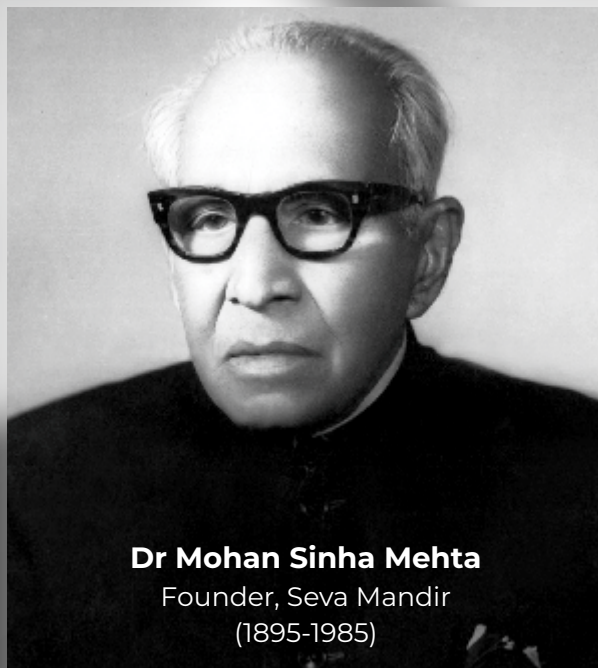




Seva Mandir

SEVA MANDIR **ANNUAL** REPORT 2021-22

Our Founder



Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta

Founder, Seva Mandir
(1895-1985)

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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FOREWORD



Despite the obstacles provided by the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, Seva Mandir's annual report for 2021-2022 acknowledges the substantial impact and achievements made over the last year. The period was more difficult than previous year, and our communities and employees were severely impacted by health issues.

Our initiatives made steady progress and sought to provide needed community support. There was constant discussion about maintaining a dual focus - reacting to acute pandemic needs while also continuing to build long-term resilience in livelihoods and social capital. Because the pandemic's difficulties were more health-related, we collaborated with other health organisations who were actively working on prevention and treatment.

These two years have increased Seva Mandir's adaptive capacity, which will benefit not just in current conditions, but also in the face of future uncertainties. The necessary changes were made to activities and programmes, internal systems, and decision-making processes. Seva Mandir remained hopeful and committed to bettering the lives of those in need. The importance of strategy, organisational effectiveness, and a strong work culture in achieving success and creating a positive influence cannot be overstated. Many of these are expected to persist in normal times. The organization's faith in managing and surviving unprecedentedly difficult circumstances has grown.

We are grateful for the ongoing support of donors and volunteers, which allows us to stay focused on our purpose and generate good long-term impacts in communities. This year, Seva Mandir was recognised as a Great Place to Work® once more. The certification certifies our combined efforts to create a culture and environment that is democratic, participatory, and inclusive.

We are most appreciative for our community's support and look forward to working with them. I'd like to thank our valued board members, donors, patrons, and volunteers in India and around the world, as well as our team, for their ongoing support and goodwill.

Please allow me to take this moment to wish everyone the best for a safer and healthier tomorrow.

Janat Shah
President



OVERVIEW

It has been an extremely difficult period for all of us, and my heart goes out to those who have suffered as a result of this disaster. Seva Mandir made an effort to assist individuals in need. We are both proud and humbled by the effort and commitment of our team. I would want to take this opportunity to thank every employee and village volunteer for their great contributions during these challenging times.

The second Covid-19 wave was more severe than the first, impacting rural areas and resulting in high infection rates and death tolls due to a lack of preventive measures and vaccine myths. To respond to the situation, Seva Mandir collaborated with other organisations. To prepare for the third wave, we established the Hum Sajag effort to develop community institutions and educate frontline workers and volunteers in 1,500+ villages across Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. The goal was to create resilient communities that can resist future shocks and upheavals.

Livelihood interventions focused on engaging women farmers and, in collaboration with women and childcare interventions, on providing a work-friendly environment. This enabled women to devote more time to farming and livestock-based livelihoods and contributed to household income.

The crucial issue of climate change has raised interest in plantations. One of the Seva Mandir's major programmes is the restoration of common lands, and we have begun to work on internal capacity and community mobilisation. The survival rate of forestry plants was lower than predicted, and it was discovered that the extreme heat had begun to affect them. A new pilot project was launched to engage rural schoolchildren, village elders, knowledge keepers, and school instructors in hands-on activities relevant to local biodiversity and environmental conservation, as well as to document traditional knowledge for future distribution.

Seva Mandir is aiming to revive the cultivation of millets, which are considered the future crops. Farmers are eager to resume cultivation. The difficulty comes in locating traditional seeds. We have also started an initiative to produce aromatic plants and encouraged farmers to plant this new, less water-intensive crop.

The impact of the second wave on women has increased the emphasis on gender-based social security systems for women, and financial digital literacy. Following the pandemic, dietary gaps among children and women have grown. Supplemental nourishment was arranged for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, as well as small children, for a few months, but the challenge will be to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition.

The Seva Mandir Amrit clinic personnel got the Ravi Bhandari Award for their volunteer zeal and performance during the pandemic. Diabetes and hypertension are on the rise in distant rural populations, according to the clinic. The determinants of such a tendency must be identified, and health education must be prepared.

The education programme focused on finding ways to help youngsters close learning gaps caused by the pandemic. Shiksha Kendras (education centres) continued group education near houses till the schools opened. It was a joy to see youngsters return to normal school in October. In addition, a pilot programme involving 36 government schools was launched to assist students and teachers in closing the learning gap.

The pandemic and lockdown drove migrant youth back to their villages, where they struggled for better work, causing emotional stress and frustration. The youth programme successfully connected with and engaged youth in beneficial ways.

This year saw the formation of the Aravalli Lok Samiti Federation (ALSF), a section 8 non-profit organisation. ALSF is an umbrella organisation for Gram Samuhs, the community institution founded and facilitated by Seva Mandir over three decades in various communities. The entity will assist the samuhs in continuing their activities and achieving self-sufficiency.

Both peri-urban areas of Delwara and Kelwara, where Seva Mandir has been assisting with waste management, have been designated as ODF+ Gram Panchayats. This is a tremendous accomplishment for community leaders, Aarogya Mitras (cleaners), local government entities, and Seva Mandir, and both sites serve as role models for waste management in many other towns.

During this time, Seva Mandir prepared its 10th Comprehensive Plan (CP), a three-year strategic plan. The activity took 6 months of planning and engagement with communities, supporters, and the entire team. The preparation of CP entailed delving deeper into existing development issues, incorporating learning from previous actions, and formulating goals for improvements in the planned time. Collaboration was acknowledged as a crucial approach in the 10th CP, paving the door for building ties among organisations and groups performing grassroots activity across India.

It is also worth noting that it was not simple for Seva Mandir to continue working with a modified strategy in the present circumstances. Yet, our teams were able to achieve this by utilising new technologies and imaginative thinking.

We received sustained support from donors and volunteers, who assisted us in raising funds and providing much-needed services to individuals in need. Their assistance has been vital in assisting us in making a positive influence in our community. Seva Mandir has benefited from generous long-term and flexible support over a number of decades, allowing it to pursue more broad and difficult societal transformations. Project-based financing is short-term and provides less flexibility. With the pandemic, climate change, and other social shifts ahead of us, the need for flexible funding is more vital than ever. We began developing new techniques to communicate this need to our supporters, with the intention of increasing the flexible resources.

Overall, the past year has been difficult, but we have persevered and made great progress towards our purpose. We are excited to continue our efforts in the future year and make an even bigger difference in our community.

We are currently moving away from a phase of intense and steep learning. We will work hard to put in place a new strategy, improve organisational effectiveness, and foster a great work culture.

I want to thank our distinguished community members, Trustees and members of various Board Committees, volunteers, and funders for their ongoing support and goodwill. I wish everyone a happy and healthy future.



01 | COVID RESPONSE

Overview

Compared to previous year, there has been a large increase in positive cases in distant areas, with a significantly higher mortality toll in 2021-22. The most serious problem was a lack of human resources and testing and treatment facilities, as well as vaccine misunderstandings.

Given the severity of the pandemic and the spread of virus among staff and their families, a 15-day delay in the field was agreed upon. A rapid needs assessment was carried out in order to design a response strategy focused on raising awareness, providing access and knowledge for home isolation, and providing a safety net for frontline workers.

Seva Mandir worked with organisations that are active in both prevention and treatment. The second wave had become a serious health crisis, and a third wave was feared. Hum Sajag, a preventative intervention, was launched with the purpose of strengthening community institutions and developing a pool of trained and equipped frontline workers and village volunteers.

Job losses, stress, and relocating family members returning home without jobs disproportionately impacted women. Because children had dietary problems, initiatives focused on special supplementing programmes, which are discussed in the various programmatic chapters.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Preparation Phase

- **Team preparedness:** The second wave generated in our staff a greater fear of death and infection. Within two months, 54 staff and several of their family members were afflicted. One of our staff passed away. Also, community volunteers and institution leaders were afflicted. Vaccination reluctance was significant among staff and community workers, so we worked closely to address these fears and uncertainties, effectively ensuring the first dose of immunisation for all staff by the end of June 2021.
- **Collaboration:** We collaborated with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local governments, and health specialists to improve our understanding and knowledge, as well as to develop better tactics and communication methods. Basic Health Care Services, an Organisation located in Udaipur that works in rural health care, assisted in orienting workers on Covid and developing awareness material.
- **Real-time data collection:** A specialised staff focuses on data gathering on critical needs and the spread of Covid-19 in our work area. It aided in the improved planning and implementation of Covid alleviation measures.

II. Awareness Generation

Using a mix of communication tools, an extensive awareness campaign was launched. These resources were also made available to the public and shared with other NGOs, which encouraged their use. 3.5 lakh people were reached through simple and innovative IEC materials. The Asha Didi Series was created to address fear and rumour spread on WhatsApp groups. Personal success stories of community leaders and staff getting vaccinated were shared, to motivate people.

III. Relief Support

- **Home Isolation Care:** A group of volunteers and front-line workers from the village were taught how to care for people who live alone. They reached out to 1,013 infected families, supported them in family isolation, and convinced critically ill patients to visit health centres. Around 50 patients with non-communicable diseases like hypertension,

diabetes were supplied with medicines, rations, and sanitary kits, through Seva Mandir's Amrit Clinic. An oxygen concentrator was installed at the clinic during the pandemic.

- **Support for Vulnerable Families:** Relief kits were provided to 4,212 needy families. The kit included food ingredients and hygiene items to meet the needs of up to 4 members for 15 days.

IV. Hum Sajag (prevention interventions)

- 1,555 Hum Sajag Committees, comprising 10-12 members, including youth, community, and women leaders, were formed, and their capacities were built. The committees helped to build an understanding on Covid prevention and established norms to increase vaccination and prevent a future wave of Covid.
- More than 6,400 frontline workers and village volunteers were trained through a comprehensive training module on critical aspects of addressing Covid, its spread, home isolation, monitoring, referrals, vaccination, and post-Covid care.
- Safety kits and diagnostic equipment (oximeter and a thermometer) were provided to 6,400 government frontline workers and 680 Seva Mandir frontline volunteers and staff.
- Through continuous awareness building and dialogue, the programme ensured the vaccination of more than 52,000 community members. Customised training and IEC were developed to address the issue of vaccination hesitancy. In 5 locations in Rajsamand district, volunteers were deployed, and they collected the vaccination status of 82,000 people and mobilised 52,000+ people for vaccination. It was especially helpful for elderly people, and people with disabilities, as vaccinators could reach them at their doorstep.
- Diesel generator sets were arranged for 5 remote area Community Health Centres (CHCs) to improve the rural health infrastructure. Due to this intervention, staff, especially nurses, started staying back on the premises, and the availability of drugs and medicines that require cold storage has improved at these locations.

V. Covid Rehabilitation Support

- For the last two years, children's education has been severely damaged, particularly for those who



have lost family members, been orphaned, lost earning relatives, or whose parents' income has reduced. 439 (263 girls, 176 boys) such youngsters in the Udaipur district were sponsored, with 201 (123 girls, 78 boys) receiving books, mobile phones, and stationery and 238 (140 girls, 98 boys) receiving financial assistance to continue their education in Vidya Bhawan schools. In addition, 5,995 adolescent schoolchildren were given safety kits containing sanitizer, soap, and masks.

- The nutritional status of children under the age of five has deteriorated in the last two years. Carers were overburdened with work, and as a result of the loss of income, child care has taken a back place. To address this, nutrition gardens were advocated as a solution to help households vary their food basket as a way to improve children's and families' nutrition. Among households with children under the age of three, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding moms, 9,900 nutrition gardens were created.
- Women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, required extra attention and steps to strengthen their immunity. As a result, 520 pregnant and lactating mothers were given nutrition-rich mix-grain "laddoos."

Way Forward

In addition to discussing the research investigations that were carried out, this report devotes significant space to discussing the activities that were carried out to address issues of skill building including adolescents, education and assistance for the children, and mental health and well-being. They are discussed in detail throughout the chapters.

It is absolutely necessary for communities to be ready and to work together, both of which are currently being started at the operational and governance levels and would be maintained.



02 | COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Overview

Communities should be directly involved in development processes. Communities understand and are aware of what they require, as well as have the ability to manage and sustain interventions and build capacity to undertake new activities on their own.

Community institutions have a significant role in the activities carried out by seva mandir. They bring people together from all walks of life, of caste, class, religion, gender, or age. These groups serve as the cornerstone for all Seva Mandir activities, and they are involved at every stage.

Seva Mandir establishes and facilitates the function and continuing institutions. Rather than simply providing aid, the organisation is effecting long-term structural transformation.

Activities undertaken

I. Institutions

Village Groups: Village groups are the basis of all interventions in our working area. In this period, the outreach was expanded to new blocks and uncovered areas in the existing blocks.

- The number of village groups increased to 891 from 820, with 71 new village groups added.
- The outreach of village groups was extended to 6,215 new household. The average membership per institution household is 80. Total membership has reached 80,525. This also includes households in existing villages that were previously not village group member. As per the trend of last ten years, 10-20 new groups were added in a year, while increased nearly fourfold in 2021-22. Maximum expansion was in the new blocks of Sarada and Kankroli.
- 2,851 meetings were held in different village groups. 80,900 villagers participated in those meetings. In the initial six months, the meetings were done in small groups of 10 to 15 people to ensure safety and were focused on Covid-19 prevention measures and linking needy households with beneficial schemes.
- During lockdown, 6,482 telephonic conversations were conducted with individual community leaders to guide and support them in Covid-19 prevention and treatment measures.

Village Development Committees (Gram Vikas Committees)

- Total number of Village Development Committees (GVC) increased to 761 from 695.66 new GVCs were elected in the period.
- In comparison of last 10 years trend, the new elections have gone up by six times. 70 GVCs were re-elected. 30 out of 70 re-elections were done the support of Federation leader
- All GVCs elected in this period have women office bearer. Out of 408 elected office bearers, 148 (40%) were women. 64% of the women office bearers have been elected as treasurers, 29% as secretaries while 7% as presidents. 14 GVCs have more than one woman office bearer. Village Development Committee Kharwado ki Bhagal in Kankroli has

elected women at all three office bearer positions.

- Out of total 1,684 members elected in above committees, 40% (668) were women and 15% (259) were children of age group 14 to 18 year

Self-evaluation of village groups - Village Cohesion Index (VCI)

The VCI self-assessment tool evaluates village group on participation, leadership, state of commons, and resource management. 39 village groups underwent VCI. 56% of village groups in the Kumbhalgarh block performed well. Most groups in average condition were new and engaged with Seva Mandir for two year. In recent years, Seva Mandir has empowered these village groups and improved resource production, administration, leadership, and participation, according to the VCI.

Federations

The village organisations were grouped into 34 Zonal Federations and three Block Federations. This year, Kankroli elected one new zonal federation while Kotra elected the block federation. 5 of 13 members in Kankroli zonal federation and 5 of 15 members of the Kotra block federation were women. The federations led the organisations and dialogued for regional development issues with communities and local governments. They raised demands, carried out actions in collaboration with panchayats, and strengthened the capacities of weak GVCs in their region. The federations have begun to address important issues such as pastureland encroachment, growing violence and abuse among youngsters

5,515 federation members (33% females) attended 197 federation meetings (14 block federation meetings and 183 zonal federation meetings). 45 federation leaders from various blocks conducted 162 trainings as resource persons for GVCs capacity building.

The federation leaders raised and addressed 40 issues. These included Covid-19 prevention, vaccination, road accidents, business correspondent corruption, smoking and alcoholism awareness, common asset management, ration facilities, panchayat researching, gram sabha participation, education, child marriages, drinking water facilities, mrityubhoj, marriage expenses, prohibiting night melas/celebrations, submitting CFR proposals, and expanding outreach for government welfare schemes. Federations have begun to take on more concerns concerning social rituals that place a financial burden on people.



“

The majority of the federation leaders actively attempted to dispel vaccination rumours. They started the immunisation push by being vaccinated first. They also took the people with them to these camps. On average, each federation leader persuaded 100-150 villagers to get vaccinated, resulting in almost 4,500 people being immunised.

”

Federation Registration

In May 2021, the Aravalli Lok Samiti Federation (ALSF) was registered as a section 8 company. This non-profit will assist all village groups formed by Seva Mandir functioning region. The group already become a member of ALSF.

The company has started working on the issue of opening and operating bank accounts of village groups. After deliberations with village groups, banks and legal advisors, it was decided to register the village groups also.

II. Village Development Fund (Gram Vikas Kosh) (GVK)

The total amount of the GVK fund reached to ₹ 8.93 crores in this year. During this time, there was an

addition of ₹ 91 lakhs. 70% of this increase resulted from natural resource and livelihood activities in which people contributed a portion of their wages earned. Additional sources of income included fixed deposit interest, token money paid for membership in new groups, contributions made by elected GVC members during re-elections, and so on. Due to the present decline in fixed-deposit interest rates, interest income was significantly lower this year.

Village groups used a total of ₹ 6,30,570 from their GVKs. 75% of this usage was for the repair and maintenance of community assets such as pastureland, community hall, drinking water tanks, motor installation, community hall electricity, and so on. The remaining 25% was used to pay honorarium para workers such as pastureland forestland guards, GVCs and GVK accountants. GVCs continue to plan for better village fund utilisation.

III. Community Contribution and Leveraging

The total cash and kind community contribution provided by village group for development activities was ₹ 19.11 lakh. This is an increase above the previous year's contribution of ₹ 11.53 lakh. Notwithstanding the effects of the epidemic and battles for livelihoods, 3,677 villagers from 95 villages contributed ₹ 12.10 lakh for the upkeep of their shared assets and villages. 68% of shramdaan efforts were for pastureland boundary repair, while 32% were for village cleaning, well deepening, anicut and river repair, Balwadi roof and

community platforms repair, and so on. A total of ₹ 7.01 lakh was contributed to improve 1,312 Anganwadis.

The communities gave ₹ 1.25 lakh in kind for Shiksha Kendra and Balwadi's fuel and drinking water, as well as stone for natural resources and drain digging work.

Leverage from the Government

- The federation leaders submitted 66 proposals for community work in panchayats. CFR, road construction, drinking water (hand pumps and tanks), anicut construction, bridge building, hand pumps, pond de-siltation, forest management, and other projects were proposed.
- The Federation and GVC leaders assisted 8,647 beneficiaries in receiving benefits of ₹ 2.14 crore from government assistance initiatives. 295 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna proposals worth ₹ 3.68 crore for individual homes were also given.
- Communities received ₹ 1.13 crore from Panchayats & government debts to fund infrastructure changes, repairs, and maintenance at Anganwadis.

IV. Efforts of Village Institutions in Covid -19 response

All GVCs were trained in the prevention, management, and vaccination of community leaders and people against Covid -19-19. Community leaders (GVCs and federations) were assigned to identify poor households for vaccinations, medical check-ups, ration and safety kits, and other services. They helped with the distribution of kits for front-line worker

The following were the initiatives of village groups and federations:

- GVCs monitored people's movements in the community to prevent the spread. They made norms to minimise crowding in villages during festivals and other events and encouraged procedures to keep newcomers in isolation for a period. Frequent WhatsApp messages and information about vaccinations, as well as myths about them, were shared.
- In COVID-19, 32 community leaders and para workers lost lives.
- The information of 39 needy households that lost members in COVID-19, as recognised and verified by village leaders, was shared with donors to gather support. Donations have been received for 29 families.

V. Capacity Building

WhatsApp groups of block community leaders were used to frequently disseminate information about Covid-19 prevention and government programmes with 260 leader.

Offline linkages and capacity-building events

In first half of the year, all capacity-building events were organised locally at the community level. They were done in small groups with all precautionary measures.

- 346 trainings and awareness camps were conducted, and 13,183 people participated in these events. The main issues included preventive measures for Covid-19, vaccination, strengthening of village institutions, enhancing women's leadership, common resource management, increasing outreach of government schemes, etc.
- During this time, 33,236 people of the Hum Sajag committees that were formed took part in 1,818 half-day trainings.

As a new activity, 2 experience sharing workshops with related women leaders were held.

Key findings of the study on "Female political participation in rural India"

A study of 40 Sarpanchs, of whom 21 were from panchayats in Seva Mandir's work area, was done by a researcher from Boston University. The findings are as follows:

- 76% of sarpanches had never received any kind of training.
- Only 3% of Sarpanchs were educated or could read and write properly, and 26% were uneducated.
- 59% of sarpanches didn't have a clear vision for the development of their panchayat.
- Around 50% of women sarpanches had very low self-confidence.
- Sarpanchs acting as proxies led 68% of the panchayats. These included husbands, fathers-in-law, or other male relatives of female Sarpanchs.



STORY

The Zonal Federation of Ogna is actively working on regional concerns of access to education, health, basic needs, government initiatives, and numerous socio-cultural malpractices.

The subject of the Holi celebration and money waste was discussed during federation meetings. During the Holi celebration, a three-day fair on Dashamata is held in Ogna, with attendees from 20 surrounding villages. Many drank alcohol at night and drove fast bikes throughout the event, so there was always a worry of accidents and social clashes. Recently, there had been a lot of violence and bloodshed.

Ogna's Zonal Federation agreed to discourage people from attending the night fair. They met with the Panch Patels, GVC members, and govt office bearers from 20 villages to discuss this. All communities resolved to forbid the night fair and forbid people from their villages from participating in it. The federation officials also sent a message on social media asking people to just attend the fair during the day.

Owing to the federation's and village leaders' extensive campaign, people's participation in the fair was limited to the day. There were no clashes or accidents during the period, and the fair concluded peacefully.

Way Forward

- A particular emphasis will be placed on registering the GVKs, as well as investigating the prospects of a new strategy and developing new guidelines for the utilisation of village funds.
- Women in leadership positions in federations will be encourage to participate in specialised leadership development programmes designed to equip them for leadership roles at regional level.
- Empower elected young leaders in federations to take on more roles and develop youth as second-line leader Capacity-building activities will be taken up with elected youth leaders in federations.
- Children who participate in village committees and balmanchs will be invited to workshops on capacity building to better understand the challenges they face and to pique their interest in village development.



03 | **NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Overview

This year, the natural resource development interventions focused on two primary goals: first address the immediate needs of livelihoods affected by the pandemic, and second, to maintain the long-term focus on restoring natural resource bases and sustainable livelihoods. Around 2,10,992 person days were created in various physical activities during this year.

The livelihood interventions aimed to engage women farmers by implementing integrated activities while also creating an enabling environment through early child-care and women empowerment initiatives. This made easier for women give more time to farming.

The work on commons was stepped up, preparing us for new challenges in implementing Community Forest Rights. With the issue of climate change becoming more pressing, the interest in plantations has increased in donor Internal capacity building and community mobilisation were planned in order to capitalise on the potential.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Afforestation

- 58,040 saplings were planted on 276 hectares. In this reporting period, 13 pasture lands, 7 of which were new, were restored. In 3 common pastures, Seva Mandir worked in collaboration with the panchayat, where the latter took up boundary walls and soil and water conservation, and Seva Mandir did plantation.
- There was encroachment by 4 families on a 2 hectare area of Gorana pastureland, which was removed by the village committee and panchayat, by convincing the families about the larger benefit of the pastureland for the community. Compensation to one encroacher by the Gram Panchayat. During this period, no other sites had encroachments.
- Plantation of agro-forestry and agri-horti species was done on 16 private pastureland sites of 31 farmer. Apart from plantation, seeds of Karanj, Katkaranj, Sahejan, Kher, etc. Species were sown.
- Various inter-cultural operations were performed to increase the survival of planted saplings and to improve overall vegetative cover in commons and individual land.
- On-site demonstration and training on different plantation activities such as layout, landscaping, soil & water conservation measures, planting, seeding technique, etc. was undertaken.

Survival in 2021

Plantation year	Planted saplings	Survival %age
2019	53003	68%
2020	71410	66%
2021	58040	Under progress

Forest Protection and Development

Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Vikas Kendra - Medi village in Kotra block of Udaipur district is being established under Van Dhan Yojna of Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for collection and marketing of MFP/NTFP. A grant of ₹ 6.00 lac has been received by Medi Van Dhan procuring machinery for processing, value addition, etc. of forest and agri-produce for collection and marketing of MFP/NTFP.

Medi Van dhan was for agri-produce like Pulses (Moong, Urad and Tuwar) and Millets (Kodra, Maal and Chena) for branding and marketing. Exploring marketing of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) like Dolma (Mahua seeds).

11 Trainings were conducted with 270 women members on processing and value addition of forest produce e.g., Honey, Amla, Baheda, Mahuwa seeds and flowers, etc. and agri-produce like pulses.

A national level NTFPs experience exchange programme was attended by Shailendra Tiwari and Bhanwar Singh and they presented the scope and challenges on CFRs in Southern Aravalli. The workshop focused on sharing experiences of community forest conservation initiatives, challenges and related issues. It was attended by the network partners from 7 states of India.

Environment Education Of Children

At Kada village, a pilot named Nursery was started in collaboration with dhrohar and Seva Mandir.

The program's goal is to engage rural schoolchildren, village elders, knowledge keepers, and respective school teachers in hands-on activities related to local biodiversity, ecology, and environment conservation, as well as to document local traditional knowledge for further dissemination. The pilot includes one primary school and one Shiksha Kendra.

Activities of the Nursery include collection of wild/domestic plant seeds, planting trees, and nurturing them to be carried out with school children. A jungle walk and wild seed harvesting were held.



Community Forest Rights (CFR)

Orientation and consultation meetings with village level community forest resource management committees (CFRMC) were conducted in the villages. The local community and CFRMC members were sensitised towards conservation and protection of forest resources. This year, the government placed more emphasis on the approval of CFRs through campaigns. In Udaipur district, the campaign was held in September 2021.

Discussions were held on development of CFR sites whose management plans were endorsed by Gram Sabhas. The issues discussed were related to: a) implementation of development activities by the government departments in CFR sites involving CFRMC; and b) engage the CFRMC as an implementation agency through Gram Sabha for development activities in CFR site.

Activities undertaken were as follow:

- CFRMC was constituted in one village in this period. The committees for other 16 sites were constituted in previous year
- 9 CFR management plans were prepared, of which 7 were endorsed by the Gram Sabha. 39 meetings of (CFRMCs) were held for the preparation of the plans. The plans were submitted to Tribal Area Development Agency (TADA) the or development of 1,730 hectares.
- 160 CFR application (including 51 fresh) was submitted 95 applications were uploaded on the online portal.
- 35 village level meetings were conducted involving PRIs members, VFPMC members, Gram Samuh members, etc. in which conservation and management of community forest (CFR, JFM sites and community pastures) was discussed. The issue of forest fires was also discussed in these meetings and people were made aware of ways to prevent it.
- Two workshops with 39 members of staff and Van Utthan Sangh (VUS) team were held to orient on CFR application and the process of submitting in Gram Sabha.

Although the Forest Rights Act, 2006 provides constitutional rights to the CFMRC for the conservation and management of CFR sites, there is an ambiguity among the officials on how CFR sites will

be developed. The CFMRC of a village initiated the process of developing the CFR site with the support of Seva Mandir, however it was stopped by the local officials that it would be done by the department. The issues were raised with the Tribal Commissioner and the District Collector. Both agreed about CFRMC role in principle, however, more clarity on the role of CFMRC and the forest department is needed. The Government of Rajasthan has started a dedicated scheme on CFR Development, which was a good initiative. However, the scheme doesn't clarify the role of CFMRC and Gram Sabha. The rules for CFR execution have not been framed yet, hence this ambiguity is present.

In the coming year, intensive efforts will be required to obtain the clarity on the role of CFMRCs and Gram Sabhas with the government.



A web portal called CCA (Community Conserve Area) is being designed by a network of civil society organisations. Seva Mandir is a core team member involved in designing the portal, along with Kalpavriksha (Pune) and Strand (Bangalore). The portal will focus on community centric field data - information of grasslands, pastures, forests, water bodies, wetlands, and other habitats, that are under community conservation. The platform will showcase community conservation initiatives regionally, nationally, and globally. The portal was tested in communities who have developed the common lands. Data from 7 sites has been uploaded on the web portal, and more sites will be uploaded next year.

II. Watershed Development

During this reporting period, 2,212 hectares of land were treated using the watershed technique.

Watershed efforts were carried out in 53 villages across six blocks. This activity includes private farms and wasteland. Earlier watersheds were treated from the ridge to valley approach and now the farm cluster approach was undertaken.





III. Water Resource Development

During this time, 6 new anicuts were built, and 5 Lift Irrigation systems (LI) were installed. Fixing old defunct anicuts is becoming an important activity in water resources, and 30 old defunct were rehabilitated during this year.

Pond de-siltation is also emerging as a significant intervention, with 5 ponds desilted in this reporting period. These sources will irrigate a total of 1,440 hectares of land.

Activity	Completed	No. of HH	Land (Ha)	No. of wells	No. of Livestock
New Anicut/Diversion barrier	6	253	65	26	1,850
Repair of Anicut	30	2,622	1,293	517	10,094
Channel line	1	29			300
Lift irrigation system (LI)	5	139			100
De-siltation of pond	5	75	83	33	600
Total	48	2,483	1,440	576	13,014

Installation of solar powered lift irrigation systems were promoted. These systems are eco-friendly as well as low-maintenance. These are also sustainable, as fuel costs are almost nil.

Impact of Solar Irrigation System

Before the introduction of solar energy powered irrigation systems, farmers in Sir ki Bhagel village of Khamnor block used the Rehatsystem of irrigation. The Rehatsystem is an old traditional system of irrigation wherein a pair of bullocks is used to lift water

out of a well, from where it is transferred to the farmland through a local canal system.

In this village, water was lifted with the help of rehat to two uphill points and then transferred to the farmland, and it involved a lot of manual work. 8-10 farmers or farming were engaged for the entire day in the process of irrigation, and they could irrigate only 0.5 bighas of land each day. During the entire Rabi season, a maximum of 8-10 bighas of farmland could be irrigated using the Rehatsystem.

A solar lift irrigation system improved irrigation to 30 farmer. The amount of land irrigated each day increased from 0.5 to 1 bigha, water seepage losses were decreased, and uphill farms could now be irrigated. During the Rabi season, the new system irrigated approximately 17 bigha of agricultural area (a 90% increase over the Rehat irrigation system).

As a consequence, the cultivators harvested 6,800 kg of foodgrains and 900 kg of vegetables. The residents are overjoyed with the new method. "Before, when people learned about the rehat system and hard work in farming in our village, they refused to marry their girls to our sons. This, too, has changed with the solar LIS, and we are now able to marry our sons." "(one mother explained)

Impact

- 25,000 cumulative increases in pond water holding capacity.
- Increase in water retention duration from 4 to 8 months.
- Increase in irrigated area from 0.26 ha (baseline) to 0.32 ha (midline) per farmer.
- Increase in land area under agriculture from 0.27 ha to 0.46 ha per HH.
- Increase in water table between 1.5 and 2 m of wells close anicuts.
- Crop productivity increased from 4.4 quintal per hectare to 6.74 quintal per ha for maize.

IV. Livelihoods

An all-women flagship initiative has been launched to empower women, develop them as entrepreneurs,

increase their income, and make them self-sufficient.

Food grains (1,630 farmers), vegetable cultivation (2,693), oilseed crop (2,693), tuber crops (345), pulses (5,805), fruit plants (1,820), and floriculture were among the agriculture interventions that reached a total of 15,488 farmers, 95% of whom were women farmer were provided 99.81 tonnes of seeds of food grains, oilseed crops, tuber crops, and pulses at 50% contribution from farmer. 1,820 farmers planted 43,000 fruit plants.

The delayed monsoon hampered Kharif crop sowing further pests harmed maize crops. Rainfall during pod development had negative impact on pod setting in black gram. Untimely rainfall during the Zaid summer crop harmed the developed pods of green gram, where the quality was also deteriorated, and harvesting was delayed.

There are encouraging signs that farmers are using high-quality seeds. They are now aware of the distinction between grain and seed. They use a good bundle of practices, such as mixed cropping and effective manure treatment. Weedicide use in soybeans has been reduced.

In terms of market linkage, the output is still not high enough to attract big buyer. The farmer requires immediate cash following the sale of his produce. Farmers sell their goods at the local market, while people who want to buy soybeans and pigeon peas (tuar dal) go to the villages.



Gram production has been satisfactory. Farmers produced for own consumption as well as a cash crop. Grams are versatile since they can be used as dal, gram flour for family usage, and a high source of protein and energy as animal feed. It has the unusual property of preserving and regenerating soil fertility, requiring very little water, aiding in nitrogen fixation, and providing a high return on investment. Similarly, green gram(moong) and black gram(urad) should be promoted.

Disease and pests are decreasing tuber crop yield. Need to work on the commercial side because tubers have a high nutritional value as well as health benefits. Their production will be promoted particularly for self-consumption. Tuber crops were tested in a new cluster to address agricultural damage caused by wild animals.

Vegetables (2021-22)

Activity Taken	Target	Achieved
Commercial Scale	2,000	2,693
Kitchen Gardening	12,000	14,200

During the summer season, over 1,500 farmers in Kotra grew vegetables in their homes. All households were able to harvest an abundance of vegetables such as okra, guar, and brinjal, which met their nutritional demands during the lockdown. Excess vegetables were sold locally, providing them with extra income. Vegetable farming has also become a popular occupation, with all families of child programs have started planting vegetables in their kitchen gardens.

In vegetable production, 2,693 farmers began commercial vegetable farming, while 14,200 farmers received funding for nutrition gardens.

Okra, guar, cucurbits, onion, garlic, coriander, pea, tomato, chilli, and brinjal have been promoted. The initiative will implement a strategy of clustering vegetables (one or two crops in a cluster) and the establishment of an aggregation centre to facilitate marketing. The focus is on increasing farmers' marketing capacity. The produce will be mapped as well.

60 farmers in Khamnor-Badgaon and 25 in Seventri had drip irrigation systems installed. Systems for vegetable crops were installed in Khamnor, and systems for fruit plants such as guava orchards were installed in Seventri. The systems will save a significant amount of water -50% less water will be used. Drip irrigation methods have aided in the preservation of soil texture.

- On an average, ₹ 1875 is saved through consumption of home-grown vegetables (study conducted on 1,257 HHs)
- 700 HHs could sale vegetables worth ₹ 3,94,000 from kitchen-garden from one season (average earning ₹ 562 per HH)
- 70 HHs could sale vegetables worth ₹ 5,50,500 from Commercial vegetable production of onions, garlic, etc.
- The practice of consumption of vegetables increased and was also spread in nearby families. Similarly, practice of growing onion and garlic increased.

Floriculture (2021-22)					
Flower	Target	Farmers	Seeds (kg) / cuttings	Sales (%)	Income (Rs.)
Marigold	300	490	5	99	50,20,000
Rose	12	12	9,000	99	3,00,000

Floriculture & Horticulture

The programme linked them to commercial flower and food agriculture. The floriculture industry grew as more farmers became interested. This season, a total of 502 farmers planted marigolds and roses in three cluster.

The average family income from floriculture was ₹ 10,963 in 2019-20, rising to ₹ 13,740 in year 2021-22.

In horticulture, 1,820 farmers received assistance in planting 43,000 seedlings. Lemon, guava, amla, papaya, and mango were among the fruit kinds available.

(Farmers Field School (FFS) was held in the Seventri cluster of Kumbhalgarh, with 105 farmers involved in various interventions. The schools were organised to teach natural farming principles to boost field output a sustainable manner while lowering cultivation costs. The package of practises was discussed in monthly interactions with the farmer Seed treatment with Beejamrit, preparation of Ghan-jeevamrit and Jeevamrit, and their application on farms were proved to support Natural Farming. This year's emphasis was on tuber crops, oilseed crops, wheat, and vegetables.

Seva Mandir became a member of the National Coalition for Natural Farming (NCNF) as well as the Rajasthan State Coalition. It is a collaborative platform for speeding the development of agroecology-based farming in its various forms, as well as for enhancing existing practises and working for public disclosure.

Seva Mandir, as a member of the state working group, is in charge of resource mobilisation, knowledge building, and management. During the reporting period, the coalition concentrated on building the capacity of partners and holding consultations to develop Rajasthan state policy on Organic Farming.

Promotion of Millets

Millets are the future grains. They are, however, on the danger of extinction. Seva Mandir is attempting to revitalise millet cultivation and they are reappearing on the plates of local farm households.

The millet intervention was carried out with 400 farmers (average 0.25 bigha land per farmer) from four villages in Jhadol block. Finger millet (Ragi), Proso

millet (Chena), Foxtail millet (Kaangni), Kodo millet (Kodra), Barnyard millet (Sanwa), Small millet (Kuri), and Amaranth (Rajgira) are among the millets promoted. Farmers discussed a package of practises (PoP) for boosting millet output and preserving millet seeds. The total millet production was 3,67,400 kg. Farmers' intake of millets has increased as production has increased.

Proso millet was sold in the local market (Phalasiya and Panarwa, Birothi). Ragi was marketed various NGOs and in the local market. In coming year, the intervention will expand to 1000 farmers, encompassing ragi, proso, and kodo millets.

Cultivation of Aromatic Plants

A new programme to cultivate aromatic plants was launched, with 25 farmers in Kankroli. Farmers who had left their fields fallow owing to crop damage caused by blue bulls were encouraged to plant the crop, which required less water. The pilot was carried out in collaboration with the Government of India's Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) in Lucknow. Farmers were given planting materials and training by CIMAP. A distillation facility was established and will be maintained by the Khatamla SHG cluster

During the monsoon season, all farmers planted 2.5 lakh lemon grass slips. Three of these farmers extracted 2.1 litres of oil and earned ₹ 42,200 by selling it at retail. In April, the last four farmers will extract oil. Due to lack of effective monitoring and timely irrigation, 18 farmers were unable to grow lemon grass.

In the coming year 7 farmers will be assisted in maintaining and harvesting their crops and 25 new farmers will be added. The activity will be boosted by the addition of fragrant herbs such as Palmarosa, Chamomile, and othe? The emphasis will be on regular communication, capacity building, and farmer monitoring.

Backyard Poultry

During this time, 2,390 farmers were supported for breeding & shelter backyard poultry for bird vaccination and treatment. A total of 25,081 poultry birds were immunised. A total of 364 night shelters were built for bird protection. Under the poultry programme, education on feeding and night shelters was provided.

- The average annual income from poultry was ₹

2239/- per family.

- The poultry mortality rate was reduced from 25% to 19%.

In the background poultry breeding farm, the owners helped in selling eggs and birds. A change was made in the management part of the breeding farm. The major challenge in the breeding farm was interference by the land owner (who donated the land for the farm). Theft instance took place and the chicks were harmed too. Despite these instances, the group of women managed the farm. The birds were shifted to another farm. The farm is providing eggs to a private buyer for hatching.

Livestock - Goatery

To improve goaterys 825 farmers supported in five components of breeding, feeding, housing, marketing, and management. Buck induction, deworming, animal camp, and immunisation all played a role in the process. 158 Sirohi bucks were introduced from which 510 females and 410 males were born. During this time, 1,950 goats were immunised. To feed their goats, the goat rearers established better feeding procedures. The old goat rearers sold the bucks and received an average of ₹ 13,175 for a buck which is higher than the local breed buck.

A cadre of 14 Pashu Sakhis were previously appointed in Kumbhalgarh block to educate and support families in improving goat farming. After the project ended, four Pashu Sakhis continued to work with the community on their own, and they are compensated by the community for their services.

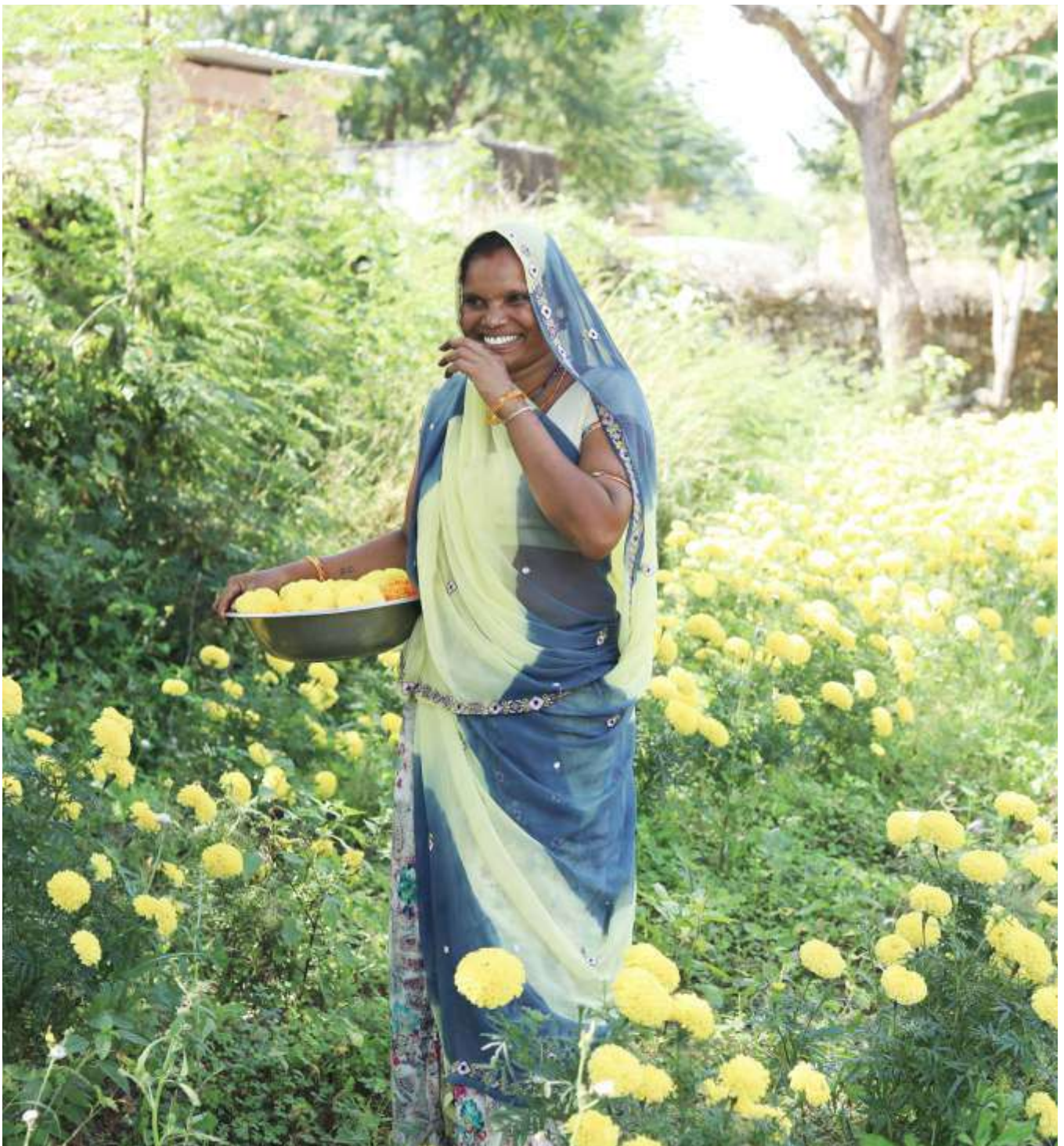
Way Forward

- The program will concentrate on the post-production aspect of livelihoods, with an emphasis on supply chain management. A livelihood cell will be formed.
- Work on seed conservation & production will begin at the local level with selected farmers, on a trial basis, and then expand on a broader scale based on the outcomes.
- Because of its great nutritional value, millets will be promoted at the HH level and even at Balwadis.
- Efforts will be made for the creation of the rules for Community Forest Rights.
- De-siltation efforts will be intensified in partnership with the government and community.

DHARMI BECAME A BUSINESS OWNER

Dharmi is a traditional farmer who lives in Aad village with her family. Dharmi received floriculture assistance. She was first hesitant to abandon her seasonal crop production, but she decided they of a little portion (3/4th bigha) of her field. She planted 950 rose saplings and sold flowers worth ₹ 55,000 in 2020 to fund her daughter-in-law's education.

She opted to continue with floriculture because she was pleased with her achievement. In 2021, she set up a rose nursery and sold 5,000 saplings, in addition to regular flower sales, earning ₹ 61,000. Dharmi encouraged four more farmers in her village to grow rose plants in 2022. All farmers have planted rose bushes and established a nursery of 12,000 saplings this year, and they are anticipating a large return. Dharmi's income has improved dramatically over the last three years, and she is now an entrepreneur.





04 | CLEAN DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Overview

Clean drinking water (CDW) access remains a major concern many families in this region. The availability of clean water, particularly during the summer, becomes crucial, affecting people's health and well-being. Women and children are disproportionately affected by water scarcity.

The use of sanitation, such as toilets, as well as their care and hygiene practises necessitate significant capacity building and initiatives towards proper behaviour modification. To that aim, efforts were made to provide families with adequately designed toilets, as well as capacity building and sensitization in order to support behavioural change.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Ensuring Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Closing gaps to encourage toilet use

Several existing toilets in villages were not in use because they were inoperable. Gap filling made them more useable. Throughout the reporting period, 101 households had gaps filled, which included installing doors, generating ventilation, covering pits, and so on. The household donated 20-50% of the cost of the

repair work.

Study was conducted with 31 recipients for whom gap filling was accomplished. The survey discovered that every member of the household, regardless of gender or age, utilised the toilet. 85% of the toilets in the study were cleaned once a day. 79% of beneficiaries reported that having toilets at home improved the health of their family members and children. 92% of beneficiaries were aware of the negative consequences of open defecation.

II. Repair and Renovation of Water Resources

8 wells were repaired and renovated in the reporting period. A total of 320 families have benefited from improved access to drinking water.

In this period, support was given to 1,565 families to have better access to clean drinking water. A total of 47 drinking water tanks were constructed, 62 wells were restored, and 15 hand pumps were repaired. Nine drinking water systems were constructed in schools.

Activity	Target	Achievement	HH Benefitted
Well Restoration and Tank Construction	47	47	775
Well restored	15	15	310
Hand Pump Repair	15	15	250
School Drinking Water System	9	9	886 (children)
Storage Tank with pipeline	1	21	70

Tanks have been built in areas where wells are available, and such structures are done to provide clean drinking water. Well repair work has been completed in areas where tanks cannot be built owing to a lack of electricity, and where wells are the only supply of drinking water. The restoration work includes the erection of a parapet to keep both humans and animals safe.

The Indian government has begun the 'Jal Jeevan Mission,' with the goal of providing piped water to every family by 2024. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) visited to Alsigarh village in Girwa block. The goal was to see Seva Mandir's water activities and teach communities about the Jal Jeevan Mission and water usage. The awareness event drew 150 people from the community.

The plan will primarily focus on partnering with the government to carry out work on water resource development. Where possible, Seva Mandir facilities shall be tied to JJM's activity.

III. Sanitation

Some families in the region lack access to adequate sanitation services. Most households defecate in the open because they lack access to bathrooms or their toilets are broken (unused due to design or behavioural issues). Our efforts focused on providing families with correctly designed toilets, as well as capacity building and sensitization to support behavioural change. During the reporting year, 10 separate bathrooms for boys and girls were built in 10 schools, benefiting 986 students. With modest adjustments, 106 residential toilets were restored and made functional.

Way Forward

- Providing safe drinking water to families is a critical intervention not just for ensuring access to households, but also for preventing scarcity during peak summer months. Conservation methods and the revitalization of water tanks are significant strategies towards this objective.
- Availability of clean toilets and modifying open defecation behaviour is another critical intervention that must continue to maintain not only infrastructure in operating conditions (repairs and maintenance), but also sufficient and frequent sensitization initiatives.
- The Jal Jeevan Mission's goal of providing access to piped water supply is likely to be a primary driver of change in access and usage of clean water, as well as the community's health advantages. Proper water conservation and use behaviours must be instilled, and ongoing efforts will be made in this direction.



05 | WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Overview

Women in our field suffer several social and economic obstacles as a result of a deeply ingrained patriarchal attitude. The women's empowerment programme tries to address some of these issues by creating spaces for their voices, increasing capacity, boosting financial inclusion, offering assistance to those in need, and sensitising men and communities.

The second wave of Covid-19 had a significant influence on women. Men in families struggled to find work in villages, and some migrated for better-paying jobs later in the year. Children's institutions, such as schools and pre-schools, were closed for much of the year, and children stayed at home. As a result, women were overworked and suffered financial restrictions. There was also an increase in verbal and physical abuse directed at women.

The programme approach was altered at several points throughout the year based on lessons learned from the previous year. The majority of trainings were held at the community level, and a peer mentoring method was employed to enhance and support women's capacities. The emphasis throughout this reporting period was on gender and violence, social security plans for women, and financial digital literacy.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Women's Collectives

Self-help groups (SHGs) are women collectives that promote savings and credit while also serving as a forum for learning about social support services and other critical topics. They also act as discussion and problem-solving forums for women. SHGs band together to establish larger Clusters and Federations, which reflect women's needs and concerns on a larger, regional scale.

By this year, there are 1,655 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with a total membership of 24,535 women. SHGs are organised into 103 Clusters and 1 Federation. In 2021-22, 228 new SHGs and 12 clusters were established, and outreach to 3,420 women was enhanced. Due to sporadic meetings, old accountants departing groups, and the distribution of SHG cash for addressing family needs, 49 SHGs were closed.

12,928 women collective leaders were trained on social concerns such as gender, violence, maternity health, and women's laws. Finance, COVID-19, government programmes, violence against women, and women's health were all mentioned and handled by the SHGs and Cluster. The importance of registration was discussed further with the Urban SHG Federation. The federation will be registered in the coming year.

Six medical camps were held for 335 women from the Sevantri cluster in Kumbhalgarh block following maternal health training. Approximately 25% of the women were discovered to have reproductive health issues such as infertility, pelvic inflammatory disorders, menstruation problems, and so on, and 6 of them were referred for further evaluation.)

II. Financial Inclusion

Savings and credit activity with SHGs

- Women members of all SHGs began saving again in July 2021. In March 2022, the net owned fund of SHGs was ₹ 15,48,14,820, a 6% rise over the previous year. The SHGs used their funds to provide credit to its members, which was extremely useful during difficult times. 45% of loans were utilised for debt repayment, 21% for the purchase of household assets, 13% for agriculture, 8% for housing, 5% for health and sanitation, and the remainder for social purposes. The accounts of SHGs were overseen by 622 accountants, 96% of whom were women.

- An audit of 847 SHGs (out of 1,476 SHGs operating as of March 2021) was conducted. The notable findings were calculation errors in savings and loans, the supply of several loans to chosen women, and past-due loans. The observations will be shared with the members of the SHG.
- A new Software has been designed to reinforce the SHG MIS. It provides a mobile application for collecting real-time SHG data as well as a website for consolidating, analysing, and generating reports. By this time, the process of transferring data from old software began. The transition to the new Software will be completed within the next year.
- 12,874 SHG members received training in SHG forming, SHG norms and practises, cluster creation, accounting, and auditing. 313 SHG members from Kumbhalgarh and Kherwara blocks visited various Seva Mandir efforts and work of another organisation and learned about Livelihood activities, solar lift irrigation and federation.
- Two tailoring trainings for SHG members in Jhadol block were completed. Women learned to sew masks, blouses, salwar kameez, and skirts over the course of two months. 15 of the 66 women trained in the previous year purchased sewing machines and established businesses from home.

SHG altered the Life of Santosh

Santosh lives in Udaipur's Pula, Chota Mohalla. Her husband is a driver, and the couple has two children. Her family lived in a leased property. Her husband drove a rental car for several years and earned very little money, causing them to suffer several financial difficulties. She came to know about SHGs and joined one in 2010. She saved a tiny amount on a monthly basis and eventually took out a loan of roughly ₹ 2,000 for her household necessities.

A few years later, she borrowed ₹ 50,000 from her SHG to purchase an auto-rickshaw for her husband. This was a tremendous help and her husband began earning ₹ 15,000 per month, which improved their financial situation. Santosh has enrolled both of her children at reputable city schools. She has saved ₹ 37,000 with the group and has paid off all of her loans. She is now considering taking out another loan from her SHG for house development.

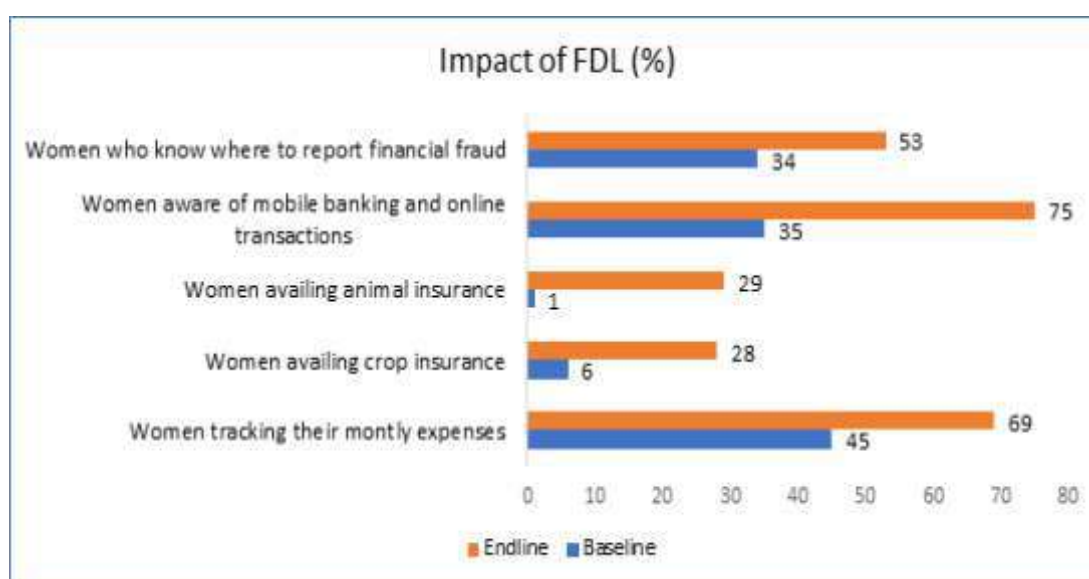


Financial and Digital Literacy (FDL)

- As part of the FDL's programme 100 female leaders were trained as Digital Sakhis. They provided training to the other women in three phases to cover 12 modules on personal finance, banking, investment, insurance, digital transactions, frauds and government initiatives.
- On March 11th, a funding partner hosted an interactive session on 'Financial Empowerment of Women and its Importance in Their Lives' for their corporate team. Seva Mandir team and Digital Sakhis presented their experiences of women empowerment and how FDL improved women's well-being.

- Due to enhanced awareness on FDL, 1,453 women applied for government schemes related to life insurance, health insurance and savings scheme for girl children. The schemes included PM Suraksha Beema Yojana, PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Mukhyamantri Chiranjivi SwasthyaBeema Yojana and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

To further understand the effects of FDL, 487 women from Kherwara and Urban blocks participated in a study. The survey demonstrated progress in financial and digital knowledge and decision making among women.



Change stories

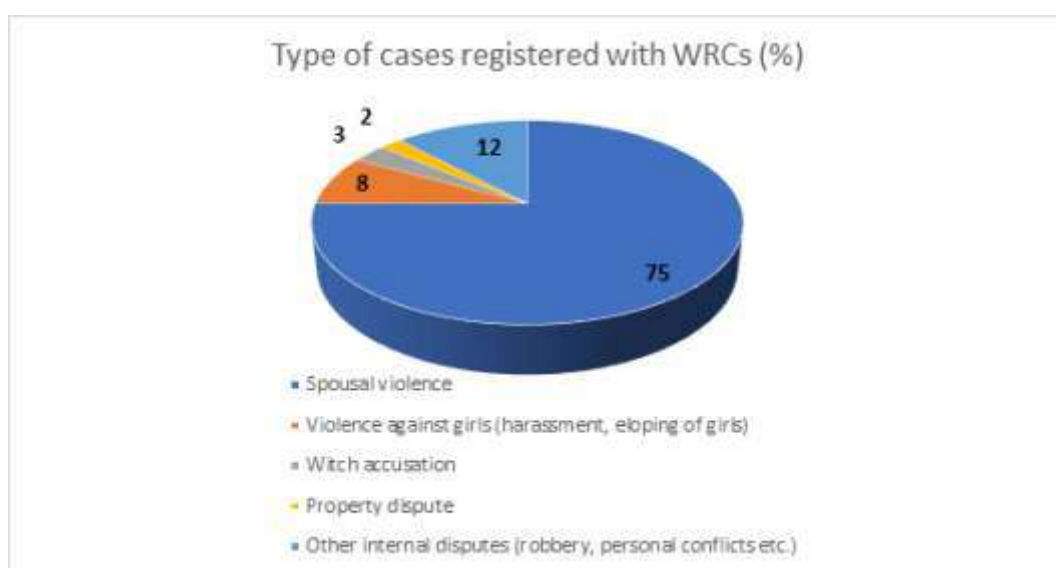
1. "Earlier I used to be sceptical about government schemes, but now I have realised that some schemes are really beneficial," says Guntanti, a 45-year-old woman from Naya Bazar area of Delwara block. After FDL sessions she registered herself with the Mukhyamantri Chiranjivi SwasthyaBeema Yojana. A few days later, Guntanti's son suddenly became ill. She took him to a private hospital, where he was diagnosed with appendicitis and advised to have surgery. The treatment cost approximately ₹ 50,000. As the hospital was affiliated with the scheme, all expenses were covered through the insurance, and her son could receive quality health care services.
2. Meera lives in Chorai village, Kherwara block. As banks are very far away, she relies on the EMitra facility for withdrawing money. She participated in all trainings on FDL. Afterwards, she went to check her bank balance at a nearby E-Mitra facility. The E-Mitra service provider informed her that she had a balance of ₹ 24,000 in her account. To confirm the same, she went to another E-Mitra facility, where the service provider made some transactions from her account and told her the balance was ₹ 14,000. She knew she had been cheated, so she brought the bank statement and confronted the E-Mitra instructor. The service provider immediately returned ₹ 10,000 to her. She now works as a Digital Sakhi and trains other women in her community to safeguard themselves against such frauds.



III. Address Violence Against Women

Women Resource Centres (WRC)

- 11 WRCs were operational, reaching out to around 175 villages to assist women in crisis and in gaining access to social security programmes. 3 new WRCs were established at Jogion ka guda, (Badgaon) Jogiwad (Kotra), (Panarwa), Jhadol clusters.
- The WRCs were run by 40 locally trained female leader The leaders gave counselling and assistance to women who were victims of abuse, as well as prompt and cost-effective justice. WRCs were closed throughout the lockdown, but leaders made care to reach out to women in need by phone and home visits.
- All WRC leaders gathered for a two-day review meeting. The meeting focused on WRC development and sustainability. Increase WRC outreach, increase registration and case resolution fees, utilisation of GVK, leveraging support from individuals and panchayats, social security schemes, legislation on violence (domestic abuse, polygamy, right to maintenance, and dowry), and documentation were all discussed.
- During this period, 182 women approached WRCs for assistance. There was a 24% rise in the number of women approaching WRC. From last year cases involving 174 women have been resolved, while 8 were ongoing. 75% of the cases reported to WRCs involved spousal violence. Some of the stated causes of violence included financial difficulties, alcoholism, polygamy, and infidelity.
- At three WRCs in Kherwara, Jhadol, and Kotda, 149 women were assisted in obtaining government benefits. 57 women were assisted in obtaining new Aadhar Card, 21 in obtaining Palanhaar Card, and 71 in obtaining pension (widow, old age and disability). The women were assisted in filling out and submitting forms. Women preferred to seek assistance from WRCs because they were easily accessible, and WRC leaders supplied all necessary assistance.
- WRC leaders from Kotra and emphasised the negative effects of Mrityu Bhoj (death feast) and Daapa Pratha (bride price). They encouraged women to cut back on Mrityu Bhoj spending so that they do not slip into debt and can use the money for their family's well-being. They also discussed daapa, or bride price, and cautioned against because it leads to ill-treatment of girls. The Saru centre's WRC leaders advised women to wear silver jewellery instead of gold, as gold increased marriage expenditure.
- Due to the motivation of WRC leaders, 542 persons received Covid-19 vaccine. They also helped in the distribution of Seva Mandir's relief work.



Story of Durga

Durga Devi, a mother of three children, lives in Kherwara block's Jhuthri village. Her husband was a heavy drinker with a dubious demeanour. He used to physically and verbally assault her every day, causing her misery.

Durga made contact with WRC officials on their field visit, and WRC representatives visited her home multiple times, but her husband was either absent or severely intoxicated. As a result, he was summoned to the centre along with some older family member. Her husband went to the WRC centre with Durga and other family members after numerous follow-ups. They counselled him, and he accepted mistake and swore not to repeat in future. Durga is content with her spouse and appreciative to the WRC leaders for their assistance.

Swadhar Grah - Short Stay Home (SSH)

- During the reporting period, 85 women approached SSH -- 72 came for shelter with their 59 children, and 13 came for counselling. SSH already housed 18 women and 9 children at the start of the year. During this time, 90 mothers and 68 children received refuge and assistance. 46% of those given refuge were between the ages of 18 and 25, and 46% were women from rural regions. In comparison to the previous year, the women seeking shelter increased by 16%.
- 74 women in the SSH were rehabilitated. 26 women returned to their husband's family, 15 unmarried girls stayed with their parents, 10 women found work and began living independently, 10 women were referred to other organisations, and 13 women left the house voluntarily.
- All women helped pack the ration package and safety gear provided as part of the Covid-19 relief initiative. Through government programmes, 6 women received computer and sewing training. 8 women were employed in various situations.

IV. Enabling Environment for Women

Gender Sensitisation of Staff and Communities

- A three-day gender training was organised for 30 Seva Mandir employees. Staff were drawn from all programmes and administration areas. A resource person from Vishakha, an organisation that works to empower women and girls, led the training. Gender, socialisation, patriarchy, masculinity, violence, and approaches to overcome gender-based discrimination were all covered in the training.

- Gender sensitisation training and dialogue were held with men and youth from 8 villages in Jhadol block and Delwara town, through a cadre of 7 trained peer leaders (4 men and 3 women) known as gender monitors, to establish an enabling climate for women in communities.
- 26 young boys, 105 young girls, and 35 men leaders received training on gender, masculinity, violence, and the role of men in violence prevention. The trainings were led by Aajeevika Bureau and Seva Mandir resource people. The topics were further discussed with 438 young females, 261 young boys, and 1,452 men by trained peer leaders. Men and boys acknowledged gender inequality at home and in society and reported a desire to discuss such concerns.

Community Events

- From November 25th to December 10th, an international fortnightly campaign to prevent violence against women was observed. "Nazaria" (perception) name was given to the campaign. The goal was to educate women, men, and communities about the effects of violence on women and their involvement in violence prevention. 30 events on gender and violence reached 1,395 men and women.
- In March, 1,350 women attended 7 activities in different blocks to commemorate International Women's Day. The events included sports and cultural activities for women, discussions about gender discrimination and violence. The speeches of government leaders and other dignitaries at several of these occasions inspired women.

Way Forward

- In the coming year, there will be a greater emphasis placed on raising awareness among young people and men regarding issues pertaining to women. The FDL project is going to be expanded to include additional women. Registration will take place for the federation of SHGs in the city of Udaipur. The newly developed SHG software will be implemented in each and every block. Further work will be done to strengthen the WRCs' capacity to begin controlling at least some of the costs associated with their operations





06 | **EARLY CHILDCARE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Overview

Young children under the age of six in Seva Mandir's work area need proper care, nourishment, security, safety, and a stimulating environment both within and outside the house. Seva Mandir operates Balwadis (day care centres) and strengthens Anganwadis (government-run centres for young children) to solve some of these challenges.

The government-run Anganwadis provide child care and nutrition to children and their mothers, but they are less and inaccessible in remote areas.

Because of the pandemic, regular implementation of the ECCD programme has been on hold since March 2020. The pandemic had a significant impact on the care of young children in the last two years. The frontline workers engaged children through a home-based strategy.

The emphasis was on care and community education, continuity of childcare services, coordination among frontline workers, nutrition for children, and timely treatment of malnourished children. The programme reached and almost 95,000 children 76,000 mothers.

The Balwadis and Anganwadis opened for children in March, 2022.

Activities Undertaken:

ECCD programme focuses both on home-based care and institutional-based care of children. Home-based care focuses on providing care to pregnant and nursing women and small children at home from Balsakhis and ASHAs, whereas institution-based care focuses on providing day care, nutrition, and pre-school education by Balwadis and Anganwadis.

I. Home based care

Balsakhi provided home-based care to pregnant women, lactating mothers, neonates, infants, and children up to the age of six. Balsakhis are Seva Mandir-trained village health counsellor. They are appointed in places where ASHA services are inaccessible.

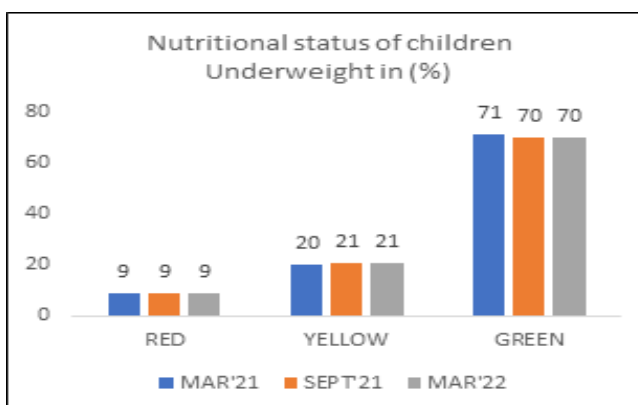
111 Balsakhis and Women Counsellors provided home-based care. The role of Balsakhis was expanded to cover a larger area of the village & to focus on community-level changes.

Before, Balsakhis covered 2-3 hamlets intensively. Now they have started to work with government frontline workers - to better understand the systems and difficulties and supported to enhance outreach and services in communities. Balsakhis began to serve the entire community collaboration with government frontline workers.

During this time, the emphasis was on empowering Balsakhis to assist ASHAs in effective care counselling, as well as establishing and strengthening community relationships in order to improve the rural health ecosystem. 73 Balsakhis helped 5,293 mothers and 6,934 children (50% of whom were girls) aged 0 to 5 years.

Nutritional Status of children

The prevalence of malnutrition among children increased after Covid-19 outbreak. The drop in nutritional status removed low in our project area. Between March and September 2021, the number of underweight children increased by 1% (29% to 30%), which remained constant until March 2022. The partial decline in nutritional status can be attributed the closure of childcare centres and increased workload of mothers due to economic hardships.



At-home nutrition support

Given the pandemic on children's and mothers' nutritional status, was offered Sattu to 797 underweight children and 1,190 pregnant women as a preventive measure. Sattu, a nutri-mix of wheat, chickpea, barley flour, and sugar, was provided to each woman and kid. Sattu offered supplementary nourishment to compensate for protein and energy requirements in daily menus.

Sattu is simple to make at home. Families will be trained to prepare Sattu and its recipes at home in the coming months as part of a recipe demonstration.

Promotion of Nutrition Garden

Nutrition gardens tend to improve household consumption of nutritious food and promote dietary diversity at household level. 4,384 families developed nutrition gardens. A range of fruits and vegetables like drumstick (sehajan) spinach, beetroot, fenugreek, carrots, radish, and broad beans (semfali), etc. were grown in the nutrition gardens.



Impact of Nutrition Gardens

To determine the impact of nutrition gardens, a study of 120 farmers in Jhadol block who was established them in last three years was done. The results were follows:

- Family's average monthly savings was roughly ₹1,025. 90% of families did not buy vegetables for about 10 months of the year, saving time and money.
- The nutrition garden's survival rate was found to be 91%.
- All farmers increased their consumption of green leafy vegetables, and 94% reported improved family health.
- According to some farmers, they have begun to consume previously unutilized vegetables such as bathua (cheno-podium album), bitter melon, beetroot, and so on.

Capacity building and monitoring of Balsakhis

13 Balsakhi trainings covered young child feeding colostrum, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, digital data, pregnancy and risk factors, and community participation.

12 ASHAs and 3 ANMs of Kumbhalgarh block received two trainings. The trainings included their problems, 1000 days concept, nutrition, and VHSNC engagement.

Balsakhis monitoring helped understand training and handholding needs. To assess performance and knowledge, Balsakhis were interviewed. & 474 Balsakhi beneficiaries were interviewed.

11 VHSNCs were revived as a result of the tireless efforts of balsakhis, ASHAs, and community member. Ten VHSNCs have received ₹5,000 for health, sanitation, and nutrition interventions in their communities. All VHSNCs were trained on their roles and responsibilities, and efforts to revive other VHSNCs were underway.

Awareness and Counselling of Caregivers

- 741 meetings were organised, in which 1,800 women participated. The meetings focused on maternal and childcare during Covid -19-19, revised role of Balsakhis, nutrition, leveraging the government's child care services, THR supplies, immunisation, and institutional deliveries.
- World Breastfeeding Week was celebrated in August, as part of which interactive meetings were done with 800 pregnant women and mothers, on the importance of breastfeeding. On August 7, an online session was organised for Balsakhis and staff, with Dr. Prachi Avinash, a nutritionist.
- Poshan Maah was celebrated at 73 locations in September. Balsakhis and Balwadi Sanchalikas conducted recipe demonstration sessions and discussed healthy diets with communities.
- To create an enabling environment for women and children, 4 Saas Bahu Sammelans were organised with 85 pairs of mother-in-laws and their daughters-in-law. 240 other women from the community also participated in the event. Myths around pregnancy and childbirth, the importance of hygiene, and the role of support systems in families were discussed through movies and group discussions.
- To educate mothers and carers on the significance of a balanced diet, 352 recipe demonstration sessions were organised. With these sessions, 1,132 women learned to make, woman recipes using local ingredients and some of them tried these recipes at home. In the coming year, a robust monitoring mechanism will be built for this intervention.
- In collaboration with SUMA-Rajasthan White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, participated in a campaign 'Humari Awaaz Suno' as part of National Safe Motherhood Day. In this campaign, women leaders talked with pregnant and lactating mothers about "improving health services for women." Two major points that came out were that all women should be able to access supplementary nutrition from anganwadis, and all posts of ANMs and ASHAs should be filled as soon as they become vacant. The findings were presented to the white Ribbon Alliance India Chapter.

Ensuring Immunisation

80% of the eligible children (below 1 year) were fully immunised, and 82% of pregnant women received at least 3 ANC visits. Efforts are ongoing to ensure the complete immunisation of all eligible children and pregnant women.

Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

CMAM is a treatment protocol wherein caregivers are trained in proper nutritional habits, hygiene, and age-appropriate feeding practices. The child is provided with nutritional supplement in the form of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for 8-12 weeks and medicines to treat primary illnesses in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children without complication.

625 children were screened, and 339 of them were malnourished and treated in 53 CMAM camps. 65 children were SAM, 253 were MAM (Moderately Acute Malnourished), and 21 were SAM with complications out of 339. The children with complications were referred to the Malnutrition Treatment Centre. Out of 21, 10 children have recovered, 10 were undergoing treatment, and 1 child could not survive. The child who died had a hole in his heart along with malnourishment; therefore, couldn't be saved.

87.5% of SAM children and 80% of MAM children recovered after 8 to 12 weeks of treatment. Recovery of

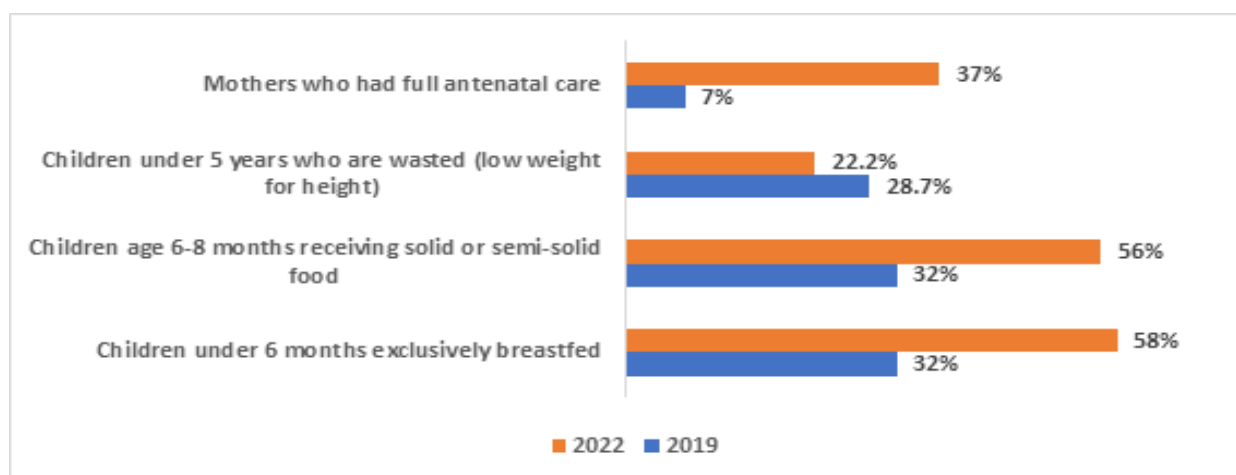
SAM and MAM children was 9% and 5% higher, respectively, in comparison to last year. Balsakhis regularly followed up with the remaining children to ensure that they moved out of the malnourished category.

Impact of integrated approach to malnutrition

An integrated approach to address the issue of malnutrition was tried in 10 villages of the Kumbhalgarh block. The work involved sensitization and education of caregivers, ensuring quality child-care services through Balwadis and Anganwadis, and treating malnourished children. In 3 years, there was significant improvement in the nutritional status of children and in knowledge and practices around maternal and child health issues.

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A study was conducted with 47 individuals from rural areas to understand the functioning of informal health care provider. The key findings were as follows:

- 57% of respondents preferred Bhopa (traditional healers) or Bengali doctors (quacks) as the first point of contact in illness, as they were familiar with the families and stayed in the villages. Also, they

were traditionally and culturally accepted by communities for the treatment of some ailments.

- 43% respondents preferred hospitals as the first point of contact in illness. They were fine traveling longer distances for health care as they believed in the efficacy of formal health care institutions.

- 55% of respondents relied on hospitals for serious illnesses, for which Bhopa didn't have treatment to offer.

A study was conducted with 220 women of Kotra block to understand family planning and related health practices. Some findings were:

- The average family had 9 children, 64% of whom were male. The maximum number of children was 11-13, while the least was 5. The average age difference between two children was only two year
- 61% of women used no kind of contraception. 54% of women said that decisions about having children were made solely by their husbands.
- 58% of women reported having gynaecological problems in the previous two months.

II. Institution Based Care

Facilitating Full Day Balwadis

160 Balwadi (day care centres) in 156 villages assisted 3,405 women and 4,504 children, 2,271 (51%) girls and 2,233 (49%) boys. Each Balwadi served 24 children for 23 days a month.

160 Balwadis followed the alternate approach to function. During to the second wave, hot meals and small-group pre-school activity were suspended from April to June. The Sanchalikas and Sahayikas were given local materials to make toys at home. To evaluate children and families, Sanchalikas and carers talked on the phone.

From July, children received Khichadi, Daliya, and Murmure (soy nutri pops) daily. Sanchalikas provided supplemental nourishment and home-based pre-school programmes during these times. Government guidelines allowed opening Balwadis for children from March 2022.

Day Care

After September, average child enrolment dropped 1 point, from 29 to 28. After September, enrolment decreased. The migrant families earlier sent their children to Balwadis but as they returned with their children; enrolment lowered.

Pre-school education

The Sanchalikas engaged children in pre-school education through home visits in this period. They facilitated enrolment of 997 children (100% of eligible children) for higher education.

Nutrition and Health

All children, including those who had graduated from Balwadis, were given take-home rations, hot meals (Khichadi and Daliya), Soya Murmure, Vitamin A supplements, and deworming medicines. Sanchalikas assisted immunisation of 3,866 Balwadi students, approximately 88% children were properly immunised. The remaining children are being immunised.

Children's nutritional status was severely impacted during the pandemic. For 2-4 months, boiling eggs were introduced in 17 Balwadis where parents were fine to increase protein content in the diet. Children were given eggs on alternate days. and 85 of children gained 740 gm in 3 months on average.

One Sanchalika tried an unusual idea during the first lockdown. She distributed MUAC tapes to all carers and educated them to assess children's nutritional status. The Sanchalik could provide prompt aid to malnourished children based on data from parents. In other areas this was discussed, and 7,145 families were given MUAC tapes and trained to utilise them to track the nutritional status of their own children.

Communities Responsibility

363 kg grains and pulses were received at 96 Balwadis, along with 61 kg of fuelwood, vegetables, and a financial contribution of approximately ₹ 116,875. The contribution of community members was remarkable in a period when communities faced livelihood issues. Annual fees of ₹ 705,600 (89% of projected) were received. Even throughout the pandemic, parents recognised the need for daycare and contributed.

Strengthening Capacities

One refresher training of 2 days and 3 quarterly review meetings were held with Sanchalikas on pre-number concepts, indoor and outdoor games, language development through stories and poems, pandemic and child health, nutrition and growth monitoring.

Sanchalika grading was conducted in the last quarter of the reporting period. As per the assessment, 38% of Sanchalikas were in grade A, 36% in grade B, 22% in C grade and 4% in D grade.

Eat Well to Live Well

Lalki Bai of Jhadol block's Brahmano Ka Kherwara village has been growing a nutrition garden with the help of Seva Mandir since 2019. Lalki has two children, one aged five and the other two. She owns about 1.5 acres of land. "Market vegetables contain a lot of chemicals," explains Lalki. These nutrition gardens are completely organic, with no herbicides or insecticides used. We also don't need to go to the market to get vegetables. Whatever we get from Nutrition Garden is enough for the entire family, and we save between ₹ 1,000 and ₹ 1,500 per month."



Helping others makes Savita Happy

Manju has two daughters, one of whom is three years and the other of seven months. Narmada, the youngest daughter, weighed only 2 kg at birth. Manju, on the advice of Savita, nursed Narmada completely for 6 months and received all immunisation doses on time. Despite all efforts, Narmada failed to gain weight and became severely underweight.

Given her condition, Savita accompanied Manju and Narmada to MTC in Udaipur and paid them regular visits. Narmada was discharged after showing signs of improvement. She was given sufficient care and nutrition at home, as well as prescribed medications. Her health has improved, her weight increased to 5.5 kg, and she is doing well.

Savita finds enjoyment and fulfilment in assisting others. She is really grateful to Seva Mandir and the work she undertakes.

Strengthening Government-run Anganwadis

Seva Mandir supports 1,355 Anganwadis (AWCs) in 1,099 revenue villages across five blocks - Sarada, Mavli, Girwa, Jhadol and Kotda, in Udaipur district. The aim is to strengthen services of AWCs in 5 components, viz. Supportive monitoring, Health and Nutrition, Pre-school education, Infrastructure and Community engagement.

AWCs were closed for children since last two years and opened in February 2022. The focus in this reporting period was on home-based engagement of children caregivers, nutrition of children and mothers, identification and treatment of malnourished children, Anganwadi Monitoring Committees and interface with the administration.

I. Supportive Monitoring

1,355 AWCs catered to the needs of 93,897 children, of which 50.4% were boys (60% of 0-3 years and 49.5% were girls 59.7% of 0-3 years).

There was an increase in enrolment by 15% during this period, which is mostly attributed to the provision of free ration to all children and women in the villages during lockdown.

All frontline workers (FLWs) - Anganwadi workers (AWW), ASHAs and Anganwadi Sahayikas, were engaged in Covid-19 related work, home based engagement of children, and supply of rations.

90% AWCs were found open and average presence of AWW and Sahayikas at AWCs was 63% in this reporting period.

After nearly two years, AWCs was reopened for children in February 2022. A SOP for the operation of AWCs was developed by Seva Mandir for preparation of AWCs. The team assisted FLWs in making AWCs child-friendly, and AMCs encouraged parents to send their children to the centres. In March, the average attendance was 25% of the enrolment.

II. Pre-school Education

Children were given learning kits and were encouraged to continue their education at home. The kit included stationery, storybooks, and a worksheet to supplement the learning materials provided at AWCs and help students meet their learning objectives.

In August and September, a sample 2,612 students aged 4-6 years old were assessed to better understand their learning levels. Two children, one male and one female, were chosen at random from each centre and tested for gross motor skills, cognitive skills, language development, and early mathematical skills. It was found that 64% of students required assistance with numbers, and 63% required assistance with alphabet recognition. 30% of students were unable to copy and write words. 54% of students were able to understand the question after receiving assistance. The majority of children could draw over dotted lines, fill in colours, and identify and match comparable things. Language skills and pre-number ideas were low among the children.

A two-day session was held to discuss the assessment findings and gain a better grasp of language development through songs and story-telling, pre-number concepts, and digital learning. For their sessions was held with 1,119 AWWs and 908 AWHs.

Digital content from open sources was used for providing learning inputs to children. 7,954 families were reached out through 1,319 WhatsApp groups. 194 videos and other e-learning content were shared.

It was observed that some of the online content from the open source didn't match with the Anganwadi curriculum, therefore, it was decided to develop contextual e-learning content. 22 contextualised videos based on AWC curriculum in collaboration with a Delhi-based content development agency has been initiated. The videos explain pre-school concepts through short-stories, interactions, jingles and rhymes.

III. Health and Nutrition

This year, training were attended by 342 ANMs, 946

ASHAs, 1,108 AWWs, and 153 field staff. Sessions on the concept of malnutrition, care and counselling in the first 1000 days, anthropometric measurement, and running CMAM and PD Hearth camps were taught in the training.

Awareness and counselling of caregivers and community

During lockdown, Poshahaar (supplementary nutrition) was given in the form of dry ration for children and mothers every month. The major issues with dry ration were supply gap and consumption of ration by entire family. ICDS the department to soon start the cooked meal and nutri-mix for take home rational AWCs as earlier.

The pregnant women and lactating mothers needed more attention and care especially during the pandemic as most regular health schemes were affected. 5,983 pregnant women and 6,090 lactating mothers were counselled during home visits conducted during early part of the year. Some observations were:

- 92% pregnant women had taken TT shots while 8% had not.
- 14% women hadn't got any ANC, and very few had full ANCs
- 26% lactating mothers gave Janam ghutti (gripe water) to their children at birth.
- 52% lactating mothers were aware of exclusive breastfeeding, while 94% were aware of complementary feeding.

In later months around 22,000 mothers were counselled on care during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, immunisation, hygiene, and other matters drawn from the observations through home visits and monthly mothers meeting. As a result, many women started to iron folic acid and calcium tablets regularly, there was an increase in ANC and awareness about exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

A series of community events were held at AWCs during the Breastfeeding week, Poshan Maah and Poshan Pakhwada held during the year. The events aimed to create awareness and sensitise communities. A webinar audio campaign, nukkadnataks, recipe demonstrations, competitions and quiz was done with staff, women and community members.



5,291 nutrition gardens - 172 at AWCs and 5,119 at homes of SAM and MAM children, and pregnant and lactating women, were developed. Vegetable seeds and fruit plants were distributed to families. The survival of nutrition garden was noted 95% at AWCs and 92% at homes. The vegetables produced at AWCs were distributed to AWC beneficiaries. Increase in usage of green vegetables in diet was found during home visits. 3,190 families, who received support for nutrition gardens in the previous years developed nutrition gardens on their own, realising its benefits.

Follow-up and treatment of malnourished children

- Follow-up of 1,158 SAM children (out of 1,228) treated in CMAM camps in previous year was done. Of them, 458 (37%) children were found normal, 418 (34%) were in MAM, 282 (23%) were still SAM and 70 (6%) dropped out. Follow-up of remaining children could not be done either due to reluctance of parents or non-availability of children in villages.

Out of 282 SAM children, 43 children were found critical. A complete health assessment of those children was immediately done with support of private and government doctors, and required medicine was

provided. 3 children were referred to MTC and 1 child who had congenital heart disease was referred to district hospital.

The SAM children of previous year, who didn't recover and were not followed-up, were included in the screening process this year, and enrolled in CMAM camps.

- 90,588 children (44,997 girls) of 6 to 59 months were screened using MUAC and then through anthropometric assessment. Out of them, 1,595 children were found SAM, which was 18% of total screened children.

SAM children without complications were treated through CMAM approach, which had 3 months of treatment and 2 months of follow-up.

Out of 1,595 children identified as SAM, 924 children (58%); 428 boys and 496 girls, received complete treatment. Out of 924 children, 530 children (57%) moved out of SAM. 394 (43%) children were still SAM and their regular follow-up was done.

671 identified children were not treated. 204 children were found SAM category as there was an error in capturing their height due to improper and broken instruments and 467 children dropped out during treatment phase, due to distance, lack of interest in treatment and migration of families.

- 35 (18 girls) SAM children with medical complications were referred to MTC, however, only 20 children visited MTC for treatment. Most of these SAM children had medical complications like pneumonia, severe anaemia, spinal muscular dystrophy, developmental regression, facial dimorphism, and developmental delay, while 2 had genetic disorder. Out of 20 children, 9 recovered and 11 didn't recover fully as they were due to incomplete treatment. 16 children did not attend MTC because their parents were not prepared to stay. Follow-up of these children continued.

Unfortunately, 44 SAM children of earlier year (24 in Jhadol, 5 in Sarada, 8 in Kotra, 2 in Mavli, 5 in Girwa) with medical complications lost their lives. 2 children were admitted to MTC and died after returning home. Verbal autopsy of 8 deceased children indicated diarrhoea, vomiting, anaemia, fever and liver infection. Poor hygiene practices, delayed complementary feeding, lack of treatment seeking behaviour, etc. was observed in families.

- Positive Deviance Hearth Programme (PD Hearth) is a behavioural change programme specially designed to bring improvement in nutrition status of moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children through nutrient-dense meal made with local ingredients and counselling. Along with MAM children, some healthy children and their mothers are also invited in these sessions to showcase positive behaviour.

202 PD Hearth sessions were held reaching out to 2,271 (1,232 girls) children and their mothers. Out of 2,271 children, 1,873 were MAM and 398 were normal. 358 MAM children (19%) became normal, and 1,363 MAM children (73%) gained weight of 300 gm.

Each PD session was conducted for 13 days with a group of at least 8 MAM children. It involved counselling and discussions on health and nutrition through games, poems, videos, and demonstration of local and energy dense recipes like peanut halwa, vegetable paratha, laddu, palak barfi, etc. The parents contributed in kind and cash amounting to ₹66,039.

IV. Community Engagement

- Strengthening of Anganwadi Management Committee (AMC): In all AWCs, AMCs have been formed for effective management of centres and to increase community ownership. Each AMC has 10-12 members including Sarpanch/Ward Panch, Anganwadi worker, ASHA, School teacher, Pregnant/lactating women, Parents and community leader.
- 2 quarterly meetings with AMC members were held. 37,591 members participated and discussed issues of AW infrastructure and home-based ration.
- Training of AMC members of 710 AWCs was organised. The role of AMC in repair and maintenance of Nandghar and Anganwadis, conflict handling, and ensuring government services was discussed.
- AMCs put up 475 proposals related to Anganwadi repair and maintenance, AWC relocation and filling vacant positions at AWCs, in Gram Sabhas. 231 proposals were recorded in Gram Sabha proceedings, and of them, work has been done on 34 proposals related to AWCs repair and maintenance.
- 55 sector-wise WhatsApp groups were created for AMCs. IEC content on Covid -19 prevention were

shared with all group members.

- Monthly meetings were held with community members including mothers, community leaders and PRI representatives to address issues related to AWCs. 13,982 meetings had participation of 178,713 people. The key issues discussed include gap in ration supply, infrastructure improvement and Covid-19 prevention.
- Anganwadi day was celebrated at all centres, in which 28,576 people participated and children danced and sang songs and poems. The International Women's Day was celebrated at Debari. Around 250 AWWs, ASHAs, ANMs and women leaders engaged in recreational sports activities and discussed issues of maternal and child health.

Community Contribution of ₹1,20,03,117 was received at 1,312 AWCs in the form of kind and cash from local community, government, panchayat, other organisations and other projects of Seva Mandir. The contribution was received for repair and renovation, foods, learning and other material and Covid-19 support.

V. Infrastructure

Repair work was done at 67 AWCs, which included repair and maintenance of sanitary and water facility.

Theft in AWCs and Nandghar has always been a challenge. Several measures have been taken to reduce such incidents, still a few cases of theft happen every year. Four cases of theft were recorded in this reporting period, in which locks were damaged and





borewell motor, toys and other items were stolen. AMC members discussed on it and supported in filling FIR. Some AMCs also assigned the community to look after the security of AWCs when they are closed.

VI. Interface with administration

Meetings and discussions with the ICDS and health departments at the block, district, and state levels were held to share progress and issues. Together with regular involvement, 8 special meetings with ICDS functionaries were held.

Three meetings were held with the CDPO and LS in the Kotra, Girwa, and Mavli blocks to discuss progress and difficulties. The ICDS officials in Kotra praised the PD Hearth camps and asked to join the Mission Kotra programme.

The quarterly convergence meeting at the district, presided over by the District Collector was attended. The problem of providing RUTF (Ready to Eat Therapeutic Food) in the CMAM camp was raised. As

part of the National Nutrition Mission, in the AMMA (Acute Malnutrition Management Action) guidelines the use of RUTF for SAM treatment is not mentioned. Seva Mandir engaged with the district and state officials, outlining the rationale for using RUTF as well as data from recovered children via CMAM. As a result, the government allowed the use of RUTF.

Way Forward

In order to strengthen the ecosystem for maternal and child health, the focus will be placed on improving the accountability of secondary carers and communities as well as improving coordination between childcare workers and health care professionals. This will help bridge the gap between the demand for services and the supply of those services. At every level, the communication and coordination with the government will be improved.



07 | SEVA MANDIR AMRIT CLINIC

Overview

The Seva Mandir-Amrit clinic was a collaboration with the Basic Health Care Services Trust in Kojawada village. This clinic has developed into a dependable basic healthcare institution that offers both curative and preventative medical treatments. More than twenty villages are serviced by the medical facility. The clinic is run by a group of qualified medical professionals, including doctors and nurses, with the assistance of a local community federation. The employees of the clinic were presented with the Ravi Bhandari Award this year in recognition of their exceptional level of volunteerism and their ability to continue operating normally throughout the pandemic.

Activities Undertaken:

- 3,967 persons were consulted and treated for various health issues. 50% of the total cases were women, and 15% were children under the age of five. The most patients had hypertension (295) and tuberculosis (229), followed by malaria (199) and diabetes (120) are increasing.
- Services provided to the community included prenatal care for 117 women, change. At-home services included care for mothers and their newborns, as well as follow-up and counselling for adults with tuberculosis (TB) and extremely malnourished children.
- There were 10 safe deliveries and 40 safe abortions. Contraception was given to 160 women. 215

seriously unwell youngsters were treated. 26 patients with different disorders were referred to more advanced care.

- 199 patients with malaria were treated. This year, fewer instances and no deaths due to malaria were reported of ongoing hygiene awareness and demonstrations in communities.
- Capacity building for nursing staff and health workers on diagnosis, management, and counselling of hypertension and diabetes patients, IUCD insertion, and Covid-19 prevention was done both offline and online. In communities, 68 outreach sessions were held for patients' follow-up, home isolation, and immunization.
- Health Days were held to enhance community participation and awareness. Balsakhis, Balwadi Sanchalikas, Kherwara block federation, and other community engagement platforms were merged to build links between the clinic and communities. All parties contributed to raising awareness about maternal and child health as well as other disorder

Support during Pandemic

Many preferred visiting The Amrit clinic during the pandemic because of its high-quality services. With the high recurrence of Covid-19, the hamlets surrounding the clinic were declared a containment zone for some days in May. The clinic assisted in raising awareness about isolation, vaccination, and giving meals and sanitation kits to impacted families. The staff supplied medicines, rations, and hygiene kits to around 50 patients with noncommunicable conditions such as hypertension and diabetes who were unable to visit health facilities. The clinic was provided with an oxygen concentrator to ensure that Covid-19 patients get treated as soon as possible.

Weekly zoom meetings of paramedics were held to discuss Covid-19 guidelines and raise awareness. They educated the community about Covid-19 proper behaviour and vaccination. Clinical audits were performed on a regular basis to monitor equipment and other issues, as well as to develop Standard Operating Procedures. According to government norms, two symptomatic patients were treated. Oxygen concentrator was used to help the patients with symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Challenges and Learning

- Outreach workers were afraid of Covid-19 and vaccination. They were at risk of infection or becoming a carrier of the virus if they were not vaccinated. Regular tracking of children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers was difficult under these conditions.
- Diabetes & hypertension, and malnutrition in children were not previously considered major illnesses, but with growing knowledge, people are seeking treatment.

Sangeeta's Journey: From Misdiagnosis to Complete Recovery

Sangeeta is from the Kherwara block. She got a fever and went to see a doctor. She paid ₹ 2,000 for the consultation and was diagnosed with malaria. When her condition didn't improve, she went to see a private doctor, who diagnosed her with water in lungs and charged her ₹ 3,000. Her condition deteriorated significantly as a result of another misdiagnosis. Finally, she came to the Clinic, where she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and treated. She was pleased that she came to the clinic and received proper care at a low cost. She recovered after 9 months of treatment. She is overjoyed and has begun promoting the use of the clinic to others in her family and community.

Way Forward

The primary health care requirements of vulnerable tribal people will continue to be met by the clinic offerings. An investigation into the factors that is leading to diabetes and hypertension will be carried out. Efforts will be made to link patients with various government social security programmes, and there will be more coordination with the government health facility.



08 | EDUCATION

Overview

The programme continued to provide quality education to children aged 6 to 14 both in and out of school. Because of a dramatic increase in Covid-19 in the first quarter, group-based education was discontinued, and children were contacted via phone calls and SMS.

From July to September, children were engaged at home through group-based teaching, and centre-based education resumed in October. The residential learning camp was conducted in a hybrid format, combining home-based and residential schooling.

During school closures, regular connection with children funded by the scholarship programme and their parents was conducted via phone calls and meetings, ensuring their retention in school. In October, a new pilot programme was launched to address learning gaps among school children.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Shiksha Kendra

148 Shiksha Kendras (SK) provided education to 5,033 children (2,139 females) through 174 instructors (29 of women). There was a 28:1 student-to-teacher ratio. Five centres started to in government schools with increased access were closed. 15 new SKs were opened in hamlets where there were no schools. Due to the long distance, safety of the children, and the congested space, four SKs were shifted to other places.

1,331 (49% girls) new children were enrolled in 148 SKs, accounting for 26% of all children enrolled in SKs. This included 462 students in 15 new SKs and 869 the previous SKs. Because of increased access to government schools, the average new enrolment at SK has decreased by 2% in comparison to the previous year. 127 (63 girls) children from SKs dropped out due to their parents' poor financial situation and pressure to help with domestic tasks, caregiving, farming, and animal care. A number of these children had lost their parents, so they moved in with relatives. Attempts are being made to re-enrol children in SKs or adjacent government schools, as well as to assist children who have lost their parents through government and Seva Mandir programmes.

Children were engaged at home through phones from April to June of this year for continuity in education, safeguarding them academically and emotionally. From July to September, group-based instruction was reinstated, with instructors engaging children in groups of 5-6 near their homes. Each child was involved in teaching for 1.5 to 2 hours twice a week.

A study with 200 children and focus groups with parents were undertaken to learn about their perspectives on group-based teaching, children's learning levels, and preparation for center-based education. The study found that group-based instruction near children's homes helped in maintaining their interest in education and sustaining their learning levels.

- The Majority of children liked all activities, 31% liked writing and reading the most, and 21% liked drawing the most under the group-based study approach.
- 44% of children missed their peers, 19% missed activity-based learning, and 41% missed both.

- 92% desired to return to a center-based education. All parents preferred their children study at the centre.

SKs were opened with safety standards on October. Before they opened, instructors and communities were consulted, and centres were made child-friendly and appealing. The kids were given a bag, workbooks, drawing books, and other stationery.

Assessment Children

In November, 4,381 children (45% of total) were assessed. Some children were absent due to illness or family obligations.

- 1,700 (39%) children in level 1, 1,606 (36%) children in level 2, and 1,075 (25%) children in level 3, where 1 is the lowest and 3 is the greatest learning level.
- The examination of 2,609 common children in Mar 2021 and May 2022 revealed that children's learning levels had improved. Level 3 children have increased by 20%, while level 2 children have increased by 7%. Children's learning improved by their constant engagement in group-based education. During the pre-Covid -19 period, approximately 26-28% of children achieved level 3. This fell during Covid -19-19, with only 17% of children reaching level 3. Learning levels have increased as the scenario has improved in 2021.

Digital Learning

29 SKs in 3 blocks of Kotra, Jhadol and Kherwara used tablets to teach English language, through pre-loaded audio-video contents. 648 children (A and B level) were taught using tablets, of which 277 were girls. It helped instructors to teach and children to learn English with ease.

e. Engaging Communities

- Regular home visits were done by instructors to interact with children's parents and motivate them to continue the education of their children, enrol new children in SKs, ensure safety and access government schemes to manage COVID-19 stress.
- Parents contributed 78% of the expected fees of and 5% of children were waived by local instivitors off due to poor economic condition of families. 40% of the amount was utilised in purchase of school uniforms and remaining amount will be utilised in coming year.



- Pravesh Utsav (enrolment festival) was celebrated at all SKs, in which, door to door sensitisation of parents around importance of education was done. Similarly, International Literacy Day was celebrated on 8th September where Instructors engaged children and parents through storytelling, picture-based stories, and independent reading. 1,244 children and 808 parents joined out this event.

f. Monitoring of SKs -

The monitoring was done through photos taken by phone/ cameras during lockdown and shared through WhatsApp, and through monthly visit of staff. The camera monitoring system was followed in the group and centre-based teaching. The average teaching days in this period was 25 days a month.

g. Mentoring Support-

80 children (43 girls) in 5 villages of Kherwara block studying in upper primary grades were mentored. The support was provided through phone calls and home visits during lockdown, and an average 1-2 students were reached out daily. After the opening of schools, instructors mentored the students after school time in a group of 5-8, adhering to safety protocols.

The teachers were able to provide necessary academic and emotional support to children and motivated them to retain in schools. The instructors mentored children for improving understanding on new curriculum, and conducted sessions with storytelling, reading biography of great personalities, picture

making, and developing confidence to think about long term career.

Impact of Shiksha Kendras

- 1,433 children (630 girls) started schooling for further education in government schools, accounting for 28% of total enrolment, with girls accounting for 44%. This academic year, one child was admitted to class seventh, 72 (5%) to class sixth, 678 (47%) to class fifth, 214 (15%) to class fourth, and 468 (33%) to classes first through third.
- Children who leave SKs are tracked for three years In November 2021, a retention study of 176 children who graduated from 23 SKs in 2018 was done. 147 (84%) children were still enrolled in school, with 51% of them being girls. 107 students (72%) were in classes 6th to 9th, while 40 children (28%) were in grades 4th and 5th. Due to marriage and employment, the remaining 29 children (aged 11 to 17) (16% girls) dropped out. The study found that students who graduated from SKs were kept in upper grades, where dropout rates are high, particularly among girls.

Story of change

Apple Kumari, a 14-year-old girl, attended Khedaghati SK. She graduated from SK in 2017 and began second grade at a government school. She was in sixth grade in 2021, when the pandemic struck and schools were closed. She couldn't access online content or communicate with teachers because she didn't have a cell phone. Because her house was so far away, the teachers were unable to visit her during the lockdown. As a result, she became immersed in domestic and agricultural chores and eventually lost interest in study, and her parents did not encourage her to finish her studies.

Arjun Singh, her prior SK instructor, ran upon Apple during one of his routine home visits. After assessing the circumstances, he advised her parents to send her to the mentoring class and to continue her studies. Apple enrolled in the class and gradually rediscovered her interest in education. She has returned to school as a regular student. She is overjoyed to have received timely assistance and has begun to encourage other children to complete their education.



II. Residential Learning Camps (RLC)

In Learning Camps, children reside at a centre for approximately 180 days over three cycles. The fulltime stay at one place allows for holistic interventions leading to improved learning outcomes and overall well-being for children. Due to Covid -19-19, it wasn't possible to organise regular residential learning camps, therefore alternate strategies were adopted. Furthermore, the economic condition of families was affected due to lockdown, therefore children faced challenges of nutrition and livelihood in their families, which further increased their vulnerabilities.

In this backdrop, a revised strategy was adopted that focused on a) regular counselling and support for children and parents, b) engaging children in education at community level, c) addressing nutritional needs of children; and, d) provide livelihood support to families to safeguard children from child labour.

314 children were reached out through RLC in this period. 150 children of the batch started in 20-21 attended their third camp, and 168 children of 21-22 batch attended their first and second camps.

- i. 3rd Camp of 20-21 batch- 150 children (78 girls) participated in their third camp from April to July with 15 teacher The children were engaged through individual and group teaching at

community level and their families were provided livelihood support.

- Capacity Building of Instructors: 4 offline and 20 online trainings and meetings were held on home-based learning, grade-wise lesson planning, use of education kit, child protection and documentation. A two-day workshop on storytelling was organised for 20 camp instructors and education team, which was facilitated by a resource-person from TISS.
- Teaching- Learning: The process of educating children was similar to that of SK children, except that these children were taught daily for 3 hours, as each teacher had only 10 children enrolled with them. Hygiene kits and first aid kits were provided to children and teachers to ensure their safety.
- Provision of Study Material: The children were provided with worksheets, storybooks, stationaries, and chart-paper, for self-learning, along with two sets of uniforms.
- Nutrition and Livelihood Support: Families of children enrolled in RLC were supported with livelihood activities. Vegetable seeds were given to 79 families and 70 families were provided 1,820 plants of fruits.
- Mainstreaming of Children: 148 (99%) children out of 150 were mainstreamed in government schools

after completion of third camp. 2 children didn't have required documents, so one of them was enrolled back in SK, while efforts were ongoing to enrol the other child in school.

- ii. Camp of 2021-22 batch - 168 out of school children participated in two camps.
 - 60 children (39 girls) from Kumbhalgarh block participated in the new batch. The camps were held for 8 months from August to March. The children were engaged by 6 trained instructors through group-based teaching in their villages. The camp period was increased to 8 months from 6 to give more time to children as they were studying lesser hours in villages than in residential camps.
 - 108 children (50 girls) from 5 blocks - Kotda, Jhadol, Girwa, Kherwara and Badgaon, participated in the new batch.
 - Two phases of the camps were organised from November to March, while third phase started in March and will end in May'22. The first phase of the camps was held for two months in a residential mode at Kaya training centre. The second phase of two months was done in a hybrid mode. The first month was at village level through group-based teaching and second month in residential mode at Kaya training centre. Out of 108 children, 4 dropped out in the last week of March due to illness and family migration.
 - 3 trainings were held for 19 RLC instructors - 7 teachers involved at village level and 12 teachers involved in teaching at residential set up. The trainings involved sessions on efficient and effective ways of teaching, working with children of different learning levels, Child Protection Policy of Seva Mandir and concept of Good Touch and Bad Touch.

a. Teaching learning process

A detailed SOP for ensuring the safety of children and teachers at the camp was made before starting the camp. The children were quarantined for 7 days after their arrival at the training centre, and a strict bio bubble was maintained. All activities were done indoors, with children in their allotted rooms. Regular temperature checking and health check-ups were done, and any child feeling unwell or unfit was taken care of and, if required, taken to the hospital for general health ailments. A separate isolation room was maintained during the entire camp. The facility was fogged and sanitised promptly. Movement on campus was monitored, and no outsiders were allowed inside. After the quarantine period, the children were taught in groups, in the specific rooms allotted to them.

The camps provided accelerated learning, where children learned basic mathematics, Hindi, English, and computer skills using innovative TLM and child friendly tools. Along with studies, children were engaged in extracurricular activities. The individual progress of children was monitored through individual student portfolios, and accordingly, individual/group activities and exercises were conducted. Weekly assessments were done to understand the progress of the children. A regular health check-up was done.

b. Assessment of children

A baseline of children was taken at the start of the first camp, and a midline was taken at the end of the second programme. These assessments included 104 children. The result demonstrated that children's learning levels improved following the second camp. In comparison to the baseline, 36% of children reached level 3 and 43% reached level 2. Most children were expected to progress to levels 2 and 3 by the end of 3rd camp.

Baseline				Midline			
Level	Boys	Girls	Total	Level	Boys	Girls	Total
1	49	43	92(88%)	1	4	5	09(09%)
2	8	4	12(12%)	2	32	25	57(55%)
3	0	0	0	3	21	17	38(36%)



III. Scholarship Programme

32 hostellers and 20 day-scholars attended Vidya Bhawan School on scholarships. -of class from. 45 students studied in 11th and 12th grades. April to August the schools were closed. Online classes began in June, while normal schools began in September.

- All 10th and 12th graders passed June board exams.
- 11 NIOS students passed their 10th grade exams and started 11th grade lessons.
- Two girls-Khushali Tawad from Jhadol and Heena from Kotra-were selected for the Tribal Hockey Academy in Udaipur.
- Students visited Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Lok Kala Mandal, and Khelgaon (Government Sports Training Facility) for picnic in Udaipur.

Education support in Covid-19 relief

201 (123 girls) children studying in 7th to 12th grades from most marginalised families of Kotra and Kherwara blocks were supported to continue their education through provision of study material, smartphones, and stationary kits. The parents and children were provided basic orientation on the use of smart phone, digital safety, and use of online educational applications like e-Pathshala, DIKSHA, WhatsApp etc. Seva Mandir team supported these children through monthly call and WhatsApp messages.

238 students (140 girls) from 3rd to 12th grades were provided scholarship to pay their fees and continue education in Vidya Bhawan schools. These children came from economically weaker sections from the urban and rural areas; and were unable to pay full or

part fee for their education.

IV. Strengthening Government Schools

This intervention covered 24 schools in 13 villages - 21 schools of Kumbhalgarh block and 3 schools of Khamnor block, of which 13 are primary schools, 9 are upper primary schools and 2 are upper middle schools. The total enrolment in these schools was 2,585 (1,238 girls).

In Khamnor block, WASH infrastructure improvement work was undertaken in 3 schools, which involved the development of separate toilets for boys and girls, and water facilities.

Key activities undertaken in 21 schools of Kumbhalgarh block was:

- 18 Shiksha Sahayaks (11 females) supported education activities for children of primary grades. Education support started from July through group-based teaching. Shiksha Sahayaks helped in enrolment of children and conducted hamlet and class-wise mapping of children for group-based teaching. 900 children out of 1,397 (662 girls) enrolled in primary schools were reached by Sahayaks.
- Resource Rooms (RR) have been set up in schools to help kids learn through activities and to build their understanding through contextual and hands-on learning. It has digital learning tools (called KYAN), TLM for math and language, and a special library. Four RRs were setup - 3 in newly constructed rooms and 1 in an existing room in the school. A total of 16 RRs have been developed over a period of 3 years, of which 8 are newly constructed rooms and 8 existing rooms have been converted.

- Capacity Building activities were conducted which includes:
- A refresher training on K-YAN, was held with 8 teachers (2 senior secondary and 6 upper primary school teachers).
- A two-day workshop to introduce concept of resource room and devise strategy for making it part of pedagogy was held with government teachers. The workshop was attended by 18 teachers, 17 SS and 6 camp instructors. The Block Education Officers (BEO) also participated in the discussion and encouraged teachers for making the resource room a part of teaching method.
- 13 online meetings and 1 residential training was conducted with Shiksha Sahayaks to enhance their understanding on language and Mathematics concepts, functioning of school management committee (SMC), use of K-YAN and Covid -19-19.
- 7 separate toilets for boys and girls and 6 water facilities were developed. In total, 14 toilets and 12 water facilities have been developed in 3 years.
- Regular meetings were held with SMC members on their roles and responsibilities towards school monitoring, fund management, resource room benefit and sustenance, impact of Covid-19 on children's education, ways to improve children's learning levels, and use and maintenance of toilet and water facilities. It is expected that SMCs will take greater ownership of infrastructure and quality education to children.

School Management Committee taking Ownership

Hathai ki Bhagal village in Kumbhalgarh blocks has an upper primary school with 6 teachers and 185 students. Because the school has a high enrollment, it was decided to build a resource room and a toilet block on the school grounds. Nevertheless, there was insufficient space on the campus to build both structures. The Principal and Shiksha Sahayak brought the problem to the attention of SMC.

The SMC held numerous discussions with community and school staff. As a result of this discussion, two neighbours, Tila Singh and Noja Ram, agreed to donate their land to the school. SMC's efforts resulted in the transfer of land for the resource room and toilet. Through the Resource Room, the school now has an upgraded WASH facility as well as a creative space for children to learn.

V. Support School - A pilot

The government schools were closed for almost 18 months. Due to the long closure, there has been considerable learning gaps among children. To support the schools in bridging the learning gaps among children studying in 6th to 8th grades, a pilot was done in 36 schools of 4 blocks of Udaipur district. The pilot was initiated in December 2021 and will be continued till June 2022.

A team of 38 Shiksha Sahayaks (SS) and 8 supervisors was appointed in 36 schools. The team was trained on the concepts of Hindi, Mathematics and English based on worksheets developed by the government to fill learning gaps among children. SSs taught for 3 hours in each school, and classroom interventions were monitored and guided by supervisors.

The field observations indicated that earlier children struggled with simple Mathematics - counting, addition, subtraction; and writing simple sentences/words in Hindi and English. In 3-4 months, there has been an improvement in children's concepts and the learning levels enhanced. This initiative will be closed in June and will be resumed later in revised form.

Way Forward

In the following year, the primary focus will be on increasing community involvement and mainstreaming students who are eligible for and enrolled in SK and RLC programmes into regular schools. The work that is being done to raise communities' knowledge and sensitivity to the importance of education will be expanded in government schools, and strategies will be developed to reinforce this work.



09 | YOUTH DEVELOPMENT



Overview

Many migratory young people lost their jobs and returned to their communities as a result of the pandemic and lockdown in 2021-22. Youth struggled for better occupations due to restricted or no employment prospects in villages, resulting in mental tension and frustration.

Given these conditions, the programme focused on connecting with and engaging youth constructively. Several activities reached 4,062 (2,040 girls) young people from 42 villages. During the lockdown, digital media played a vital role in interacting with adolescents.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Creating Youth Platforms

During the total lockdown, 40 online youth groups were formed, with 1,639 youth (783 girls) participating. The goal was to offer youth with information and psychological assistance, which was especially important in crises. The issues that emerged as a result of the pandemic were discussed. Migrant youths were engaged to help with home isolation and referral services. E-content on COVID-19 safety, government schemes for young people and their families, agro-

schemes, livelihoods, and training opportunities were shared on the groups. Depending on the nature of the questions, they were either handled in groups or one-on-one.

By the conclusion of the year, 16 groups were still active in 8 places. Upon the opening of schools, movies and e-leaflets on gender, WASH, and livelihood courses were distributed.

In response to the psychological problems, online and offline counselling was launched to address mental health difficulties, including anxiety and stress. The financial crisis and job insecurity were important

contributors to these problems. Counselling on anger control, emotion management, continuing education, career alternatives, and other topics was provided by youth facilitators. The facilitators received basic counselling training.

There were certain incidences of domestic violence where families were counselled. Several young girls were stressed as a result of school closures, a lack of mobility, and an overload of everyday duties. In such circumstances, the facilitators introduced them to other young people through various activities.

642 youth (332 girls) and their families were counselled on job development, mental health, domestic abuse, and educational challenges. 375 of these adolescents received online counselling.

Youth gatherings were held in small groups in villages beginning in July. These seminars were attended by 2,285 persons (861 boys, 729 girls, and 695 other community members) and focused on Covid-19 awareness, career opportunities, the issue of theft, substance misuse, mainstreaming of school dropouts, and government schemes.

II. Life Skill Education

A four-day residential training for youth facilitators was planned. Gender, adolescent changes, menstruation, healthy relationships, and financial digital literacy were covered in the training. The facilitators were taken to STEP Academy for an exposure session where they learned about livelihood training. The youth facilitators further trained 2,990 youth (1,731 girls) in the village on these topics.

Livelihood through Automobile Training

Mangal Singh, 21, lives in Jhadol block's Birothi village. He was involved in many Seva Mandir youth interventions. He was having difficulty finding work after finishing his education. Observing his circumstances, the youth facilitator invited him to a meeting organised by the Aajeevika Bureau's Rural Self Employment Training programme, where he learned about various short-term vocational trainings. He finished a 50-day vehicle repair school and began working for a local mechanic. In March 2022, he opened his auto-repair shop and began earning around ₹24,000 per month.

III. Vocational Training

46 youth (16 girls) were provided vocational training in different domains through different training institutes and Seva Mandir team. The training domains were masonry, tailoring, two-wheeler mechanic, hotel

management and computer. After trainings, 32 people (9 girls) have become self-employed or employed with different institutes.

IV. Support to Youth and their Families during Covid-19

Youth facilitators supported in distribution of ration and sanitation kits jointly provided by the government and Seva Mandir. They supported communities in availing government schemes like widow pension, palanhar, linkage with MGNREGA, etc. 847 community members were linked with these government schemes.

V. Assistance for Education

Many children were disconnected from schooling as a result of school closures and a shortage of smartphones. Youth facilitators encouraged young people to teach school-aged children during lockdown in order to keep their enthusiasm in education alive. 43 students (32 girls) from the 8th to 11th grades received instruction from local school instructors and young adults.

Some digital content from the school curriculum was distributed to 714 children (413 girls) in upper grades. The facilitators assisted 205 (116 girls) school-aged youth by arranging for books from schools to be delivered to their homes to help study at home. 127 young people were assisted in enrolling in schools, while 19 dropout children (8th to 10th grades) were assisted in returning to school via open schooling.

VI. Child Representative Programme - Childline

Seva Mandir serves as the CHILDLINE collaborating organisation for the Udaipur district and a sub-center in the Jhadol block.

At two centres, a total of 904 children (346 girls - 38%) were registered.

Way Forward

The problem of youth unemployment and the lack of employment skills required to find work still exists. Their susceptibilities have increased, which has led to an increase in things like substance abuse, and theft, among other things.

Many children and teenagers have begun their educational pursuits once again now that schools are open. On the other hand, they are having trouble overcoming the gaps in their education. As a result, there is a requirement for ongoing conversation and interaction with the younger generation.



10 | **PERI-URBAN GOVERNANCE**

Overview

Seva Mandir has been focusing on peri-urban development in the villages of Delwara and Kelwara. Both were designated ODF plus Gram Panchayats, among the first in Rajasthan, for their outstanding waste management efforts. The Kelwara waste management approach was well received in Rajasthan, and it is being shared for replication in other sections of the state.

The waste management effort has altered not only the physical environment but also the public perception of garbage, as well as Aarogya Mitras (cleaners), who have been conducting this work for generations. The Aarogya Mitras of Kelwara have said unequivocally that their work on waste handling has earned them "esteem" in society. People in both communities, as well as Arogya Mitras, have begun to view garbage as a resource.

The citizen's forums in both locations, Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) and Kelwara Vikas Samiti, worked to leverage Swachh Bharat Mission Phase II support for solid waste management.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Delwara

a. Waste Management

- 218 tonnes of garbage were collected from 1,100 families in 18 mohallas.
- Delwara has been involved in waste management for the past 18 years. Work on waste management continued even throughout the lockdown.
- The Arogya Mitras were taken to Dungarpur for an exposure visit to see waste management systems in metropolitan areas.
- In addition to typical waste handling safety procedures, safety equipment such as masks were provided, and washing hands after garbage collection was made essential for AMs. Camera monitoring was initiated, with the supervisor sharing photographs of each Arogya Mitra showcasing their job in the morning on a daily basis.
- Collected waste is currently disposed of at a panchayat-provided temporary site near Bhil Basti. Residents were very opposed because of the odour. The problem was raised and vigorously pursued by NVM with the panchayat, and a new site for trash segregation and disposal was allotted. The location lies three kilometres from Delwara and is being developed as a Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Vermicomposting was restarted at the solid waste management plant for wet waste disposal and recycling; Delwara was visited by state government officials. The government recognised Delwara's efforts in waste management, and the panchayat was designated as ODF+.
- For some years, collecting cleaning fees from families has been difficult in Delwara. 70,000 rupees were collected throughout this period, which is 36% of the planned amount. Ownership and contribution for waste treatment has become a big issue, with a slight improvement over previous year. Citizens and panchayat take an interest in cleaning it is essential to make them recognise that cleaning is a service for which users and the government must share responsibilities.

b. Heritage Development

The cleaning of Indrakund step well, Trimukhibawdi and Baisa bawdi was done regularly. A group of youth did Shramdaan on Indrakund in September.

Heritage Walk suffered a big setback in the pandemic due to which the youth guides rarely got tourists for walks in the first six months. They managed their livelihoods from other works. After September, the tourist inflow started again and 110 tours were done with 350 tourists.

To boost interest in their history and community development activities, 50 Delwara youth participated in Heritage and Community Walks. The goal of this walk was to foster a sense of belonging and ownership in local kids. Local adolescents were found to have very little understanding of the heritage sites in their vicinity. They were overjoyed and felt connected to the historical understanding of these sites after the walks. A few young girls have expressed an interest to become guides.

c. Engaging youth

Various interventions were undertaken with youth to engage them effectively.

- Self-defense workshops were held for 100 schoolgirls and 5 teachers, during which the girls were taught martial arts skills to protect themselves.
- Sadhna assisted in training 5 girls to sew cloth bags. The intention is that these girls will produce bags out of waste cloth and sell them in Delwara for local use, thus contributing to the reduction of plastic usage.
- A library was established, and 15-20 children and youth visited regularly to read books. Monthly workshops with youth leaders were held to address their interests and issues. Activities of general knowledge competitions, crafts, dance, painting, movie screenings, and story narration were organised.
- A week-long event called "Udaan" was organised for 250 children and youth. Sports and cultural activities were planned as part of the celebration.

d. Engaging Women and Communities

- Eight Karyakarni meetings and 52 mohalla meetings were held, to talk on increasing women and participation, waste management, Covid-19

prevention, and financial digital literacy.

- Mahila Manch meetings with 180 women were organised, during which women expressed their worries regarding the lack of a sonography machine and a female gynaecologist at Delwara CHC. NVM filed a request with the block authorities.
- With 30 SHGs, 410 women from 18 Mohallas are participating in savings and credit. They met regularly beginning in July, and the funds were used to cover household necessities. Subsequently, 5 new SHGs were established.
- 3 Digital Sakhis, provided final digital literacy to 970 women who participated in 80 financial digital literacy trainings. Women were taught about saving, banking, investing, loans, insurance, and government programmes. Following the training, 87 women were connected to various government initiatives. In addition, 80 women were instructed on menstrual hygiene.

e. 33 seminars on gender discrimination and violence against women and girls were held with 1,052 persons - women, men, boys, and girls.

f. Afforestation

- 25 saplings provided by the panchayat were planted through Shramdaan on Bijasan Mata road.
- At Katya Magri site, behind Bhil Basti, replantation work was done in which 2,000 saplings were planted. The plants were provided by panchayat and Seva Mandir paid for labour work.
- NVM provided 10 tree guards to plant saplings in school premises as per the demand from SMC.

g. Covid-19 Relief Efforts

- Safety kits were provided to frontline workers and Arogya Mitra. A vaccination drive was launched, and as a result, 70% of Delwara population has been vaccinated till March 2022.
- Sadly, 4 community leaders died this year in Covid - 19. They were remembered and paid tribute in the Karyakarni meeting and on 15th August. A Deepotsav event was organised for paying tribute to them.
- All Arogya Mitras, Supervisor and other NVM staff were given a token of appreciation as Corona Warriors by the government during their "Prashashan gaonke sang Abhiyaan".

II. Kelwara

a. Waste Management

- Waste Management work in Kelwara town started from 2018. Seva Mandir supports kelwara vikas samiti in cleaning of 2 km long stretch of market area involving 6 Arogya Mitra.
- The Arogya Mitra were regularly oriented on safety and hygiene during and after cleaning work. Sanitary kits were provided to them and waste collection work was regularly monitored and supervised by the samiti.
- During the lockdown period, only a few shops were open and segregated waste was collected from them regularly. From June, waste collection resumed. The collection of waste from a major Hotel also initiated. More hotels are now ready to join the system.
- 120 tons of segregated waste was collected from 350 shops and 80 households. In collaboration with a German startup, around 7 tons of plastic waste was sent for recycling. Tie-ups were also made with a waste buyer of Udaipur and another 5 tons of waste was sold to him. The village was able to earn ₹ 1.67 lacs in total from the sale of waste.
- 2 machines were purchased for better management of waste - a compressor machine to reduce the volume of plastic waste making it easy for storage and transportation, and an incinerator machine to manage sanitary waste. An operator has been trained to use the machine to compress the stored plastic waste.

b. Community Engagement and Governance

- Door-to-door discussion cum awareness continued and Kelwara Vikas Samiti (KVS) regularly monitored the cleaning and waste collection work. They talked with hotels and residents to engage with the project.
- Regular monthly meetings were held with Arogya Mitra and KVS members. In the meetings, learnings of other waste management models were shared, and discussion was done on ownership and sustainability of Kelwara waste management unit. Discussion on the plan for scaling up in Kelwara was done.
- Community contribution in this period was ₹ 1.36 lac against an expected collection of ₹ 2.25 lacs.



90,000 came from fee collection and ₹ 46,000 from a local citizen of Kelwara. Gram Panchayat is still taking time to take up complete responsibility to collect the contribution.

III. Interface with the Government

- In addition to regular interactions with local administration, 8 meetings were held with the Rajsamand District Administration.
- In an online event, the Kelwara model was presented to more than 70 government officers from 18 districts, including state-level nodal officers of SBM, BDOs, and Panchayat Samiti. Officials praised the inclusion of local NGOs and CSRs in solid waste management programmes.
- The model of Kelwara was an appreciated model in the country for learning about solid waste management.
- Administrative officers from other districts came to Kelwara to learn about the model. Officials from the state and federal governments made six exposure trips.
- Seva Mandir expressed challenges of the sustainability of waste management and advocated to the government to cover at least a portion of the initial operating costs.

The Zila Parishads of Rajsamand and Udaipur

organised a three-day course in both districts. The workshop was attended by 3 members of Seva Mandir and one from NVM. The trained staff has assisted in the further education of around 50 panchayat representatives from their area. Seva Mandir intends to work with both districts to provide capacity-building assistance in solid waste management. The goal is to begin with tourism spots like as Khamnor, Charbhuja, and Delwara.

Way Forward

The advocacy of waste management for continued existence and the recovery of operating costs is a primary priority. Because this work has the potential to be replicated in other places, there is an opportunity to increase the scope of the work that is being done in this area.



Overview

The People's Management School develops and arranges learning programmes and events for Seva Mandir workers and external partners PMS coordination organization's research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and publication efforts.

PMS restructured its operations in response to the pandemic. COVID-19 response actions dominated the first quarter of this reporting period. The usual activities of all PMS resumed after July.

Apart from ongoing work PMS aided in the creation of the 10th Comprehensive Plan (CP), a three-year strategic document. The plan is the result of a lengthy process of contemplation, consolidation, and visioning based on Seva Mandir's previous work, and it outlines the strategy for achieving the objectives.

Activities Undertaken:

I. 10th Comprehensive Plan (CP)

Because to Covid -19, the 9th CP, which was set to end in March 2021, was extended for a year. This time, Seva Mandir received support from an old colleague of Seva Mandir Mr. Anant Vijay Singh in developing the CP, and an internal committee was formed to facilitate the process. The following key components were part of the CP preparation process.

- An aspiration-building workshop was used to conduct a visioning exercise with teams, which included reflecting on previous years, recognizing current difficulties, and envisioning the future.
- This was followed by external mapping and conversations with other CSOs to better understand the functioning of similar organisations.
- The Visioning Exercise with Community was a lengthy process that included community meetings in several villages.
- Thematic presentations covered feedback from communities.
- The entire process assisted in understanding priorities, focusing energy and resources, and creating goals for the organization. The Strategy Document is being compiled.

The following points summarise concisely the focus of the 10th CP:

- " Concentrate on community activities that foster

dialogue for collective cohesion and engagement.

- Utilize technology to empower staff and improve programme effectiveness and reach.
- Integrate within themes.
- Expand into new geographies while deepening work in current themes & geographies.
- Contribute in discourse Building.

II. Research, Monitoring and evaluation

a. Impact of COVID-19 on Women

A situational evaluation of women and teenage girls was conducted in seven blocks of Seva Mandir's work area. The research was conducted as part of a wider study by members of the Rapid COVID-19 Community Response (RCRC) network.

- " Women were overloaded with housework and responsibilities towards elderly and ill family members, including children.
- Pregnant women had inadequate access to routine health care and nutritious food.
- Increased alcohol use by men resulted in higher domestic abuse and violence.
- Girls' education was disrupted, and they were afraid of marrying young; women lacked access to suitable protective gear against the disease.

b. Impact of Covid-19 and Community Resilience

Seva Mandir and the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE) collaborated to research community

resilience. The study will look at the effects of community institutions and local civic involvement on pandemic-related behaviours and economic resilience. The study attempts to reflect the probable variance in village responses as well as how community structures may have protected local economies from the pandemic's human and financial ravages. A pilot study focusing on the impact of village-level institutions and local civic involvement on pandemic-related behaviours and economic resilience has been launched. The data collection process is set to begin in April.

c. Research on Women's Well-Being

Another study is being conducted to better understand the situation of women's well-being in rural homes. The study will look into the influence of Covid-19 in rural households during the last two years, focusing on mothers and adolescent girls. The study aims to discover how the loss of livelihoods and migration has increased the burden on women, as well as if grassroots leadership and institutions have played a role in women's well-being.

d. Monitoring of programmes

During this time, a tracking system for the distribution of COVID-19 relief packets was created, as well as a Google dashboard to show the presence of Seva Mandir. The team performed surveys on approximately 25,000 households. In addition, 20 M&E-specific trainings were held for 13 projects. Around 257 (197 women) para-workers and local level surveyors data-collecting training for 13 distinct projects.

Capacity Building

During this time, the emphasis was on the capacity-building needs of employees as a result of the changing conditions caused by the epidemic. Several trainings were held in order to establish spaces for energy restoration, burnout reduction, and change adaption.

The following major trainings were organised:

- Reboot Workshop: Inspired by the learning from last year's seminars on coping with stress, a reboot session was organised this year with male colleagues with the goal of starting a discourse about hope, overcoming anxiety, and stress. The programme featured 28 participants and included participatory theatre, games, and reflection activities.
- Sustainable Livelihood Thematic Workshop: As the

team approached the end of the three-year Sustainable Livelihood Project, a need for deeper reflection was sensed. A review and knowledge workshop with Jhadol and Kotra block teams was held on September 27-28, 2021, to grasp and solidify the learnings. During the workshop, Ms. Dhruvi Shah, CEO of Axis Bank Foundation, spoke with the team.

- Theory of Change workshops: Two half-day sessions with thematic leaders were organised to build convergence and theory of change for the integrated women development project.
- Case Story Writing Workshop with early child care and Development Team: To help field monitors generate tales (both content and visual), the team was assisted in designing and executing a digital workshop.
- Two phases of (digital) Excel training for 38 employees (units, finance, and blocks) as part of an employee engagement programme by cognizant.
- POSH workshop: Bharat ji from Vishakha conducted training with 35 (25 female) team members to increase understanding of POSH and the responsibilities of the Internal Complaints Committee. Participants gained a better grasp of consent, limits, and how to make workplaces more inclusive.
- M&E course Suraj Jacob led a virtual course for staff to comprehend the academic frameworks of monitoring and evaluation. The course was attended by 25 people, from programmes and field. Throughout the course, participants became acquainted with the principles and methods of development programme design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Staff Induction: Thirty new team members were inducted over the course of two days. The induction focused on orientation on organisation history, mission, and process, as well as team development and inclusivity.
- Women and Land Rights Workshop: Seva Mandir partnered with the Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO) and jointly organised a 2-day workshop in February 2022 on "Women and Land Rights". 14 members (all women) participated from various NGOs and the network.

i. Talks

- A talk called Optimal Wellness: Let's Start a Dialogue on Mental Health was organised. Dr. Ansha Patela and Dr. Rahul Taneja discussed their insights and experiences working on community-based mental health initiatives.
- With the help of SBI Bank, a virtual discussion on mobile banking and cybercrime was organised. Mr. Anil Sinha (Retired Banker) offered information and provided insight into financial scams and cybercrimes. He discussed online banking, mobile banking, and wallet frauds, credit/debit card frauds and their methods, and unauthentic alteration and forging of checks and demand draughts, among other topics. 40 employees from several teams attended the presentation.
- An online webinar with Dr. Prachi Avinash was organised to help field employees understand the importance of breastfeeding. More than 600 Khushi field personnel, other members, and partner NGOs attended. HZL CSR chief Ms. Anupam Nidhi also attended the ceremony.
- Dr. Gaurav Pavle presented a webinar on Pregnancy and Women's Health to emphasise the issues of women's health and family planning in Covid-19-19.

ii. External trainings

During this time, workers attended 54 external meetings, webinars, and seminars of various types. Several organisations were also able to benefit from Seva Mandir's capacity-building workshops.

III. Communication

a. Online Communications

- Two stories of Seva Mandir staff were featured in Village Square: magazine Participatory theatre helps frontline workers cope with burnout in May 2021, and Rural Theatre Plays out Vaccination Hesitancy in March 2022.
- More than 130 social media postings were shared across various channels. Seva Mandir's YouTube channel now has 31 short movies/podcasts/animation videos.
- A knowledge collaboration with Barefoot College was added to expand the accessibility of our IEC curriculum and gain access to communication materials created by other NGOs.
- On Seva Mandir's website, a new Covid-19 answer

page was added. Together with the organisational improvements, an awareness resources tab for IEC materials for public distribution was added.

b. Media

- 45 briefings of organisational news were distributed to major local media, and 5 field visits by press reporters were conducted in the field area.
- The success story of Karel Village in Jhadol block, where farmers were able to harvest Green Gram this season despite the lockdown, was well received.
- A story was published in a major newspaper on the occasion of Environment Day, in which 20 women protected their village's pastureland, which was drying due to water scarcity. The women chipped in to cover the costs of watering the property with tanker - Only pictures

c. Hindi Publications

Three internal publications were published regularly. Attempts were made to make the design and content more relevant and reader-friendly.

d. Photography and Multimedia

Many visits and incidents were documented. Concurrently, work on photo management using Lightroom software has been ongoing. Work on the photo cloud proceeded.

This year, two seminars on fundamental photography and reporting abilities were held with block level teams (14 members). The team was formed to have a Communications point person at each block. Increased emphasis was made on training the team to shoot photos using mobile devices so that photographs from the field could be available on time.

e. Covid-19 Awareness

The Communications team contributed immensely in response for Covid -19-19. The outreach was extended to almost 3.5 lac people through digital, print media and audio campaigns. The movie on Hum Sajag campaign and organization's response to Covid-19 was made.

IV. Annual Events and Awards

a. External Awards

Great Place to Work- Seva Mandir applied for the 2021 assessment and was certified as a Great Place to Work for the second time. The TRUST INDEX Score of Seva

Mandir this time was 83, an improvement from the 77 received in 2019.

- Bhurki Bai of Alsigarh village, who was honoured as the Women Water Champion in the previous fiscal year, spoke about her accomplishments in a webinar on Women Leadership in Water Governance and Management co-hosted by UNDP, the National Water Mission, the Stockholm International Water Institute, and the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). - IN NRD

b. Internal Awards

The following people were honoured this year as part of the Ravi Bhandari Awards.

- Paraworker category - Kuri Lal, shiksha Kendra instructor from Jhadol block, went above and beyond his duty by assisting in the treatment of a kid and a village teenager as well as financially supporting the family. He also provided assistance to pregnant mothers during the pandemic, assisted villages in obtaining employment in MGNREGA projects, and routinely promoted awareness among local youth about substance addiction.
- Staff Category- The Seva Mandir Amrit clinic's team of nurses and staff served 1,615 patients and visited 125 patients at their homes due to their inability to access the clinic during the epidemic. Notwithstanding the fact that two nurses were pregnant, the nurses performed their duties with zeal during the epidemic.

c. Events

- "On the occasion of Sanstha Diwas, the Mohan Sinha Meha Memorial Lecture 2021 was held virtually on April 20, 2021. Shri Babu Jacob and Shri Suraj Jacob delivered the talk on Local City Governance.
- On March 5, 2022, a Sangoshthi was held on Citizenship, Civil Society, and the State. The primary speakers were Shri Rajesh Tandon of PRIA, Shri Binoy Acharya of UNNATI, and Shri Ajay Mehta of Seva Mandir. During the Sangoshthi, they spoke about the importance of building better relationships within society in order to strengthen citizenship.
- A Khula Manch on the life and ecology of birds was organised on the occasion of Basant Panchmi. Dr. Gopi Sundar and Sh. Shailendra Tiwari

emphasised the Mewar region's tremendous biodiversity, which draws over 200 different species of birds. 42 people took part in the Khula Manch. Following the Khula Manch, Seva Mandir hosted a pustak mela (book market), where the workers swapped over 58 books.

V. Networking

- a. Seva Mandir has been appointed as the convener of the Rajasthan state coalition of the RCRC. In September, Seva Mandir conducted the inaugural meeting of Rajasthan members. The Rajasthan chapter has 18 non-governmental organisations as partners. A State-level working committee was afterwards formed.
- b. The Rajasthan Natural Farming Coalition, which includes 22 CSOs from Rajasthan, has been formed. This partnership will work to promote organic farming in the state. Seva Mandir has participated in resource mobilisation and knowledge management working groups.
- c. A network of national and international organisations, is developing the Community Conserved Area (CCA) web portal. Seva Mandir is participating as an advisory partner. This site will be open to the public for accessing information on community-preserved places such as pastures, wetlands, forests, sacred grooves, and so on. The portal will be community-friendly, allowing the local community to edit field-related information. During this time, a template for uploading information to the portal was finalised, and a bilingual translation of the proposed questionnaire was completed with the assistance of Seva Mandir. The mobile-based application of the CCA online portal was tested in seven Seva Mandir work areas.
- d. Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRAN)- This organisation is active in Rainfed Agriculture research and advocacy. Seva Mandir is involved in initiatives on millets, backyard poultry, and seed systems. The organization conducted a study on the use of millets in its work area this year. A case study on Rainfed Agricultural Diversity and the Role of the Public and Private Seed Sectors was released. The research examines seed coexistence and crop diversity, as well as the varietal scenario in the seed chain from 1960 to 2020, Seva Mandir.
- e. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)- Exchange

Programme Network - A network of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) focusing on commons and tribal communities. Seva Mandir supports the network and provides resources to increase community access to forests, and to protect, manage, and process forest products. Shailendra Tiwari and Bhanwar Singh Chauhan attended a workshop and gave a presentation on the scope and challenges of Community Forest Resources in southern Aravalli, Rajasthan.

- f. The Community Forest Rights-Learning and Advocacy (CFR-LA) It is a community for learning, sharing, and advocating for Community Forest Rights (CFR). Seva mandir continued to contribute to the network and used learning from other states.
- g. During the reporting period, 83 people (48 women and 35 men) volunteered, with Seva Mandir. This included 7 volunteers, 9 SBI Fellows, and 67 interns from different academic institutions. The volunteers were connected both online and offline. During this time, 22 Khula Manch were formed.

Volunteers' Comments

The internship at Seva Mandir taught me about the issues that communities face and the realities on the ground. It also provided me with the opportunity to form relationships with other interns, employees, and para workers at Seva Mandir. I've gained a sense of gratitude for my existence in general, as well as for adapting to new situations with strange locations and languages. **SPJIMR Mumbai's Avish Vora.**

I've learned about the size of the rural-urban divide and how development organisations bridge it through participatory and democratic development. - **XIMB's Sidharth Sankar Rath**

New institutional collaborations were formed with KREA University and the Indian Institute of Crafts and Design in Jaipur.

In January Seva Mandir and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences jointly conducted the course "Understanding Development Challenges in Rural Rajasthan" for the students of the University. Because of Covid-19, the course structure and content were modified to accommodate a remote and online field course. Students in Norway with a classroom facilitator attended the classes taught in India. Thematic specialists developed case studies and taught classes on them in this design

i. SBI -Youth for India fellowship:

- " In August and October 2021, two batches of SBI YFI Fellowship orientation were held at Kaya Training Centre. A total of 94 new fellows were trained on various facets and problems of rural development, preparing them for a 13-month fellowship and field placements.
- SBI donated a support fund of ₹1 lac to a fellow for a livelihood intervention in Kankroli. Seva Mandir contributed other funding to put up a distillation facility.

This year's major visits are listed below.

Date	Organisation	Details
September, 2022	US Embassy officials	The goal was to learn more about Seva Mandir and its operations, as well as to explore collaborative opportunities.
17th to 19th September	Jagori Charitable Trust	To learn about the community institutions programme and to get experience with the integrated livelihoods-based programme for women farmers.
31st July	VIKSAT, Nehru	To learn about and comprehend the organisation. Foundation for development
1st March	School of International	The tour included an introduction and a field trip to Training, Delhi Jhadol, where students learned about rural areas and the projects of Seva Mandir.
30th March	IICD, Jaipur	To learn about and comprehend the organisation.

ii. External Visits

In February, Charu Paliwal and Atul Lekhra participated in and exhibited Seva Mandir's work at a special exhibition organised on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav by RIS (Research and informative system for developing countries) affiliated by the Ministry of External Affairs of India at India International Centre, Delhi. Ms. Meenakshi Lekhi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of India, opened the exhibition, which was attended by diplomats/ambassadors from neighbouring countries and members of the media. Seva Mandir's stall had about 150 visitors.

VI. Kunzru Library

The Kunzru Library is located in Seva Mandir. The library's user base has grown significantly over time. Because of Covid -19-19, the library was only partially operational. The library was regularised in October 2021. During this time, students from other institutes, members of the general public, and Seva Mandir volunteers and staff frequented the library. There are now 9,320 books and 5,439 reports in the library.

- 5 readers of the library cleared government exams (teacher, RAS (pre-mains) and PWD).
- The team visited the Public Library of Nagar Nigam to seek exposure.
- For Started digitization of Seva Mandir Reports/ Documents and other publications to make them more user friendly and accessible.

VII. Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation

The Rafe Bullick Memorial Fund (RBMF) was established in remembrance of Rafe Bullick, a former Seva Mandir volunteer who sadly died in a land mine explosion while on a Save the Children field trip in Sudan. The fund, established by his family, aims to support activities, assisting individuals with social leadership abilities, and organising support. Following actions were carried out:

a. Grant for Education

A new application form was created in order to collect more information from applicants. Students pursuing professional courses were given precedence for scholarship grants. In 2021-22, 36 students from low-income families received financial assistance, with 17 boys and 19 girls receiving assistance. Children who lost a parent(s) in Covid-19 were given priority this year, and

22 such pupils were helped.

Seven students (out of 36) were pursuing further education, i.e., schooling beyond the 12th grade. 17 deserving students were studying professional degrees such as engineering, medicine, and chartered accounting.

A portion of the fund was utilised to assist youngsters with low-interest loans. This fund is only available to Seva Mandir staff. Loans were made available to families with two pupils in order for them to further their studies.

b. Traffic and Road Safety Campaigns

During the Road Safety Week, which took place from 11th to 17th January 2022, an online session with Ms. Kalpana Sharma, District Transport Officer, was organised for Seva Mandir personnel and Vidya Bhawan students. The goal of the action was to educate people about the need of road safety.

Story of RBMF grantee

"When I was younger, I had this intrinsic sense of obligation that I was in charge of making my family's life better. While we were starting over in life, Seva Mandir's assistance through RBMF came in handy. I want to be able to help others in the same way that this organisation does. Devandra Mochi, a second-year medical student at RNT Medical College in Udaipur, says, "Being a doctor will be my way of giving back to society." He spent his early days in the Gujarat town of Godhra. After his father died of cancer when he was six years old, he returned to his mother's hometown of Jhadol, where she started a tailoring work.

Devendra has been receiving RBMF funding since the 11th grade. He performed well in the National Eligibility Entrance Exam (NEET), the qualifying exam for MBBS received. He has RBMF grant for 4 year awards thus far, including one for NEET preparation. The grants aided him in making critical life decisions. During his internship at the ESI hospital in Udaipur, he worked as a Covid -19 front-line worker.

12 | RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Overview

In terms of fundraising, the year 2021-22 was successful but hard. During the second wave, we were able to raise funds for COVID-19 relief as well as our ongoing programmes. This year, significant changes were made to the CSR law & are adapted to manage legal and financial compliances.

Throughout the reporting period, almost all ongoing programmes and collaborations were renewed. Special fundraising was done for a Covid-19 response. This year funds were mobilised for infrastructure for the training centre.

This year, a total of ₹ 33.43 crore was raised.

Activities Undertaken:

I. Funding Sourced

a. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The total amount raised from CSR in 2021-22 was ₹ 30 crores, which were 75% of the total budget. We received 28% of overall CSR funding from the banking sector, followed by the mining sector. L&T, HZL, Axis Bank Foundation, Colgate, HDFC Bank Bajaj Finance, and Caring Friends were among the who donated more than ₹ 1 crore in the year.

Amount in crore			
Retail Funding Sources	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Crowdfunding (GG, GI, Benevity)	1.29	1.58	1.3
Philanthropic Networks	0	0	2.2
Individual Donations	0.35	0.08	0.12
Covid -19 Donations	0	0.17	0.42
Total	1.64	1.83	1.86

Individual Contributions for General Funds decreased since Covid -19 Relief was favoured for support this year.

c. Friends of Seva Mandir (FSM)

The chapters of trades in USC UK are crucial in raising international funds for the organisation. Both FSM chapter raised funds for Seva Mandir. Last year, the US chapter hosted an e-event to communicate with supporters, in which the Indian team took part. That

b. Retail Fundraising

Retail funds were semi-tied to untied and provided flexibility to use. Global Giving remained the most benefitting crowdfunding platform. Education was the most popular category for crowdfunding platforms, followed by Women and Children. Attempts are being made to expand this category.

was a great chance to meet the partners and donors. We intend to have more events like this in the future to stay connected to the network as a whole.

Amount in lacs			
Chapter	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
FSM UK	39.19	28.26	75
FSM US	88.03	83.59	45
Total	127.22	111.85	120*

II. Renewal of Projects and New Partnerships

Almost all ongoing CSR projects have been extended for another year. In total, 26 projects totalling ₹26.63 crores were renewed. Because of the pandemic consequences, a few partners, reduced their support. Same theme same pattern upped their support.

During 2021-22, 18 new donors were onboarded with projects totalling ₹ 18.01 crores (multi-year funding included).

III. Infrastructure Support

Infrastructure funding was significantly this year. D Mart provided funding for a car. GIC has approved solar power plants for three locations, which will be installed in 2022-23. Rotary Office Udaipur gave a water cooler

(2022-23) to the Kotra block office.

IV. Covid -19 Fundraising

During the reporting period, over ₹ 2.2 crore was raised in response to the second wave of Covid -19-19. Individuals donated ₹ 41.38 lacs of the total contributions, while institutions and CSRs supported with ₹1.87 crore.



13 | HUMAN RESOURCES AND ESTATE

Overview

The human resources chapter discusses the current and past status of employees, as well as contributions made to the Provident Fund throughout the reporting period 2021-22. Attempts were made to obtain funds and government assistance to rehabilitate Covid -19 support, including finding employment prospects.

Strategic choices were also taken on the merger of the Khushi Project and the Early Child Care programme, which would be implemented beginning with the next fiscal year.

Activities Undertaken:

Staffing and Support

Total Number, 45 employees left, and 54 new employees joined at Seva Mandir. 10 personnel retired, at the age of 58. The staff-gender ratio was 32:68.

Seva Mandir has registered 39 employees for the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ANBRY). The government contributed such employees' monthly PF payments.

With the second wave, 45 employees and some support staff were affected. As a result, a Covid-19 Sahyog Niti was formed to assist the impacted workers and para-workers. 347 employees contributed ₹ 2,54,256, for the fund and 61 workers and paraworkers received urgent aid for treatment. 29 employees received financial assistance. The remaining funds were added to the Staff Welfare Fund.

Structure adjustments were decided during this time period. From the next fiscal year, the Khushi Project will be combined with the Early Childcare Program.

Mr. Narendra Jain will take over as General Secretary from Shailendra Tiwari, who retired from the office in April 2022. Aside from that, several programming heads were replaced and new jobs were created to facilitate programme implementation.

ESTATE 2021-22

Kaya Training and Learning Centre: Trainings were not held from April to July 2021 due to the second wave. In August, the centre opened for trainings. During the year 2021-22, the centre was utilised for 203 days.

The Kaya staff engaged in activities such as grain and vegetable farming. Repairs to the rainwater diversion channel, as well as the construction of a boundary wall and plaster work, were also accomplished.

The new building at Kaya was inaugurated in September 2021. The meeting rooms now have audio-visual and internet capabilities. 4 new room for stay constituted. Learning Centre hosted two SBI Orientation programmes, UML awards, a bi-annual budget meeting, and a final comprehensive planning meeting this year.

During this time, software for store management was developed, and an online attendance system for all employees was implemented. To facilitate the working environment, our field locations were also equipped with wi-fi internet access.

Way Forward

- A greater emphasis will be placed on the distribution of our work and the development of conversation.
- A new academic relationship will be sought out in an effort to launch a class on rural development, and efforts in this direction will be made.

APPENDIX

Credibility Alliance Norm Compliance Report

Identity

- 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 is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Provisional registration number is AACTS5435RE20214, dated 28.05.2021
- All individual & corporate donations are also 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. Provisional approval number is AACTS5435RF20214, dated 28.05.2021
- Seva Mandir is registered under 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 is under process

Name and address of the Banker

- State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch, FCRA Division, 4th Floor, 11, Parliament Street, New Delhi 110 001 (for foreign funds).
- Union Bank of India, New Fatehpura, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan (for Indian funds).

Name and Address of Auditors

- M/s D.S. Babel & Co., Chartered Accountants, 101- Saral Plaza, 285-286, M 1 Road, Bhupalpura, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan.

Mission

Seva Mandir's mission is to make real the idea of a society consisting of free and equal citizens who are able to 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. 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 work together to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society.

Governance

Details of Board Members: (as on 31 March 2022)

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Background	Meetings attended
Prof. Janat Shah	M	63	President	Director, Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur	3/3
Mr. Ajay Singh Mehta	M	68	Member	Retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan	3/3
Mr. Mohan Singh Kothari	M	86	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India	3/3
Ms. Pamela Philipose	F	68	Member	Director, Women's Feature Service	3/3
Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan*	F	56	Co-opted Member	Project Manager, MSSRF, Chennai	2/3
Ms. Rakshanda Jalil*	F	58	Co-opted Member	Indian writer, critic and literary historian.	2/3

* Co-opted Members are elected for a term of 2 years

- The Seva Mandir Board met thrice in the Financial Year 2021-22, on **29 May 2021, 13 August 2021** and on **19 November 2021**.
- Minutes of Board Meetings are documented and circulated.

Accountability and Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees, or any other form of compensation has been paid to any Trustee
- The following reimbursements have been made to Board Members:
 - Travelling expenses: **NIL** (for attending Board Meetings)
 - No other reimbursements have been made to any Trustee
- Chief Executive's remuneration (per annum): **Rs 20,38,000**
- Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum):
Rs 13,71,711, Rs 11,39,168, Rs 9,93,857
- Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum):

Rs 72,000

Staff details (as on 31 March 2022)

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	249	0	10	4	32
Female	114	0	9	4	44
Total	363	0	19	8	76

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (as on 31 March 2022)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000	0	0	0
5,000 - 10,000	68	33	101
10,000 - 25,000	115	47	162
25,000 - 50,000	67	32	99
50,000 - 1,00,000	8	9	17
Greater than 100,000	2	0	2

Total Cost of International Travel by Staff during the year (as on March 31st 2022):

Name	NA
Designation	NA
Destination	NA
Purpose	NA
Gross Expense (Rs)	NA
Sponsored by external organisation	NA

Members of Different Bodies

President: Prof. Janat Shah

Chief Executive: Mr. Ronak Shah

General Secretary: Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

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. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan, co-opeteb
7. Ms. Rakshanda Jalil, co-opeteb

Finance Committee

1. Mr. Ronak Shah
2. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan
3. Mr. Ravindra Singh Rekhi
4. Mr. Kunal Bagla
5. Ms. Namrata Kaul
6. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
7. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

Executive Council

1. Prof. Janat Shah
2. Mr. Ajay Singh Mehta
3. Mr. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Ms. Pamela Philipose
5. Mr. Suraj Jacob
6. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan
7. Ms. Rakshanda Jalil
8. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
9. Dr. Farzana Irfan
10. Mr. Ajit Singh
11. Dr. Laxmi Jhala
12. Ms. Aditi Mehta
13. Mr. G.L. Maheshwari
14. Ms. Nisha Field
15. Mr. Narendra Jain
16. Mr. Vimal Agarwal
17. Mr. Ronak Shah
18. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

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2. Mr. Ajay S Mehta
3. Mr. Manish Godha
4. Mr. Mohammed Zuber Khan
5. Mr. Bajrang Lal Sharma
6. Ms. Sanjana Brahmawar Mohan
7. Mr. Chris Wiscarson
8. Mr. Dewal Sanghavi
9. Mr. Bhanwar Singh Chouhan
10. Ms. Pushpa Jhala
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12. Mr. Ramesh
13. Mr. Dharmendra
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24. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
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26. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari
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29. Mr. Narendra Jain
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34. Surendra Kumar Sureka
35. Surinder Kumar Sarna
36. Uday Damodaran
37. Uday Singh Mehta
38. Vinaya Pandse





D. S. Babel & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Bhupalpura, Udaipur (Raj.) Ph. : 0294-2422289
Mob. : +91 94142 96800
E-mail : dsbabel@yahoo.com
cadsbabel@gmail.com

DSB/2022-23/A/1

UDW - 22074010A/KTDEC/1182

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, 2022, 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:



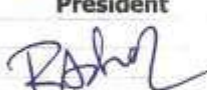
- i. In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above-named Trust as at 31st March, 2022 and
- ii. In so far as it relates to the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Place : Udaipur
Date : 11.06.2022

FOR D.S. BABEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005755 C

(D.S. BABEL)
Partner
M.No. 074010



		Rs.	
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31	Sch.	2022	2021
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus and Endowment Funds	1	14,65,05,913	14,37,14,660
General Reserves	2	6,64,39,816	6,25,32,960
Capital Fund	3	9,23,91,516	8,91,76,811
Specified Funds	4	5,57,69,208	5,37,04,474
Total (1+2+3+4)		36,11,06,453	34,91,28,905
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	5	9,23,91,516	8,91,76,811
Investments	6	25,09,79,656	24,08,37,422
Current Assets Loans and Advances			
A) Current Assets	7	8,73,75,379	9,53,56,972
B) Loans and Advances		1,44,88,760	1,40,66,691
C) Overspent amount recoverable on Development Projects under execution	11	2,62,83,966	4,28,11,104
	A	12,81,48,105	15,22,34,767
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
A) Current Liabilities	8	7,37,10,705	5,86,94,280
B) Unspent amount of Advance Receipts on Development Projects under execution	11	3,67,02,119	7,44,25,815
	B	11,04,12,824	13,31,20,095
Net Current Assets(A-B)	C	1,77,35,281	1,91,14,672
Total (5+6+C)		36,11,06,453	34,91,28,905
Note:			
Fund Based Receipt and Payment Account A/c	11		
Accounting policies and notes on accounts	12		
As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO.			
FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants			
Udaipur, Dated: June,11, 2022		 D.S.BABEL (Partner)	
		 President  Chief Executive	
		M.No:-074010	

		Rs.	
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON MARCH 31		2022	2021
INCOME			
Grants and Donations	9		
A. Grants		33,01,25,019	31,61,41,213
B. Donations		52,91,367	25,78,340
Interest Income		1,71,96,556	1,84,28,459
Other Income & Development Support Fees		15,71,273	8,08,405
Total		35,41,84,215	33,79,56,417
EXPENDITURE			
A:Development Program Expenditure (Total A)	10	33,73,20,597	29,59,64,780
B:Development Support Expenditure(Total B)		2,34,44,860	1,79,36,960
Personnel Cost - Administration Staff		1,51,10,210	1,11,71,218
Consultancy Charges		5,30,145	8,36,434
Travel and Conveyance		15,645	20,734
Rent, Water and Electricity		14,22,095	12,98,011
Repair and Maintenance of Assets		54,75,206	36,42,238
Vehicle Running and Maintenance		1,69,951	96,822
Miscellaneous Expenses		5,01,608	6,51,503
Auditors' Remuneration		2,20,000	2,20,000
Total (A+B)		36,07,65,457	31,39,01,740
Excess of Expenditure over Income		(65,81,242)	2,40,54,677
ALLOCATION			
Balance Surplus/(Deficit) brought down		(65,81,242)	2,40,54,677
Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet - Difference over last year balances	11	(2,11,96,558)	1,21,82,355
Allocable surplus (C)		1,46,15,316	1,18,72,322
Transfer of interest earned to			
Staff Welfare Fund	4	1,36,169	1,50,962
Group Leave Encashment fund	4	11,11,418	11,58,652
Women Welfare Fund	4	14,033	15,487
Rafe Bullick Mem. Fund	4	4,35,283	8,00,749
R.D.Tata Trust	1	2,91,253	2,86,948
R.D.Tata G.V.K. Interest Fund	4	4,78,158	4,92,338
R.D.Tata General Interest Fund	4	23,61,054	24,31,074
Total of allocation of interest to various fund(D)		48,27,368	53,36,210
Income transferred from Specified fund against fund utilization			
R.D.Tata G.V.K. Interest Fund/(utilization charged from fund)	4	-	-
Rafe Bullick Mem. Fund (utilization charged from fund)	4	3,95,591	7,69,708
Staff Welfare Fund(utilization charged from fund)	4	3,42,040	2,62,339
General welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)	4	1,10,253	1,29,440
Women welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)		25,000	64,000
Total of Income Charged from Fund(F)		8,72,884	12,25,487
Net Excess of Income after allocation (C-D+F)		1,06,60,832	77,61,599
Other transfers			
Capital Fund (Acquisition of Fixed Assets)	5	39,53,976	65,27,065
Corpus Fund	1	25,00,000	-
General Reserve (Balance)	2	42,06,856	12,34,534
Note:Fund Based Receipt and Payment Account a/c	11		
Accounting policies and notes on accounts	12		
As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants			
Udaipur, Dated:June,11, 2022			
D.S.BABEL (Partner)			
M.No:-074010			
President			
Chief Executive			



D.S.BABEL
(Partner)

M.No:-074010



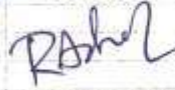
Janak Kishor

President

Rashid

Chief Executive


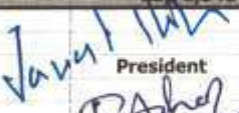
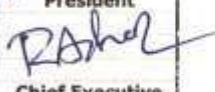
	Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2022	2021
SCHEDULE 1: CORPUS AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
A: CORPUS FUNDS:		
Opening Balance	9,98,87,821	9,73,87,821
Add:-Contributions received	-	25,00,000
-Life Membership fee	-	-
	9,98,87,821	9,98,87,821
Less: Utilization of Corpus	-	-
	9,98,87,821	9,98,87,821
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure	25,00,000	-
Add:Transferred from Endowment fund	2,44,10,000	-
	12,67,97,821	9,98,87,821
B: R.D.TATA TRUST -SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUNDS:		
-Opening Balance	1,94,16,839	1,91,29,891
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure/ Endowment Fund	2,91,253	2,86,948
	1,97,08,092	1,94,16,839
Total Corpus (A+B)	14,65,05,913	11,93,04,660
C: ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
Ford Foundation	2,44,10,000	2,44,10,000
Less:- Transferred to Corpus fund	2,44,10,000	-
	-	2,44,10,000
Grand total (A+B+C)	14,65,05,913	14,37,14,660
SCHEDULE 2: RESERVE AND SURPLUS		
GENERAL RESERVE		
Opening Balance	6,25,32,960	6,15,98,426
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) as per Income and Expenditure Account	42,06,856	12,34,534
Less: Amount transferred to Staff Welfare Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Less: Amount transferred to General Welfare Fund	2,00,000	2,00,000
Grand total	6,64,39,816	6,25,32,960
SCHEDULE 3: CAPITAL FUND		
CAPITAL FUND		
Opening Balance	8,91,76,811	8,30,10,369
Add : Assests Acquired during the year	39,53,976	65,27,065
	9,31,30,787	8,95,37,434
Less : Assets Written off	7,39,271	3,60,623
Grand total	9,23,91,516	8,91,76,811
<p>As per our report of even date</p> <p>D.S.BABEL & CO. ERN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-974010</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: June,11 2022</p> <p>President Chief Executive</p>		

	Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2022	2021
SCHEDULE 4: SPECIFIED FUNDS		
A: RafeBullick Foundation Mem. Fund		
-Opening Balance	78,68,697	78,37,656
-Contributions received	-	-
Add: Transfer of Interest from Income & Expenditure Account	4,35,283	8,00,749
Less: Utilised during the year	3,95,591	7,69,708
Total	79,08,389	78,68,697
B: Staff Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	18,19,102	18,30,479
Add: Interest for the year	1,36,169	1,50,962
Add: Trf. From General Reserve	1,00,000	1,00,000
Add: Contributions by Staff members	2,60,256	200
Less: Utilised during the year	6,02,296	2,62,539
Total	17,13,231	18,19,102
C: General Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	7,28,504	6,57,944
Trf. From General Reserve	2,00,000	2,00,000
Less: Utilised during the year/(loan recovered against fund)	1,10,253	1,29,440
	8,18,251	7,28,504
D: Group Leave Encashment fund		
Opening Balance	1,65,71,177	1,71,69,005
Add: Addition during the Year	50,000	50,000
Add: Interest for the year	11,11,418	11,58,652
Less: Utilised during the year	19,48,497	18,06,480
	1,57,84,098	1,65,71,177
E: Women Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	4,67,753	5,16,266
- Contribution Received during the year	-	-
Add: Interest for the year	14,033	15,487
Less: Utilised during the year	25,000	64,000
	4,56,786	4,67,753
F: R.D. Tata Interest Fund		
i) R.D. General Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	2,41,33,958	2,17,02,884
Add: Transfer of Interest	23,61,054	24,31,074
	2,64,95,012	2,41,33,958
ii) R.D. G.V.K. Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	21,15,283	16,22,945
Add: Transfer of Interest	4,78,158	4,92,338
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
	25,93,441	21,15,283
Total	2,90,88,453	2,62,49,241
Grand total (A to F)	5,57,69,208	5,37,04,474
As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO.,		
FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants		
		
Udaipur, Dated: June 11, 2022	D.S.BABEL (Partner)	 President  Chief Executive
	M.No:-074010	

	Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2022	2021
SCHEDULE 5 :FIXED ASSETS		
Land and Buildings		
Opening Balance	4,85,74,889	4,42,47,798
Add : Addition during the year	6,36,883	43,27,091
	4,92,11,772	4,85,74,889
Less : Written Off	-	-
	4,92,11,772	4,85,74,889
Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	2,48,05,428	2,28,41,069
Add : Addition during the year	17,67,263	20,13,321
	2,65,72,691	2,48,54,390
Less : Written Off	7,39,271	48,962
	2,58,33,420	2,48,05,428
Vehicles		
Opening Balance	1,42,86,634	1,44,13,252
Add : Addition during the year	15,34,545	1,85,043
	1,58,21,179	1,45,98,295
Less : Written Off	-	3,11,661
	1,58,21,179	1,42,86,634
Kaya Training Center		
Building,Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	15,09,860	15,08,250
Add : Addition during the year-Kaya	15,285	1,610
	15,25,145	15,09,860
Less : Written Off	-	-
	15,25,145	15,09,860
Grand total:	9,23,91,516	8,91,76,811
SCHEDULE 6: INVESTMENTS (At Cost)		
<i>Long term: Maturity Period over one year</i>		
Fixed Deposits with Scheduled Banks	22,48,28,497	20,55,81,583
Investment with LIC ag. Leave Encashment Fund	1,57,84,098	1,65,71,176
Interest Accrued on Investments	1,03,67,061	1,86,84,663
Grand total:	25,09,79,656	24,08,37,422
SCHEDULE 7: CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Bank Balances		
In hand	-	-
In Scheduled Banks in		
Saving Bank Accounts	6,27,52,534	8,11,04,115
Fixed Deposit & Others Accounts (Short Term: Maturing within a year)	2,43,59,486	1,41,45,000
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (Maturing within a year)		
Stock in hand (valued at Cost or Market value whichever is less)	2,63,359	1,07,857
Grand total:	8,73,75,379	9,53,56,972
SCHEDULE 8: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Creditors	2,96,18,309	2,56,02,001
Security Deposit - Staff	67,58,837	59,35,081
- Others	52,96,280	58,42,508
Gram Vikas Kosh	81,79,399	47,66,009
Outstanding Liabilities	2,38,57,880	1,65,48,681
Grand total:	7,37,10,705	5,86,94,280
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: June, 11, 2022</p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:- 674910</p> <p>President Chief Executive</p>		

SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31		2022	2021
SCHEDULE 9: GRANTS AND DONATIONS			
A. GRANTS			
Foreign Contributions:			
AMMADO	-	-	-
GLOBAL GIVING	-	-	-
FSM USA GLOBAL GIVING	77,25,573	1,03,87,433	-
BROT FUR DIE WELT -GERMANY(EED)	76,95,160	71,05,928	-
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR ,UK	75,52,635	28,26,655	-
KRISHNA SOMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	74,51,025	89,53,650	-
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, USA	45,06,179	83,59,583	-
DASRA	37,21,814	-	-
DELL FOUNDATION	36,71,218	-	-
ASHA FOR EDUCATION	30,91,000	30,08,000	-
IN COVID SUPPORT FZE LLC (CRPTYO)	20,58,562	-	-
AFSHAN & BARAC BIERI	20,18,363	17,33,615	-
YATRA FOUNDATION	19,46,174	23,32,174	-
GIVE - COVID 19	8,76,982	25,52,989	-
ASHA DANBURY	8,07,000	5,05,000	-
CAF INDIA - NEW DELHI PHASE-II	7,27,800	77,00,000	-
GIVE FOUNDATION	3,97,874	1,10,345	-
BENEVITY-'THE UK ONLINE GIVING FOUNDATION'	3,04,488	83,493	-
NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY	3,17,340	-	-
SAINT CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL, LONDON	2,49,141	-	-
CLEAN HUB GERMANY	1,47,363	-	-
PLAN INDIA	-	94,57,139	-
RBS FOUNDATION INDIA	-	50,00,000	-
RAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD.(FACE BO	-	79,595	-
GIVE FOUNDATION (NON USA)	-	1,768	-
	5,52,65,691	7,01,97,367	-
Add : Interest on unspent	-	16,888	-
	5,52,65,691	7,02,14,255	-
Less : Return of Unutilised Grants	-	-	-
	5,52,65,691	7,02,14,255	
Indian Contributions:			
Hindustan Zinc Ltd. 2021-22	6,61,86,862	6,06,19,829	-
AXIS BANK LTD.	4,50,74,483	4,35,40,135	-
LARSON & TOUBRO- MUMBAI	4,41,32,834	5,02,64,178	-
COLGATE GROUP OF COMPANIES	2,28,50,014	1,53,15,630	-
HDFC	2,18,30,303	1,24,24,091	-
CARING FRIENDS	1,27,00,000	-	-
HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES	67,50,000	-	-
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD.	65,50,000	10000000	-
MAKE MY TRIP INDIA PVT LTD	60,00,000	6000000	-
OAKNORTH GLOBAL INDIA (P) LTD.	54,11,218	5067089	-
ICRA LTD.	50,79,520	6215299	-
EPIROC MINING INDIA LTD.	45,00,000	-	-
HZL CHILD CARE PROJECT II	41,48,064	2877629	-
INTERGLOBE FOUNDATION	30,62,224	34,71,050	-
JK, TYRE KANKROLI	27,15,385	3439063	-
AZIM PREMJI PHILANTHROPIC INITIATIVES	20,51,000	-	-
D. MART - A VENUE SUPERMARTS LTD.	20,50,000	-	-
CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (SSH), NEW DELHI	18,34,522	13,62,110	-
AXIS BANK TREE PLANTATION PRJ	18,32,796	-	-
CAPRI GLOBAL CAPITAL LTD.	17,69,000	18,53,256	-
IRIS SOFTWARE TECH PVT LTD	14,75,000	1450000	-
AZIM PREMJI FOUNDATION - COVID 19	10,15,000	600000	-



SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31		2022	2021
SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDIA	10,00,000		
CHILDLINE FOUNDATION	8,53,838		6,73,276
INDIA SHELTER FINANCE CORP LTD	8,00,000		-
GIVE INDIA - COVID 19	6,82,911		222112.5
SBI FOUNDATION	6,49,504		1800496
GIVE FOUNDATION	4,44,767		57,09,310
CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION - MUMBAI			
	3,39,611		2,79,777
SAJJAN INDIAN LTD	1,50,000		0
BLUE MOON PROPERTIES PVT LTD	1,25,000		
ATE CHANDRA FOUNDATION	1,24,305		600013
SBI FOUNDATION SAHYOG	1,00,000		0
EDU FOR EMLOYABILITY FOUND(E2F)	50,000		1000000
RAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD.(FACE BOOK)			
	6,551		1208849
GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.			2035242
OTHERS			69,41,907
	27,43,44,512		24,49,70,342
Add : Interest on Unspent	5,46,302		9,56,616
	27,48,90,814		24,59,26,958
Less : Return of Unutilised Grants	31,486		-
		27,48,59,328	24,59,26,958
Total (A)		33,01,25,019	31,61,41,213
B. DONATIONS:			
Foreign Donations	5,95,098		15,46,323
Indian Donations	46,47,819		9,98,467
Membership Fees	48,450		33,550
Total (B)		52,91,367	25,78,340
As per our report of even date			
			
Udaipur, Dated: June.11, 2022			
D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO. - 005755 C Chartered Accountants D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No.-874018			
			 Jayant Patel President
			 Rakesh Chief Executive

		Rs.
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2022	2021
SCHEDULE 10: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURE		
Material Purchased	8,92,83,280	7,90,24,567
Salaries and allowances to front Line worker	7,40,05,594	7,63,67,388
Salaries and allowances to development staff	97,15,972	-
Covid Relief Assistance to Community	1,31,91,137	1,31,09,280
Wages & Effort Reimbursement Expenses	5,21,36,290	3,91,64,666
Support to People Initiative	3,61,62,783	3,48,92,404
Maint of Community & Govt. Assets	15,29,950	22,38,266
Training & Meeting Expenses	1,72,75,966	1,31,76,784
Support for Income Generation & Comm. Activities	85,67,914	34,66,610
Feeding and Food Expenses	85,91,587	80,53,755
Rent, Water and Electricity	16,82,846	16,41,020
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Consultancy Charges	80,87,838	77,92,803
Travel and Conveyance	81,47,698	54,25,741
Vehicle Running and Maintenance	34,47,857	32,87,036
Books and Audio Visual Expenses	1,24,260	92,126
Communication Cost	1,91,414	2,21,242
Printing, Stationery and Data Processing Charges	37,69,737	71,45,194
Miscellaneous Expenses	14,08,474	8,65,898
Grand total	33,73,20,597	29,59,64,780
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: June ,11, 2022</p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:- 074010</p> <p>Jawahar Lal President Rajesh Chief Executive</p>		

RS.

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

Funding Agency		OPENING BALANCE	RECEIPTS		Total	EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE	
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)		Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022
FOREIGN AGENCIES		As on 1.4.2021							
AMMADO	1	1,15,121	-	-	-	1,15,121	-	-	-
YATRA FOUNDATION IN COVID SUPPORT IZTE LLC (CRPTYO)	3	(7,04,664)	19,46,174	-	19,46,174	15,25,905	-	2,84,395	-
NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY	4	-	20,58,562	-	20,58,562	20,58,562	-	-	-
FSM USA GLOBAL GIVING	5	-	3,17,340	-	3,17,340	3,17,340	-	-	-
ASHA DANBURY	6	22,94,298	77,25,573	-	77,25,573	1,00,19,871	-	-	-
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, USA	8	-	8,07,000	-	8,07,000	8,07,000	-	-	-
BROT FOR THE WELT - GERMANY(EED)	9	50,97,162	45,06,179	-	45,06,179	38,94,090	-	-	57,09,251
DASRA-HUM SAJAG	11	(80,78,742)	76,95,160	-	76,95,160	-	-	3,83,582	-
AFSHAN & BARAC BIERI	12	-	37,21,814	-	37,21,814	34,81,890	-	-	2,39,924
SITE SWEDEN	13	5,11,623	20,18,363	-	20,18,363	18,95,881	-	-	6,34,105
DELL FOUNDATION SAINT CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL, LONDON	14	-	-	-	-	1,49,080	-	1,49,080	-
CLEAN HUB GERMANY	15	-	36,71,218	-	36,71,218	34,21,773	-	-	2,49,445
FIFA FOUNDATION CANADA INDIA VILLAGE AID ASSOCIATION	16	-	2,49,141	-	2,49,141	-	-	-	2,49,141
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, UK	17	-	1,47,363	-	1,47,363	1,47,363	-	-	-
CAF INDIA - NEW DELHI PHASE-II	18	-	-	-	-	48,500	-	48,500	-
INDIA SWIMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	19	27,61,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,61,052
INDIA SWIMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	20	23,50,655	75,52,635	-	75,52,635	76,47,257	-	-	22,56,033
INDIA SWIMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	21	-	7,27,800	-	7,27,800	7,27,800	-	-	-
INDIA SWIMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	23	89,53,650	74,51,025	-	74,51,025	1,11,84,716	11,90,350	-	40,29,609
INDIA SWIMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	25	(10,09,471)	-	-	-	-	-	10,09,471	-



Funding Agency	As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjus tment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022
ASHA FOR EDUCATION, U.S.A.	34	16,31,905	-	30,91,000	36,97,296	-	36,97,296	-	10,25,609
GEISSE FOUNDATION	36	(2,69,042)	-	-	-	-	-	2,69,042	-
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	41	40,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,179
GIVE FOUNDATION	61	-	-	3,97,874	3,97,874	-	3,97,874	-	-
BENEVITY- THE UK ONLINE GIVING FOUNDATION	63	6,73,161	-	3,04,488	-	-	-	-	9,77,649
HAZORPAT SOFTWARE (P) LTD. (FACE BOOK)	64	79,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,595
GLOBAL GIVING UK	FA	(21,385)	-	-	-	-	-	21,385	-
CEC, HYDERABAD	FB	(3,70,581)	-	-	-	-	-	3,70,581	-
GIVE - COVID 19	BC	-	-	8,76,982	8,76,983	-	8,76,983	-	(1)
Total Other Funds(Forgien)(A)		1,40,54,516	-	5,52,65,691	5,24,14,302	11,90,350	5,36,04,652	25,36,036	1,82,51,591
OWN FUNDS									
FORD FOUNDATION- ENDOWMENT	94	3,15,84,363	15,22,413	15,22,413	-	-	-	-	3,31,06,776
FUND - INTEREST (RESERVE)									
SEVA MANDIR - FOREIGN TRUST CORPUS	98	1,29,22,210	30,86,719	30,86,719	11,05,947	94,424	12,00,371	-	1,48,08,558
COVID 19 DONATION - FOREIGN	BA	15,23,423	-	3,21,707	6,67,470	2,999	6,70,469	-	11,74,661
SM DONATION(FOREIGN)	83	22,48,167	-	2,73,391	-	-	-	-	25,21,558
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	87	38,68,697	4,35,283	4,35,283	3,95,591	-	3,95,591	-	39,08,389
FUND-OTHERS									
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	88	40,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,00,000
FUND									
FORD FOUNDATION- ENDOWMENT	93	2,44,10,000	-	(2,44,10,000)	-	-	-	-	-
FUND									
SEVA MANDIR - FOREIGN CORPUS	91	4,63,95,240	25,00,000	2,69,10,000	-	-	-	-	7,33,05,240
Total Own Funds(Foreign)(B)		12,69,52,100	75,44,415	81,39,513	21,69,008	97,423	22,66,431	-	13,28,25,182
Total Foreign(A+B)		14,10,06,616	75,44,415	6,34,05,204	5,45,83,310	12,87,773	5,58,71,083	25,36,036	15,10,76,773
Net Balance									14,85,40,737



SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE		Rs.
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/ Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022	
INDIAN AGENCIES										
AXIS BANK LTD.	(26,70,004)	4,50,74,483	1,97,128	4,52,71,611	4,17,24,051	99,700	4,18,23,751	-	7,77,856	
VEDANTA FOUNDATION	(12,480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480	-	
GIVE FOUNDATION	21,06,260	4,44,767	-	4,44,767	25,11,997	39,030	25,51,027	-	-	
JK TYRE & INDUSTRY CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (SSW), NEW DELHI	(1,602)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,602	
MIN. OF PANCHAYATI RAJ. (DAL MILL.)	(15,35,726)	18,34,522	-	18,34,522	13,74,926	-	13,74,926	10,76,130	-	
CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION, INDIA	(38,515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,515	-	
LAT FOR SANITATION	(43,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,663	-	
MREGS- JHADOI	27,78,309	-	-	-	26,88,795	-	26,88,795	-	89,514	
AXIS BANK TREE PLANTATION PROJ	(43,534)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,534	-	
Indian ZINC Ltd. 2021-22	-	18,32,796	-	18,32,796	17,16,420	-	17,16,420	-	1,16,376	
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	(1,76,08,241)	6,61,86,862	-	6,61,86,862	5,98,67,235	8,142	5,98,75,377	1,12,96,756	-	
ON-CLINE FOUNDATION	1,54,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,54,520	
COLGATE PAMOLIVE 21-22	(2,15,060)	8,53,638	-	8,53,638	12,32,860	-	12,32,860	5,94,282	-	
COLGATE PAMOLIVE LTD COVID RELIEF	78,46,097	-	-	-	74,56,065	-	74,56,065	-	3,90,032	
COLGATE GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES FOR COVID RELIEF	-	7,79,803	-	7,79,803	7,79,803	-	7,79,803	-	-	
COLGATE - WE & WATER	-	6,36,559	-	6,36,559	6,36,559	-	6,36,559	-	-	
INDIA SHELTER FINANCE CORP LTD	-	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	-	-	
HQFC (2020-21)	-	8,00,000	-	8,00,000	8,00,000	-	8,00,000	-	-	
INDIA COVID RELIEF	15,05,531	37,18,680	17,216	37,35,896	52,41,428	-	52,41,428	-	-	
INDIA COVID RELIEF	-	1,20,000	-	1,20,000	1,20,000	-	1,20,000	-	-	
INDIA COVID RELIEF	-	1,79,91,623	51,496	1,80,43,119	1,80,43,120	-	1,80,43,120	-	-	



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/ Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022
OAKNORTH GLOBAL INDIA (P) LTD.	(1,05,001)	54,11,218	-	54,11,218	51,54,797	32,600	51,87,397	-	1,18,820
IGWDP - NABARD	(98,475)	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,475	-
INTERGLOBE FOUNDATION - KILWARA	10,84,520	30,62,224	-	30,62,224	7,67,153	-	7,67,153	-	33,79,591
D. MART - A VENUE SUPERMARTS LTD.	-	20,50,000	-	20,50,000	7,62,556	12,87,444	20,50,000	-	-
NAIP-NBFC	(1,59,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,202	-
LARSON & TOUBRO- MUMBAI	(7,48,235)	-	-	-	(7,48,235)	-	(7,48,235)	-	-
ICRA LTD.	35,83,489	50,79,520	-	50,79,520	82,21,891	4,41,118	86,63,009	-	-
COLGATE PALMOLIVE LTD.	-	17,290	-	17,290	17,290	-	17,290	-	-
COLGATE SCHOLARSHIP	59,91,427	50,00,000	2,74,551	52,74,551	79,27,949	-	79,27,949	-	33,38,029
EPIROC MINING INDIA LTD.	-	45,00,000	-	45,00,000	46,39,917	-	46,39,917	1,39,917	-
NABARD - AFB - JAIPUR	31,486	-	(31,486)	(31,486)	-	-	-	-	-
MAHINDRA WORLD CITY JAIPUR	26,12,192	-	-	-	26,12,192	-	26,12,192	-	-
NABARD WADI PROJECT	(5,61,105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,61,105	-
JK TYRE KANKROLI	(12,05,937)	27,15,385	-	27,15,385	20,08,785	-	20,08,785	4,99,337	-
SAJJAN INDIAN LTD.	-	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	-	-
NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN-TSC	(16,84,698)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,84,698	-
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	10,00,000	-	-	-	9,94,218	5,782	10,00,000	-	-
CARING FRIENDS	-	1,27,00,000	-	1,27,00,000	1,01,64,116	1,03,331	1,02,67,447	-	24,32,553
BLUE MOON PROPERTIES PVT LTD	-	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	-	-
SBI FOUNDATION SAHYOG	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	-



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022
CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION - MUMBAI	IZ (38,068)	3,39,611	5,911	3,45,522	4,03,033	-	4,03,033	95,579	-
MGNREGA- BADGAON	N1 (18,451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,451	-
MGNREGA- GIRWA	N2 (9,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,324	-
MGNREGA- KHERWARA	N3 (1,33,681)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,33,681	-
MGNREGA - JHADOL	N4 (1,04,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,04,724	-
MGNREGA- KOTRA	N5 (96,333)	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,333	-
MGNREGA - KUMBHALGARH	N6 (865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	-
MGNREGA - BHINDER	N7 (10,138)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,138	-
MGNREGA- GOGUNDA	N8 (503)	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	-
MAKE MY TRIP INDIA PVT LTD	KB 40,80,454	60,00,000	-	60,00,000	57,39,495	-	57,39,495	-	43,40,959
CAPRI GLOBAL CAPITAL LTD.	KI 49,765	17,69,000	-	17,69,000	18,14,765	4,000	18,18,765	-	-
L&T ICDP ((IG)	KJ (7,66,669)	-	-	-	(7,66,669)	-	(7,66,669)	-	-
L&T BL EDU&HEALTH	KL -	1,91,53,141	-	1,91,53,141	2,10,08,247	7,600	2,10,15,847	18,62,706	-
L&T SEVANTRI	KM 5,39,667	-	-	-	5,39,667	-	5,39,667	-	-
SBI FOUNDATION	KN (3,66,083)	6,49,504	-	6,49,504	1,63,680	-	1,63,680	-	1,19,741
SAROVAR HOTEL PVT LTD	KO 35	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	-
L&T SEVANTRI 20-21	KP 20,83,119	-	-	-	20,83,119	-	20,83,119	-	-
PAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD. (FACE BOOK)	KQ 12,08,849	6,551	-	6,551	-	-	-	-	12,15,400





Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjlu Non Recurring	Overspent as on 31.03.2022 Unspent as on 31.03.2022
IRIS SOFTWARE TECH PVT LTD	28,72,000	14,75,000	-	14,75,000	30,46,347	13,00,653
ALIGN RETAIL TRADES PVT LTD	2,28,640	-	-	-	2,28,640	-
AVENUE FOOD PLAZA LTD(BALWADI)	14,00,000	-	-	-	14,00,000	-
L & T KUMBHALGARH - EDUCATION (2021-2022)	-	1,59,04,868	-	1,59,04,868	1,77,23,261	19,16,587
L & T KUMBHALGARH - WCD & HLH (2021-2022)	-	88,15,036	-	88,15,036	91,72,340	4,01,404
HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES	-	67,50,000	-	67,50,000	64,80,341	-
COLGATE WATER	-	50,00,000	-	50,00,000	49,49,250	-
TOTAL OTHERS(INDIAN)(C)	1,75,00,195	27,63,44,512	24,816	27,68,59,328	29,50,85,327	2,37,47,930
OWN FUNDS						
SEVA MANDIR - NON CORPUS	81,39,783	48,450	61,74,748	62,23,198	60,02,019	83,44,644
STAFF WELFARE FUND	18,19,102	-	2,36,169	2,36,169	3,42,040	17,13,231
GENERAL WELFARE FUND	7,28,504	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,10,253	8,18,251
COVID 19 DONATION - INDIAN	92,780	38,16,100	-	38,16,100	36,98,746	2,07,135
SM DONATION(INDIAN)	8,73,184	8,31,719	-	8,31,719	4,68,747	12,36,156
GROUP LEAVE ENCASHMENT FUND	1,65,71,176	-	(7,87,079)	(7,87,079)	-	1,57,84,097
WOMEN WELFARE FUND	4,67,753	-	14,033	14,033	25,000	4,56,786
R.D.TATA TRUST-INTEREST	2,62,49,241	-	28,39,212	28,39,212	-	2,90,88,453
R.D.TATA TRUST-SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUND	1,94,16,839	-	2,91,253	2,91,253	-	1,97,08,092
KAYA TRAINING CENTER	51,49,047	-	3,56,581	3,56,581	4,50,015	50,40,328
SEVA MANDIR - INDIAN CORPUS	5,34,92,580	-	-	-	15,285	5,34,92,580
TOTAL OTHERS(INDIAN)(D)	1,75,00,195	46,96,273	95,74,917	1,46,71,185	1,10,96,820	13,58,89,753
TOTAL					34,602	



Particulars	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2021	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2022	Unspent as on 31.03.2022
TOTAL INDIAN(C+D)	15,05,60,184	27,90,40,781	98,39,733	28,38,30,514	30,61,82,147	26,66,202	30,88,48,349	2,37,47,930	15,43,40,281
TOTAL OTHERS(FOREIGN & INDIAN)(A+C)	3,16,14,711	32,96,10,203	5,14,816	33,01,25,019	34,74,99,629	38,21,950	35,13,21,579	2,62,83,966	3,67,02,119
TOTAL OWN FUNDS(FOREIGN & INDIAN)(B+D)	25,59,52,089	52,91,367	1,68,69,332	2,21,60,699	1,32,65,828	1,32,025	1,33,97,853	-	26,87,14,935
GROSS TOTAL (INDIAN AND FOREIGN)	29,15,86,806	33,69,01,570	1,73,84,148	35,22,85,718	36,07,65,457	39,53,975	36,47,19,432	2,62,83,966	30,54,17,054
Overspent Balances	4,28,11,104							2,62,83,966	27,91,33,088
Unspent Balances	7,44,25,815							3,67,02,119	
Net Overspent/Unspent Project Balances Carried over to Balance Sheet	3,16,14,711			33,01,25,019			35,13,21,579	1,04,18,153	(2,11,96,558)
Net Overspent/Unspent Project Balances transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c									

for D.S.BABEL & CO.,

FRN NO:- 005755 C

Chartered Accountants



D.S.BABEL

(Partner)

M.No. 074010

Udaipur,

Dated: June 11, 2022

Chief Executive

President

**SCHEDULE-12: ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022**

A Significant Accounting Policies:

(Followed in framing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022)

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



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 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.



- 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) | 1,40,000 |
| Income Tax | 80,000 |
| Reimbursement of Expenses | <u>Nil</u> |
| Total | <u>2,20,000</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.
8. Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to correspond to the current year figures.

At Udaipur, dated: June 11, 2022.

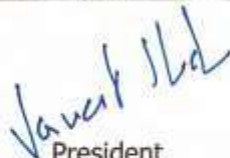


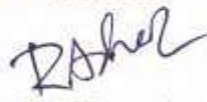
Seva Mandir

For **D.S. BABEL Co.,**
FRN NO. - 005755 C
Chartered Accountants


D.S. BABEL
(Partner)
M.No.074010




President


Chief Executive



Seva Mandir

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