

# Annual Report

2014 - 15



Centre for  
Advocacy and  
Research





## Preface

During (2013-2014) the efforts by the Centre for Advocacy & Research (CFAR) to address the concerns of less privileged communities and enable them to articulate their concerns and demands had resulted in a number of significant milestones.

In Maharashtra, representatives of sex workers and Transgender people were part of the Committee that formulated the Third Women's Policy that was passed by the Government on March 4, 2014. In Karnataka, a Common Minimum Framework was evolved at a State-Level Consultation in July 5, 2013 under the leadership of the Minister of Women and Child Development and the National Mission for Empowerment of Women. In Rajasthan, we strengthened the access of women and families by activating the "Responsibility Framework" and drawing local service providers and duty bearers into its fold. And in Delhi, mega camps were organized to generate awareness among vulnerable communities, living in slums and resettlement colonies, of the services, schemes and entitlements available to them.

Our achievements during 2014-2015 have also been significant with interventions spread across the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Manipur with communities at risk of HIV, in Delhi, Jaipur, Kolkata and Bhubaneswar with the urban poor and in Rajasthan on the issues of the girl child and women's rights. More importantly, as these initiatives matured and developed we were able to focus alongside on a number of cross cutting issues such as violence against women and entitlements for single women and the elderly, among others.

At the same time, many of our projects were coming to a close; which required us to develop and validate the methodologies and strategies that were being implemented to fulfil the targets that had been laid down on initiatives that addressed a range of concerns; from water sanitation and hygiene to enabling increased access to social entitlements, curbing the declining child sex ratio, strengthening women and girls rights, enhancing the capacities of community based organizations (CBOs) and Gram panchayats, the governance of social development programmes like the Right to Education (RtE) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and perhaps more importantly, the assurance of social inclusion to marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Each of these milestones, achieved in tandem with government agencies, civil society networks and community based organizations, were quality of life issues that endeavoured to strengthen gender and women's agencies by identifying, advancing, consolidating and scaling up access to basic services and entitlements; that are a strongly felt need especially among communities. This is particularly so in the urban context, where the barriers and challenges for survival, compounded by the lack of customized support systems, schemes and programmes puts the onus on populations to fend for themselves.

Given this reality, the focus of each of our interventions over 2014 -2015 were on strengthening access to services, motivating community participation and developing strategies that will ensure the social inclusion of communities that have consistently borne the brunt of continued neglect by civic authorities.

This was done by: Mainstreaming the contributions of community based organizations (CBOs) of sex workers, Transgender people and women in urban poor settlements. Strengthening the governance of social development programmes like education in Bhubaneswar, ICDS in Karnataka, rural livelihood programmes in Andhra Pradesh and initiating the concept of Single Window in several southern states to enable underserved and marginal populations to have more assured access to basic services and entitlements. .

In retrospect 2014-2015 has indeed been an eventful year for CFAR; with closure coming to some projects, the continuum of several initiatives that are growing from strength to strength and also of new beginnings with programmes that are bringing with them many new learnings and challenges.

**Akhila Sivasdas**  
Executive Director

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# Abbreviations

ANC- Anti-natal check-up	DV- Domestic Violence
AINSW- All India Network of Sex Workers	DSWO- District Social Welfare Officer
ART- Anti-retroviral Treatment	DWCD- Department of Women & Child Development
ASHA- Accredited Social Health Activist	ECCE- Early Childhood Care & Education
ASHI- Association for Social Health in India	FSW- Female Sex Worker
AWC- Anganwadi Centre	GR- Government Resolution
AWW- Anganwadi Worker	HCV- Hepatitis-C Virus
BIAG- Because I am a Girl - Project of Plan India	HDP- High Priority District
CBOs- Community Based Organizations	HIV- Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
CEDRO- Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Karnataka	HUD- Housing and Urban Development
CDPO- Child Development Projects Officer	ICDS- Integrated Child Development Services
COs- Community Organizations	IEC- Information Education Communication
CLHIV- Children Living with HIV	ID card - Identity Card
CRP's - Community Resource Persons	IFA- Iron/Folic Acid Tablets
CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility	IHAT- Indian Health Action Trust
CSR- Child Sex Ratio	INP- Indian Network of Positive People
CTC- Community Toilet Cluster	ITPA- Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act
DALSA- District Legal Services Authority	KSIIDC- Karnataka State Industries & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd
DJB- Delhi Jal Board	LGBB- Let Girls Be Born Campaign
DUSIB- Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board	MARPs- Most at-Risk Populations
DVA- Domestic Violence Act	

MC& JC- Mother's Committee and Janch Committee	PCPNDT- Pre-Conception, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique
MCD- Delhi Municipal Corporation	PLHIV- People Living with HIV
MCHN - Mother, Child Health & Nutrition	PCD- Pre-Construction Dialogue
MDM- Mid-day Meal	PHC- Primary Health Centre
MoU- Memorandum of Understanding	PRIs- Panchayati Raj Institutions
MoWCD- Ministry of Women & Child Development	PTA- Parent Teacher Association
MSM- Men having Sex with Men	PWN+ -Positive Women's Network
MSRLK-Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission	RTI/ STI- Reproductive Tract Infections/ Sexually Transmitted Infections
MTP- Medical Termination of Pregnancy	RGSEAG- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA in Jaipur)
NACO- National AIDS Control Organization	RMNCH+A- Reproductive, Maternal, Natal, Child Health and Adolescents
NALSA- National Legal Services Authority	SHG- Self Help Group
NHM- National Health Mission	SMC- School Management Committee
NIPCCD-National Institute of Public Corporation & Child Development	SNP- Supplementary Nutrition Programme
NGO- Non Government Organization	SSA- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
NMEW- National Mission for the Empowerment of Women	SSAAT- Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency
NOIS- National Institute of Open School	SSS- Samajik Suvidha Sangam
NPA-National Police Academy	THR- Take Home Rations
NRLM- National Rural Health Mission	UTI- Urinary Tract Infections
OBR-One Bullion Rising Campaign	VHSNC- Village Health, Sanitation & Nutrition Committee
OPEPA- Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority	VSA- Village Social Auditors
OST- Oral Substitution Therapy	WCD- Women Development Corporation



## Enhancing Social Inclusion and Development

The thrust of this intervention in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur and Tamilnadu, is twofold. One, to facilitate greater integration of most at risk and vulnerable populations (MARPs), such as women in sex work and transgender persons, in key social sectors and programmes and create an enabling environment that is best demonstrated through wider community support from diverse stakeholders like the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) the National Police Academy (NPA), the National Commission for Women (NCW) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. Two, to demonstrate social inclusion through a robust community-government partnership in seven districts through the Single Window mechanism aimed at creating convergence (of departments, schemes and programmes) and linking communities to existing governance structures and delivery mechanisms.

During 2014-15, we focused on intensifying dialogue and consultations with key ministries and departments such as NITI Aayog, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) at the National level and Department of E-Governance and UID, Development Corporations of Women, Scheduled Caste (SC) Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC), Food and Civil Supplies, Urban Development, Rural Development, Education and Social Welfare at the State level.

The aim being to: Engage the officials from these departments on the initiatives that the community organizations, Single Window and CFAR have undertaken; seek their support to strengthen the inclusion of MARPs across all flagship programmes; build equations with the present set of decision makers and ensure continuity of these initiatives and the strengthening of the participatory process.

To strengthen the legal entitlement framework, we took forward the programmatic linkage made with NALSA in 2013 and the Directives issued by the then Executive Chair, NALSA, Justice Sathasivam for the legal protection and inclusion of MARPs, by focusing on legal education initiatives and facilitating access to legal aid through legal aid clinics. We also launched a seven district Campaign on Reducing Violence against Women (VAW) with the support of NALSA and MoWCD. The Campaign reached out to three thousand, six hundred and forty two (3642) peers and addressed a total of one hundred ninety five (195) cases relating to a range of violations.

Meanwhile, to demonstrate the process of social inclusion on the ground, we strengthened the community led processes of identifying, educating and mobilizing the beneficiaries drawn from these vulnerable populations and facilitating access and delivery of schemes across all the Single Windows. A total of thirty two thousand

and fifty seven (32,057) persons were reached out to through the twenty four schemes that were addressed at the Windows. Of the fourteen thousand, five hundred and thirty six (14,536) applications that were submitted eight thousand, six hundred and thirteen (8,613) applications were sanctioned.

### Key Highlights of 2014-15:

- Firstly, to strengthen the engagement with the government, we intensified the dialogue across key ministries and also shared the learning and outcomes of the pilot project with them.
- On January 27, 2015, CFAR submitted the pilot results and recommendations to NALSA.
- We also conducted two Round Tables Conferences with leading policy makers in September and December of 2014, as part of the initiative to mainstream vulnerable communities. The keynote address was delivered by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Union Minister for Railways
- In April 2015, we presented the results to Senior Consultant and Advisor, Health, NITI Aayog. Consequent to this, the NITI Aayog sent an Office Memorandum on May 25th 2015, to the Principal Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and 13 ministries and line departments, with the recommendation that they implement the lessons from the pilot project for all vulnerable and marginalised populations.
- On June 8, 2015, the results of the pilot project were presented to Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Minister, MoWCD, who directed the NMEW to seek CFARs support in adapting the lessons of the pilot to strengthen the process of reaching out to rural sex workers by the Village Facilitation and Convergence Centres being formed by the MoWCD as part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in as many as districts from the hundred (100) that have been identified by the Ministry.

### At the State level

#### Karnataka

New guidelines for inclusion in Housing scheme were developed and a quota for vulnerable populations such as Transgender people and sex worker was earmarked.

Till date two thousand, one hundred and forty one (2141) community members are availing ICDS services and among them six hundred and ninety eight (698) people are availing take home ration from twelve settlements of Bangalore

To strengthen the Grievance Redress mechanism of Pension Adalat twenty one (21) Pension Adalats were organized with the Revenue Department at CBO offices; where applications were verified on the spot

Special enrolment camps for Aadhar were



organized in CBO offices at which the authorization letter was provided by the Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre (PHC).

The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Southern Regional Unit, trained thirty five (35) CBOs leaders on the ICDS scheme; thereby enhancing their capacity to mobilize their peers and partner with the department to implement the scheme.

The Women Development Corporation issued a simpler version of loan applications for CBOs in February 2015 following which three hundred and

eighty six (386) applications were submitted. The by Backward Classes and Welfare Department directed the Deputy Commissioners in January 2015 to involve CBOs in the Socio Economic Survey conducted by Backward Classes and Welfare Department.

The Chief Electoral Officer directed the Additional Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore and Belgaum in December 2014 to organize special enrolment camps for issuing Voter ID card for marginal communities.

The Karnataka State Industries and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC) included MARPs as beneficiary under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund for the year 2015-16.



## Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, a MoU was signed by the DWCD with CFAR Maharashtra for providing continued technical support on the mandate of social inclusion of MARPs on October 10, 2014. This translated in the passing of two Government Resolutions –one mandating periodic review of the work done on social inclusion (issued on October 10, 2014) and the other mandating the enrolment of sex workers under the UID scheme (issued on February 6, 2015).

The other changes that are under consideration are: In the Sanjay Gandhi Pension plan and to

remove the restrictive clause on giving up sex work in order to avail vocational training was submitted to DWCD and is awaiting approval. The DWCD dedicated a three week drive across the state to enroll marginalized women including sex workers and Transgender people in the Aadhar Scheme.

CFAR has got into partnership with the State Rural Livelihood Mission and a proposal has been submitted to MSRLM to work together in strengthening social inclusion of all sex workers and those vulnerable to and been trafficked

## Andhra Pradesh

The Food and Civil Supplies Department decided to give sex workers the new Food Security Card on a priority basis

The pilot project of the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) conducted a survey in 10 mandals and identified two hundred and seventy nine (279) sex workers to be made part of the Vulnerable Women's Mandal Network in ten mandals of Ananthapur.

The District Collector, Anantapur directed the District Education Officer to enroll sex workers children into Concept or Model Schools following which fifty-five (55) children were admitted in different schools and welfare hostels.

The Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT) ensured the inclusion of seventy one (71) community members by providing them training as Village Social Auditors.

SSAAT directed the Single Window to prioritize sex workers who were single women and enumerate those who needed food security card, housing and pension. This was done through sixteen (16) community resource persons from six COs of Anantapuram across twenty blocks and forty six (46) names were submitted for Food Security Cards. Another list of three hundred and sixty (360) sex workers (not single) for food security card, hundred and ten (110) for pensions and hundred and sixty four (164) for housing was also verified and submitted.

## Tamil Nadu

The Salem District Supply Officers enabled the community to get ration cards.

The Department of Museum (under Skill Development) decided to provide skill building training for twenty (20) participants twice a year.

The Mahalir Thittam Livelihood Programme agreed to enroll sex workers for advanced skill based courses.

In Madurai and Salem, sex workers engaged in other forms of work were recognized as unorganized workers and provided with the Unorganized Labour Welfare Card.

## Manipur

Supported CBOs in Manipur to strengthen their awareness around Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Opioid Substitution Therapy (OPD) in partnership with Community Network for Empowerment (CoNE). Strengthened awareness on HCV has lowered the price of treatment medication from 4.5 lakhs to Rs 1.9 lakhs for a 48 week treatment. Another key outcome was in the form of HCV getting included in the Manipur Illness Assistance Fund.

## At the National level

Strengthened community and civil society engagement with treatment literacy in the wake of periodic stock outs of drugs and community A group of civil society and community organizations interacted with NACO on October 15, 2014 to discuss the issue of stock outs and commodity shortages. NACO assured them that drug and commodity shortages would be addressed and it was decided that monthly meetings will be held to review the situation. Another interaction with NACO took place on November 28, 2014 to apprise officials of the developments on the ground

We also initiated the process of monitoring the impact of stock outs of ART and other medications on the people living with HIV to strengthen their adherence to ART and other preventive measures. Thirty seven (37) community monitors were trained in monitoring the users response to

regimen change, drug shortages and to evolve ways to strengthen treatment education or literacy among PLHIV.

## Strengthening legal rights

In 2015, we advanced the programmatic linkage made with NALSA in 2013 and the Directives issued by Executive Chair, NALSA in July 2013 by facilitating the training of Paralegal Volunteers drawn from community based organizations (CBOs); starting legal aid clinics and organizing Legal Literacy camps in districts and blocks.

We also appealed to DLSAs to assist CBOs in strengthening their awareness of and engagement with the four gender laws relating to: Protection against Domestic Violence, Prevention of Sexual Assault, Protection from Sexual Harassment at Work Place and Protection from Sexual Offences against Children.



As part of this effort, six hundred and thirty five (635) CBO representatives from seventy three (73) CBOs across forty six (46) districts in four states were trained on gender laws. In addition legal experts drawn from women's organization and academia trained two hundred and thirty seven (237) CBO representatives on all the laws pertaining to women and gender issues.

## Campaign on Violence Reduction

Following the government's announcement to strengthen the one-stop crisis response system, CFAR undertook a seven-district Campaign on

Violence Reduction. It was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) and National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) Ms. Sarada Ali Khan, Joint Secretary, MoWCD and Ms. Asha Menon, Member Secretary, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) inaugurated the launch event held at Belagavi in November 2014 and delivered the Keynote Address. In Solapur and Anantapur the campaign was taken forward in December 2014 and later conducted in the other districts of Anantapur, East Godavari, Salem and Madurai.

This campaign was implemented in active collaboration with the District Legal Services Authority, Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Municipal Corporation, Zilla Parishad, District Police and COs.

As part of the Campaign, IEC materials were developed and distributed and Paralegal and Community Volunteers reached out to three thousand, six hundred and forty two (3642) peers through fifty two (52) camps and events. Mini legal camps held across taluks and settlements mobilised one thousand, one hundred and eighty two (1182) peers while Legal literacy workshops held in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra resulted in five hundred and ninety five (595) peers three hundred (300) and two hundred and ninety five (295) community members being mobilized respectively.

Twenty-nine (29) cases were referred to DLSA – Andhra Pradesh-sixteen (16), Karnataka-nine (9), Maharashtra –two (2), and Tamil Nadu-two (2).

In Karnataka, fifty eight (58) women were referred to counseling centers. In East Godavari, the CBOs referred seven (7) cases to a special Lok Adalat held for marginalized women, while in Tamil Nadu, the CBO is developing the legal brief of thirty (30) cases to be presented at the Lok Adalat.

In Maharashtra, an Alert Vigilance Committee (Satark Surksha Samittee) of community representative was formed. In Tamil Nadu, a transgender leader was inducted as a Lok Adalat



member. In Karnataka, seventy nine (79) cases of Domestic Violence were referred to the Protection Officer.

Seven (7) legal aid clinics were started-Andhra Pradesh-three (3), Tamil Nadu-two (2) and one each in Manipur and Maharashtra. The legal aid clinic in Madurai has heard hundred and seven (107) cases and the clinic in Salem twenty five (25) cases.

### **Sensitizing Police**

We continued the sensitization of IPS officers of the National Police Academy and trained fifty five (55) officers in November, 2014. In all hundred and eighty three (183) senior IPS officers have been sensitized so far on the rights of vulnerable communities and the role of police in addressing the risks and vulnerabilities of the marginal communities

### **Demonstrating Social Inclusion**

In the Single Window sites across the seven districts of Bengaluru, Belagavi, Anantapur, East Godavari, Salem, Madurai and Solapur, camps and other interactive processes, such as Taluk level grievance redress or convergence meetings, were used to reach out to sex workers and Transgender people on vital schemes such as ICDS, pension, and Aadhar.

A total of thirty two thousand, fifty seven (32,057) persons were reached out to through twenty four schemes that were facilitated by the Single Windows. Of the fourteen thousand, five hundred

and thirty six (14,536) applications that were submitted eight thousand, six hundred and thirteen (8,613) applications were sanctioned five.

A total of three hundred and thirty eight (338) enrolment drives were undertaken across the seven (7) districts to raise awareness on education schemes, including two hundred and twenty five (225) dedicated camps.

The pension demands of three thousand, one hundred and twenty six (3,126) community members were ascertained and a total of one thousand, two hundred and thirty nine (1,239) applications have been filed of which three hundred and sixty three (363) have been sanctioned so far. As part of the due diligence process, income certificates have been issued to eight hundred and forty two (842) beneficiaries, residential proofs have been secured for two hundred and eighty seven (287) and age certificates have been given to seventy two (72) community members.

While four thousand, hundred and fifteen (4,115) community members are already enrolled under various ICDS schemes, four thousand, seven hundred and seventy two (4,772) persons were reached out to. Of them, two thousand, three hundred and twenty six (2,326) have already received the benefits and the rest are under process.

The demand of four thousand, seven hundred and fourteen (4,714) persons for Aadhar were ascertained and of them three thousand, five hundred and seventy nine (3,579) have been enrolled and given their cards.

In Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, the demand for Unorganized Workers or Labor Welfare Card by one thousand, four hundred and six (1,406) persons was ascertained and one hundred and fifty five (155) have received it till date. Others are under progress.

In Maharashtra, fifty eight (58) children have been covered under the Bal Sangopan Scheme for foster care. In Andhra Pradesh, sixty four (64) applications have been filed under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme

(ICPS). Of them five (5) have been sanctioned and the rest are being pursued.

In Anantapur the demand by three thousand, five hundred and fifteen (3,515) persons-one thousand, five hundred and twenty seven (1,527) for ration cards, twelve hundred (1,200) for seeding with Aadhar and seven hundred and twenty eight (728) for Food Security Cards has been ascertained. Of them, six hundred and four (604) have received ration cards and six hundred and fifty four (654) applications for seeding have been completed. Four hundred and six (406) have applied for the Food Security cards in Anantapur and forty (40) in East Godavari.

One hundred and thirty four (134) persons have received financial assistance and loans following the opening of one thousand, two hundred and sixty seven (1,267) Jan Dhan accounts. Another two hundred and seventy (270) are awaiting sanction.

Two hundred and seventy nine (279) women have been made part of the Vulnerable Women's Mandal Network in Anantapur. As members of the network, fifty nine (59) have secured Voter ID cards and forty nine (49) children have been covered so far under various education schemes.

The inclusion of four hundred and forty seven (447) persons under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Surksha Yojana was ascertained and till date one hundred and seventy six (176) have been enrolled.



## **Strengthening Innovations and Community led Initiatives**

Facilitated nine CBOs and a Network across four states i.e. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to initiative innovative interventions

A total of three hundred and ten (310) children of sex workers and children living with HIV were provided nutrition, educational and vocational support through six interventions

Srushti Aahar, a catering initiative of the CBO, Srushti Sankula Arogya Mattu Samaja Seva Samsthe, Gadag, Karnataka, set up an eatery and started production and marketing of spices and papad.

Soukhyia Sanjivani Sanstha in Chikballapur, Karnataka, completed a tailoring course for one hundred (100) sex workers and linked the trainees with CEDKO (Centre for Entrepreneurship

Development, Karnataka) for an additional training on garment making. Two hundred and twenty five (225) sex workers had been enrolled in the training.

In Tamil Nadu a Network called V-CAN was strengthened. The Network in collaboration with the Legal Services Authority organized legal literacy camps in which sixty community members were oriented.

V-CAN enabled two hundred and seventy six (276) members to receive pension, one hundred and thirty five (135) received the Transgender Identity Card and ninety eight (98) received voter cards. thirty four (34) CBOs underwent training on accounting and resource mobilization

Four capacity building trainings were conducted last year to sensitize, educate and build internal capacities of the CBO members to run the project efficiently and on planning strategies to sustain the project. □





## Enabling Community Groups of Underserved Settlements to Partner with Government

The aim of this Project spread over the five cities of – Delhi, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Kolkata- are manifold. It ranges from the strengthening of community involvement to supporting the process of delivery of social development programmes and schemes. These extend from schemes related to education to reproductive health, maternal healthcare and Integrated Child Development Services or ICDS.

### Delhi

In Delhi the focus of the has been on improving access to education. To achieve this we have enabled active members of the community in our intervention area - Sunlight Colony, Saboli khadda in Kalyanpuri and Janta Majdoor Colony – to participate in the School Management Committees (SMC) that have been mandated to ensure that schools are providing basic services as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act. This includes: Overseeing the quality of education that is being provided and also ensure that classes are held regularly to encourage children to continue their schooling. SMC members are also encouraged to network with the principals of schools and concerned agencies such as the Child Welfare Committee and District Child Protection Unit.

### Key Outcomes

Working in tandem with Mahila Pragati Manch (MPM), the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), civil society organizations and networks we have:

- Reached out to one thousand, seven hundred and fifty people (1750) people through one hundred and forty (140) community and group meetings in four slum settlements to build awareness about the need for education and enable the community to voice their concerns regarding the quality of education in government schools and the role they can play to strengthen SMCs.
- Trained community and women's groups are using positive deviance methodology to motivate children and parents to persist with their educational efforts.
- Succeeded in enabling parents representing ten women's groups to participate in the SMC (School Management Committee) in Kalyanpuri and Sunlight Colony.
- Five children have benefitted from the information disseminated on the stipends that are available for school uniforms. We have also helped eighty students from Sunlight Colony, Saboli Khadda, Kalyanpuri and Janta Majdoor Colony to get enrolled into school.

### Bengaluru

Each year, nearly fifty thousand (50,000) antenatal cases are handled by maternity homes across the five cities of Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Delhi Jaipur, and Kolkata alone and approximately 50 percent of these mothers deliver in Government maternity homes. The focus of this three year intervention (October 2013- September

2016), has been on drawing attention to the urgent need to improve services in maternity homes, across the country.

### Thrust of Intervention

- To inform the community on various service provisions in the maternity hospitals.
- Involve the community in strengthening the services in the maternity homes.
- Build groups of informed and active community members residing in and around the maternity home
- Create a platform for community members to constructively engage with the administration of the maternity home to ensure better quality services.
- Establish a process of engagement with other bodies within and outside the maternity home, such as the Board of Visitors, Ward Councilor, BBMP commissioner, among others.

### Key Processes and Outcomes

- To strengthen public participation we developed a Unique Citizen Report Card (CRC) in partnership with Women's Forum or Daksha Samuha in which two hundred and eighty five (285) patients and seven staff members from these facilities were interviewed to get their insights and experience on the quality of services in the maternity homes.
- Four community meetings were held which were attended by thirty (30) members. These meetings were used to capacitate women on available services and to identify six (6) women who could spread awareness. With the support of the volunteers five cluster wise awareness camps were held on provisions available at maternity homes. More than two hundred and fifty (250) women benefitted from the camps because we ensured that each woman would reach out to at least two women in her neighborhood.
- Community support groups were educated on the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) on June 18, 2014 and July 16, 2014. Each training was attended by twenty five (25) members.



- An interactive meeting was held on August 2, 2014 with hospital staff including Link Workers. Communities from five areas participated in the meeting which discussed community needs like JSY for all BPL women, free services and the monitoring of free Madilu stock because women are often told that they are not available.
- An interaction and planning workshop was held on September 1, 2014 with the Medical officers and UFWC In charge from the Family Welfare Department and the In-charge implementer of NUHM to discuss guidelines for maternity homes.
- It was also decided that a Mahila Arogya Samithi (MAS) would be formed to ensure community participation. Thirty five members (35) participated in the workshop.
- As a part of the Community Score Card (CSC) exercise, an input tracking and scoring exercise was conducted with community members on October 13, 2014 in which recent users (last 2 years) of the maternity home were briefed on their maternal health entitlements and asked to arrive at indicators related to maternal health services which were then scored by them on a scale of 1-5. A similar exercise was conducted with the staff of the Maternity home comprising of the Medical officer, Staff nurse, Ayah and lab technician using the same set of indicators and the same scale of 1 -5, along with the reasons for scoring. This resulted in us interviewing two

hundred and eight five (285) patients and seven (7) staff members to get to know their insights and experiences.

- An interface meeting was held where the scores against indicators given by both the parties, along with the reasons were displayed, discussed and debated, to arrive at an action plan for improvement of services.
- A committee of representatives from all the five areas around the Maternity home was formed. It was agreed that the committee will meet with the hospital staff once in every two months to follow up on the decisions taken and also to discuss their problems, if any.

### Key Outcomes

- Guidelines to strengthen the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Visitors was developed by the Health Officer .
- Maternity centers have set up Help Desks to guide users
- Fifty four (54) doctors have been recruited through the Karnataka Public Services Commission (KPSC) and nurses have been hired on a contract basis to bridge the shortfall in doctors and nurses.
- Citizen's Charter were displayed outside the maternity homes; in two maternity homes the user fees for various services has also been displayed.
- An interaction with the Asha workers recruitment committee was held on February 3, 2015 to select and recruit women as Asha workers. Thirty one (31) women from these areas had submitted applications. A training was also conducted with the support of BBMP and the Family Health and Welfare Department on February 12, 2015 on their roles and responsibilities.
- An awareness camp was held on Janani Suraksha Yojana at the Anganwadi level on March 25, 2015, in Gopalpura that brought together thirty (30) mothers and pregnant women who are registered in the four Anganwadi Centres.
- On March 25, 2015 four members met the

Principal Secretary, Health, Mr. Atul Tiwari and submitted a proposal to initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the Karnataka State Health Policy. The Principal Secretary has agreed to hold the dialogue and has asked us to come with evidence on the issues that must be looked at in the State Health Policy

A Health Camp for women and children was organized in collaboration with "Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation (BBMP), and the Urban Health and Family Welfare Centre. A team of five doctors attended on the three hundred and five (305) patients who were also provided free medicines.

### Kolkata

For the last one year, April 2014 to March 2015, this programme has been working with the Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality on the functioning of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), run under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, the critical issues of Domestic Violence and women's health and of taking services to the most vulnerable urban poor communities.



So at one level we have been working to enhance the participation of the community with regard to the ICDS programme through mothers meetings and the commemoration of key days and weeks. The main topics of discussion were: ICDS services, the present quality of services, how they can be improved, low cost nutrition and the ways in which the community can improve the services

Alongside, we have been addressing the issue of Domestic Violence, in partnership with DLSA, and Mahila Samiti, which provides counseling services, shelter and care for victims. The main aim is to improve the community's response, reduce domestic violence, increase public attention, inform victims about their options and encourage them to seek assistance.

### Key Outcomes

- During 2014 – 2015, five hundred and forty six (546) women were reached out to through mothers' meetings to promote the importance of optimum nutrition, health, sanitation, general care and well-being during pregnancy. A traditional 'Shaad Bhawkkhon' or Goad Bharaai was organized by the ICDS Cell and CFAR in March 2015 for thirty (30) mothers of the Municipality.
- Eighteen (18) meetings were organized in five clusters of Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality to provide people with reliable and sound information on how to identify and advocate responses to domestic violence. Three hundred and ninety six (396) people attended these meetings.
- Two legal awareness and counseling camps were organized in Ward 27 on prevention of domestic violence in the community and awareness on legal rights and accessing redress.
- A discussion was organized in August 2014 for fifty-five (55) community women during World Breastfeeding Week on the benefits of breastfeeding and nutrition.
- In September 2014, twenty five adolescent girls underwent two day training on Wan- Li-Do, a self-defense technique.
- Thirty seven women of Ward 27 participated in a Legal Awareness Camp that was organized in October 2015.
- An awareness raising event was organized in January 2015 by the community of Ward 27 to raise awareness on reducing dependency on drug use and de-addiction. Over one hundred and forty (140) members from the community participated in the event.

- CFAR Kolkata and other organizations jointly organized a day long programme in two local stations and on trains to celebrate International Women's Day during March 2015. The focus of the programme was women's right to mobility and the demand for clean and well-maintained toilets in all public spaces.

### Jaipur

The focus of this initiative, has been to halt the practice of child marriage and create awareness among adolescents. Towards this goal we have been working with the Women Empowerment Department which is the nodal department for



implementing programmes such as SABLA, ICDS and the National Health Mission. To take this forward they have also partnered with the District Legal Authority Cell, Jaipur and non-government organizations. They have also built that capacity of ASHA and Anganwadi workers and adolescent girls on the issues of reproductive health, menstrual hygiene, life skills, and violence against women, child marriage and related laws.

The adolescents were encouraged to attend the Anganwadi Kishori meetings and also to go for Anaemia Screening and regularized IFA tablets. Alongside, we have been tracking child marriage cases, counseling families and built awareness on the need to stop child marriages. Our intervention area covers seventeen Anganwadi centres spread over fourteen (14) slums in Jaipur City covering four thousand and six hundred and twenty one

(4,621) households and a population of twenty thousand and four hundred and ninety six. (20,496).

### Key Outcomes

- A Legal Literacy camp was held in Jaipur in collaboration with DLSA on halting child marriages. It was attended by a hundred and twenty five (25) women, adolescent girls and youth.
- As of March 31, 2015, one hundred and four (104) adolescent girls meetings and forty five (45) women's group meetings were conducted during which one thousand, one hundred and forty five (1145) adolescent girls and four hundred and thirty five (435) women from slums were involved in this initiative.
- We also facilitated six (6) mass level meetings in slums where the community, specially the family members, males and grand-parents were made aware of the harmful effects of child marriage on their child.
- As of March 31, 2015, fifteen (15) cases of child marriage have been tracked. Families, grand-parents and parents were counseled and of these fifteen cases, in four cases it was agreed that the girl will not be sent to her in-laws before she attain 18 years.
- Ninety eight (98) adolescent girls who had dropped out of school were motivated and linked to SABLA schemes. They now regularly attend the Anganwadi Kishori meetings.
- Approximately two hundred (200) adolescent girls (10 to 19 years) have been regularized for IFA tablets through anganwadi centres for better health.
- We participated in 14 sector level meetings organized by the Women and Child Development Department to inform Anganwadi workers about the Child Marriage Act, its provisions and adolescent health.
- Eighteen (18) adolescent school drop-outs returned to school after they and their parents were motivated through our regular follow up, discussion and counseling.



- Forty nine (49) adolescent girls and Youth have been linked to skill devolvment training associated with ICICI Bank and Apparel Pvt. Ltd.
- On the occasion of National Girl Child Day forty (40) adolescent girls were given self-defense training to enable them to cope with fears of sexual assault, eve teasing, molestation etc.
- To support the SABLA objective of. visiting other institutions to develop an understanding on various issues of adolescent health and child marriage, one hundred and ten (110) adolescent girls and women visited various places such as Aparajita-One stop women

crisis management centre (Helpline), the Mahila Salah Suraksha Kendra, the Mahila Thana, hospitals, government departments and dispensaries and anganwadi centres that follow other models. They also participated in various events held by government departments.

- Fifteen (15) adolescent boys who have been identified for street play activities were oriented and trained. In future they will be used as assets.
- On the occasion of International Menstrual Hygiene Day a Consultation was organized on May 28, 2014 in collaboration with the National Health Mission, during which seventy-five (75) adolescent girls from slum settlements were familiarized with various

adolescent health schemes. They were also encouraged by the Additional Mission Director to adopt menstrual hygiene practices and raise the demand for the distribution of low cost sanitary napkins.

## Odisha

The focus of this intervention, is to ensure effective implementation of the Right to Education (RtE) Act and make it an empowerment tool for the urban poor, particularly the hitherto excluded and socially marginalized communities by increasing girl child enrolment and retention, strengthening community monitoring and participation. The intervention area comprises of five primary government schools under Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation BMC with a student strength of one thousand and six hundred and one (1,601; boys-754 and girls -847), covering twelve communities with two thousand, five hundred and ninety three (2593) households and a population of twelve thousand, nine hundred and sixty five (12,965).

CFAR, has been working closely with the School and Mass Education Department, GoO, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), District Project Office, Block Education Office, Urban Resource Center Coordinator and School Authority. Education Standing Committee in ULB level and Parents Teachers Association and School Management Committees to take forward this initiative.

## Key Outcomes

- Out of a total of eighty four (84) students, (forty five-45- girls and thirty nine-39- boys) in four schools, thirty four (twenty-20 girls and fourteen-14- boys) were re-enrolled following parent counseling. The enrolment campaign “Pravesh Utsav”, was done during text book and school uniform distribution events.
- PTA meetings were held and new SMCs were formed in four schools as per prescribed guidelines from OPEPA.
- To mobilize the parents to form active SMCs, we facilitated PTAs, cluster meetings and a rally. We also developed IEC material on the roles and responsibilities of SMCs.
- In consultation with school headmasters, regular SMC meeting were called during which parents received information about the management of the school. These newly formed SMCs have enabled us to mobilize parents and the community to take an active interest in the running of the schools.
- Eight (8) SMC meetings have been held during which issues such as the importance of regular attendance, personal hygiene, mid-day meals (MDM) and classroom discipline were discussed.
- To increase the motivation of students and teachers, important days were observed in the schools like Teachers’ Day, Children’s Day and World Hand Washing Week. Sensitization programmes were also organized in three schools to create awareness on the role of the teacher, SMCs, students and the cook, especially during meal times.
- Given the importance of the school cabinet, all the concerned teachers were consulted before selecting the approved list of ministers in the cabinet. A school cabinet orientation programme was also held to enhance the leadership capacity of the students for



mainstreaming in the school development process. It was held with the active participation of teachers, the SMC and cabinet ministers to make them aware of the procedure of selection with the help of child rights experts and NGO activists.

- OPEPA initiated a child labor rescue and rehabilitation operation to make the city child labor free. The objective was to rescue and rehabilitate child labor for mainstreaming in the school education process in convergence with different departments like OPEPA, the Labor Department, CHILDLINE, Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Office and NGOs.
- The child rescue operation organized by OPEPA, including an RtE awareness rally and parents counseling, resulted in eleven (11) boys being admitted in government schools. Six of them were admitted in residential schools.
- In coordination with the local NGO an apple distribution programme was organized in two schools (Raghunathnagar & Sikharchandi) to add to the nutritional value of MDM. The activity was highly appreciated by the school authority and the community and the organization has given the assurance that it will repeat the programme once a month.
- A signature campaign on RtE and the collection of grievances was conducted in two communities by the parents and children along with one SMC and the State RtE Forum. and submitted to the District Magistrate for remedial measures.
- An awareness raising event on RtE was organized in coordination with the State RtE Forum and Sikshyasandhan in two communities. The community leaders, members and parents were actively involved in sensitizing parents on the free and compulsory education available to children under the RtE Act.
- The community of Dumuduma was facilitated for it awareness campaign on the eve of the enrolment drive “Pravesh Utsav”. The objective was to sensitize parents on the importance of availing school admission for children in the 6-14 age groups in government primary schools.
- Six girls (6) and ten (10) boys were re-enrolled in primary school after CFAR intervened and dialogued with the school authorities.



### **Strengthening Community Participation and Involvement in Child Survival and Development**

The aim of this initiative to strengthen community participation in the ICDS scheme and thereby increase the responsiveness and supportiveness of the implementers. To achieve this, we created awareness among members of the Janch Committees' and Mother's Committees' (JC&MC) on their roles and responsibilities and the importance of strengthening linkage with the ICDS Department.

To take this forward we have been partnering with the Department of Women and Child Development, the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) the Child Development Projects Officer (CDPO) and the Mothers and Janch committees (MC and JC) of eight Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in seven communities with a population of nine thousand, three hundred and fifty five (9355) under the ICDS Project urban -III. The target group is children (0- 6 years of age) in one thousand, eight hundred and seventy one (1871) targeted households.

### **Key Outcomes**

- A survey was done of enrolled and non-enrolled children (0- 6 years of age) in eight ICDS centers in accordance with ICDS guidelines. Of the four hundred and twenty six (426) children in the 3-6 age groups attending preschool two hundred and eighty (280) or 53% were girls in 2014-15.
- A Healthy Baby Show covering five AWCs



was organized to create awareness among pregnant and lactating mothers on the benefits of nutrimix and how it could be used for enhancing the food value. Most of the beneficiaries were reluctant to accept nutrimix because they doubted its quality.

- Breast Feeding Week was observed in six AWCs to build awareness among the community on the importance of breast feeding for a healthy baby and reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). This was necessary because most of the mothers were interested in using readymade baby foods available in the market, the assumption being that they were rich in vitamins.
- National Nutrition Week was observed to create awareness among the Mother's and Janch Committees on the importance of nutrition for babies. A supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is provided to enhance the nutritive intake of the children and the Janch or monitoring committee is assigned to monitor the quality of the food at the community level. Take Home Ration and cooked food were served at these programmes and IEC material was used to strengthen awareness on SNP entitlements.
- Counseling was conducted for Ekamra community for eighteen (18) parents who were not sending their children to the AWCs. Ten children are now regularly attending the preschool.

- To make parents aware of the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) curriculum which was recently introduced to make preschool education interesting an event was organized in consultation with the CDPO. Photographs of enrolled preschool children was put up to prevent fake enrolment and ensure that deserving children were admitted in AWCs.

- ICDS Stakeholder's Consultation covering five AWCs was organized for better functioning of JC & MC because its members were not getting a platform to present their

views relating to issues concerning the functioning of anganwadi centres. The Consultation focused on streamlining irregularities and ensuring better service delivery mechanisms with the support of JC & MC members.

- Members having leadership qualities were motivated to participate in the JC & MC formation meeting. Six meetings were organized in six AWCs and those present were motivated to involve themselves in the monitoring process. According to ex-members, earlier these committees were not being formed through a proper selection process.
- A capacity building training programme was held for JC & MC members with support from NGO experts. Four programmes were conducted on the roles and responsibilities of JC & MC members. Eighty six (86) members from six AWCs received training following which they were asked to develop a central monitoring plan involving the members of JC & MC. They were also told to prepare weekly monitoring schedules which would be evaluated in the JC & MC to identify irregularities.
- A meeting of ICDS stakeholders was organized covering nine(9) AWCs in consultation with CDPO. Competitions were conducted relating to the roles and responsibilities of committee bearers and on how a model AWC could be developed. □



## Addressing the Sanitation needs of Marginal Communities

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WSH) Programme, which commenced in 2012, aims to strengthen partnerships between the government and community organizations to address the sanitation needs of marginal communities living in unhealthy conditions in underserved and unauthorized settlements Kolkata, Jaipur and Delhi and strengthen community consultations in Bhubhaneswar.

### Kolkata

CFAR Kolkata is facilitating the WSH programme in 73 ICDS centres across nine (9) Municipal wards; thereby reaching ICDS beneficiaries and their families. While we are reaching out to communities in all thirty five (35) Wards of Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality, we are working intensively in Wards 27 and 7

### Thrust of the Intervention

- To create sustainable solutions, affect behaviour change.
- Improve access to sanitation services.
- Facilitate and address the information needs of women and girls on menstrual hygiene, women's health and the safe disposal of menstrual waste.
- Link women and girls to healthcare services such as for RTI, UTI and related ailments.

### Process

- Seventy one (71) small group meetings have

been held to reach out to marginalized communities

- Over the past two years, six Women's Forums, four Adolescent girls' group, and one boys' group have been created across the six intervention clusters.
- A major outcome of the intervention process is that sixty one (61) Health Champions who have emerged to educate the community on personal, household and habitat hygiene, including menstrual hygiene.
- Three groups comprising twenty two (22) adolescent boys and girls have been formed. These groups are spreading messages on WSH across all clusters of the area we are working in.
- We regularly facilitates sessions on life skill education, adolescent development and menstrual hygiene management.
- Twelve Forum meetings, with hundred and eighty (180) participants from all six clusters were organized during this year to address priority needs and civic amenities which are inadequate or absent in the community.

### Key Initiatives

- In April 2014 a capacity building workshop was held with twenty four (24) adolescent girls' on health and well-being in association with Towards Future. In July 2014 16 participants were taken on an exposure visit to

Jaipur for a Capacity Building Workshop on WSH.

- In May, 2014 CFAR Kolkata and the Right to Sanitation Campaign jointly celebrated the first Menstrual Hygiene Day.
- In September 2014 a Train Toilet Survey with 72 respondents was done among commuters on the condition of toilet facilities in local stations.
- In October 2014 a few members of CFAR Kolkata attended a meet in Delhi to launch the “We are ready...Are you ready?” campaign in partnership with the National Forum for Convergence on Action and Right to Sanitation campaign.
- In November 2014, ninety (90) children participated in Global Hand Washing Day, three hundred (300) participated in Children’s Day celebrations and twenty nine (29) people participated in the World Toilet Day programme on health benefits of the WSH component and fallout of open defecation.
- During December 2014, eighty nine (89) person attended a Health Camp on RTI/UTI. A city-level Consultation was also held in association with Parichiti to present findings of the Train Toilet Survey. It was attended by fifty two (52) participants.
- In February and March 2015, sixty (60) students from 5 primary and secondary schools attended a sensitization programme on WSH and MHM. One programme was also held with twenty one (21) parents in a primary school.

### Key Outcomes

- We partnered with the Municipality and CBOs in organizing events such as health camps to strengthen service linkages and also leveraged flagship days and anniversaries to raise consciousness on issues concerning sanitation, health and nutrition.
- We forged collaborations at multiple levels with ICDS, Government Hospitals and

Municipality to impact service delivery and behaviour change. Initiatives were taken by CFAR team to develop a common platform and also conduct several one-to-one meetings with the concerned departments and Municipality officials.

- A consultative meeting was organized at Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality to share the survey report conducted in twenty six (26) ICDS centres in July 2014. The ICDS Workers of these centres were present at this consultation, along with the CDPO, ACDPO and ICDS Supervisors. The topic included the WSH component and health concerns of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. We conducted twenty six (26) mother’s meeting in twenty six (26) ICDS centres with four hundred forty one (441) mothers where we discussed health, nutrition and personal hygiene issues.
- Two training programmes were organized for the Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) of ICDS. A



total of seventy two (72) Helpers were present in these training programmes. The agenda included aspects of personal hygiene, cleanliness of the Centre and importance of sanitation with regard to eating and feeding habits. These seventy two (72) AWHs in turn reached out to three thousand five hundred (3,500) (approx.) households. Through the programme we were able to spread mass

awareness regarding WSH and take key messages to the community.

- A Consultation titled ‘Train, Travel and Toilets’ was organised in partnership with Parichiti – A Society for Empowerment of Women at the Academy of Fine Arts on December 3, 2014, in the presence of railway authorities, regular commuters of railway and other NGO. The aim was to facilitate an exchange between multiple stakeholders on the critical issue of lack of toilets on local trains and deficient infrastructure and maintenance of toilets in local railway stations.
- This Consultation was followed by an in-depth survey of 4 stations in the suburbs of South 24 Parganas, namely Dakshin Barasat, Joynagar, Baruipur and Lakshmikantapur. The Health Inspector, who was present at the Consultation, expressed his interest and support for CFAR’s initiative to focus on the condition of the toilets in these four stations and suggested a partnership with the railway authorities to make these toilets user friendly. This entire initiative is currently under process.
- Preliminary discussions were held with the officials of the Food and Nutrition Board to request collaboration between the Board and CFAR Kolkata wherein: CFAR would accompany the monitoring team to the ICDS centres as per a mutually agreed schedule and do the following: Focus on WSH components; monitor the sanitation activities at the centres; facilitate orientation programmes for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) on WSH and promote the observation of important national and international days, such as World Health Day, Breast feeding Week, and World Toilet Day; organize livelihood training which would be facilitated by the Board officials.

## Jaipur

### Thrust of Intervention

- To improve access to sanitation services for the most marginal and at-the-risk



communities living in insanitary and chronic, poor health condition in collaboration with the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Municipality, various government departments and the community living in seven (7) slums in Jaipur (under Jurisdiction of Jaipur Municipal Corporation) covering two hundred and thirty five (235) households with a population size of thirteen thousand, nine hundred and seven (13,907). In addition to this we have extended our work to three adjoining slums.

- We organized a state level orientation workshop, to create a Network of NGOs who would work to strengthen the Swachh Bharat Mission at the state level. This was done in coordination with the City Managers Association, Rajasthan, under the Department of Local bodies. Representatives of 35 NGOs attended the workshop.

### Key Outcomes

- Fourteen (14) forums in Jaipur, including five of women with (75 members), six of adolescent girls (120 members) and three of youth (36 members) were capacitated on Menstrual Hygiene management, hand washing practices, water management, proper disposal of waste, reproductive health and the construction and use of toilets to reduce open defecation.
- Forty-five (45) Health champions and peer leaders have been identified and capacitated

so that they can now be identified as community advocates on developmental issues. We have also been consistently mobilizing the community.

- Over three thousand, five hundred (3500) persons were reached out to through the celebration of flagships day such as Global Hand Washing Day, De-worming Day, World Toilet Day, World Water Day, World Health Day and International Menstrual Hygiene Day.
- Sensitized and built awareness in communities on campaigns led by government departments i.e.: Polio campaigns, Mission Indradhanush related to immunization, Breast Feeding Week, Sneh Mitra Shivar, through health camps, RTI/STI/UTI screening camps, exposure visits.
- Organized one health camp and one RTI/STI screening camp in collaboration with Apex Hospital Jaipur and Parivar Seva Sansthan. The health camp was attended by two hundred and thirty (230) beneficiaries and fifty of them volunteered to be screened for RTI/STI. One hundred and seventy five (175) small meetings were conducted with the forums and community at the slum level which enabled us to reach out to a total of two thousand, one hundred and twenty three (2123) community members.
- A two day exposure visit was conducted to Sulabh International in Delhi to enable the community to learn about solid waste management techniques and management of community toilet by forums.
- We set up two information kiosks that are run by the Women's Forum, in February 2015 in two slums of Jaipur. Modalities have been fixed for the roles and responsibilities, and timing of the kiosk. Sixty five (65) women have benefitted and received guidance at the kiosks on dealing with domestic violence, accessing pension scheme, birth and death registration forms, and information related to Aadhar and the Bhamashah Scheme.
- In order to reduce open defecation we have been motivating and encouraging families to construct toilets at their own cost. Till date one hundred and four (104) families have built toilets.
- On the eve of World Water Day March 23, 2015 the Mission Director cum Joint Secretary-Swachh Bharat Mission visited Jhalana Kunda slum and interacted with the community. He expressed appreciation for the two pit toilet techniques used by the slum people and suggested that Jhalana Kunda be developed as a learning site for other Urban Local Bodies to come and learn the technique, construction, masonry work, expenditure and its use.
- Following a month long sanitation campaign under Swachh Bharat Mission CFAR, Jaipur received an appreciation certificate from the Department of Local Self Government, Rajasthan.
- In association with ten civil society organizations we did a survey of one hundred and five (105) government schools to assess the state of sanitation in schools in urban Jaipur.
- On the occasion of International Menstrual Hygiene Day a consultation was organized on May 28, 2014 in collaboration with National Health Mission during which 75 adolescent girls from slums were made familiar with the various adolescent health schemes and encouraged to adopt menstrual hygiene practices.
- The women forums (total 75 members) have been absorbed as Mahila Arogya Samiti workers under the National Urban Health Mission/National Health Mission, Rajasthan. They will be actively working on health, WSH and nutrition issues at slum level.
- Thirty-five (35) adolescent girls and youth have been linked to skill devolvment training such as tailoring, office administration and driving in association with ICICI and Apparel Pvt. Ltd.

## Delhi

In Delhi we are working in 27 slum settlements in across three districts- South, East and North East of Delhi. The settlements include Saboli Khadda, Rajiv Nagar, Nand Nagri, Sanjay Camp, Jain Mandir, Sunlight Colony, Rajiv Camp- Jhilmil, Balmiki Basti, Rajiv Camp- Krishna Market, Anand Vihar, Rajiv Camp- Chitra Vihar, 18 block Kalyanpuri, 19/20 Block Kalyanpuri, 17/21 Kalyanpuri, 1,2 & 6,7,8 Khichdipur, Shastri Mohalla, Trilokpuri, Priyanka Camp- Aali Village, Priyanka Camp- Mathura Road, NTPC Subhash Camp, IG Camp- Ashram, Navjeevan Camp, Subhash Camp, Mini Subhash Camp, Harijan Camp and Rajasthani Camp.

### Thrust of Intervention

The thrust of the intervention is to improve access to sanitation services for the most marginal and at-risk communities living in insanitary and chronic, poor health condition. We advance the effort by advocating, networking and linking with service providers, elected representatives and concerned departments and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs).

### Key Outcomes

- In the year 2014-15 we reached out to three thousand, four hundred and fifty six (3456) people through three hundred and eighty four (384) meetings across 18 slum clusters. We conducted capacity building of community leaders as well as capacitated women, adolescent and youth groups through settlement or basti level meetings by using positive deviance methodology to bring about behavioural and attitudinal change.
- One hundred and eighteen (118) Community leaders were trained on technical aspects of Operation and Maintenance of Toilets and in using participatory appraisal methods to assess community needs and priorities. Also conducted exposure visits for seventy eight (78) women and adolescent forum members to the Sulabh International site and to a community toilet complex in Nizamuddin, to understand fecal sludge and sewerage waste management and how to manage and run community toilet complexes.
- Since July 2014, we have been working towards strengthening community managed toilets to ensure the participation of community in the operation and maintenance of community toilet complexes or CTCs. In this initiative women's fourm members from 18 blocks of Kalyanpuri settlement held a meeting with Junior Engineer, Mr. K.P. Singh from DUSIB and discussed the concerns and raised three demands on the new toilet complex which was under construction.
  - Increase the heights of CTC boundary wall for safety and security purpose.
  - Asked to build divider wall between men & women toilet at the entrance, to avoid harassment.
  - Make provision of a dustbin in women toilet to dispose sanitary waste and maintain proper sanitation.
- CFAR organized a city level Consultation on October 15, 2014, where representative from Government departments including Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and the former Chief Secretary of Government of Delhi NCT listened to the concerns of and experiences of community representatives.
- Post the consultation our focus was in



strengthening community participation and develop community models for the operation and maintenance of the newly constructed community toilet complexes (CTC).

- In pursuance of this many interactions and exchanges between Women's Forum and Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) and between civil society organizations were held. These meetings focused on the Terms of Reference (ToR) for Operation and Maintenance of CTC that the Women's Forum should enter into with DUSIB.
- In January 2015, we held three meetings with DUSIB officials on how we could ensure community participation in the operation and maintenance of CTCs and enter into a formal agreement with them that clearly defines the role of the community and government's responsibility in mandating and enabling the community groups or women's forum in running the CTC. The possibility that once the ToR was finalized it could serve as a template to be replicated across the city for CTCs run by the community was also considered.
- During the meeting with officials, women from the community had raised their concerns about safety and security and pointed out how in the absence of a community toilet they have no choice but to defecate in the open and face harassment, threat of molestation and other problems on a daily basis.
- Prior to the meeting on Operation and Maintenance for 18 Block Community Toilet Complex with DUSIB, we held several meetings with the residents of different settlements to build consensus among them on the issues raised in the ToR including user fee and their concerns on risk factors, the roles and responsibilities of the community group and how we could fix the responsibilities of others such as caretaker, workers, local leaders and the elected representative of the area. We also discussed costing and whether the mode of payment for daily use of the community toilet should be cash or a card system. These meetings were conducted in more than six clusters including - NTPC Subhas Camp, Rajasthani Camp, Sunlight Colony, Saboli khadda, Nandnagri and 19-20/17-21 and 18 blocks of Kalyanpuri. Through these meetings we reached out to six hundred and seventy nine (679) community men and women.
- To understand the complexities of these issue in depth we then visited clusters where existing CTC are running on a pay and use basis and also undertook an exposure visit with our community group members to the Aga Khan Foundation, in Nizamuddin to understand the ground realities, challenges and risk factors in ensuring the Operation and Maintenance of CTCs.
- On February 6, 2015 a meeting was organized as a follow up to the City Level Consultation, held on 15 October 2014, at which representatives of the Government, political representative and civil society were present. In continuation of the earlier consultation a network partner meeting was organized to collectively brainstorm, plan and develop a framework for Community Managed Toilets for submission to the Government. Participants from 10 organizations discussed and gave their inputs and views on the final Terms of Reference on Operation & Maintenance of community managed toilet for submission to DUSIB. Follow up meetings were organized on February 19 and 24, 2015 .
- In the month of March the DUSIB representative Mr. Mahajan, made it clear that a major part of the expenditure of operation and maintenances of CTC would have to borne by the community groups, we undertook a costing exercise to see how much each household is willing to pay and how much revenue they could generate so that the group running the CTC is able to pay for services such as the caretaker.
- Meanwhile on March 12, 2015 the new toilet was opened for public use. Seizing this opportunity the members of the Forum spoke to the DUSIB representative on the infrastructural problems that were already plaguing the toilet- such as broken seats, tiles, overflowing of water, faulty outlet of the toilet leading to a stench that the residents have to bear. The DUSIB representative assured action on all the points raised by the Forum.

- On the issue of poor flow of water in one settlement, the Forum members from Kalyanpuri sent an application to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) dated on 24 June 2014. After meeting with the authority the engineer from DJB asked the Forum members to help them to sort out this problem and requested them to draw a cluster map. The members drew the cluster map, highlighting the water pipe and tap position with the help of people in cluster and submitted it to the DJB on August 8, 2014. After this there was some improvement in water flow but the provisioning of water did not improve.
- Meanwhile on January 19 and 20, 2015 we participated in the World Toilet Summit organized by the Ministry of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Urban Development with support from Water Aid to bring together

CFAR is facilitating community interactions in the field, conducting a social mapping of each slum, enabling community engagement and dialogue during the design and construction phases and facilitating management training for community members.

The entire process is being rolled out in three phases namely - the Entry Phase, the Communication and Consent Phase and finally the Commitment Phase.

We have reached out to two hundred and ninety two (292) stakeholders across twenty nine (29) sites and leaders from fifty (50) adjoining settlements, including those from nine (9) women's groups and youth clubs. In all three hundred and six (306) leaders (men-162 & women-144) across the twenty nine (29) sites have been consulted through one to one interactions.



Government Officials, representatives of the private sector and NGOs to plan sanitation initiatives in keeping with the Swachh Bharat Mission.

### **Bhubhaneswar**

This project, involves the testing of hardware and software innovations in twenty seven (27) public toilets and sixty (60) community toilets in Bhubaneswar city and thirty two (32) community toilets in Cuttack. And an evaluation of the effectiveness of each intervention in increasing toilet usage and reducing the incidence of open defecation.

### **Key Outcomes**

- Of the twenty nine (29) identified sites, we have reached out to six hundred and ten (610) people (men-264 and women-346) in twenty seven (27) sites. This includes leaders, the elected representatives, anganwadi workers, ASHAs, women's groups and youth clubs.
- During this process twenty three (23) core groups were formed in twenty three (23) sites with one hundred and sixteen (116) active members comprising both men and women within the community. These core groups have agreed to extend their support by keeping an eye on the raw material to avoid any pilferage; and in organizing users meetings within the community.
- Of the twenty seven (27) sites, where the second phase of the interaction will commence participants of nineteen sites (19) were ready to pay user fee.
- During the discussions, it was decided that the final amount will be in line with standard government fees charged for community toilets elsewhere.
- Eleven (11) of the twenty (20) sites have a floating population of users for the proposed CTC under Project Sammaan. □



## Rajasthan: Advancing the Rights of Girls and Women

In September 2014, CFAR decided to place emphasis on the “responsibility framework” in our engagements with Panchayati Raj Institutions; since they are the decision makers and the first level of institutionalized governance that the community interacts with.

This step was also taken to strengthen our efforts to create an enabling environment for women and families to access services, following the October 2, 2010 decree by the State Government that the twenty development schemes for women and eight schemes for the girl child would be administered by the two hundred and forty nine (249) Panchayat Samitis. During this intervention CFAR has not only strengthened the capacity of fifty four (54) panchayat samitis in our intervention districts of Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Dausa, Pali and Jalore but also made them central to the initiative.

While doing so we also took steps to empower service providers and implementers, because they work closely with the community and have a major role in influencing behaviour and practice. And in building sustainability and strengthening societal consciousness on the issue in order to ensure the sustainability of the initiative beyond the project phase.

### Key Outcomes –Engaging with Panchayati Raj Institutions

- The creation of awareness and acceptance of the girl child issue across locations and stakeholders; from outright denial that the declining child sex ratio (CSR) prevailed in their panchayat to understanding and accepting the implications of the decline and partnering efforts to address it.
- Reinforced panchayat members’ understanding of the issue through orientation/ training and interactions. Four thousand and eighteen panchayats (4018) members were trained on the issues of gender discrimination, reproductive rights of women, PCPNDT and MTP Acts and government schemes for women and girls.
- Enabled focused implementation of girl child schemes and optimal use of the funds allocated for them.
- Girl child related issues are being raised in Panchayat meetings so women, through their participation in the Gram Sabha, can be part of the process.
- Enabled us to initiate a vibrant dialogue that has helped us to understand the community’s concerns with regard to the girl child while giving them an opportunity to express themselves on women’s rights.
- Panchayats are able to monitor births and the child sex ratio and take necessary steps to ensure that girls and their care-givers received the support they required.
- Panchayats meetings are being conducted

more regularly with significant numbers of members attending these meetings. Moreover, issues relating to the girl child have become part of the panchayat agenda particularly, that of reducing discriminatory practices against the girl child.

- Over five hundred and forty (540) resolutions have been passed to ensure that the decisions taken during Panchayat meetings are formalized. The resolutions pertain to organizing birth registration camps, spreading positive messages on girl child rights through wall writing, sending *badhai patras* or congratulatory messages to parents of new-born girl child, the opening Post Office

accounts for girls, facilitating ANC registration, addressing sex determination and gender discrimination, constituting committees to prevent and address violence, organizing scheme education camps, activating VHSNCs, stepping up immunization and the proper nutrition of the girl child, to cite a few.

- With the support from the Panchayat Samitis we have reached out to twenty one thousand, six hundred and ninety six (21696) persons (7863 men and 13833 women) on the issue through one-to-one interaction in a hundred and eighty (180) gram panchayats across the six districts of Dausa, Sikar, Jaipur, Pali, Jodhpur and Jalore.

## CFAR Making a Difference

### ***What stakeholders said about the Intervention***

*“It has enabled a sense of awareness, understanding and acceptance of the issue.”*

*“Due to interaction with the Project several aspects of discrimination, child sex ratio and status of women are now being realized by the community.”*

*“Families have voluntarily started doing traditional rituals for the girl child, which were only done when a son was born.”*

*“Distribution of badhai patra or congratulatory messages has created a sense of pride among those who receive it and now all families look forward to receiving it. This has also ensured that the birth of the child is registered.”*

*“Issues of girl child and women are being given prominence in meetings and public discourse due to the persistence of the Project staff. Formal resolutions adopted by panchayats have also brought the issue to centre stage.”*

*“Regular interactions and discussions with women and families by Project staff is having a slow but sure effect with many women admitting that the girl child was being discriminated against by burdening her with house work.”*

*“Health workers say immunization among girls is increasing due to awareness building by the Project.”*

*“Service providers said that though they had heard of the issue they did not know how to approach it till they received this training from the Project. It has given them a better understanding of the issue and how to talk to women and the community.”*

*“Service providers and panchayat members say that the Project has given them added support and impetus to talk about the issue.”*

*“The platform provided by the Project has helped to bring forward the larger issues of women’s social status and welfare and raised issues like violence against women, treatment of widows, remarriage of women etc.”*

- We have been able to reach out a broad spectrum of the community from district and block officials to PRI members, grassroots health workers and representatives of community-based and civil society organizations.
- Create awareness among four thousand, eight hundred and nineteen (4819) decision-makers and implementers from the six districts on the implication of the declining child sex ratio, gender discrimination, the reproductive rights of women, including right to safe abortion, the PCPNDT and MTP laws and the government's flagship schemes and programmes for girls and women. This included three thousand, three hundred and fifteen (3315) PRI representatives, five hundred and sixty three (563) district and block officials with Sikar, Jodhpur, Dausa, and Jaipur accounting for nine hundred and five (905) nine hundred (900) eight hundred and ninety four (894) and eight hundred and sixty eight (868) of decision makers respectively.
- We are able to regularly leverage Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Gram Sabhas and Mahila sabha meetings to advocate on the issue. Of the nine hundred and fifty one (951) meetings that were held five hundred and sixty seven (567) were panchayat meetings, followed by two hundred and thirty three meetings (233) panchayat samiti meetings and ninety three (93) gram sabha meetings with Jaipur and Jodhpur accounting for two hundred and three (203) and hundred and eighty two (182) meetings.

#### **Key Outcomes-Empowering service providers and implementer**

- Service providers and front line staff who meet and speak directly to women are reiterating the issues of child sex ratio, gender discrimination and the importance of immunization of the girl child and supplementary nutrition.
- The Project has given them the confidence to speak effectively to the community on the



issue, undertake rallies, mobilize the community and organize events.

- Engagements with panchayats, service providers and stakeholders at the village level has increased coordination between them. So while the panchayat ensures linkages with various schemes the ANM ensures immunization and supplementary nutrition; all of which goes towards improving the status of the girl child.
- Panchayats have facilitated two thousand, seven hundred and twenty one (2721) village-level health and ICDS workers, Mahila mandal and SHG members, lady supervisors and CDPOs and ASHA supervisors to receive orientation and training on schemes and programmes that are targeting women and girls. This included: eight hundred and forty five (845) anganwadi workers and five hundred and forty eight (548) helpers, six hundred and eighty one (681)-ASHAs and two hundred and twenty five (225) ANMs.
- The service providers have reached out to seven hundred and sixty one (761) adolescents, five hundred and twenty three (523) pregnant and lactating mothers and four hundred and twenty five (425) SHG members; while the health workers of Jaipur, Jalore and Dausa are reaching out to as much as five hundred and ninety six (596) five hundred and thirty three (533) and three hundred and sixty seven (367) women and girls respectively.

- Over five thousand and six hundred (5600) pregnant women and lactating mothers were directly reached out to and made aware of their reproductive rights, safe abortion, the PCPNDT and MTP laws and rights of women and girls through.

### **Key Outcomes - Building sustainability and societal consciousness on the girls development**

- To ensure the continuum of the Project several communities based events and even a resource pool was created to strengthen community level activities and events. The Resource Pool, comprising of members of civil society organizations, social workers, teachers, local opinion makers, journalists, former panchayat members, youth leaders and frontline workers or grassroots leaders. They have helped to raise consciousness on the issue and also provided continuous guidance and support to panchayat members in organizing events and reaching out services and entitlements to women and girls.
- Several community based events – Balika Janmotsavs to celebrate the birth of girls, Rathri Chaupal (community meetings), rallies, candlelight marches and the presenting of *badhai patra's* to parents of baby girl - that were started by CFAR have been positively received by the community and become regular events in communities.
- These events given women an opportunity to get together and voice their opinions in the public sphere.
- Growing realization that the declining CSR is an issue that needs to be addressed and CFAR is being seen as an organization that is working to advance the rights of the girl child.□

### **Achievements:**

**Reached out to:** Led by Panchayat Samitis, we reached out to twenty one thousand, six hundred and ninety six (21696) persons- (7863 men and 13833 women)- in hundred and eighty (180) gram panchayats across the six districts; over five thousand, six hundred (5600) pregnant women and lactating mothers were also reached out to and directly provided with information.

**Trained:** Four thousand, eight hundred and nineteen (4819) decision-makers and implementers, including three thousand, three hundred and fifteen (3315) PRIs, were trained on: The implications of the declining child sex ratio (CSR), gender discrimination, reproductive rights of women, Pre Conception, Pre Natal Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) laws and flagship schemes and programmes for women

**Trained:** Two thousand, seven hundred and twenty one (2721) village-level Health and ICDS workers, Mahila Mandal and SHG members, lady supervisors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and ASHA supervisors on gender and the schemes and programmes that are targeting women and girls.

**Higher live births:** In thirty (30) gram panchayat headquarters the live births of girls was higher than boys viz.- 1620 girls as against 1460 boys for the period April 2014-March 2015.

**Consciousness-raising events:** Five hundred and forty seven (547) events were organized with Dausa accounting for 126 events. 184 Balika Janmotsavs were also conducted.

**Leveraged Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Gram Sabha and Mahila Sabha meetings:** To crystallize decisions and actions nine hundred and fifty one (951) meetings were held across panchayats in the six districts.

**Resolutions passed:** Five hundred (500) resolutions were passed by Gram Panchayats with Sikar and Jalore accounting for ninety eight (98) and ninety three (93) respectively. Another forty (40) resolutions were passed by Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) and Panchayat Samitis pertaining to birth registration camps, encouraging education through wall writings, the sending of congratulatory messages to parents of new-born girl child and the opening of Post Office accounts for girls to cite a few initiatives.



## Violence Reduction Initiative

Project Samvedana, in Karnataka, addressed physical, sexual and psychological forms of violence against female sex workers (FSW) with the focus on prevention and response to survivors. The Project specifically engaged with two of the several legal 'Acts' of the Indian Government that are relevant to the issue of violence against women in sex work in their public and private lives - the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956 and the Domestic Violence Act (DVA), 2005.

### Thrust of the Intervention

- To use media as a tool to help sex workers who survive violence to have improved access to affordable and quality health services free from stigma and discrimination.
- Conduct awareness and sensitisation programmes for the media.
- Build capacities of sex workers to deal with the media.
- Enable sex workers to reduce negative stories by empower them to give their side of the story and thereby increase the positive reports about the community.
- Sensitize the electronic and print media on the role it could play to provide dignity to marginalised groups of women who are into consensual adult sex work and those caught in the cross-fire of trafficking.
- Provide support in improving the positive

coverage of the efforts spearheaded by the community of sex workers in responding to crisis and addressing violence.

### Key Outcomes

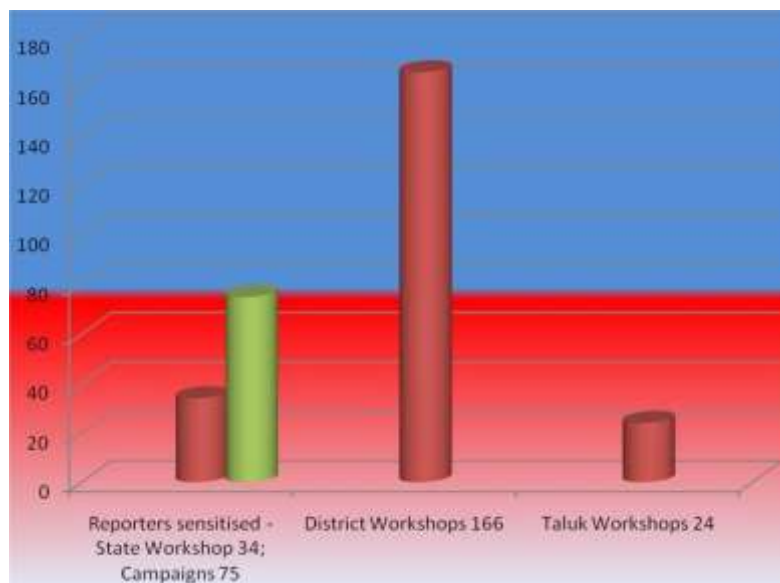
- During the Project period, October 2012 to November 2014, CFAR conducted one state-level Media Sensitization Workshop, six District Media Consultations and two taluk (sub-district) media Consultations and sensitization workshops.
- The central theme of all the workshops conducted during the project period was on the different roles that media personnel can play in the control of HIV and reducing violence against sex workers. It helped to reduce the stereotyping of issues of sex workers by both reporters and desk personnel.
- Thirty four (34) reporters were sensitized on the programme's needs during the State-level Media Workshop, while 166 attended the six District Media Workshops. Twenty four (24) taluk reporters were sensitized in two taluks, which were identified based on the negative media coverage during the media monitoring.
- Sex workers were trained to face the media in a meaningful manner and support media outreach and media coverage for 11 campaigns conducted by CBOs of sex workers in 11 districts to raise the voice of sex workers in the public domain. During the 11 workshops

about one hundred and nineteen (119) sex workers from 13 CBOs of sex workers were trained in media advocacy and on how they should speak about their profession before the media. Of them sixty two (62) women spoke to the media and forty two (42) of them were quoted in the media. The combined circulation of the newspapers who quoted the sex workers had a reach of over ten (10) lakh.

- Seventy five (75) reporters attended the campaigns during the project period. The total

number of sex workers who participated in the 11 campaigns was close to two thousand (2000). Though many of them were not open about their status as sex workers, twenty eight (28) sex workers came out and spoke to the media and eighteen (18) of them were quoted in the news reports about the project work.

- Media monitoring done of two Kannada newspapers and one English paper was carried out in three regions of the State. □





## Bettering Access to Social Entitlements

The key role of the District Resource Centre (DRC), which Act as a Single Window that enables the community to avail of welfare entitlements and schemes, is to monitor the schemes that are being implemented by the Gender Resource Centres (GRCs) under the Delhi Government's Mission Convergence initiative, collect their monthly reports and resolve problems that are being faced by the GRCs regarding government schemes.

Under this initiative, which was set up in December 2008, DRC CFAR monitors twenty four GRCs, ten GRCs in South district and fourteen in South East district.

We work in a coordinated way with the District Magistrate (South and South East) Labor Department, Food Standard and Safety Authority of India, Lead Bank Mangers (South and South East), Election Commission of India, Department of Social welfare and the Department of Women and Child Development.

### Key Outcomes

- Two hundred and thirty one (231) forms submitted under Delhi Swavlamban Yojana (Pension Scheme).
- One thousand, seven hundred and forty nine (1749) persons were registered as Food Business Operator.
- One hundred and eighteen (118) camps were organized under the SVEEP (Systematic

Voter's Electoral Education Programs/ Participation) during the Parliamentary Elections in April 2014 and the Legislative Assembly elections in February 2015.

- Over fifty thousand (50000) people were reached out to through these camps. Short puppet shows, street plays and a documentary film on the electoral process were shown at Model Polling stations created during these camps.
- Two thousand, three hundred and thirty four (2334) persons were motivated to participate in cleanliness drives; tree plantation drives and rallies during Independence Day Week celebrations held in the GRCs of South and South East districts, in August 2014.
- GRCs South district participated in the preparatory camps that were organized prior to the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in September 2014 to help banks to achieve their targets of opening 100 bank accounts in each branch prior to the launch. Six thousand, three hundred and forty three (6343) people benefitted from these mega camps and preparatory camps.
- In August 2014, mega camps were organized by the Lead Bank Managers (LDMs) in each district under PMJDY for which the DRC mobilized the community with support from the GRC. The LDMs acknowledged the fact that they had crossed the target line due to the efforts of the GRCs.



- In October 2014, DRC CFAR was chosen to organize the launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. More than twenty thousand (20000) participants took part in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan programme.
- The DRC conducted rallies, cleanliness drives and awareness sessions on cleanliness and the proper dumping of garbage from September 25 to October 28, 2014.
- We also coordinated with RWAs for conducting street plays and awareness programmes in their respective localities and ensured that the NYK (Nehru Yuva Kendra) volunteers and Civil Defence units completed the tasks given to them such as checking cleanliness in specific areas.
- Fifty (50) people benefitted from the Disability Camp organized by the Department of Social Welfare. Beneficiaries were provided SDM certificates, information on education, DTC buses passes, wheelchairs and callipers and sensitized on the laws for the disabled. DRC CFAR mobilized hundred and five (105) people from

South and South East district GRCs for this camp.

- Bhatti Village was selected as the model developed village under the Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana Scheme. DRC CFAR assisted the DM South in the preparation of the demographic report of Bhatti Village.
- The ADM south directed DRC (South) to constitute a selection committee and prepare a public notice calling for nominations for the 'Zila Mahila Samman', award instituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, to honour women who have been working on issues like health and hygiene, child sex ratio, survival and safety of women, nutrition, education and social security.
- At a meeting on February 26, 2015, the selection committee selected three names from the eight they had received and sent them to the Divisional Commissioner office and Department of Women and Child Development. □





## Capacitating Women through Skill Training and Financial Inclusion

The Gender Resource Centre - Suvidha Kendra (GRC-SK) was set up by the Delhi Government, under its Mission Convergence initiative in February 2009, to empower women through social development, skill development training and financial inclusion activities. And to assist vulnerable families and entitlement holders to access services and entitlement schemes of the State and Central Government.

The key areas through which GRC implementing the various program activities are:

- Health services through health clinic and health camps
- Functional literacy through non formal education courses
- Legal awareness and legal aid through awareness camps
- Awareness in low cost nutritious recipes through demonstration camps
- Identifying health champions/groups through Water Sanitation and Hygiene awareness programmes.
- Identifying and forming groups to raise their voices on violence against women under the Awaz Uthao Campaign programme.
- Skill Development through vocational training courses.
- Social empowerment through Self Help Groups, micro credit and micro finance.
- Information dissemination and facilitation through the GRC Help Desk centre.

We work in partnership with local Government Dispensary/Hospital for referral cases and get link service seekers with Doctors and Pharmacists from Shroff Hospital, Real Path Lab, Hindu Rao Hospital and for others with other services through stakeholders such as State Resource Centre (SRC) Jamia Millia Islamia, Prayas. ICDS centres Food and Nutrition Board, women's' groups, Mahila Panchayat, DSLSA (Delhi State Legal Service Authority) MCD, Malaria Department, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and Anganwadi Centres

### Key Outcomes-April 2014-March 31, 2015

- Reached out to one thousand, six hundred and eighty one (1681) persons through twenty four bi-monthly health clinics/OPDs.
- One thousand, four hundred and sixty three (1463) persons benefitted through six health camps during 2014-15.
- Forty six (46) children were enrolled and re-enrolled from 1st -8th class in mainstream schools. Eighteen learners were linked up with the National Institute of Open School (NIOS) under the adult literacy component.
- Thirty seven (37) adult learners have appeared for examinations under the Basic Literacy Programme. Once they pass the examination they will be linked up with NIOS as per their



educational level. Three hundred and twenty eight beneficiaries (328) reached out to through 12 nutrition camps.

#### **Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WATSAN) component:**

The basic objective of this component is to create awareness about personal and household hygiene among women and children in the community at the prevention level. This was done through groups of key Health Champions who promote basic sanitation and hygiene practices in the community through the celebration of important days like World Environment Day, World Toilet Day and World Malaria Day, Global Hand Washing Day and mass cleanliness drives.

This programme is conducted with the support of Anganwadis, civil society organizations, Malaria Department of MCD and schools to cite a few and the Key Communities we reach out to are women, adolescent girls/boys, Anganwadi workers and Urban Local Body like MCD DJB.

#### **Key Outcomes**

- Reached out to seven hundred and ninety five (795) people through twenty four (24) meetings.
- Capacitated ninety six (96) as Health Champions through four training programmes, one in each quarter.

- Reached out to three hundred and thirty three (333) people through celebration of important days.
- Reached out to three hundred and thirty five (335) beneficiaries through mass cleanliness drives.

#### **Skill Development and Vocational Training component:**

The main focus of this component is to provide training and skills that will enable learners to opt for better livelihood and income generation activities that could lead to gainful and successful employment. Priority is given to women and girls above the age of 18 and to families who are in the category of vulnerable and most vulnerable as per the Mission Convergence survey.

Presently, two vocational training courses of six months duration are being conducted at the centre in Stitching and Fashion Designing. Learners receive support in key focus areas such as getting placements, establishing linkages with industries, banks and government schemes like SJSRY etc. The learners/students are also linked to advance courses with SJSRY under the Ministry of Urban Development.

#### **Key Outcome**

Two hundred and twenty seven (227) learners have passed the examinations conducted for these courses and of them one hundred and sixteen (116) are directly/indirectly involved in livelihood activities.

#### **Financial Inclusion through SHG and Micro Finance:**

The main focus is to form Self Help Groups, capacitate them in micro finance thrift activities, and motivate / upgrade them in livelihood income generation activities. The SHGs have stabilized linkages with local Banks and PMEGP schemes.

#### **Key Outcome**

Thirty (30) SHGs have been formed with five hundred and four (504) members who have linkages with banks and are involved in inter-lending.

### Help Desk Centre:

The main role of the help Desk Centre is to provide relevant information regarding welfare schemes and assist the beneficiaries to fill up applications and forms.

The primary role of the Help Desk Counsellor is to:

- Provide accurate knowledge on all relevant schemes and services provided by the Government.
- Maintain a record of the visitors, queries raised and information provided.
- Maintain contact details of all the stakeholders, departments and nodal officers.
- Do the initial scrutiny of application forms and

supporting documents.

### Key Outcomes

- Fourteen thousand, one hundred and twenty two (14122) beneficiaries availed of services during 2014- 15.
- Three thousand and eleven (3011) women and girls were provided sanitary napkins at subsidized rates.
- Three hundred and twenty one (321) community people were provided pension under the National Pension Scheme.
- Three hundred and nine (309) bank accounts were opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna scheme and linked up with bank like the Bank of Baroda and Canara Bank. □

## 'Awaaz Uthao Campaign'

Under the Awaz Uthao Campaign the GRCs Collective Coordinator, with the support of partners, took up cases of violence against women with the support of the Stakeholder Committee.

Under this initiative, April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015, we worked in Harsh Vihar, Mandoli, Saboli, Meet Nagar, Shakti Garden, Pratap Nagar, Rajeev Nagar, Bank Colony and Amar Nagar.

Our key partners in this initiative were Delhi Police, DTC, RWAs, local pradhans, Anganwadis, Civil Defence units and various civil society organizations

### Key Outcomes

Seven hundred and four (704) people were reached out to during twenty six (26) community meetings held to enhance women's safety issues.

Six hundred and twenty six (626) persons were reached out to through public events held on December 13, 2014 with support from Delhi Police, Civil Defence units and RWAs.



Self Defence training was given to forty (40) women and girls between September 22, 2014 and October 20, 2014.

During interface meeting held during June and September 2014 and January and February 2015 with Delhi Police, one hundred and fifty six (156) collective members /community people, in four groups, were reached out to. □



## Engaging men and boys on gender issues

CFAR provided communication support to the Centre for Health and Social Justice (CHSJ) for the Global Symposium it was organizing, in partnership with MenEngage from 10 to 13 November 2014.

Prior to the launch CFAR conducted a series of meetings with youth champions to get an idea of their understanding of the issue. We also prepared their profile and trained them. We contacted eminent personalities and activists and obtained messages on male involvement and male responsibility that were displayed at the launch.

Compiled information kits in both Hindi and English with the Agenda and other background material and facilitated the media engagement with the Symposium and the issue.

In the run up to the Symposium we created interest in the issue and also prepared abstracts on the sessions to help the media to decide what they would like to engage with. During the Symposium we managed to get consistent media engagement, organized live streaming of key sessions and handled all the interface between the speakers, experts and the media. □





## Building a Young Peoples' Response on Violence Against Women

The core strategy of this intervention is to use a “Rights-Responsibility Framework of Action” to galvanize and obligate all constituencies women, men, community at large and stakeholders and institutions to become part of a composite response, including that of strengthening an enabling environment for survivors who are battling the aftermath of violence. The intervention strives to invest in young people as the prime drivers of the response and work with a mix of them - from bastis and college campuses.

CFAR has been working on strengthening evidence, dialogue and interaction on vital thematic issues in order to evolve consensus on the Rights-Responsibility Framework of Action on gender equality and reduction of violence and discrimination against women and girls and male involvement to ensure recognition for a community-centred response. Enabling the survivors of violence and young people and women who are vulnerable to violence to engage meaningfully and incrementally with a cross section of key stakeholders, especially those who are enforcing law, strengthening access to legal aid and other life supporting services and crystallize within these stakeholders the readiness to extend support to those affected by violence.

The intervention has been working among young people in Tulsi Ram Bagichi; Ram Chandra Basti and Padam Basti in Nangal Raya comprising of seven hundred (718) households and a population of four thousand (4,000) (approximately) living in

10 unorganised gallis. Kalyanpuri, a resettlement colony in East district of Delhi, with 11 blocks of around eight hundred forty (840) households in each block and 5 jhuggi clusters with a population of a little over sixty thousand (60,000) and in Saboli Khadda, in Mandoli area of northeast Delhi, which has five hundred twenty one (521) houses with eight hundred ten (810) families and a population of three thousand five hundred (3,500) (approximately).

Our key partners have been the Delhi Commission for Women, Delhi State Legal Service Authority, frontline workers and service provider under NRHM and ICDS and various civil society organizations and community based organizations and police, academic institutions and media.

### Key Outcomes

- Conducted a Seminar on Gender from January 5-15, 2015 at Miranda House College which also helped in engaging college students in the week-long One Billion Rising Campaign held in the community.
- Following the Seminar, an exposure visit was organized on January 19, 2015, to enable students to engage with regulatory mechanisms on the issue of domestic violence, understand the functioning of regulatory mechanism on the ground, explore, understand and analyze gender based violence and engage and strive together towards a free, safe place for women and girls.

- A baseline survey was conducted in three settlements on domestic violence.
  - Vitalized Young People's Forums in bastis and colleges. Core enablers identified from among young people and key stakeholders (societal and institutional).
  - Attended induction training and a planning meeting organised by PSI in November 2014 and January 2015.
  - Twenty one (21) neighbourhood meetings were conducted and five hundred and ninety one people were reached out through different activities. Of them two hundred and eighty people (280) were females, thirteen were male and two hundred and ninety people (298) were young people.
  - Rights-Responsibility Framework of Action was evolved to galvanize stakeholder and communities to generate a composite response on the issue of domestic violence.
  - Seventy percent of the residents in each of the three nodal areas were given information on the issue of domestic violence and related legislations.
  - The weeklong celebration from February 9 to 14, 2015, helped to form a group of young people, primarily from Saboli Khadda.
  - International Women's Day was celebrated on March 20, 2015 in Kalyanpuri with a dialogue between service providers and the community on the theme of 'Let's Set Accountability and Make it Happen'.
  - Twelve neighbourhood meetings were organised with different stakeholders.
  - A thematic interaction was held in March 2015, in which Shri. Vijay Kumar Jha, Secretary, East DLSA, interacted with women's support groups and talked about the role of women's forums in strengthening access to services including legal and counselling services and extending support to women in distress through crisis response followed by legal aid and preparation of the case brief. The interaction enabled us to reach out to thirty eight (38) people.
  - In all, one thousand, six hundred and twenty one (1,621) people were reached out through neighbourhood meetings, thematic interaction, the OBR campaign and International Women's Day celebration. Of them, three hundred and fifty four (354) were males and seven hundred and ninety five (795) females and four hundred and seventy two (472) were young people. □
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## Monitoring the media Engagement on RMNCH + A

This project was on strengthening media engagement on RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Adolescents). The prime objective being that of leveraging of mass media, especially the print media as a key stakeholder on RMNCHA and identifying ways in which media involvement could be strengthened, especially in the RMNCH+A domain.

It required us to track coverage and the presence of key RMNCH+A issues in six leading newspapers (3 English and 3 in the vernacular) in the four states of Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi through the year.

In all a total of twenty four (24) newspapers were monitored at the state level along with eight

newspapers each in English and Hindi at the national level. And a total of two thousand, eight hundred and forty nine (2849) media reports were tracked on RMNCH+A. We also garnered lead stories on RMNCH+A that appeared in other publications. These included forty three (43) media outlets.

### Key Findings

- Child health and nutrition emerged as the lead issues across the year in the four states.
- Maternal health emerged as the third highest issues across the states. A large number of reports were shaped on what media perceives as systemic or institutional lapses and failures. □



## Generating a Composite Response to the issue of Domestic Violence

Following the completion of the Let Girls Be Born (LGBB) Project, under Plan India's global project of "Because I Am A Girl" (BIAG) in October 2013, Plan India requested CFAR to submit a short-term proposal (January – March 2014) on how we would want to take the initiative forward.

Consequent to this, CFAR submitted a proposal for a Youth Campaign which involved youth from nine unauthorized settlements of East, South East, North East, South and South West districts of Delhi in our intervention areas and students from various institutions of the University of Delhi - Women Development Cell of Miranda House, Hindu College, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi School of Social Work, Faculty of Law, Sri Ram College of Commerce and research scholars. The principle aim being that of giving young people in bastis an opportunity to interact with their contemporaries in colleges.

### Key Outcomes

- This campaign enabled more than two hundred young people from varied backgrounds to learn about the systemic and structural discrimination faced by the girl child from peers, experts, academia
- A series of brainstorming exercises, site visits and seminars on "Women and Law in India—Know your Laws, Know your Rights" were organized in partnership with Miranda House
- The youth also participated in campaigns like

One Billion Rising (OBR) which enabled them to crystallize their views on a range of issues that are impacting young people, particularly girls.

- A joint declaration was issued at a Public Hearing-Cum-Youth Convention on girl child that was organized in April 2014, to mark the culmination of the campaign. The Convention, which focused on the issues of safety and security of girl child, affirmed the value of the girl child and her Right to Education. The convention brought together more than 100 youth from communities and colleges, as well as experts and activists.

### The experts and jury member at the Public Hearing felt:

- It is important to take forward the Youth as Stakeholders programme for at least 3 to 5 years.
- That a youth resource cell should be set up in the community and a help desk should be created at Miranda House where students could advice their peers. The students could create FAQs on the issues to enable them to sustain a vibrant campaign to counter discrimination against women and girls.
- Youth could act as Ahimsa Messengers, monitor the education system, and make the system accountable. The Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DLSA) agreed to extend

support by providing Paralegal training to the young people.

### **Taking the Initiative Forward:**

For starters all the learning's and exchanges that took place during the intervention were brought together in the form of an action document titled: "Platform of Action Of, For and By the Young People on Rights and Responsibilities towards Girl Child".

Prior to the release of the document to policy makers a de-briefing was held in June 2014 to deliberate on how the Plan of Action could be taken forward. It was attended by 22 participants from the colleges and community.

More than 50 young boys and girls from the community and colleges, experts and activists participated in the deliberation on the Youth Charter at the consultation held in June 2014 at India Islamic Cultural Centre.

Consequent to this appointments have been sought to enable a youth delegation to share the Memorandum and Charter of Demands with Dr. Harshvardhan (Minister of Health and Family Welfare); Smt. Maneka Gandhi (Minister of Women & Child Development); Smt. Smriti Irani (Minister

of Human Resource Development) and Shri. Najeeb Jung (Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi). And on July 27, 2014 a 12 member delegation met Mr. Lov Kumar Verma, Secretary Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and presented the Memorandum based on the recommendations made by the young people and experts.

The Secretary said that since it required an inter-sector approach he would call a meeting of all key departments so that the heads of different



departments could be privy to the sharing and experience of young people. □



## Board of Trustees

### **Ms. Akhila Sivadas, Managing Trustee and Executive Director**

As founder member of CFAR, she brings with her rich and varied experience as a researcher and communication expert on issues related to gender and development and its impact on the lives of marginal communities.

Under her stewardship CFAR has grown from a 4 member team to a full fledged team that is working on projects across various states on issues ranging from women and child rights to HIV/AIDS and the urban poor and other marginalized communities.

Over the last ten years, her major area of focus has been to empower communities most-at-risk of HIV. This was achieved on scale by collaborating with governments, state lead partners (SLPs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to strengthen media advocacy support to all stakeholders and organizations across six high prevalence states on HIV prevention. Having achieved some success in strengthening media engagement with community-led HIV prevention, she is now spearheading, in collaboration with central and state governments, a five state intervention to facilitate the social inclusion of marginal communities such as sex workers, transgender people, women living with HIV and injecting drug users across all social development programmes and schemes.

She has also been actively involved in a seven-city project to empower urban poor communities and improve access to basic services for marginal and at-risk communities living in highly vulnerable and underserved habitats. To achieve this she has been facilitating the formation of User Forums led by women and girls and by engaging with governments and municipalities in the three cities of Delhi, Kolkata and Jaipur to improve the community's access to sanitation services.

She has also assisted national and regional institutions in preparing strategy documents on gender, child rights and reproductive health, planned and coordinated research studies on a host of issues including the impact of media violence on children; developed a "Framework for Media Engagement on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in South Asia" and for addressing drug use and HIV prevention in the South Asian region. In 2009-10 she developed a Learning Site for programme leaders and implementers on HIV prevention in Bagalkot, Karnataka.

Building application value on many of these, she has been actively involved in capacitating women's groups and grassroots organizations in areas such as strategic planning and communication, networking and constructive engagement with different stakeholders.

### **Mr. D.K Bose, Trustee and Treasurer**

A founder member of CFAR, Dwipal Kumar Bose has over 50 years of work experience in the field of communication. He has worked in India's leading advertising agencies where he specialized in Media, worked on development issues and also created new and innovative ways of working on social and rural marketing.

He has also conducted numerous workshops for children, administrators and professionals on the application of marketing and communication principles and worked as a consultant for UNICEF in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, with the Government of India and various NGOs.

Mr. Bose has served as a panellist on national and international workshops, seminars and conferences on HIV/AIDS, market trends and social marketing and communications. He also writes for professional journals and newspapers on these issues.

Currently, he is working as a behaviour change communication strategist for a number of institutions and NGOs. He also mentors CEOs of social enterprises.



As trustee and treasurer of CFAR he provides expertise on management and financial issues.

**Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee, Trustee and Secretary**

A founder member of CFAR and Programme Manager from 1998 to 2007, she was involved with various projects the organization was working on from child rights and women's issues to media education.

During her years with CFAR she facilitated training workshops, developed media education modules, motivated communities and coordinated community based interventions like UNICEF's intervention with children- "Augmenting Child Rights to Broadcasting: Strengthening Skills, Capacity and Leadership".

She also planned and coordinated several studies on the television coverage of the 1998 general elections and assisted in the three city media monitoring of how women were being depicted on national and private channels.

Ms. Mukherjee was the Programme Manager at the Naz Foundation for children living with HIV/AIDS. She is presently working as a consultant with various organisations.



**Mr. Santosh Desai, Trustee**

Santosh Desai, is an author, columnist and media critic. He is the author of the bestselling "Mother Pious Lady: Making Sense of Everyday India" published by Harper Collins. In his professional life, Santosh heads a brand and consumer consultancy company and has been previously head of an advertising agency. His principal area of interest lies in examining the evolving nature of consumer culture in India.

He also writes a weekly column for the Times of India and contributes to several other publications on subjects ranging from everyday Indian life, popular culture, cinema, advertising and marketing and media criticism. He has been a film critic and is a published writer of children's fiction.

He is on the board of ING Vysya Bank, Amar Chitra Katha and on the governing council of several educational institutions. He is a trustee on the board of the Centre for Advocacy & Research and Breakthrough. He has served on several juries, including that of the National Film Awards and the Tata Literature Live Awards.

He received the Indian Marketing Award in 2004 for the Advertising Person of the Year (Business).



**Ms. Amita Puri, Trustee**

Executive Director –Fundraising, marketing and Communications at CARE India, Amita Puri has worked in both the for-profit and not-for profit sector. After completing her Masters in Business Management, Amita joined Standard Chartered Bank where she worked for eight years across retail and corporate banking functions. She joined CRY, India's leading child rights organization and worked with them for nine years; first as Head of Global Operations and then as General Manager, Resource Mobilization. She was CEO of Charities Aid Foundation from April 2009 - April 2012 and the All India Artisans and Craft workers Welfare Association (AIACA) from 2012-2014.

She is an advisory group member of Asian Venture Philanthropy Network and a resource person for the South Asian Fund Raising Group and Resource Alliance.



# Institutional Profile: Centre for Advocacy and Research

The Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) is a duly registered Public Charitable Trust adhering and complying with all the statutory requirements. Registered in January 1998, CFAR has at its helm Ms. Akhila Sivadas, its Executive Director and Managing Trustee, duly authorized to lead the institution.

## 1. General Information of the Organization:

Name of Organisation	:-	<b>CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH</b>
Date of establishment of CFAR	:-	29 January, 1998
Registered Office Add	:-	E-1, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-17,
Delhi Project Office Add	:-	H-2B, 1st Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19
Telephone Numbers	:	+91-011-26418846, 26418847, 26410133
E-mail Address	:	<a href="mailto:cfardelhi@gmail.com">cfardelhi@gmail.com</a>

## 2. Name and Designation of the Authorized Person/Chief Functionary:\

- Name : Ms. AKHILA SIVADAS,
- Designation : Managing Trustee/Executive Director/Chief Functionary
- Contact No. : Mobile No. (9810415066)

## 3. Registration details of Organization

- Registered as : Public Charitable Trust
- Registration No. : 661
- Place of Registration : Delhi
- Date of Registration : 29/01/1998
- Area of operation : National Level NGO (All over India)
- Registration Valid : (forever)- Permanent

## 4. Registration of Organization with Income Tax Department

Registration of CFAR Trust with Income Tax Department U/S 12A of the Income Tax Act 1961

- Registration No. u/s 12A : C-520
- Place of Registration : Delhi
- Date of Registration : 17/09/1998
- PAN No : AAATC-0743-J
- TAN No : DELC-04334-B
- 80G Order No u/s 80G : No-DIT(E)/2009-2010/C-520/1860 dated 29/09/2009 and valid from A. Y. 2010-11 to A. Y. 2012-13

## Note

\* Donor can claim exemption on income tax at section 80G subject to a limit prescribed under the Income Tax Act 1961

\*Any approval under Section 80G(5) on or after 1.10.2009 would be a one times approval which would be valid till it is withdrawn as per the Circular No. 7/2010 [F.No.197/21/2010-ITA-I], Dated 27-10-2010

## 5. Registration of organisation with MoHA-(Ministry of Home Affair) FCRA Department

Registration of CFAR Trust under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and latest amended Act 2010.

- Registration No. : 231660104
- Date of Registration : 11th January, 2001

## 6. MAIN FCRA Bank Account Name, Address and Account No:

- Name of Bank : **STANDARD CHARTERED BANK.**
- Address of Bank : 1st Floor, Express Building, 9-10 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.
- IFSC Code : SCBL0036086..
- MICR No. : 110036020.
- Account No. : 52011027084 ( Saving Account)
- Swift Code : SCBLINBBXXX
- ABA Number : N/A

## 7. Online Payment Bank Account (Sub-FCRA Bank) Name, Address and Account No:

- Name of Bank : **HDFC BANK**
- Address of Bank : Greater Kailash 2, M Block, Shop No. M-29,  
Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048.
- Account No. : 50100078075822, (Saving Account)
- IFSC Code : HDFC0000557.
- MICR No. : 110240087.

## 8. PSI Project ( Sub FCRA Bank Account ) Name, Address and Account No:

- Name of Bank : **HDFC BANK**
- Address of Bank : Greater Kailash 2, M Block, Shop No. M-29,  
Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048.
- Account No. : 50100081748390, (Saving Account)
- IFSC Code : HDFC0000557.
- MICR No. : 110240087.

## 9. NON-FCRA (Local Currency) Bank Name, Address and Account No:

- Name of Bank : CORPORATION BANK.
- Account No : 013343 ( Saving Account)
- Account No : 040338 ( Saving Account)
- Account No : 041373 ( Saving Account)
- Account No : 041374 ( Saving Account)
- Add. Of Bank : M-4, Greater Kailash, Part-II, New Delhi-110048.
- IFSC Code : CORP0000286.
- MICR No. : 110017005.

## 10. Geographical Coverage/Area of Operation:

All over India (Delhi, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Manipur, Kolkatta, Bhubaneswar, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.)

## 11. Annual Remuneration Paid to Board Members during FY 2014-15:

- CFAR paid total Rs. 9,60,000.00 (*Rupees nine lacs sixty thousand*) to Ms. Akhila Sivadas, Managing Trustee during the F.Y. 2014-15 towards remuneration for her services working as full time Executive Director in the CFAR Trust.
- CFAR paid total Rs. 71,400.00 (*Rupees seventy one thousand & four hundred*) to Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee, Trustee during FY 2014-15 towards consultancy fee for her services rendered during the period to CFAR Trust.

*\*No, remuneration, sitting fees was paid to any other Board Members except Ms. Akhilas Sivadas and Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee.*

## 12. Monthly Remuneration Paid to Executive Directors during FY 2014-15:

The gross monthly remuneration paid to Executive Director was Rs.80,000/-per month starting from April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

## 13. Range of Remuneration paid to staffs during FY 2014-15:

Highest range..... Rs. 99,220/-,

Lowest range..... Rs. 8,632/-

*\*excluding consultants and part time associates.*

## 14. Total Cost Incurred on Travel during FY 2014-15:

CFAR Trust incurred approx Rs. 2. Cr cost on account of travel (*including air travel, ground travel, stay and food cost*) during the year 2014-15 towards carrying the project activities under various projects undertaken by CFAR Trust.

## 15. Total Cost Incurred on International Travel during FY 2014-15:

Rs. 19,873.51 was expended on international travel undertaken by Organization during the F.Y. 2014-2015 which was reimbursed by the Donor Agency.

## 16. Institutional Membership of CFAR Trust:

- a) CFAR Trust is a accredited member of **CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE** and Membership Number is **-000497DL0**. CFAR Trust is accredited for adherence to the minimum norms of Governance & Accountability, Transparency, Organizational Capacity and Program Implementation & Effectiveness.
- b) CFAR Trust is also accredited by **Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Mission Convergence**, Delhi Government for adherence to the minimum norms of Governance & Accountability, Transparency, Organizational Capacity and Program Implementation & Effectiveness.

## 17. Awards, recognition and achievements of CFAR Trust so far:

- (A) During the year 2009-10, CFAR had been awarded by Delhi Govt. under Mission Convergence Program for Meritorious Work, through **Her Excellency Mrs. Pratibha Patil, President of India**, on 14th August, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (B) CFAR also received certificate from **NACO** for our Bangalore Unit office towards excellent work done in documenting the **RED RIBBON EXPRESS PROJECT 2009-10**
- (C) CFAR has received a charter of collaboration from The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) in August 2012 for the thematic convergence project (2012-13).
- (D) CFAR has received Regional Winner Award from PLAN INDIA for carrying out the Most Successful Advocacy Campaign under LGGB-(let Girls be Born) project.
- (E) CFAR has received appreciation letter from Rajasthan Chief Minister, **Smt. Vasundhara Raje Scindia** appreciating that **Centre for Advocacy & Research** is making continuous efforts and working on the issue of declining child sex ration in Rajasthan.
- (F) CFAR has received letter of appreciation in 2010 from Mr. A.A. Khan, Health Ministry of Rajasthan Govt., for spreading awareness about PCPNDT Act and stopping sex determination.
- (G) CFAR has received letter of appreciation in 2014 from Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, for sharing suggestion in formulation of policies & schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (H) CFAR has received letter of appreciation and memento from Govt. of Rajasthan, Local Self Government Department recently.
- (I) Appreciation Memento received by CFAR Trust so far from various institutions/departments like:-
  - o **Bhagini Nivedita College**, University of Delhi on its Founder's Day 2013.
  - o **UN WOMEN**-on organizing consultation on Reducing Gender Inequalities a possible framework for post-2015.
  - o **NACO/USAID/UNAID**-for Presentation at NACP-III Dissemination Summit-2012.
  - o Appreciation momentous **from NACO** for Good Presentation in NACP-III Dissemination Summit 2012.

## Details of Board Meetings held during the F.Y. 2014-15

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Total Board Members</b>	<b>Board Members Present</b>
01	01/07/2014	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	03 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose Ms. Amita Puri
02	12/09/2014	Solo Victoria Hotel, Greater Kailash Part-I, New Delhi-110048	05	04 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose Ms. Amita Puri Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee (on phone)
03	13/03/2015	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	05 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose Mr. Santosh Desai Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee Ms. Amita Puri
04	31/03/2015	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	04 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee Ms. Amita Puri Mr. D. K. Bose (on phone)

A. Consolidated (FCRA & Non-FCRA) Financial Statement of CFAR Trust  
for the FY 2014-2015

**FORM NO. 10B**

[See rule 17B]

**Audit report under section 12A (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the  
case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions**

I have examined the balance sheet of **Centre for Advocacy & Research (CFAR) : New Delhi**  
**PAN NO.-AAATC0743J** [name of the trust or institution] as at **31<sup>st</sup> March 2015** and the Profit  
and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account  
maintained by the said Trust or institution. I have obtained all the information and explanations,  
which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In my  
opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above  
named trust/institution visited by me so far as appears from my examination of the books, and  
proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited  
by me, subject to the comments given below:

In my opinion and to the best of my information, and according to information given to me, the  
said accounts give a true and fair view-

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named  
\*trust/institution as at **31<sup>st</sup> March 2015** and
- (ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year  
ending on **31<sup>st</sup> March 2015**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

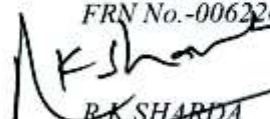
Place : New Delhi

Date : 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2015

**R.K.SHARDA & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.-006226N



**R.K.SHARDA**

M.No.-084847



# CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

E-1, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110017

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2015

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)	Amount 2013-14 (Rs.)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
FIXED ASSETS FUND	A	2,400,982.00	2,450,842.00
CORPUS FUND	B	6,201,100.00	6,201,100.00
RESERVE FUND	C	861,899.50	1,437,675.50
GENERAL FUND	D	5,921,131.06	5,186,170.08
CURRENT LIABILITIES	E	58,166,899.87	80,735,336.51
	TOTAL	<u>73,552,012.43</u>	<u>96,011,124.09</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
FIXED ASSETS	F	2,400,982.00	2,450,842.00
INVESTMENTS	G	9,200,000.00	9,500,000.00
CURRENT ASSETS	H	61,951,030.43	84,060,282.09
	TOTAL	<u>73,552,012.43</u>	<u>96,011,124.09</u>

Accounting Policies & Notes I

As per our audit report even dated attached

For R.K.Sharda & Associates

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 006226N

*R.K. Sharda*  
Proprietor  
M.No.084847

*Anuradha*  
(Treasurer/Trustee)

*Abhishek Sivasankar*  
(Managing Trustee)

Place: New Delhi  
Date : 25/09/2015



# **CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH**

## **INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015**

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)	Amount 2013-14 (Rs.)
<b>INCOME</b>			
Project Income	J	54,300,676.00	76,339,929.84
CFAR Project Contribution		1,645,290.51	119,094.00
Donation Received		-	40,800.00
Bank/FDR Interest		5,057,570.71	6,347,088.45
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,003,537.22</b>	<b>82,846,912.29</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Project Expenditure	J	80,774,108.57	76,725,268.69
<b>Institutional Expenses</b>			
1 Salary/Honorarium & Allowances		172,717.00	-
2 Professional/Audit fee/Consultancy Charges		402,193.00	255,338.00
3 Post/Stationery/Photostat/Telephone etc.		24,282.00	20,333.00
4 Travel/Conveyances		67,625.00	40,033.00
5 Miscellaneous, Charity & Donation etc.		671.00	31,999.00
6 Workshops/Meetings/Venue Conference etc.		23,275.00	30,654.00
7 Outstation Travel		98,608.00	49,997.00
8 Recording, Shooting & Equipement Hiring Charges		-	4,319.00
9 Boarding & Lodging/Meals & Refreshment etc.		51,433.00	54,069.00
10 Bank Charges/Rates & Taxes/Brokerage etc.		27,749.60	3,514.96
11 Repair & Maintenance of Equipements/Vehicles		224,694.71	41,459.00
12 Office Maintenance, Water, Electricity, Staff Welfare/Social Security etc.		1,473,768.00	364,934.00
13 Publication of Books & Materials/Data Editing etc.		2,871.00	4,875.00
14 Translation & Transcription Charges		10,603.00	1,252.00
15 Equipment-Non Recurring Expenses		52,332.00	45,599.50
16 Cable Charges/Periodicals etc.		2,750.00	1,034.00
17 Donation paid in PM Fund for Uttarakhand Relief		-	40,800.00
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>83,409,680.88</b>	<b>77,715,479.15</b>
<b>Balances Carried over to Project Balance Fund</b>		<b>(22,565,328.64)</b>	<b>4,692,088.78</b>
<b>Surplus/Deficit transferred to General Fund</b>		<b>734,960.98</b>	<b>439,344.36</b>
<b>Surplus/Deficit transferred to Reserve Fund</b>		<b>(575,776.00)</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,003,537.22</b>	<b>82,846,912.29</b>

As per our audit report even dated attached

For R.K.Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 006226N

*Neelam*  
Proprietor  
M.No.084847

Place: New Delhi  
Date :25/09/2015

*Churadla Chakrapani* (Treasurer/Trustee) *Ashish Sood* (Managing Trustee)



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# CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

## RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

Annexure	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)	Amount 2013-14 (Rs.)
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		
<b>Opening Balances</b>		
Cash-in-hand	121,661.00	199,699.00
Bank Balance	3,019,286.14	2,933,641.57
Short-Term Deposits-FDR/Bank Guarantee	73,650,000.00	69,200,000.00
Investments	9,500,000.00	7,647,503.00
Amount Recoverable/Adjustables etc	4,136,539.95	4,742,944.38
<b>Receipts for the year</b>		
Projects Income	54,300,676.00	76,339,929.84
Project Contribution Received	794,196.00	99,094.00
Donation Received	-	40,800.00
Interest Received-(Bank+FDR)	5,057,570.71	6,347,088.45
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>150,579,929.80</b>	<b>167,550,700.24</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>		
<b>Projects Expenses</b>	<b>80,087,392.06</b>	<b>76,133,002.69</b>
<b>Institutional Expenses</b>		
Salary/Honorarium & Allowances	172,717.00	-
Professional/Audit fee/Consultancy/Services Charges/Monitoring etc	402,193.00	255,338.00
Post/Stationery/Photostat/Telephone etc.	24,282.00	20,333.00
Travel/Conveyances	67,625.00	40,033.00
Miscellaneous, Charity & Donation etc	671.00	31,999.00
Workshops/Meetings/Venue Conference etc.	23,275.00	30,654.00
Outstation Travel	98,608.00	49,997.00
Recording, Shooting & Equipment Hiring Charges	-	4,319.00
Boarding & Lodging/Meals & Refreshment etc	51,433.00	54,069.00
Bank Charges/Rates & Taxes/Brokerage etc	27,749.60	3,514.96
Repair & Maintenance of Equipments/Vehicles	224,694.71	41,459.00
Office Maintenance, Water, Electricity etc.	1,473,768.00	364,934.00
Publication of Books & Materials/Data Editing etc	2,871.00	4,875.00
Translation & Transcription Charges	10,603.00	1,252.00
Equipment-Non Recurring Expenses	52,332.00	45,599.50
Cable Charges/Periodicals etc	2,750.00	1,034.00
Donation paid in PM Fund for Uttarakhand Relief	-	40,800.00
<b>Closing Balances</b>		
Cash-in-hand	40,161.00	121,661.00
Bank Balance	2,948,281.63	3,019,286.14
Short-Term Deposits-FDR/Bank Guarantee	53,300,000.00	73,650,000.00
Investments	9,200,000.00	9,500,000.00
Amount Recoverable/Adjustables etc	2,368,522.80	4,136,539.95
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>150,579,929.80</b>	<b>167,550,700.24</b>

As per our audit report even date attached

For R.K.Sharda & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 006226N

Proprietor

M.No. 884847

Place: New Delhi

Date: 25/09/2015

*Anuradha Chakraborty*  
(Treasurer/Trustee)

*Ashish Sivasdas*  
(Managing Trustee)



**B. FC (Foreign Contribution of FY 2014-2015) Financial Statement  
as for FCRA Act 2010.**

**CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH : NEW DELHI**

**FCRA ACCOUNTS  
Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2015**

LIABILITIES	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)	ASSETS	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)
<b>Fixed Assets Fund</b>				<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
As per last year	A	1,955,225.00		As per last year	A	1,955,225.00	
Addition during the year		692,569.00		Addition during the year		692,569.00	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>2,647,794.00</b>		<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>2,647,794.00</b>	
Less:- Assets Disposed off		20,465.00		Less:- Assets Disposed off		20,465.00	
Less:- Depreciation		629,300.00	<b>1,998,029.00</b>	Less:- Depreciation		629,300.00	<b>1,998,029.00</b>
<b>General Funds &amp; Other funds</b>							
<b>Reserves Fund</b>							
As per last year		795,366.50					
Add:- Addition during the year		677,674.00					
Less:- Utilization during the year		849,147.00	<b>623,893.50</b>				
<b>General Funds</b>							
As per last year		547,909.10					
Add:- Addition during the year		(402,923.18)					
Less:- Utilization during the year		-	<b>144,985.92</b>				
<b>Corpus Funds</b>				<b>Current Assets</b>			
As per last year		1,000,000.00	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	Cash		28,422.00	
				Standard Chartered Bank			
				SB A/c No. 52011027084		2,176,585.78	
				Short Term Deposits-FDR		50,000,000.00	
				Imprest		3,152,512.99	
				Recoverables/Adjustables			
				<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>55,357,520.77</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				Less:- Amount Payables		<b>(1,435,807.00)</b>	<b>53,921,713.77</b>
<b>Project Balances</b>							
As per last year	B	69,634,176.25					
Less:- Deficit- Excess of expenditure over Income	B	(17,481,341.90)	<b>52,152,834.35</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>55,919,742.77</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>55,919,742.77</b>

  
RAJESH KUMAR  
Manager Accounts & Finance

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 25/09/2015



  
AKHILA SIVADAS  
Managing Trustee



For R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No-006226N

  
R.K. Sharda  
(Proprietor)  
M.No. 084847

R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
309, Delhi Chambers, Delhi Gate  
New Delhi-110002



# CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH : NEW DELHI

## ECRA ACCOUNTS Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending 31.03.2015

EXPENDITURES	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)	INCOMES	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -CM)</b> Maximising <b>Mat</b> at Risk Population (MARPM) for increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and entitlements through building social accountability.	1	50,232,207.57		<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -CM)</b> Maximising <b>Mat</b> at Risk Population (MARPM) for increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and entitlements through building social accountability.	1	50,600,000.00	
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -AS)</b> To encourage resource mobilization skills amongst <b>Avahan</b> community based organisation through small grant support for innovative projects to support children vulnerable to and living with HIV/AIDS	2	467,899.00		<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -AS)</b> To encourage resource mobilization skills amongst <b>Avahan</b> community based organisation through small grant support for innovative projects to support children vulnerable to and living with HIV/AIDS	2	427,875.00	
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b> Partnering with <b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b> Government of India, Strengthening and expanding women led empowerment strategies.	3	9,575,611.60		<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b> Partnering with <b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b> Government of India, Strengthening and expanding women led empowerment strategies.	3	-	
<b>Plan International -</b> Let's Girls be Born	4	382,314.00		<b>Plan International -</b> Let's Girls be Born	4	206,418.00	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL SA)-</b> To improve the effectiveness of community sanitation facilities and conduct rigorous randomized impact evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of such interventions in increasing adoption and toilet usage.	5	274,976.00		<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL SA)-</b> To improve the effectiveness of community sanitation facilities and conduct rigorous randomized impact evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of such interventions in increasing adoption and toilet usage.	5	426,427.00	
<b>The Ford Foundation</b> To strengthening Accountability Process with a Strong Gender lens to Ensure Transparent Governance and Delivery of Social Development Programs and schemes across the five cities viz: Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar	6	2,692,549.75		<b>The Ford Foundation</b> To strengthening Accountability Process with a Strong Gender lens to Ensure Transparent Governance and Delivery of Social Development Programs and schemes across the five cities viz: Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar	6	5,706,740.00	
<b>Save The Children</b> a) Global Advocacy Campaign b) local to Global-A child right approach to child survival and health	7	962,758.00		<b>Save The Children</b> a) Global Advocacy Campaign b) local to Global-A child right approach to child survival and health	7	1,536,750.00	
<b>Population Service International-</b> Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Intervention by Young People at Campus and residing in Slums.	8	804,568.00		<b>Population Service International-</b> Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Intervention by Young People at Campus and residing in Slums.	8	1,128,306.00	
<b>University of Manitoba-(UM)</b> Supplementary grant to <b>UNICEF</b> Technical Support to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for demand generation for health services in 25 high priority districts and for media advocacy for promoting <b>RMNCH+A</b> among all stakeholders in the state	9	1,257,830.85		<b>University of Manitoba-(UM)</b> Supplementary grant to <b>UNICEF</b> Technical Support to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for demand generation for health services in 25 high priority districts and for media advocacy for promoting <b>RMNCH+A</b> among all stakeholders in the state	9	6,071,000.00	
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -MA)</b> Using Media Advocacy to Build a Supportive Environment to Address HIV/AIDS	10	654,582.29		<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -MA)</b> Using Media Advocacy to Build a Supportive Environment to Address HIV/AIDS	10	-	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL QS)-</b> Addressing Concerns of Water Sanitation and Hygiene amongst the Urban Poor Communities in 30 Slums Settlements of Orissa.	11	312,569.00		<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL QS)-</b> Addressing Concerns of Water Sanitation and Hygiene amongst the Urban Poor Communities in 30 Slums Settlements of Orissa.	11	369,000.00	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL Samman)-</b> Project Successes: Community Sanitation Solutions for Urban Slums in Orissa	12	135,055.00		<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL Samman)-</b> Project Successes: Community Sanitation Solutions for Urban Slums in Orissa	12	-	
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b> To support the International Advocacy Partners Meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya	13	19,873.51		<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b> To support the International Advocacy Partners Meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya	13	19,873.51	
<b>General Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b> As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.	14	771,577.31		<b>General Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b> As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.	14	-	46,492,475.51
<b>Reserve Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b> As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.	15	849,147.00					
<b>Total Expenditures</b>				<b>CFAR Projects Contribution</b>			
		69,193,518.00		Sales Proceed of Old Assets	B	2,697.00	
Less: Transferred to Social Security Fund		0.00	69,193,518.00	Project Contribution	B	677,674.00	680,371.00
				<b>Bank/FDR Interest</b>			
				Bank Interest on Designated A/c-(Project Funds)	D		
				Bank Interest on Designated A/c-(General Funds)	D	351,733.01	351,733.00
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>				Bank on Short Term FDRs-(Project Funds)	D	3,500,977.16	
Surplus/Deficit transferred to Designated Project Balance Funds A/c	B	(17,481,341.90)		Bank on Short Term FDRs-(General Funds)	D	14,324.13	3,613,201.29
Surplus/Deficit transferred to General Funds A/c	B	(402,923.18)					
Surplus/Deficit transferred to Reserve Funds A/c	B	(171,473.00)	(18,055,738.08)				
<b>TOTAL</b>			51,137,780.80	<b>TOTAL</b>			51,137,780.80

RAJESH KUMAR  
Manager Accounts & Finance

AKHILA SIVADAS  
Managing Trustee

For R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 006226N

R.K. Sharda  
(Proprietor)  
M No. 086847

R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
309, Delhi Chambers, Delhi Gate  
New Delhi-110002

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 25/04/2015



**CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH: NEW DELHI**

**FCRA ACCOUNTS 2014-15**

**Details of unspent projects balance**

Sr. No.	Short Abbreviation of Project	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2014	Receipt during the year 2014-15						Total Funds	Utilisation During the Year 2014-15						Total Utilization	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2015
			Grant Received	Interest Earned	Reimbursable Receipts	Project Cost/Misc Receipts	Donation	Corrers		Revenue	Capital	Others/Reimbursable	Project Support/Misc Payments etc	Donation	Corrers		
<b>AMOUNT DUE TO PROJECTS-(PAYABLES)</b>																	
1	BMGF-CM Project	42,176,176.48	30,600,000.00	1,990,217.22	-	-	-	74,766,393.70	50,106,545.57	125,662.00	0.00	-	0.00	50,232,207.57	24,534,186.13		
2	BMGF-WSH Project	23,506,977.12	-	1,365,754.50	-	-	-	24,872,731.62	9,444,139.60	131,472.00	0.00	-	0.00	9,575,611.60	15,297,120.02		
3	FORD Project	3,722,481.96	5,706,740.00	195,429.38	-	-	-	9,624,650.74	2,498,900.75	193,649.00	0.00	-	0.00	2,692,549.75	6,932,100.99		
4	STC Project	(233,593.00)	1,536,750.00	-	-	-	-	1,302,757.00	962,758.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	962,758.00	339,999.00		
5	PSI-(Wazond)	-	1,128,306.00	3,534.00	-	-	-	3,131,840.00	725,418.00	79,150.00	0.00	-	0.00	804,568.00	327,272.00		
6	MIL-(UP Project)	-	6,071,000.00	44,042.06	-	-	-	6,115,042.06	1,141,030.85	116,800.00	0.00	-	0.00	1,257,830.85	4,857,211.21		
TOTAL (A)			69,171,641.96	45,042,796.00	3,596,977.16	-	-	117,813,415.12	64,878,792.77	646,733.00	-	-	-	65,525,525.77	52,207,880.35		
<b>AMOUNT DUE FROM PROJECTS-(RECOVERABLES)</b>																	
7	J-PAL-(Sammar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,055.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	135,055.00	(135,055.00)		
TOTAL (B)			-	-	-	-	-	-	135,055.00	-	-	-	-	135,055.00	(135,055.00)		
<b>PROJECTS NOT REQUIRED BALANCE RECOVERABLES</b>																	
8	BMGF-MA Project	654,582.29	-	-	-	-	-	654,582.29	654,582.29	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	654,582.29	0.00		
9	J-PAL-(QS) Project	(256,517.00)	369,086.00	-	-	-	-	112,569.00	112,569.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	112,569.00	-		
10	BMGF-WSH Reimbursable	-	-	19,873.51	-	-	-	19,873.51	0.00	0.00	19,873.51	-	0.00	19,873.51	-		
11	BMGF-AS Project	40,024.00	427,875.00	-	-	-	-	467,899.00	467,899.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	467,899.00	-		
12	PLAN (IGEB)	175,896.00	206,418.00	-	-	-	-	382,314.00	382,314.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	382,314.00	-		
13	J-PAL (SA) Project	(151,451.00)	426,427.00	-	-	-	-	274,976.00	274,976.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	274,976.00	-		
TOTAL (C)			462,534.29	1,429,806.00	-	19,873.51	-	1,912,213.80	1,492,340.29	-	19,873.51	-	-	1,912,213.80	0.00		
TOTAL (A+B+C)			69,634,176.25	46,472,602.00	3,598,977.16	19,873.51	-	119,725,628.92	66,906,188.06	646,733.00	19,873.51	-	-	67,572,794.57	52,152,834.35		
<b>CFAR GENERAL SUPPORTS</b>																	
A	Corpus Fund	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00		
B	General Fund	547,909.10	-	305,957.13	-	2,697.00	-	916,563.23	724,421.31	47,156.00	0.00	-	0.00	771,577.31	144,985.92		
C	Reserve Fund	755,366.50	-	-	-	677,674.00	-	1,433,040.50	849,147.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	849,147.00	623,893.50		
TOTAL (C)			2,343,275.60	365,957.13	-	680,371.00	-	3,389,603.73	1,573,568.31	47,156.00	-	-	-	1,620,724.31	1,768,879.42		
TOTAL (A+B+C)			71,977,451.85	46,472,602.00	3,964,934.29	19,873.51	-	123,115,232.65	68,479,756.37	693,889.00	19,873.51	-	-	69,193,518.88	53,921,713.77		



# CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH : NEW DELHI

PCRA ACCOUNTS

Receipts & Payments Account for the year ending 31.03.2015

RECEIPTS	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)	PAYMENTS	Schedule	Sub Total	Amount (Rs)
<b>Opening Balances</b>				<b>Current Utilisation</b>			
Cash		103,679.00		<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -CM)</b>	1	50,232,207.57	
Standard Chartered Bank SRAA No. 5201007004		2,110,376.29		Maintaining Model at Risk Population (MRMP) for increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and empowerment through building social accountability.			
Short Term Deposits-FDR		66,208,000.00		<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -AS)</b>	2	467,899.00	
Imprest Recoverables/Adjustables etc.		3,563,396.56	71,977,451.85	To encourage resource mobilization skills amongst Indian community based organisations through small grant support for innovative projects to support children vulnerable to and living with HIV/AIDS.			
<b>Current Receipts</b>				<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b>	3	9,575,611.60	
<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -CM)</b>	1	50,600,000.00		Partnering with Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India, strengthening and expanding women led empowerment strategies.			
Maintaining Model at Risk Population (MRMP) for increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and empowerment through building social accountability.				<b>Plan International -</b>	4	382,314.00	
<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -AS)</b>	2	427,875.00		Let's Girls be BORN			
To encourage resource mobilization skills amongst Indian community based organisations through small grant support for innovative projects to support children vulnerable to and living with HIV/AIDS.				<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL SA)-</b>	5	274,976.00	
<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b>	3	-		To improve the effectiveness of maternal nutrition facilities and conduct rigorous nutritional impact evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of such intervention in increasing adoption and infant usage.			
Partnering with Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India, strengthening and expanding women led empowerment strategies.				<b>The Ford Foundation</b>	6	2,692,549.75	
<b>Plan International -</b>	4	206,410.00		To strengthen Accountability Process with a Strong Gender lens to Ensure Transparent Governance and Delivery of Social Development Programs and schemes across the five cities viz. Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar.			
Let's Girls be BORN				<b>Save The Children</b>	7	962,758.00	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL SA)-</b>	5	426,427.00		a) Global Advocacy Campaign b) Social to Global-A child right approach to child survival and health			
To improve the effectiveness of maternal nutrition facilities and conduct rigorous nutritional impact evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of such intervention in increasing adoption and infant usage.				<b>Population Service International-</b>	8	804,568.00	
<b>The Ford Foundation</b>	6	5,706,740.00		Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Interventions by Young People at Campus and residing in State.			
To strengthen Accountability Process with a Strong Gender lens to Ensure Transparent Governance and Delivery of Social Development Programs and schemes across the five cities viz. Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar.				<b>University of Manitoba-(UM)</b>	9	1,257,830.85	
<b>Save The Children</b>	7	1,536,758.00		Supplementing grant to TSI. Technical Support to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for demand generation for health services in 25 high priority districts and for media advocacy for prioritizing MNCHWA among all stakeholders in the state.			
a) Global Advocacy Campaign b) Social to Global-A child right approach to child survival and health				<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -MA)</b>	10	654,582.20	
<b>Population Service International-</b>	8	1,128,306.00		Using Media Advocacy to Build a Supportive Environment to Address HIV/AIDS.			
Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Interventions by Young People at Campus and residing in State.				<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL QS)-</b>	11	112,569.00	
<b>University of Manitoba-(UM)</b>	9	6,871,800.00		Addressing Concerns of Water Sanitation and Hygiene amongst the Urban Poor Communities in 90 Slum Settlements of Gurgaon.			
Supplementing grant to TSI. Technical Support to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for demand generation for health services in 25 high priority districts and for media advocacy for prioritizing MNCHWA among all stakeholders in the state.				<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL Samman)-</b>	12	135,855.00	
<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -MA)</b>	10	-		Project Samman: Community Sanitation Solutions for Urban Slums in Odisha.			
Using Media Advocacy to Build a Supportive Environment to Address HIV/AIDS.				<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b>	13	19,871.51	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL QS)-</b>	11	309,086.00		To support the International Advocacy Partners Meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya.			
Addressing Concerns of Water Sanitation and Hygiene amongst the Urban Poor Communities in 90 Slum Settlements of Gurgaon.				<b>General Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b>	14	771,577.31	
<b>Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at IMFR -(J-PAL Samman)-</b>	12	-		As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.			
Project Samman: Community Sanitation Solutions for Urban Slums in Odisha.				<b>Reserve Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b>	14	849,147.00	
<b>BII &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation-(BMGF -WSH)</b>	13	19,873.51		As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.			
To support the International Advocacy Partners Meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya.				<b>Total Expenditures</b>		69,191,518.88	
<b>General Fund Accounts -(CFAR)-</b>	14	-	46,492,475.51				
As per Mandate of CFAR Trust.				<b>Closing Balances</b>			
<b>Other Receipts</b>				Cash		38,422.00	
Sales Proceed of old Assets		2,697.00		Standard Chartered Bank		2,176,585.78	
Projects Contributions Received		677,674.00		SRAA No. 5201007004			
Bank Interest on Designated A/c		351,733.00		Short Term Deposits-FDR		58,000,000.00	
Interest on Short Term FDRs		3,613,201.29	4,645,205.29	Imprest Recoverables/Adjustables etc.		3,152,512.99	
				<b>Sub Total</b>		55,357,520.77	
				Less: Amount Payables		(1,435,807.80)	
<b>TOTAL</b>			123,115,232.65	<b>TOTAL</b>			53,921,713.77

*Rajesh Kumar*  
RAJESH KUMAR  
Manager Accounts & Finance

*Anshu Srivastava*  
ANSHU SRIVASTAVA  
Managing Trustee

*R.K. Sharda*  
For R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 006226/N  
R.K. Sharda  
(Partner)  
M No. 184947  
R.K. Sharda & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
309, Delhi Chambers, Delhi Gate  
New Delhi-110002

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 25/09/2015



## **REGULAR TEAM/STAFF**

Ms. Akhila Sivadas, (Managing Trustee/ Executive Director)

### **Core Program Support Team ( National Level )**

Ms. Shyamala Shiveshwarkar, Senior Consultant, Delhi

Ms. V. Padmini Devi, Senior Consultants (Project Lead –Consultant)

Ms. Farah Zia, Research Officer- Delhi

Ms. Manisha Dixit, Research Assistant- Delhi

Mr. Anmol Mehta, Research Associate- Delhi

Mr. Pramod Kumar Chauhan, Project Manager- Delhi

### **ADMIN AND FINANCE**

Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Manager (Finance & Accounts)- Delhi

Mr. Kundan Singh, Senior Accountant- Delhi

Mr. Satish Kumar, Senior Accountant- Delhi

Mr. Ankit Kumar, Accountant- Delhi

Mr. Pankaj Kumar, Account Executive- Delhi

Ms. Davinder Kaur, Manager Admin & HR- Delhi

Mr. Ravinder Kumar, Asst. Coordinator, Office- Delhi

Mr. Vishnu Pariyar, Office & Admin Assistant- Delhi

Mr. Shaik Sayyad Ali, Project Admin- Andhra Pradesh

Ms. S. Padmavathidevi, Admin & Accounts Assistant- Tamil Nadu

Ms. Lalitha R, Admin & Accounts Assistant- Karnataka

Mr. Kailash Raghu Babu, Admin & Accounts Assistant- Andhra Pradesh

### **GRC & AUC Project- Delhi**

Mr. Dhanpal- Project Officer

Ms. Jyoti Sharma- Counselor Help Desk

Mr. Manoj Kumar- Community Mobilizer

Ms. Kunti Roka- Community Mobilizer (F)

Ms. Rati - SHG Mobilizer

Ms. Bram Kumari- C&T Instructor

Ms. Beena Bharti- Fashion Designing Instructor

Ms. Reshma- Collective Coordinator

### **DRC Project- Delhi**

Mr. Taif Ali Khan- District Programme Manager

Mr. A.S. Rathi –Programme Officer (Monitoring and Evaluation)

Mr. Ashutosh Shukla- Programme Officer (Information)

Ms. Jyoti Singhal- Programme Officer (Monitoring and Evaluation)

### **WSH, FORD, PSI Project Team -Delhi**

Ms. Girija Kumari Sahu- State Project Coordinator

Mr. Kundan Chauhan- State Project Officer

Ms. Vimla –Basti/ Slum Coordinator

Ms. Zeenat Afshan- Coordinator-(Research & Documentation)

Ms. Tarannum- Project Associate

Mr. Prakash- Field Coordinator

Mr. Pratap Singh- Project Associate

Mr. Rajkumar- Office & Admin Assistant

Ms. Babita Kumari - Project Coordinator

Mr. Jitendra Gupta –Assistant Project Coordinator

Ms. Aakriti Bhatia - Youth & Slum Coordinator

Ms. Shabnam Khan - Basti/Slum Coordinator

Ms. Rajbala - Outreach Worker

Ms. Rekha - Outreach Worker

### **WSH & FORD Project Team**

#### **Kolkata- (West Bengal)**

Ms. Shramana Majumder- Programme Manager

Mr. Sutirtha Ghosal- State Project Officer

Ms. Ayeshaa Sinha- State Project Manager

Ms. Paromita Roy- Project Associate

Ms. Ranjita Dey- Project Assistant

Ms. Indrani Majumder- Field Coordinator

Mr. Murad Hossen Baidya- Field Coordinator

Ms. Sudipa Samanta- Field Associate

Mr. Kinkar Bachar -Office & Admin Assistant

### **J-PAL, FORD Project Team**

#### **Bhubaneswar-(Odisha)**

Mr. Mahendara Kumar Padhy - State Project Coordinator

Ms. Rajalaxmi Mohanty- Project Officer

Ms. Parilata Mohapatra- Basti/Slum Coordinator

Ms. Geetanjali Praharaj- Project Officer/ Associate

## **MAHARASHTRA TEAM**

Mr. Pankaj Kumar Bedi- Sr. Manager (Project Lead, CM)

Ms. Sanyogita Dhamdhare-Manager- (State Lead Coordinator)

Mr. Anand Balkrishna Bakhade-Asst. State Coordinator

Mr. Pramod P. Gogawale- Asst. Project Coordinator

Mr. Parkhi Raju Maruti- Office & Admin Assistant

## **ANDHRA PRADESH & TELANGANA TEAM**

Mr. Salluri Srinivasa Rao- Senior Consultant

Ms. Challa Sudha Rani- Sr. Project Coordinator

Mr. Upendra Nath T- District Programme Coordinator

Mr. Ravikiran Bokam- Project Associate

## **KARNATAKA TEAM**

Mr. Mahammad Shareef G H - State Project Manager.

Mr. Prabhananda Hegde – Project Coordinator

Mr. K Mohamed Syphuddeen- District Coordinator

Mr. K S Manjunath- District Programme Coordinator

Mr. Ummer – District Coordinator

Ms. Radha V- Research Associate

Ms. Rathna G.- Field Coordinator

Ms. Manjula M V -Field Associate

Mr. Kumar- Office & Admin Assistant

## **TAMILNADU TEAM**

Mr. V Daniel Vinod Kumar- State Program Manager

Mr. P Sathiyathan- State Project Coordinator

Mr. Azab Titus Prabhu C – District Program Coordinator

Mr. Sivakumar D – District Program Coordinator

Mr. A Martin Anandraj - District Program Coordinator

Mr. Raghu S- Office & Admin Assistant

## **MANIPUR TEAM**

Mr. Surjakanta Ngangom - State Project Coordinator

Mr. Ningombam Pramod Singh- Project Coordinator

Mr. Khundrakpam Nelson Singh- Asst. Program Coordinator

## **TATA PROJECT- Team - Rajasthan Unit**

### **State Secretariat Office – Jaipur Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Ms. Rakhee Badhwar, Dy. Manager (State Project Lead)

Mr. Tanwar Singh Rathore- Sr. Coordinator ( Project Secretariat Coordinator)

Mr. Bhupendra Singh- Project Associate (M & E)

Ms. Bina Devi – Office Assistant-Service provider.

Ms. Bharti Bhati – (Project Coordinator- Data Information)

Mr. Akshay Mathur – (Project Coordinator – MIS)

MS. Suman Rani – (Assistant Coordinator – MIS)

### **Jaipur District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Ms. Kalpana Gupta- District Coordinator

Ms. Ranjita Pareek- Field Coordinator

Ms. Renuka Bhatnagar -Field Coordinator

Mr. Kanhiya Lal Verma-Field Coordinator

### **Jodhpur District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Mr. Rajeev Ramawat - District Coordinator

Mr. Nakhata Ram Meghwal - Field Coordinator

Ms. Aruna Bhati -Field Coordinator

### **Pali District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Mr. Babu Lal-Field Coordinator

Mr. Prakash Ram-Field Coordinator

Ms. Mehnaj Bano -Field Coordinator

Ms. Chetna Trivedi -Field Coordinator

### **Jalore District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Ms. Pushpa Sain Field- Coordinator

Ms. Pooja Balot- Field Coordinator

Mr. Mahipal Singh- Field Coordinator

Mr. Dhaval Nagar- Field Coordinator

### **Sikar District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Ms. Anita Kanwar-Field Coordinator

Ms. Manju Kumawat-Field Coordinator

### **Dausa District Unit- (Rajasthan)**

Mr. Kush Kumar Tiwari - District Coordinator

Mr. Raj Kumar Sahu-Field Coordinator

Ms. Kirti Sharma-Field Coordinator

Ms. Ritu Sharma -Field Coordinator

### **WSH & FORD Project Team- Jaipur- (Rajasthan)**

Ms. Poonam Kulshrestha- State Project Coordinator

Mr. Subhash Chand Dhakad -State Project Officer

Ms. Poonam Dahiya - Project Associate

Ms. Hemlata Parrek - Basti/ Slum Coordinator

Ms. Sona Devi – Office Assistant-Service provider

## **MU PROJECT-U.PTEAM**

Ms. Rashmi Kala- State Project Manager-Lucknow (UP)

Ms. Ranjana Diwedi- Project Associate-(Media Monitoring & Coordination) Lucknow- (UP)

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava- Project Associate- (Networking, Event) Lucknow-(UP)

## **PART TIME CONSULTANTS/ FREELANCE ASSOCIATES, COMMUNITY OUTREACH WORKERS/VOLUNTEERS ETC.**

### **DELHI**

Ms. Kaushlya Devi-(Outreach Worker)

Ms. Rama Devi-(Outreach Worker)

Ms. Baby Tabbasum-(Outreach Worker)

Ms. Meera Devi-(Outreach Worker)

Ms. Noorjaha Begum-(Outreach Worker)

Ms. Sashi Kaur-(Outreach Worker)

Mr. Nadish Kumar– (Account Assistant)

Ms. Rupa Kapoor–(Consultants-Documentation & Training)

Mr. R.K. Sharda-(Financial Advisor & Auditor)

### **RAJASTHAN**

Ms. Anju - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Gulab - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Maya - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Sunita - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Vandana - (Outreach Worker)

### **WEST BENGAL**

Ms. Najima Bibi Molla - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Sabina Mondal - (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Suraiya Sanpui - (Outreach Worker)

### **ANDHRA PRADESH & TELANGANA**

Mr. Yekila Giri Prasad- Centre Coordinator

Mr. Gudipalli Sridhar- Centre Coordinator

Ms. Akkamma – (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Leela Shaik – (Outreach Worker)

Ms. P. Mahalaxmi– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. M. Shanthi– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Nagajyothi Meda– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. A. Rama Devi– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Kuppala Dhanalakshmi– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Devarapalli Sujatha– (Outreach Worker)

Ms. Thiragati Nookarathnam – (Outreach Worker)



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