores, for Anganwadi. The contribution was used for the construction and repair of AWCs, the provision of food, fuelwood, and stationery, and the payment of Balwadi children's fees. The fee was utilised to purchase of boxes & School bags for Balwadi children.

AMCs submitted 147 proposals for AWC repair and construction in Gram Sabhas, 71 of them were included in the proceedings. Work was completed on 47 of them.

Seva Mandir Amrit clinic

Seva Mandir and Basic Healthcare Services Trust (BHS) jointly administer the clinic at Kojawada village. The clinic has evolved into a primary healthcare facility offering curative and preventative services for around 30 distant villages of Rishabhdev and Kherwara blocks. It was run by a team of qualified nurses and doctors with assistance from community workers and the community institution federation.

- ☞ 4,729 (19% rise from last year) persons took consultation and treated for various diseases. 52% of cases were women and 16% were children under 5 years. Community meetings and women-friendly setting attracted 10% more women to the clinic.
- ☞ 225 ANCs, 101 PNCs, 49 safe births, and 34 safe abortions were done. Two deliveries experienced post-partum bleeding, which nurses handled well. 56 SAM children were treated. Hypertension (217), TB (137), and diabetes (142) patients were treated. 30 severe patients were treated, while 15 others were referred to better hospitals.
- ☞ Nursing personnel and health professionals received regular training on diagnosing, treating, and counselling for hypertension, diabetes, TB, and seasonal ailments.

Sonia received comprehensive care

Sonia, 22, from Phutala Village, struggled to conceive after three years of marriage. Diagnosed with PID at the Kojawada clinic, she and her husband required treatment. Though he initially refused, he agreed after counseling.

A year later, Sonia became pregnant but discovered it due to severe pain and bleeding from an ectopic pregnancy. Despite her family's initial reluctance to seek proper medical help, a nurse persuaded them to go to Udaipur district hospital.

After the miscarriage, Sonia's mother-in-law blamed her, but with the clinic's counseling, the family reconciled. Sonia now lives happily with her husband. It takes more than medical treatment to help.

- ☞ 119 community outreach sessions were held on pregnancy care, nutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, and non-communicable diseases. Follow-up and counselling of TB, severe malnutrition, diabetes, and hypertension patients were also done.
- ☞ Monthly meetings aimed to develop clinic-community connections. The clinic staff, community workers and Kherwara block federation helped in clinic operations. All stakeholders raised awareness of maternal and child health and other disorders.



Section 4: Influence Effective Childcare

State level Seminar

A seminar on "Best Practises and Learnings of Early Child Care and Nutrition" was organised at Jaipur. The sessions covered FLN, parenting, and nutrition best practices. Practitioners, researchers, and government officials from 23 national and state organisations discussed current challenges, learning, and future solutions. Ms. Manju Yadav, Additional Director, ICDS, and Mr. Naadan Singh Gurjar, Deputy Director-Quality Education participated.

Interface with government

- ☞ Regular meetings and discussions were held with the ICDS and Health departments at blocks and districts on approval of interventions, share progress and challenges. Along with regular interactions, 4 meetings were held with the department functionaries of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts, and the issues of low attendance and supplementary nutrition at AWCs were discussed.
- ☞ 4 convergence meetings were held with the ICDS department. This included 2 review meetings of the National Nutrition Mission and 2 monthly meetings with other departments. The meeting was chaired by the District Collector. Infrastructure improvement at AWCs - electricity, toilets, and water availability, were the most discussed issues.

Sharing of Journey of Khushi project

Seva Mandir worked with 1,355 AWCs across 5 blocks of Udaipur district in collaboration with the government and a corporate partner from 2016 to



2023, as part of "Khushi" project. The second phase of this project ended in March. A Seminar was organized to talk on the best practices and experiences of "Khushi" with government officials and frontline workers. The Anganwadi workers and dept official shared their experience and appreciated the empowering and respectful approach of Seva Mandir. A coffee table book was launched, and appreciation letters were given to all workers. Ms. Kirti Rathore, Deputy Director of ICDS and Dr.Shankarlal Bamniya, CMHO of Udaipur participated.

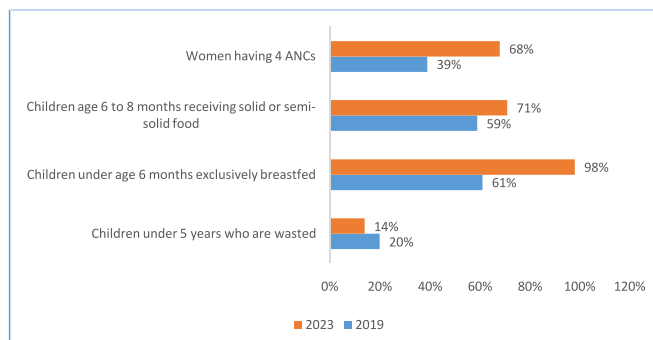
Networking on Early Childcare

- ☞ A national network of organisations, FORCES (Forum for Crèches and Childcare Services) has been working for maternity benefits and crèches for working women and young children. Seva Mandir is Rajasthan's convener since 2007 and state network membership stands at 18 organisation's members from the state. The network did following activities:
- ☞ 2 state partner meetings discussed activities, issues of creche, and maternity entitlement status, and build a 2022-23 action plan.
- ☞ Seva Mandir attended another National Forces meeting on G20 childcare priorities.



Section 5: Impact & Learnings

- ☞ 160 Balwadis, 1,450 Anganwadis (AW), and 4,840 community workers provided quality childcare for 103,608 children under 6 years old. Counselling and childcare awareness helped 83,634 women.
- ☞ Several best practices on mentoring frontline workers, community participation, malnutrition treatment, and school readiness have emerged through intensive work. We are replicating the practices in more locations and sharing in the sector.
- ☞ It is critical to incorporate secondary caregivers such as mothers-in-law, men, and grandparents, to establish an enabling atmosphere for mothers and children.



Impact of integrated approach to malnutrition

An integrated strategy to malnutrition was implemented in 10 villages of the Kumbhalgarh block. The effort included caregiver sensitization and education, childcare through Balwadis and Balsakhis, and timely treatment of malnourished children. Despite Covid-19 problems, children's nutritional status and knowledge and practises of mothers improved in three years.



- ☞ Attendance and regularity of children at centres remains a challenge. It is improving slowly and more additional community efforts are required.
- ☞ Opening regularity and child attendance increased by 4% and 19% in February'23 compared to April'22, indicating enhanced AW functioning.
- ☞ 11,145 children (50% girls) graduated from Balwadis and AWCs enrolled in school.

Thematic Way Forward

The problem of low attendance among children will continue to be addressed. Through continuous initiatives. In addition to undernourishment, anaemia in women will also be a primary focus of attention. There will be a greater emphasis on engagement with secondary caregivers. We will make an effort to become a knowledge partner for the government and other organisations. The work done in the Sirohi district regarding early childcare and nutrition will be increased.

QUALITY EDUCATION



A B C D E

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

What do animals say?

Name the following pictures of animals and say what sound they make. One has been done for you.







 Dog says "bow-wow"	 Cat says _____
 Cow says _____	 Parrot says _____
 Goat says _____	 Cock says _____
 Frog says _____	 Crow says _____

38

F G H I J

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match the letter of the word written in the box. One has been done for you.

 frog	 cat
 camel	 dog
 pig	 goat

39

बड़े कदम बढ़ते कदम

हिन्दी स्तर - 2
HINDI LEVEL-II

Name _____
Address _____
Roll No. _____
Date _____



ANIMALS

Thematic Overview

The education program continued to provide high-quality, inclusive education to children aged 6 to 14. The progress is divided into two sections: quality education for out-of-school children (i) and quality education for in-school children (ii). Section (iii) describes activity in 21 Kumbhalgarh block schools.

Given the shifting educational landscape, this year the need for Shiksha Kendras (SK) was assessed, and it was decided to run them solely in places where school access is an issue. The residential learning camp was run in a hybrid format, combining home-based and residential education.

- Regular interaction with scholarship program children and their parents was conducted to ensure their academic retention. Work with government schools was continued, and a new effort to enhance girls' education was launched

Section 1. Quality Education for Out-of-school Children

Shiksha Kendras (SK)

148 SKs educated 5,033 children (47% girls). 54 SKs were closed in June, where school access had improved and parents were more attentive to education. By March, 94 SKs continued to reach 3,063 children (46% girls). The centres had 108 instructors, 15 of which were females. The SK student-teacher ratio remained 29:1

951 new children (45% girls) were enrolled in 94 SKs. 86 (36 females) children left 148 SKs due to parents' financial struggles and pressure to help with housework, childcare, farming, and livestock at home. 57 dropouts in Kotra block moved to neighbouring town to work. Parents of 8 children enrolled in adjacent schools and SKs after

Strategic Shift in Shiksha Kendras

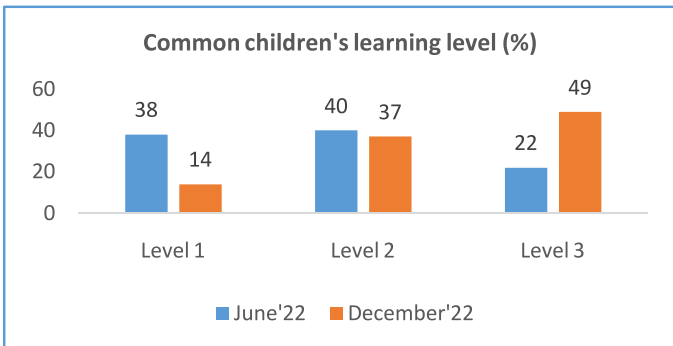
Accessibility and operation of government schools have improved in villages. In places where SKs have been, community interest in education increased. Teachers, parents, and village leaders all SKs were consulted and discussed on education from schools. Better access encouraged communities to enrol their children in schools. If communities were willing to continue SKs, Seva Mandir will provide technical assistance and communities will self-fund.

Communities recognised and supported the strategic transition. Parents and communities agreed to close centres and enrol SK students in government schools. Through March 23, 88% of children of closed SK enrolled in government schools.

counselling. The parents of other dropouts are being motivated to continue their studies.

The child-centric methodology engaged SK children in activity-based learning. 29 SKs taught English using pre-loaded audio-video content on tablets. 1,012 students learnt with tablets, 322 of whom were girls.

Assessment of Children: The annual and midterm assessments of children learning level were conducted in June and December 22. Both evaluations had 1,675 common children (46%). The findings revealed significant learning level increase. Level 3 students, the highest learning level, increased by 27%, matching pre-covid evaluation.



Capacity building of instructors: A 6-day residential training was held for 103 teachers (from SKs and 10 from school program). The instruction covered academics, hygiene, child sexual abuse, athletics, and community engagement.

Further more, monthly review sessions, parent counselling, child regularity, lesson planning, documentation, child protection, community involvement, and enrolling SK students in government schools for further education were discussed with teachers.

Rohimala becomes a model

SK in Rohimala village of Jhadol block, opened in 2010. The government school is half a kilometre from SK and lacks teachers. During the discussion of closing SK, the community chose to support the centre.

SK continued after June. It continues to serve 46 children and has 2 teachers. Parents have upped their annual payment to ₹ 3,600 per child to support the operating costs of SK. They continue to waive the fee for disadvantaged children and take free of one child if a household has more children in SK. The centre is presently managed by a teacher in his home for free. Seva Mandir provides materials at the centre. The SK works successfully with parental and community support. Materials and technical assistance from Seva Mandir will continue for the centre.

Parents and community members were encouraged to visit this centre.

Engaging Communities

- ☞ 626 parent-teacher meetings with 13,305 parents (47% females) were held to discuss regularity, enrolment, main-streaming of children, contributions, and change in program strategy.
- ☞ The parents contributed ₹9.6 lacs, accounting for 77% of the committed contribution. The typical annual contribution at SK is ₹300 per child. The community and parents at 17 SKs upped to ₹ 600 per child and at 2 SKs to ₹1,200 per child from this year. According to parents, the increased contribution will pay the rent of SK, and buy stationery, and uniforms for youngsters.
- ☞ The communities donated ₹1.09 lacs (cash and kind) to repair 37 SKs, with parents and

Radhika, a 9-year-old girl, is from Kotala village in Kherwara block. She has two young brothers. Her mother left them a few years ago for another marriage, and her father works as a labour in Gujarat. She and her siblings live with their grandparents as their father is not interested in taking care of them. Radhika joined the SK during the pandemic in 2020 but left when things improved. Teachers found her doing housework and caring for young brothers. Radhika's grandparents were counselled, and she returned to the SK. She got erratic after only a few days. The teachers and the committee members paid a visit to her home and her grandparents agreed to send her regularly after much persuading. Radhika now visits SK regularly. She is currently at level 2 of learning and is working hard to advance to a higher level.



community members contributing ₹77,400 and the panchayats contributing ₹32,200.

- ☞ Pravesh Utsav was celebrated at all SKs to encourage parents to enrol their out-of-school children.
- ☞ On September 8th, 1,750 children and 498 parents participated in International Literacy Day programs. Parents and children made posters and read and told stories. A campaign to raise awareness of girls' education was organised in SK and government schools of Jhadol.

In collaboration with Dharohar, (Udaipur-based NGO), a SK and government primary school in Kada village started a pilot to engage children in a nursery of forest plants. The effort is to involve rural schoolchildren, village elders, and schoolteachers in bio-diversity and environment conservation activities, and document traditional knowledge on ecology. Village elders and children organised jungle walks and collected seeds of 15 plants from the forest. Process documentation will collect learnings to link this intervention to the curriculum.



Residential Learning Camps (RLC)

The learning camps educated 219 out-of-school children (48% girls) in this year. 104 girls children of 2021-22 batch attended their 3rd camp and 55 (31% girls) from 2022-23 batch.

The community-based learning camp were extended this year with 60 children (39 girls) from Kumbhalgarh block. These children completed three camps in March'22 after eight months of based learning. After 3 months of their mainstreaming in government schools, it was required to remain in touch to support in adjusting in schools.

4 children from the 2021-22 batch dropped out due to prolonged illness and migration of their families. In the 2022-23 batch, 8 children left after the first camp due to the above reasons.

Children learned Mathematics, Hindi, English, and Computer through activity-based learning using various tools. A library was created to encourage children to read. The kids loved puzzles, clock reading, measurement, drawing, and painting indoors and outside.

Weekly assessments were conducted to track child progress and plan sessions. At the start and end of each camp, all children were assessed for learning levels.

Children participated in extracurricular activities and visited the Aquarium, Sajjangarh Sanctuary (Biological Park), and Rajiv Gandhi Park in Udaipur.

Children learned about good and bad touch and self-defence strategies. Teenage females learned menstruation and hygiene.

Weekly medical visits were done. 3 children were admitted in a government hospital.



Section 2: Quality Education for In-school Children

Scholarships

45 students-29 in the hostel and 16 day-scholars-attended Vidya Bhawan school. 19 students completed 12th grade and graduated. 21 students (12 hostellers and 9-day scholars, 7 boys and 14 girls) continued in class 12 to study. Hostel students participated in a Summer Camp with extra classes and painting sessions. Additionally, evening lessons were held for children to help them understand complex ideas.

All students visited the Ahar Archaeological Museum and Agriculture Exhibition in Udaipur. The pupils also attended "Shabad Shaala," a gathering to teach kids about Kabeer Das's ideology.

Two girls were part of the school hockey team and won the inter-school hockey tournament.

26 students who graduated 12th grade in last 2 years are pursuing further education or preparing for competitive tests. The students received counselling after school to help them choose higher education and competitive tests.

Engagement with Government Schools

This component covered 29 schools in 13 villages of Rajsamand district- 25 in Kumbhalgarh and 4 in Khamnor schools. The primary grade enrollment was 3,474 (1,641 girls).

In Kumbhalgarh, drinking water facilities in resource rooms are being expanded, with 22 government schools set to benefit next year and work already started at 4 schools this year. In Khamnor, renovations of toilets, drinking water facilities, and resource rooms have been completed in 4 schools.

18 Shiksha Sahayaks (11 females) supported primary grade education in 21 schools through group-based teaching ended. 900 of 1,431 elementary school students (695 girls) were covered. This initiative finished in March 2022, however, Seva Mandir kept hand holding schools through Shiksha Sahayaks (SS) until June to ensure a smooth handover of resource rooms and other assets and community engagement activities.

A baseline was done with 1,362 households in 6 villages of Kumbhalgarh block to examine girls' upper primary education regularity, dropout, social difficulties, and community involvement.

The survey included child learning evaluation, household survey, and stakeholder discussion.

Section 3: Girl Education Ecosystem

Work with 21 schools in Kumbhalgarh highlighted the need for girls' education. From August, Enabling Education of Girls was launched in 12 schools to improve primary grade learning, regularity, retention and parent awareness.

The total enrolment in 12 schools is 1,574 (752 girls) till 8th grade. Mobilization of parents and communities, mentoring girls, and activity-based learning in schools were initiated in this initiative.

Age Groups (years)	Girls in school (%)	Dropout girls (%)	Girls who never attended school (%)
6-10	96%	1%	3%
11-14	92%	7%	1%
15-18	66%	33%	1%

The dropout was highest among girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years.



Regularity of girls: Parents of girls who weren't going to school regularly (less than 15 days a month) were counselled. These girls were missing school because of household chores, health issues, commitments, and lack of support from parents. Parents were concerned about their daughters' safety, especially of adolescents. The issues were discussed in the community meetings and personal counselling was also done. In seven months, the attendance of girls in primary grades improved by 7%, but, parents of upper-primary girls were still worried about their safety.

Engaging parents and community: 2,764 visits to irregular and drop-out girls' homes were done. 34 meetings with 12-15 parents were held. The topics were girls' education, irregularity and dropout, and early marriage and its effects. 455 girls and 187 village development committee members attended 2 community activities.

Platforms for girls and life skill education: Girls visited Yuva Manch of Jhunthri village in Kherwara block for two days to learn about its activities. 36 girls (3 from each school) created Yuva Manch after the visit and 10 Manch were formed. Member discussed adolescent changes, menstruation, good touch, bad touch, early marriage, and Childline. 292 girls attended the manch sessions. Life skills trainings for 38 girls were held. The trainings covered gender, self-awareness, communication, critical thinking, expressing emotions, adolescent changes, menstruation, and safety.

Gender sensitization of teachers: A 2-day session for 18 teachers (1 female and 17 male) on gender and education was held. The resource person from MAVA² facilitated the workshop. The seminars included gender, socialisation,

institutions' role in shaping perceptions, gender in education, gender's effects on men and women, and teachers' involvement in gender equality. After a few sessions, teachers admitted to gender-based discrimination in schools with a promise to keep a gender-neutral environment in the school.

Capacity building of SMCs: School Management Committees (SMCs) in 9 of 12 schools were inactive when project began. Regular discussions informed them of their duties. A resource person from TATA Trust conducted a two-day workshop. The sessions covered SMC organisation, finances, accountability, and teamwork. This led SMCs to participate in school government. 23 SMC meetings were held during the year. Female members' attendance was minimal due to other commitments. SMC members cited teacher shortages and gaps in school facilities. They also visited dropout girls' homes to convince their parents to send them to school.

Capacity building of Shiksha Sahayak: 2 residential trainings for 12 SAs (6 days and 2 days) were organised for capacity building. The areas covered included teaching pedagogy, activity-based instruction, athletics, child safety, and health and nutrition. Review meetings were held every month.

Schools were closed for about 18 months during Covid-19, resulting in significant learning gaps among children. To assist in reducing the gap, a team of 38 Shiksha Sahayaks and 8 supervisors worked with students in grades 6-8 in 36 schools across four blocks. The team was trained in Hindi, Mathematics, and English subjects using worksheets produced by the government to solve learning gaps in children. Supervisors monitored and directed classroom interventions as SAs taught for three hours in each school.

² MAVA- Men Against Violence and Abuse

Section-4: Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation (RBMF)

This year, 34 children received the grant from RBMF. The grant was awarded to 19 (7 females) for professional courses and 15 (6 girls) for intermediate and secondary education.

RBMF loaned 3 staff members of Seva Mandir for their children's college education.

World Blood Donor Day (June 14) saw a blood donation awareness activity. Dr .Bhagchand from RNT Medical College, Udaipur was invited. The session had 55 participants. Donating blood, its benefits, and myths were discussed with staff members and they were encouraged to donate. Seva Mandir employees held a blood donation program on Rafe Bullick's death anniversary on 10th October. 16 staff member donated blood at this occasion.

Section -5 Impact and Learning

☞ 4,697 SK children (45% girls) were enrolled in government schools after completing their period at SK. This included 1,438 children (45% girls) from closed SKs and 1,087 children (43% girls) from 94 continuing SKs. 3% of students entered 6th and 7th classes, while 97% entered the primary grades.

☞ 155 (95%) of 164 children of 2021-22 camps were enrolled in school, and 50% of them were girls.

☞ 19 SKs increased annual contributions to partially cover SK operational costs. The communities pitched together to repair and renovate the Sks.

☞ School Support post-pandemic

It was discovered that children did not attend

Story of Nirmala Kumawat

"I had lost my will to live after losing my 20-year-old son last year." With the assistance of RBMF I was able to get back on my feet and study while also working for a job."

Nirmala is a 42-year-old woman who has been taking care of a Seva Mandir staff member's child at PalnaGhar for the past six years. Her coworkers encouraged her to continue studies, and with their assistance, she completed the tenth grade in 2017 while continuing to work. This encouraged her, and she graduated from the 12th grade. She was also working as a caregiver at Vidya Bhawan Hostel at the same time to supplement her income.

She was putting in long hours for herself and her two children. Her life became more tough after her son died unexpectedly last year. She received a grant to further her education in 2021. She is currently a BA student at M.G. College in Udaipur. She was able to pay her college expenses from the a grant from RBMF.

school regularly, with attendance in most schools hovering around 50% at the time of the visit. Due to a teacher shortage, the classes were merged, and the school infrastructure was not child-friendly. Furthermore, parental support for children's attendance at school was relatively low.

The observations in schools and parental involvement need to be discussed in communities and schools, and continue to find ways in addressing concerns of regularity and child retention in schools.



Theamatic Way Forward

The main focus will be to strengthen the education ecosystem in villages by collaborating with local communities and other stakeholders. The (SKs) will be enhanced further. The monitoring of

attendance at schools and SKs will be done closely to understand the faction. Girls' education driven at homes and communities will be comprehended further to look for responses.

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT



Thematic Overview

The epidemic impacted youth in a many of ways, including education, mental health, and livelihoods, making them more susceptible and disengaged. During this time, the emphasis was on increasing youth engagement through sports, meetings, and life skills training.

In 2022-23, activities were carried out in 8 clusters of 34 villages by a cadre of 12 Yuva Mitras and 84 peer leaders. The progress is divided into four sections: (i) Youth Platform; (ii) Sports Engagement; (iii) Life Skills Education; and (iv) Vocational Training.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Youth Platforms

38 youth groups engaged members throughout the reporting period. Each village has a 15-20-person . The groups provided youth with a voice and prepare them to handle their challenges. The monthly meetings discussed early marriage, menstruation, dropouts in education, and vocational training.

198 young members resumed schools who had stopped attending, and 839 youth and their families were linked to government initiatives like Paalanhar, Food Security, PM Jeewan Jyoti, MGNREGA, etc. This will be maintained as an important technique for reintegrating dropout children into the school system.

14 Whats App groups (2 in each cluster) have been developed, different for boys and girls. These groups included 1,600 youth (40% girls). Girls are fewer since they don't have phones. These groups routinely communicated information on gender, health, government schemes, agriculture, livelihood, and vocational trainings.





Football changed life of Khushi

Khushi Prajapat lives in Kherwada block's Jhunthri village. Since 2019, she has been a member of the youth group and football squad. Her father works as a wage labourer, and her mother handles domestic and farming duties. Khushi, the captain of the girls' football squad, feels that sports have altered her life. She was an introvert girl in school who rarely took the lead in anything. When she initially started playing football, she thought it was only for boys. However, after the coach began the training, she recognised that sports can teach you so much. "Football taught me teamwork, perseverance, planning, leadership, and strategy," she says. Many young girls were inspired to come out and exhibit their potential by wearing football shirts. "We started with only three girls, but finally, 30 girls joined the team. Football has now become my passion."

Delwara has a Youth Resource Centre (YRC) to engage youth. The centre has a library. Weekly seminars were held at YRC on basic knowledge, craft, dancing, art, and other activities included movie screenings, story narration, and youth issues debates. Youth members celebrated Environment Day, Girl's Education Day, and Unity Day. Rallies to reduce plastic use, painting competitions, and discussions on female feticide, girl education, and child marriage were held. A "Kabaad Se Jugaad" seminar taught 80 youths and children about garbage recycling. The participants made ropes from plastic bags, jewellery from coconut shells, dolls and balls from discarded socks, and organic holi colours from beets and turmeric.

Section 2: Engagement through Sports

Some youth group members joined football after they were motivated. Improve their physical and

mental health, and boost their self-esteem and confidence.

Two 7-day and 6-day trainings were held for 8 football coaches. The sessions covered communication, gender neutrality, coach psychology, nutrition, and football skills.

280 young people aged 14 to 18 (50 percent of them were female) were associated with football. This contributed in the development of confidence, the acquisition of necessary life skills, and the dismantling of gender stereotypes.

Jhunthri village of Kherwara block hosted an inter-block football event for 150 children (50% girls). 120 individuals including parents, panchayat leaders, and village committee members attended the tournament.





Section 3: Life Skills Education

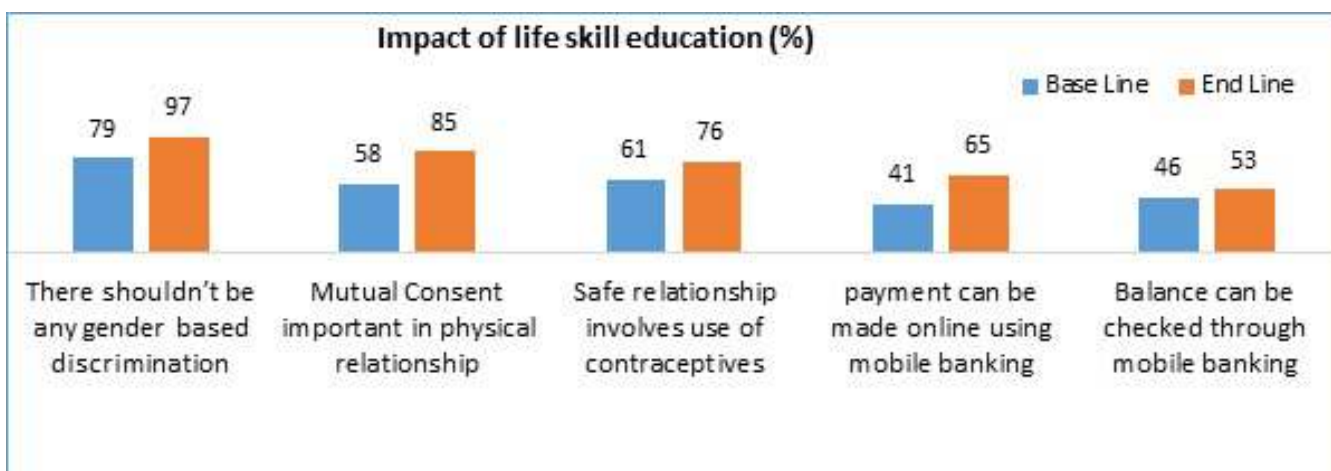
12 Yuva Mitras and 84 peer leaders received training in three critical life skills: gender inequity, sexual and reproductive health, and financial digital literacy. The modules for life skill covered the three sections over the course of nine days of residential training. Through youth group sessions, the trained youth facilitators and peer leaders trained a total of 2,699 youth group members.

3,046 young people were reached out (53% of them were female). Through the efforts, they have increased their knowledge of gender, sexual and reproductive health, and financial digital literacy.

Gender module - concept of gender, socialization, masculinity, gender-based discrimination, violence, and ways to address gender issues.

Sexual and Reproductive Health module - Body mapping, changes during adolescence, menstruation, pregnancy, safe abortion, contraception, reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS and government programs for the protection and welfare of youth.

Financial and Digital Literacy module - Financial management, savings, investment, and use of the digital medium.





Youth Village found way

Members of Youth group of Lalpura village struggled to raise finances for college tuition, coaching fees, livelihood and others. They began saving and credit activity in their youth group with self-motivation after receiving financial digital literacy training. Each of the group's 26 members saves Rs.1,000 per month. The group, like SHGs, offers loans to its members at 12% annual interest rate, which is lower than private moneylenders and easily accessible. So far, they have raised Rs.78,000 and given loans to three young people for the purchase of a sewing machine, a two-wheeler, and for a family member's wedding. The members preferred taking loans to assist their families to increase income.

Section 4: Vocational Training

153 youth attended livelihood training of tailoring, car repair, electrician, hotel administration, manufacturing work, and handicrafts.

Seva Mandir contributed to restoring heritage sites and increasing awareness of Delwara's heritage. They engaged youth guides to promote heritage

development, resulting in 160 tourists joining 60 trips of the Delwara Heritage Walk. Additionally, two girls began training as heritage walk guides. The initiative was supported by hotels in Nathdwara and Udaipur, who distributed brochures and boards to promote the heritage walks.

A new idea of home stays began in Delwara this year. Activities like cycling, trekking, and traditional art will accompany the home stays. The home stay concept has interested 10-12 local craftsmen (Heena, Dholak, Singers, Minakari, Lippan art, etc.). Resources were raised for the project by crowd funding.

Section 5: Impact and Learning

Young members hailing from 12 villages participated in an evaluation. The test consisted of questions to evaluate the knowledge regarding various life skills.

Sports engagement of youth is an effective technique for engaging meaningfully and improving life skills. The lack of playgrounds in villages is a concern, so it is critical to establish playgrounds for youth constructive involvement.

Sports have aided in breaking down gender stereotypes and enhancing girls' confidence and negotiating skills. Overcoming social obstacles, on the other hand, was a significant difficulty. Because of family pressure and social conventions, the girls were married before the age of 18 and were unable to pursue higher education. To overcome societal hurdles affecting females, there was a need to interact more with other stakeholders such as parents, community leaders, panchayats, schools, and so on.

There is a growing prevalence of substance addiction, theft, and violence among youth. Juvenile conflicts in villages have escalated, and minor issues often escalate into violence. There is a noticeable increase in thefts along highways and in remote areas. Many young people are fixated on mobile phones and motorcycles, leading to drop out of school in pursuit of quick money, prompting parents to take loans, or resorting to theft. The consequences include tragic accidents with speeding bikes. Relationships, eve-teasing, early marriages, and elopement further impact the well-being of the youth. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive a focus on

dialogue, counselling, and providing life skills education.

Section 6: CHILDLINE

CHILDLINE has addressed concerns raised by children through calls in urban and rural areas. When a variety of complaints are received, action is taken to give the appropriate institutional support. Efforts are being made to connect CHILDLINE with other Seva Mandir programs, notably early childcare, education, and youth programs.

In 2022-23, CHILDLINE received 2,375 calls and 1,061 (353 females) of them required assistance. Child labour, begging, marriage, cybercrime, sexual abuse, and misbehaviour were the biggest complaints. 492 cases (154 girls) were for protection from abuse, 46% of the total. Abuse ranged from sexual to mental, economic, social, and employment. Other NGOs and government centres provided shelter for 88 children, while the Paalanahar Yojna program housed an additional 40 children. The CHILDLINE staff helped children with counselling, medical, legal, rescue, referral, and rehabilitation.





Udaipur city and villages held awareness campaigns on child safety and CHILDLINE services. The school awareness sessions and exhibits have prompted complaints. The CHILDLINE sub-centre at Jhadol block has consistently low outreach. The sub-centre was closed in September, and the Udaipur centre started receiving cases from the block again.

Thematic Way Forward

The upcoming year will see a strengthening of youth platforms. The strategy of learning from one's peers will be expanded in order to engage a greater number of young people. There will be an increased focus on bringing the concerns of young people to the forefront of community discussions.

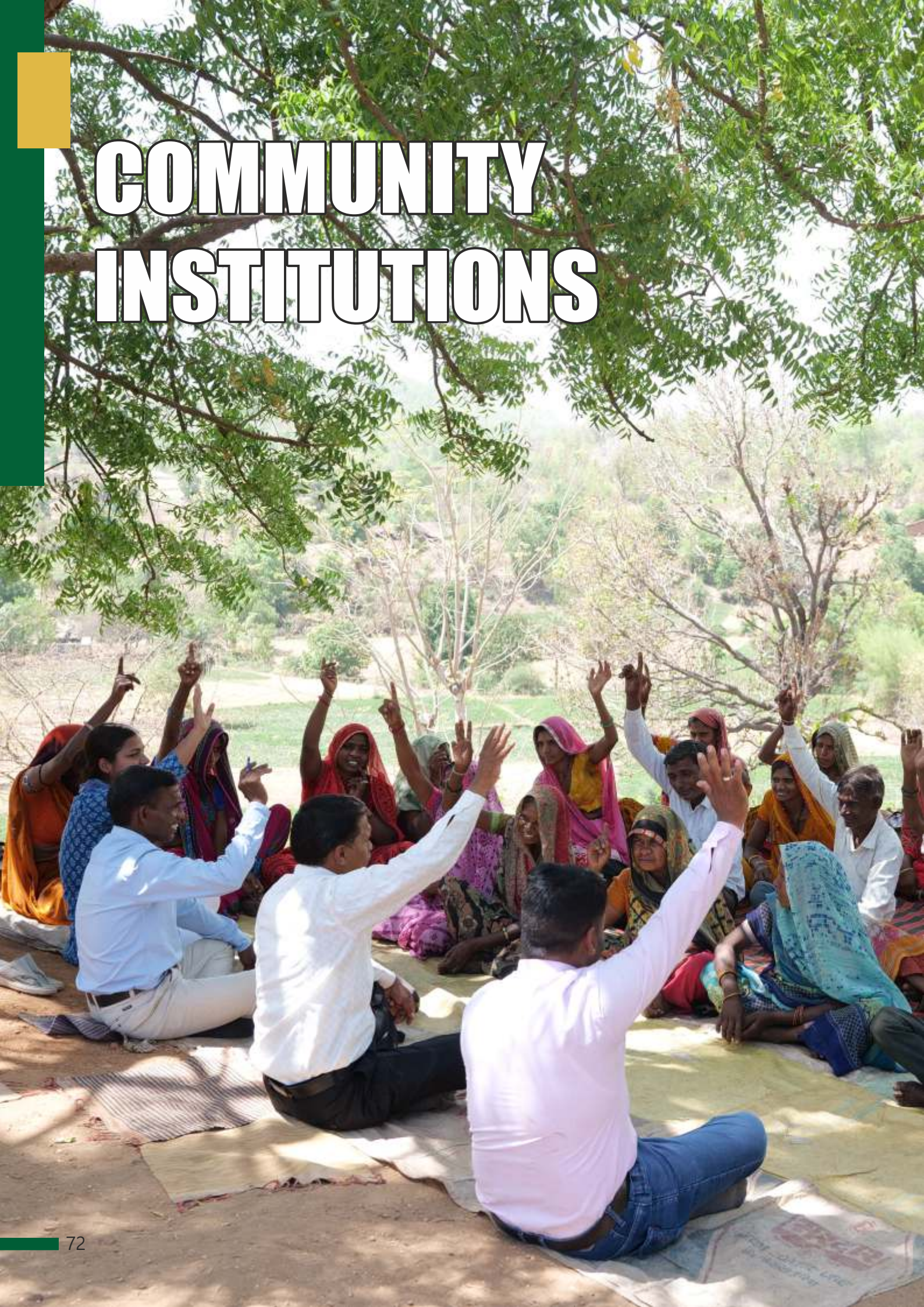
Villages will get their very own playgrounds built so that they can more actively include their young people in sporting activities.

Mother got transfer certificates for her children

A mother called CHILDLINE for help in enrolling her 13-year-old and 11-year-old children in a government school. The mother told that her children had previously attended a private school, but she was unable to pay the outstanding fees required to receive their transfer certificates, which were required for enrollment at the new school. Further research revealed that her husband had a new partner and had created an unfavourable situation at home for her and her children. Despite filing a police report, she received no support and had no source of income or a place to live. As a result, she was referred to the short-term care facility.

Children were able to enrol at the government school with the assistance of CHILDLINE, however transfer certificates were required. The private school was found to be seeking additional money, and despite being aware of the woman's condition, they refused to waive the cost. Finally, the team sought the help of the District Legal Service Authority, which intervened to get the transfer certificates, allowing the children to enrol.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS





Thematic Overview

During the period, there was heightened awareness in communities regarding the commons. Recognition of the importance of the registration of institutions gained momentum as more acknowledged its significance. The local groups and federations exhibited unwavering dedication in their efforts to curb the dissemination of the lumpy virus.

Regular dialogue was conducted on the discriminatory and exploitative social norms and the reduction of needless spending. Many communities have begun to take action on these issues.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Building Community Institutions

Village groups

Village groups are essential to Seva Mandir's community interventions. This time group formation expanded to new blocks and new areas in current blocks. Sarada, Kotda, and Kankroli blocks have the most new village groups.

Village groups rose to 961. 70 new groups: 21 in Sarada, 17 in Kotda, 11 in Kankroli, 07 in Jhadol, 09 in GI/BD, and 05 in Kherwada, were formed. 6,168 new families joined their village groups. 560 families rejoined. Total membership reached to 86,693 households.

Over 3,097 meetings were held in 689 village groups with ongoing activity. 95,770 people (48,612 women, 36,435 men, 5,401 girls, 5,322 boys) participated in the meeting. The in-person meeting averaged 35-40 people.

Village Development Committees

The number of Village Development Committees (GVC) rose to 831. 70 GVCs were elected in new institutions. Along with that 89 GVCs was re-elected: The re-elected committees were 21 in Badgaon-Girwa, 29 in Jhadol, 8 in Kotda, 26 in Kherwara, 2 in Kankroli, and 3 in Kumbalgarh. Federation leaders supported re-elections.

Of the 2,060 elected members, 38% were female and 13% were young people aged 14-18. All 216 GVCs elected this year have women office-bearers. Among 79 (36%) female office bearers, 5 (6.33%) were presidents, 15 (18.9%) secretaries, and 59 (74%) treasurers. GVC re-election: 32%(94) of 288 office bearers elected this year were women. Women elected 1 (1.07%) president, 26 (27%) secretaries, and 67 (71%) treasurers.

Self-evaluation of Village groups

Village Cohesion Index (VCI) is a self-assessment tool that evaluates organisations on participation, leadership, commons management, and resource management. VCI was done by 57 village group during the reporting period.

VCI identified groups that require more support and capacity. The tool showed Seva Mandir's recent intensive work in these local groups, which empowered them. The groups improved resource creation, management, leadership, and involvement. The VCI toolbox will be reviewed and used continuously to empower groups.

Village group Registration

To open or operate GVK bank accounts, village groups are required to register separately. The initial step involved the registration of 15 GVKs as Private Trusts in the pilot. Community meetings were held, legal advice was sought, and information from the tehsil office were collected to plan the pilot.

The attempt to register the organisations as private trusts faced setbacks, as a few banks denied to accept them. Consequently, five groups applied for Public Trust registration, a process expected to take approximately six months. In the coming months, the program will be more clear and streamlined.

Currently, 250 village groups are Aravalli lok samiti federation (ALSF) members, in Kherwara, Kotda, and Jhadol. ALSF-led federations have conducted meetings, re-elected groups, addressed social issues, discussed asset sustainability, utilized GVK, engaged with panchayats, supported CFR proposals, and more.

ALSF has take the responsibility of various functions in Kherwara village institutions and will oversee GVK audits, gradually extending empowerment to villages elsewhere.

Block	Groups	A+	A	B	C	D
Jhadol	30	3	17	6	4	0
Kumbhalgarh	19	3	8	6	2	0
Kankroli	8	1	2	4	1	0
Total	57	7	27	16	7	0



Kotda federation transforming communities

Social rituals are observed in Kotda block, resulting in excessive expenditure and an increase in financial load on households. This tradition costs family members roughly ₹10,000 in the husband's death and ₹15000 in wife's death.

This topic was frequently debated in village groups and block federation meetings. It was agreed that a basic lunch of dal-roti will be served, two to four close relatives will only give saree to widow, giving handkerchiefs/towels, beedi, and tobacco would be prohibited, and transportation cost will be provided by family themselves. These modifications have been initiated by 45 communities in Sada, Mamer, and Mandwa cluster. This has eliminated unneeded family spending. The block federation has also began dialogue in other Kotda zones.

Section 2: Strengthening Federations

The village groups have formed 36 zonal and 4 block federations. In this year, Farara (Kankroli) and Kelwada, Riched, and Gadbor (all in Kumbhalgarh) set up federations. The federations advocated for regional concerns with communities and government administration, strengthened weak GVCs, and liaised with panchayats. In this period, Farara federation was elected and 7 zonal federations were re-elected.

There were 193 federation meetings- 23 of block and 170 of zonal. 4,855 members (36% women) attended these meetings.

The federation leaders discussed 32 issues, related to road accidents, smoking and alcoholism, common asset management, ration facilities, panchayat leveraging, gram sabha participation, education, child marriages, drinking water facilities, marriage expenses, and government welfare scheme outreach. The federations prioritised social customs for more work..



Federation leaders coordinated 31 GVC elections (new and re-election), 18 trainings, and 711 group meetings. They educated about group formation, panchayat linkage, GVK use, government schemes, lumpy virus, CFR, etc to the groups and GVCs.

The Farara federation denied to take action on "Golvittipratha," giving clothes as gifts at Mundan and Prasaadi rites. The federation preferred cash over clothing because such garments typically go unused or are gifted. This change will reduce wasteful expenditure and help families.

The meetings and trainings had discussion on Lumpy Virus illness spread and effects. The veterinarians provided disease details at federation meetings. The leaders contacted doctors and organised animal health camps to spread the knowledge. The leaders helped panchayats dispose of dead cows.

Section 3: Ensuring Self-reliance and Sustainability

Village Development Fund (Gram Vikas Kosh - GVK)

The GVK fund grew to ₹10.84 crores, with contributions from wages earned in natural

resource and livelihood works. Interest on fixed deposits and token money for new group memberships added to the fund.

39 GVCs of Sarada and Badgaon/Girwa open bank accounts. Village groups used ₹10.62 lacs (₹6.3 lacs in 2021-22) from their GVKs to pay for repairs of assets, accountant allowances, registration, and rents for SKs and Balwadis.

Through shramdaan, 2,743 people (voluntary labour) from 51 villages contributed a total of ₹6.79 lacs for the preservation of their common assets, cleaning of villages, and Balwadis. The majority of shramdaan efforts were for repairing of pastureland boundary walls.

Government resources and documents:

- ☞ Federation and GVC leaders assisted 2,992 recipients in receiving Rs.3.69 crore from the welfare schemes, including pensions for widows, elderly, disabled and orphan children, for MGNREGA work and labour cards and setting solar pumps, gas connections and toilets construction.
- ☞ 2,767 individuals received various benefits, including marriage certificates, water and electricity connections, job cards, Aadhar cards, Ayushman cards, insurance, death and birth certificates, caste certificates, new bank accounts, Janaadhar and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

Encroachment removed from Suwali Saamudayik Bhawan

Suwali village in Jhadol block is connected with Seva Mandir since 1984. A Saamudaayik Bhawan (Community Centre) was built on the land donated by a local citizen many years ago. The structure deteriorated with time, and it was occupied by the donor's son when his father died. The GVC brought this up with the Falasiya Zonal Federation. The Saamudaayik Bhawan was designated as a common asset to be used for community-related purposes. After much discussion, the occupant consented to relinquish possession. The GVC completed the (land demarcation) for one bigha of land. The community centre is now secure. It needs refurbishment; however, it can be utilised for group meetings or village public activities.





Section 4: Capacity Building

180 training and awareness camps were held for 9,513 individuals. The key topics were village group strengthening, women's leadership, common resource management, government program outreach, GVC responsibilities, etc.

Section 5: Community Institutions in Peri-urban Settlements

Delwara and Kelwara peri-urban settlement community institutions were strengthened over the reporting year. Four new peri-urban settlements Charbhujia, Khamnor, Haldighati, and Rishabhdeo were added.

Kelwara Vikas Samiti worked with government agencies and others to implement waste management. They added two new mohallas in the waste management. Awareness campaigns, community clean-ups, meetings, and technical training were held with the citizens. The institution helped 5 Aarogya Mitra families attend handicraft training with 55 Kelwara-area SHG members. KVS

covered driver honorarium and diesel for six months for waste collection vehicles.

During the reporting period, Charbhujia and Khamnor formed two new Vikas Samitis, and mobilisation is underway for further activities.

Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) and 18 Mohalla committees in Delwara coordinated community governance and development.

The discussions in NVM focused on engaging women and youth in Delwara, registration of NVM and waste management work. 90 mohalla meetings were held. The discussions covered government scheme enrollment and youth engagement, particularly from Bhil, Meghwal, Katariya, and Muslim basti.

Efforts were made to revive Mahila Manch. 480 women attended 11 Mahila manch meetings (average participation 25). After women groups raised complaints about lack of sonography and female gynaecologists in CHC, NVM put the complaint to block administration.

The working committee of NVM visited Jaisalmer and Jodhpur to see Gramin Vikas Samgra Sanstha and Urmul's activities in handicrafts, ecotourism, women's livelihoods, early childcare, and digital education through model schools. They also plan to turn Delwara's Havelis into homestays to boost tourism.

Delwara people donated ₹25,000 for treatment for cows during 12 Lumpy virus prevention workshops.



Story of Courage

Bilkish Banu, 45, of Delwada works as an Anganwadi worker and is a NVM Secretary. She married young and struggled financially after her husband lost his job. Despite this, she worked hard to provide her children with an excellent education. Bilkish has been involved with Seva Mandir's Delwara YRC from its founding, and she and other women and citizens have demanded English classes. In response to community demand, an English learning programme was organised at the YRC 10 years ago. Her sons attended those lessons, where Bilkish will also sit to study. Today, her older son is an engineer and a high-earning software engineer. Bilkish credits YRC classes for her sons' progress despite adversity.

Section-6: Key challenges

- ☞ Registration of village group remains a significant difficulty. Different possibilities were tried, and the process should become clearer next year.
- ☞ Engaging youth in village development and fostering women's leadership in the federation remain challenges. Developing a second line of leadership in village groups requires constant communication and leadership development. Engaging with the group and encouraging community to keep the vision is difficult.

Thematic Way Forward

The focus will be on registering village groups and exploring alternative approaches to streamline banking processes for villages. Specialised training programs will be developed to prepare female federation leaders for regional leadership roles, and capacity-building workshops will equip youth leaders to take on more responsibilities.

All village groups in Seva Mandir's working region will be encouraged to become members of ALSF.

RESEARCH & LEARNING





Thematic Overview

This year, there was also an increase in volunteers, interns, and visitors, after the COVID-19 phase. The research was expanded to new areas important to organizational learning. Leadership workshops and conversations were organized under Karyakarta Nirmaan strategy. There were important consultations on Youth, Climate Change, Poverty, Early Childcare and Aravallis, maintain ranges. Efforts were increased for the external exposure of staff and to promote cross-learning through various networks.

Thematic Progress

Section 1: Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

In research, three projects were successfully completed, with two new ongoing initiatives. The Monitoring and Evaluation efforts encompassed surveying over 8000 households, registering more than 9000 household beneficiaries, conducting a third-party impact assessment, and employing GIS mapping for data presentation in six reports and proposals.

a. Local Institutional Development and COVID-19 Resilience in Rural India

SITE (Swedish Institute of Transitional Economics) conducted a study to examine how community institutions formed by Seva Mandir and civic involvement happened in pandemic behaviours and economic resilience. Prof. Raj Desai and Prof. Anders Olofsgrad presented the findings to the team and institutions from Udaipur. The study involved 200 communities. 100 each in control and treatment with community institutions as the main variable.

Visit of Abhijit Banerjee

Nobel Laureate Professor Abhijit Banerjee, JPAL team, and his friends visited Seva Mandir.

Poverty, Global warming and changes in development problems were of important concerns.

Much attention was on the approach of enabling communities to solve their own challenges and how that can be replicated in other places. Prof. Banerjee stressed the significance of community input on climate change and water scarcity solutions. Ajay Mehta and Prof. Banerjee discussed, climate action, youth, and innovative poverty-fighting strategies in the "Beyond Poverty Action".



☞ The study revealed favourable effects on governance and social welfare. Mental health and anxiety, women's welfare, and food security were consistently supported, according to the study. However, the impact on livelihoods was mixed, with positive income results but poor job outcomes. The influence came from trust, cooperation, and village/group actions. The communities with institutions were more engaged in community support and were more trusting and cooperative. The study revealed no effect from

external support or expertise. Institution village do not report more government support than other villages.

☞ No difference was found between families of control and treatment regarding pandemic information or preventive measures. Disease stigma was less prevalent in institutions villages, but not major difference due to similar campaigns by other NGOs or the government in other villages. The impact was similar for men and women, regardless of wealth. The study showed that community-based activities improved social welfare and governance and that preventive behaviour is needed.

b. Issues of Elderly

Seva Mandir is intending to initiate an intervention for elders in rural areas. A study was conducted to understand the present conditions.

- ☞ Elderly members face difficulty accessing government health schemes due to low awareness. They struggle with mobility and rely on others for banking, ration, firewood, hygiene, and medical care.
- ☞ Non-functional toilets at homes bring challenges for them. Hospitals, banks, railway stations, and bus stops had no separate lines. Villages lacked safe public transport, increasing disability and risks.

Section 2: Capacity Building

Karyakarta Nirman

Various training were organised for team members in the year, which covered skills, concepts and values. Two QYON (Question your own notions) workshops were held. One was for emerging leadership (31 participants) and the other for current leadership (29 participants). The



sessions reinforced organisational experiments on social and behavioural change. Workshops were led by Preeti Mann and Saurabh Mittal. The focus was happiness, humanity, wealth, respect, and leadership.

Vikas ka Chauraha - Development at Crossroads

The leadership team attended a one-day training led by Suraj Jacob to discuss on how Development is Beyond Service Delivery and Income Growth. The workshop had 27 current leaders. Given an ever-changing backdrop and donor expectations, Seva Mandir's operations have increased and diversified. The high-paced work environment requires the team to balance tasks and link them to the organisational objective. The workshop was held and discuss their challenges. The teams were urged to assess their programs' Theory of Change to identify the social change goals.

Other trainings

- ☞ Dr. Alex Aisher from Sussex University, alongside Mr. Keith Ellis from a UK NGO, introduced a new participatory decision-making method to the Nyishi people in Arunachal Pradesh. They tested it in Kada village, Jhadol, and Seva Mandir.
- ☞ 25 personnel attended a Media Workshop on covering organizational news, led by Mr. Ravi Dhakar from Dainik Bhaskar Udaipur.
- ☞ Two photography workshops, one in the field and one in the office, taught 55 people photography.



Section 3: Dialogue and networking

Dialogue

Youth Speak for Change - In December 2022, a diverse group of young people met with Seva Mandir and Ajeevika Bureau. They launched "Anchoring Change," a book about civil society organizations. Udaipur youth discussed their inspirations and goals on a panel as they began their social change journeys. Seniors shared their opinions, dilemmas, and choices with leaders of social organizations.

Consultation on Aravali Mountain Range - Two seminars were held: one online in January and one in person in March. Major issues included the lack of unified protection and the administrative split of the Aravallis, as each of the four states where the range is located has separate laws. This division has hindered coordinated efforts to protect the range. To address this, a workshop was recommended for experts to brainstorm and propose actions.

Networking

In terms of networking, there were collaborations and participation in nine external networks, along with the hosting of seven major events. Seva Mandir has been a member of different groups of CSO for learning and sharing. Networking has become even more crucial now due to the interdependent roles of stakeholders in the ecosystem and their reliance on one another.

☞ **RCRC**- During this period, various meetings were organized to discuss matters pertaining to partnering with Rajeevika, engagement of RCRC in IFC (Integrated Farming Clusters) project and others. Seva Mandir facilitated to submit proposals of IFCs of 6 NGO partners to Rajeevika.

☞ **Community Conserved Areas web portal**- A web portal on Community Conserved Areas (CCA) for South Asia was launched, with Seva Mandir as a core team

member involved in designing the portal along with Kalpavriksha and Metastring Foundation. The portal focuses on collecting CCA, including grasslands, pastures, forests, water bodies, wetlands, and other habitats under community conservation. Data from 18 sites of Seva Mandir, including pastures and community forests, were uploaded to the portal. The portal has been shared with different international forums for global networking. A strategy was drawn to document the CCAs of Seva Mandir.

- ☞ Rajasthan Natural Farming Coalition (RNFC) - A coalition of CSOs in Rajasthan, promoting natural farming in the region. Seva Mandir is involved in the working groups of resource mobilization, knowledge management, and communications. Capacity-building sessions were organized and attended by Seva Mandir staff and farmers. The coalition supported the Committee on Organic Farming Mission of Rajasthan. RNFC provided technical inputs on GDPD through a series of trainings.
- ☞ Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) Exchange Program - During this period, the network conducted an experience-sharing workshop at Nagpur in which our team shared experiences of CFR implementation in Rajasthan.
- ☞ Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRA N) - This is active on research on issues about Rainfed Agriculture. Seva Mandir is part of interventions on millets, backyard poultry and seed system groups. During this period, a meeting was organized to discuss promotion of millets

in Seva Mandir area. Inputs were provided by RRA members on Package of Practices (PoP), processing and marketing of millets.

During this period, concerted efforts were made to increase liaison with the government at the state, district and block levels. This was done to more dialogue and coordination between different stakeholders. At block level, there has been a significant strengthening of the association over the years. The team participated in different meetings of government and shared the interests of communities and progress of Seva Mandir. Such meetings have facilitated more effective engagement with government officials and other decision-makers at the different level.

Section 4: Communications

On the communication front, an E-Newsletter has been initiated, accompanied by 66 online social media posts, coverage of 50+ news articles, and three field visits by media reporters. Photography endeavours included 58 photo shoots and the creation of eight movies and videos. Print publications extended to ten Hindi publications, as well as materials like marble, steel signage, worksheets, wall murals, and stationary, materials.

Shared 66 social media posts on afforestation, impact stories, campaigns, international days, research, and innovations, using multimedia and Hindi updates. Strengthened various donor level WhatsApp groups to improve communication with donors. The social media posts were shared with video clips and short testimonials, emphasizing on Hindi language publications.

10 issues of Hindi Publications- Seva Sadhna Kranti, Gatibimb and Saksharta Sandesh, were published. The Editorial Board for Hindi Publications was renewed with new members from staff.



Section 5: Awards and Events

Internal Awards

Under the Ravi Bhandari Awards, following were felicitated this year.

- ☞ Para Workers Category- Arjun Lal Damor and Nandu Kunwar for their support to fellow villages in health, COVID-19 and others.
- ☞ Staff category - The Drivers' Team was felicitated for their commitment during the COVID-19 period, and in certain cases, going out of the way to ensure safety and support to the staff.

Events

- ☞ The Mohan Sinha Mehta Memorial Lecture 2022 was organized. Dr Vikram Vyas from Ashoka University was the Speaker. He spoke on "Imagining a Local University in the age of Global Warming".
- ☞ Seva Mandir supported Rama Mehta Trust in the Writing Grant 2022 award ceremony held in

September, and in preparing an exhibition on Rama Mehta. The event was graced by the presence of Booker Prize winner Ms Geetanjali Shree.

Section 6: Volunteers

The volunteer and visitor count reached 105, with 52 males and 53 females. Additionally, nine visits were hosted, five new institutional and corporate collaborations were established, and 20 Khula Manch events took place. Work has commenced on the restructuring of the database to enhance efficiency and organisation.

105 volunteers (female- 53) came to Seva Mandir, among them 18 were volunteers, 7 were SBI YFI Fellows and 80 were interns from various academic institutes. Organization has resumed welcoming foreign volunteers after the ease of travel restrictions of the pandemic and 4 foreign volunteers joined. Seva Mandir entered in new institutional partnership with the ProEngage program with TATA, Indian Institute Crafts & Design, Jaipur and Maharaja Sayaji Rao University Vadodara. Seva Mandir hosted a batch of 35



Volunteers Speak-

- ☞ "It was a great opportunity to experience the grassroots and understand how things actually work in reality" - Manya Agarwal, Azim Premji University
- ☞ "The project given to me in early childhood education and nutrition helped me making my perspective in child psychology. I have learnt a lot about how important it is to give the kids a joyful learning environment"- Badre Alam, Maulana Azad National Urdu University,
- ☞ "This internship was very helpful for me and it gave me perspective and understanding the community and its power." - Laxmibabu Soren, Visva Bharti University.

students for the Rural Immersion Program with IIMU.

Seva Mandir had the privilege of hosting 9 external visits this year from a diverse range of institutions and organizations.

Section 7: Kunzru Library

The library has a total of 188 members. There were 10,105 books and 5,442 reports accessible. 07 library readers passed the RAS (Mains), REET, Stenographer, and Police examinations, as well as the civil exam.

Thematic Way Forward

In the coming year, The theme intends to place a primary emphasis on dissemination and external linkages. Building up the staff's capabilities and improving data management systems are in the list of priorities. Collaborative efforts with the government and local colleges will be enhanced.

TEAM AND CULTURE



Overview

Several initiatives were launched in 2022-23 to improve staff satisfaction and performance. The emphasis was on system improvement and support, and an emphasis on hiring more female applicants to address the gender ratio. Skilling and leadership development courses in collaboration with partners have also resulted in satisfactory success in this area.

Progress

The total number of employees was 371, including 28 consultants. Male to female ratio was 31:69. Several employees who were effectively contributing in their profile were encouraged to take on and tasks based on their abilities and interests.

Mr Narendra Jain was appointed General Secretary on May 1, 2022. There were nine leadership changes at Programs and Blocks.

Yashasvi Dwivedi attended an 11-month PG diploma program on leadership development from Azim Premji University, and Aarti Shah a 2-month ILSS - Emerging Women Leadership Program.

The attendance of staff was moved to online and staff were trained to adopt the system.

EFPO has issued a notification in which employees who are in service or separated from the membership of EPF, on or after 01-09-2014, can apply for higher Employee Family Pension Fund. The required formalities were done to support 63 retired/resigned and 131 current employees in applying.

Samuday

Considering the process of recovery from Covid, attempts were made to address holistic wellness



and health awareness, both physical and mental of team member. Key activities organized by Samuday of staff were:

- ☞ Health checkup of employees and their families was conducted this year.
- ☞ On World Blood Donor Day 2022, June 14th, a session was held to raise awareness about blood donation. The Samuday agreed to hold the donation campaign every year.
- ☞ A staff session on solar energy was held. Udaipur Urja Initiatives was invited to speak about energy saving and the usage of solar as an alternative energy source.
- ☞ A financial management and planning session was organised that covered the effects of inflation, investment options, key elements of financial planning, retirement challenges, systematic Investment Plan, Mutual funds, PPF, and wealth creation through tax savings, among other topics.
- ☞ On the 13th and 14th January, a Sports and Cultural Day for staff was organised.
- ☞ A well-being session enable workers (55 participants) to comprehend and experience universal principles of mind and body was organised.

ESTATE AND TECHNOLOGY



Overview

This chapter reports on the Seva Mandir's infrastructure growth and strengthening, operations. The Kaya training and learning centre continued to function normally. The emphasis was on solar electrification of offices and water conservation practises to ensure resource efficiency and a shift to more renewable possibilities.

Progress

Section 1: Infrastructure

Offices

A new zone office was started at Mandwa in Kotda block to cover new villages. This zone has 30 villages. It is a remote area and limited development work has happened here.

Kaya Training and Learning Centre

During this period, the centre was occupied for 269 days. 91 institutional trainings and 8 external training, cumulatively translating into 21,831 person-days. The use of the training centre for external training has been put on hold. Seva Mandir is seeking legal clarity with regards to the changes in regulations and understand the legal mode through which the use can be resumed. Solar water heating systems were installed in female dormitories and the Learning Centre washrooms.

Solar Electrification

To address the issues of power outages at block offices rising electricity bills and adopting the greening approach, the installation of solar power systems was expanded to more offices. This year, a 24 KW on-grid system was installed at one building in HO campus, and 10 KW off-grid systems were installed at Jhadol and Kotda campus each. The systems were supported by a donor, and the

installation was completed by November 2022. The solar systems will save carbon emissions of 61.1 tons per year.

Water Saving

Sprinklers and Drip Irrigation systems were installed at HO campus to water the gardens. The systems will ensure optimum utilisation of water and save power and human labour in watering. Based on the experience, such systems will be replicated at other campuses.

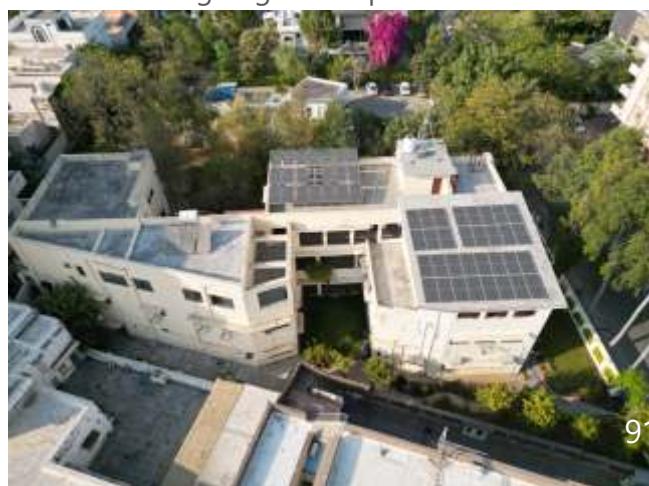
Section 2: Information Technology

Muster Roll Software - An assessment was undertaken to find solution to fast-track muster roll payments. With new app and desktop solution, the person days at block will reduce by 5 days and by 10 days at HO, which will mean 15 days saving for each muster roll. This will ensure payment to labours in due time.

New software for Store Management was developed, and store teams were trained to use. The current record is being entered in the software with proper physical verification.

Way Forward

The conference hall at headquarters and Kaya training centres will receive upgrades to their audiovisual capabilities. Efforts will be continued to cut down paper use. The establishment of a remote help system that may be utilised by personnel located in remote locations, zonal offices, and remote sites is going to take place.



APPENDIX

Compliance Governance & Financial



CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE

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 problems that affect them in their particular contexts. The commitment is to work for a paradigm of development and governance that is democratic and polyarchic. 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

Seva Mandir is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The provisional registration number is AACTS5435RE20214, dated 28.05.2021.

All individual & corporate donations are eligible for exemption u/s 80-G. The exemption u/s 80-G is available vide their letter No. AA/Udi/Judicial/2010-11/3586 dated 14.03.2011. The provisional approval number is AACTS5435RF20214, dated 28.05.2021.

Seva Mandir is registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976 to accept any foreign donations & grants vide Registration No. - 125690002, dated 11.02.1985 and then extended on 27.10.2016 for 5 years. The renewal application is submitted and the current validity is till 30.09.2023.

S.NO.	BANK NAME	BANK BRANCH ADDRESS
1	UNION BANK OF INDIA	New Fatehpura, Udaipur
2	ICICI BANK	Vidhya 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	ICICI BANK	Madhuban, Udaipur
7	AXIS BANK LTD.	Near UIT, Udaipur

Name and Address of Auditors

Statutory Auditor:

M/s B. L. Pagaria & Co., Chartered Accountants, B-4, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan. Tel. : 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. Tel. : 0294-2493136, email : ssaca1998@gmail.com

Governance

Details of Board Members:

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings attended
Prof Janat Shah	M	64	President	Director & Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur.	2/2
Shri Ajay Singh Mehta	M	69	Member	Mr Mehta retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan.	2/2
Shri Mohan Singh Kothari	M	87	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India.	2/2
Ms Pamela Philipose	F	69	Member	Director, Women's Feature Service.	2/2
Shri Suraj Jacob	M	49	Member	Faculty at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru.	2/2
Ms Rakshanda Jalil*	F	59	Co-opted Member	She is a well-known Indian writer, critic and literary historian.	1/2
Dr. Laxmi Jhala*	F	50	Co-opted Member	Managing Trustee, Alakh Nayan Mandir Eye Institute, Udaipur.	1/2

☞ The Seva Mandir Board met twice in the Financial Year 2022-23, on 10 June 2022 and on 18 November 2022.

☞ Minutes of Board Meetings are documented and circulated.

Accountability and Transparency

Rs 22,39,000.

☞ No remuneration, sitting fees, or any other form of compensation was paid to any Trustees or Board committee members.

☞ Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum): Rs 15,93,662, Rs 11,46,479, Rs.10,97,343.

☞ The following reimbursements have been made to Board Members:

☞ Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum): Rs 1,02,873.

☞ Travelling expenses: NIL

☞ No cost of International travel by staff during the year was paid by the organisation.

☞ Chief Executive's remuneration (per annum):

Staff details

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	232	0	19	4	42
Female	110	0	12	3	56
Total	342	0	31	7	98

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total staff
5,000 - 10,000	4	5	9
10,000 - 25,000	147	62	209
25,000 - 50,000	83	43	126
50,000 - 1,00,000	14	12	26
Greater than 100,000	3	0	3

GOVERNANCE**Members of Different Bodies 2022-23**

President: Prof. Janat Shah

Chief Executive: Mr. Ronak Shah

General Secretary: Mr. Narendra Jain

Board of Trustees

1. Prof. Janat Shah
2. Mr. Ajay Singh Mehta
3. Mr. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Ms. Pamela Philipose
5. Mr. Suraj Jacob
6. Ms. Rakshanda Jalil (Co-opted)
7. Dr. Laxmi Jhala (Co-opted)

Finance Committee

1. Mr. Ronak Shah
2. Mr. Suraj Jacob
3. Mr. Anubhav Ladia
4. Mr. Ravinder Singh Rekhi
5. Mr. Manish Godha
6. Ms. Namrata Kaul
7. Mr. Narendra Jain

Executive Council

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Prof. Janat Shah | 10. Mr. Bajrang Lal Sharma |
| 2. Mr. Ajay S. Mehta | 11. Ms. Aditi Mehta |
| 3. Ms. Neelima Khetan | 12. Mr. H.K. Dewan |
| 4. Ms. Pamela Philipose | 13. Mr. G.L. Maheshwari |
| 5. Mr. Suraj Jacob | 14. Ms. Renu Tiwari |
| 6. Dr. Laxmi Jhala | 15. Mr. Narayan Lal Lakhara |
| 7. Ms. Rakshanda Jalil | 16. Mr. Prabhu Lal Meena |
| 8. Mr. Anubhav Ladia | 17. Mr. Ronak Shah |
| 9. Dr. Farjana Irfan | 18. Mr. Narendra Jain |

Advisory Committee

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

FINANCIAL**DONORS AND SUPPORTERS****INSTITUTIONAL DONORS (FOREIGN)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Afshan & Barac Bieri Foundation | 9. Friends of Seva Mandir - USA |
| 2. Asha Danbury, USA | 10. Give Foundation Inc., USA |
| 3. Asha for Education, USA | 11. Global Giving, USA |
| 5. Benevity - The UK Online Giving Foundation | 12. Krishna Somers Charitable Trust, Australia |
| 6. Dasra, UK | 13. Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation, UK |
| 7. FIFA Foundation | 14. Site Sweden |
| 8. Friends of Seva Mandir - UK | 15. Yatra Foundation, Australia |

INDIVIDUAL DONOR (FOREIGN)

1. Darina Allen, Ireland
2. Milaap Social Venture, USA
3. Rosaleen Mulji, Ireland

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS (INDIAN)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ATE Chandra Foundation | 16. ICRA Limited |
| 2. Axis Bank Ltd. | 17. IIUM Udaipur |
| 3. Axis Bank Foundation | 18. IRIS Software Technologies Pvt. Ltd. |
| 4. Bajaj Finance Limited | 19. JK Tyre& Industries Ltd. |
| 5. Caring Friends | 20. Larsen & Toubro Limited |
| 6. Capri Foundation (CGCL) | 21. Mahindra World City |
| 7. Childline India Foundation | 22. Make My Trip Foundation |
| 8. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd. | 23. Mobile Creches Delhi |
| 9. D-Mart Foundation | 24. Oaknorth Global India (P) Ltd. |
| 10. Epiroc Mining India Limited | 25. SBI Foundation |
| 11. General Insurance Co. Limited | 26. Shamdasani Foundation |
| 12. Give India | 27. Sneha & Sanaa Foundation |
| 13. HDB Financial Services Limited | 28. Swedish Chamber of Commerce India |
| 14. HDFC Bank Limited | 29. Target Sourcing Services India Private Limited |
| 15. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. | |

INDIVIDUAL DONOR (INDIAN)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ajay S. Mehta | 15. Online Giving Foundation |
| 2. Anil Jain | 16. Pamela Philipose |
| 3. Anupama Bhandari | 17. Punita Chouhan |
| 4. Aruna Gulechha | 18. Raminder Singh Rekhi |
| 5. Ashish Kumar | 19. Riddhi Shah |
| 6. Donation from Library Members | 20. Ronak Shah |
| 7. Gaurav Maheshwari | 21. Sanjana Tiwari |
| 8. Haresh Shamdasani | 22. Saurabh Jagati |
| 9. Ishita Dinger | 23. Tarun Kumar Saint |
| 10. Laxmi Thakur | 24. Udeep Kumar Agrawal |
| 11. Lokdendra Singh Rathore | 25. Vandini Mehta |
| 12. Mayank Jain | 26. Vikash Maheshwari |
| 13. Mlime Build Ltd. (Malvika Mehta) | 27. Zakir Hussain s/o Baker Ali |
| 14. Mukesh Kumar Sharma | |

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2022-23

(in Rs.)

PROGRAMME	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	TOTAL
Natural Resource Development	9,07,77,078	13,20,91,227	21,25,43,338	43,54,11,643
Education	4,37,50,284	5,93,39,100	2,93,70,329	13,24,59,713
Women's Empowerment	12,05,09,287	11,44,44,732	2,03,76,115	25,53,30,134
Health Education	1,67,02,470	1,58,29,699	8,57,74,723	11,83,06,892
Gram Vikas Kosh	36,89,882	34,93,720	53,71,965	1,25,55,567
People's Management School	41,82,344	32,90,175	97,93,198	1,72,65,717
Peri Urban Governance	38,56,581	25,38,826	34,64,907	98,60,314
Field Support	1,40,32,509	1,02,35,658	2,06,94,686	4,49,62,853
Seva Mandir Core	1,93,98,884	2,10,39,478	56,39,803	4,60,78,165
Other Programme	35,29,486	24,16,817	32,59,960	92,06,263
Total Expenditure:	32,04,28,805	36,47,19,432	39,62,89,024	1,08,14,37,261



B.L. Pagaria & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B.L. Pagaria B.Com., LL.B., FCA

Dinesh Pagaria B.Com.(Hons.), FCA, FCS

Chitranjan Pagaria B.Com., FCA

Anand Pagaria B.Com., LL.B., FCA

B-4, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur-313001 (Raj) India

Tel: 0294-2525649, 3291039(O), 2583020(R)

Fax : 0294-2525649,

Email pagariaca@dataone.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Seva Mandir
Seva Mandir
Udaipur (Raj.)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SEVA MANDIR, OLD FATEHPURA, UDAIPUR (RAJ.) 313004 which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Income & Expenditure Account and the Project wise consolidated Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies, notes on accounts and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read with notes thereon, give a true and fair view:

- In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above-named Trust as at 31st March, 2023 and
- In so far as it relates to the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Place : Udaipur
Date : 11.05.2023

**FOR B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001821C**


(Chitranjan Pagaria)
Partner
M.No. 078977



UAIN: 23078977BGXLXC5783

(In Lacs)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2023		2023	2022
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus and Endowment Funds		1,470	1,465
Reserves Fund		735	664
Capital Fund		945	924
Specified Funds		588	558
Total		3,738	3,611
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets		945	924
Investments		2,583	2,510
Net Current Assets		210	177
Total		3,738	3,611
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON MARCH 31,		2023	2022
INCOME			
Grants and Donations			
A. Grants		3,790	3,301
B. Donations		17	53
Interest Income		175	172
Research & Other Income		5	16
Total		3,987	3,542
EXPENDITURE			
Development Program Expenditure		3,672	3,373
Development Support Expenditure		242	234
Total		3,914	3,607
Excess of (Expenditure) over Income		73	(65)
Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet - Difference over last year balances		(91)	(212)
Reserve Fund Transferred from Sadhna		-	-
Allocable surplus		164	147
ALLOCATION			
Transfer & Charged of interest earned/Utilization to various Funds		42	40
Capital Fund (Acquisition of Fixed Assets)		49	40
Transfers to Corpus Fund		-	25
General Reserve (Balance)		73	42

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:

Ronak Shah

Seva Mandir, Old Fatehpura, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

0294-2541041, 2450960, 2452001

ronak.shah@sevamandir.org / info@sevamandir.org

M/s B.L. Pagaria & Co., Bapu Bazar, Udaipur, Rajasthan

*Seva Mandir***SCHEDULE-12: ACCOUNTING POLICIS AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023*****A Significant Accounting Policies:****(Followed in framing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023)*

Accounting Policies on Development Activities:

1. In consonance with the aims and objects of the Seva Mandir-
 - a. takes up rural development projects to promote:
 - i Capital formation in the rural societies by creating basic infrastructure which could lead to improvement and sustaining their livelihood activities, such as land improvement, water supply for irrigation, water table management through water shed programs, other natural resource management activities, afforestation etc.
 - ii Human development activities which results in living standards such primary education, non-formal education, health care, Women and Child Development program etc.
 - iii Income generation programs for increase in the levels of income to the poor.
 - b. Promotes
 - i People's Organization in the form of Community Based Development Institutions to manage their own economic activities and maintenance of community assets built by the Trust.
 - ii Women's' mutual credit and savings groups, associations of such groups and federations to enhance the savings and borrowing power of the rural poor women with a aim to mobilize these funds for their income generation activities and to substitute their other credit needs from the local money lenders.
 - c. Works with the poor through these locally active Institutions and groups whether formally recognized under any law or not, in the accomplishment of its mission.
2. Of the above activities carried on the Trust
 - a. All expenses incurred whether for village infrastructure or for human development, in the services rendered to the rural poor have been treated as Development Program Expenditure and are so stated in the accounts.
 - b. In the case of rural development projects, which are in the nature of creation of capital assets for the rural communities, they are also written off as Development Program Expenditure. The community assets so created are handed over the village communities, which are organized as Gram Vikas Kosh in each of villages, where developmental activities are undertaken by the Trust.
 - c. In the case of development expenditure not resulting in creation of any community assets but result in the general improvement in the livelihood or living standards, such as health care, family planning, women development, education etc. they same is charged off a revenue expenditure in the books of the Trust.
3. Wherever any of the above services results income generation to the community as a whole, the Trust plays a role of intermediary catalyst and institutes separate fund. This fund is treated as a separate entity with a view to transfer the same to the community at appropriate time of their maturity. Though this forms part of the Trust's

Seva Mandir

operations for the time being they are more in the nature of cooperatives and hence the surplus or deficit are retained in the books of the entity, though the initial funds and subsidies provided are treated as liability in the books of the Trust.

4. The Trust has formed several Gram Vikas Kosh i.e. Community Based Developmental Institutions, as an entry point for directing its developmental efforts in villages or area where the Trust has chosen to work with. Most of the expenditure for creation of such village level community infrastructure are incurred in consultation with the Community and a portion of the cost of labor for such efforts by the community is directed towards the Kosh to enable to them to become sustainable in future for maintenance of such infrastructure created.
5. The Trust has also been actively promoting women's self-help groups to promote savings and thrift among the poor. The groups are promoted and supported by the Trust but essentially managed by the groups themselves. The external financial assistance for the groups to meet their immediate financial needs are directly secured by the groups with the assistance of the Trust, though the Trust does not financially involve in these transactions nor provides any financial or operational guarantees to lenders of the SHGs.
6. The expenditure on projects taken up with the support of donor agencies is, as far as possible, incurred according to the plans and budgets agreed upon. However, deviations do occur sometimes at the time of project execution depending upon the circumstances, location, awareness among the beneficiaries, local customs, availability of inputs, legal restrictions etc. Such variations monitored regularly are generally intimated to the donor agencies in advance.

Financial Accounting Policies:

1. The Trust follows accrual basis of accounting for all expenses (to the extent known) and cash basis for grants and donations except to the extent otherwise stated. Interests on investments are also accounted for on accrual basis.
2. All the accounting standards as applicable to the operations of the trust are being followed.
3. The books are drawn up on historical cost convention method based on the concept of going concern.

B: Notes on Accounts:

1. Fixed Assets:

- a. All fixed assets are stated at cost.
- b. No depreciation is charged on the assets.
- c. Whenever the assets are sold the sale proceeds are transferred to Income and Expenditure Account as profit on sale of assets.
- d. Except Land and Buildings, the Trust does not estimate any significant realizable value of the other assets held.

2. Method of Accounting:

- a. All the grants and donations received, other than for corpus, on execution of rural development projects are taken as income and all expenses incurred on these projects are taken as expenditure. The unspent balance of funding agencies shown under current liabilities and overspent balance of funding agencies shown under current assets at the end of the financial year.

Seva Mandir

- b. Funding wise project wise receipts and payments are individually prepared and annexed to the main accounts in Schedule 11, which are co related to the consolidated main accounts.
3. Corpus Grants: Donations, grants and legacies received specially for the purposes of Corpus are credited to the Corpus accounts and principal grant is not utilized, but for the earnings on the investments of these grants.
 4. Development Program Expenditure: The Trust is engaged in building its internal control systems to account for the Development Program Expenditure through appropriate ascertainment of utilization of material, labor and other efforts in respect of each of the micro projects undertaken, which results in community assets.
 5. Expenditure incurred by the Governing Board Members Travel: Rs.NIL
 6. Auditor Remuneration includes: -

Audit Fee (including service tax)	1,50,000
Income Tax	70,000
Verification of FCRA Return & UC	30,000
GST	<u>45,000</u>
Total	<u>2,95,000</u>
 7. Contingent liabilities: -
 - (a) In respect of liabilities of peoples' organizations and trusts where the trust is involved in the promotion and management of the same. - Not ascertainable.

(b) The Employees Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 applies to Seva Mandir and assessments of Seva Mandir have been completed up to Financial Year 2007-08. The disputed demand outstanding up to the said financial year is Rs. 49.67 lacs (under section 14-B and 7-Q of Employees Provident Act, 1952) out of which whole amount of Rs. 49.67 lacs has been deposited by the Seva Mandir under protest after lose the case from Appellate authority. Now the said appeal has been placed before the Hon able High Court, Jodhpur ,Rajasthan .The advance deposit balance of Rs. 49.67 lacs are shown under Loans and advances in Balance Sheet. The Raj. High court, Jodhpur has accepted our writ petition No.6631/10. The Honourable Judge was of the opinion that the interest/damages levied vide order no-RJ/UDR/DAMAGES/8350/56/7613 dated-15-09-2008 is unjust and the case has been remanded for review the order to concerned authority (RPF Commissioner) and the decision given in favour of Seva Mandir by the concerned authority subject to appealable by PF Dept. within stipulated time limit under the court of law. The PF tribunal has reduced the penalty to 50%. We had filed the writ petition in the Rajasthan High Court for 100% waiver. Based on the case file to the Honourable High Court and decision given by the RPF commissioner and the interpretations of other relevant provisions, the management has decided that the demand is likely to be either deleted or substantially reduced and accordingly no provision has been made.

Seva Mandir



8. Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to correspond to the current year's figures.

At Udaipur, dated: May 11, 2023

For **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,,**
FRN NO. - **001821C**
Chartered Accountants


(Chittranjan Pagaria)
(Partner)
M.No. **078977**




President

Chief Executive



Scan to Visit the Website

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Seva Mandir

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