

Annual Report

2015 - 16



Centre for
Advocacy and
Research

Preface

For us at the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) 2015-2016 has been a year of closures, new beginnings, learning and sharing. Several of our ongoing initiatives are growing from strength to strength and contributing in no small measure to putting critical, long neglected issues such as the girl child, domestic violence, maternal and child health and nutrition in the public domain by building awareness and supporting communications.

And even as we take these initiatives forward, new vistas have opened up for us with opportunities to work in areas that are as basic and essential for the well being of communities; from water, sanitation, hygiene and an end to open defecation, to teaching young populations the importance of washing their hands or wearing slippers.

At the core of our mission, to mainstream marginalized and vulnerable communities, are the partnerships we have been forging to support us in our endeavor to enhance community engagement, demand generation and easier access to the schemes and entitlements that are their due.

At the macro level we have been using the tools of consultative meetings and regular interactions to build partnerships with national, state, district administrations and panchayats to evolve a shared mission and mandate for enhancing social inclusion through participatory governance of social development schemes and programmes for the urban poor, especially vulnerable, marginal communities. While, at the micro level we are working with women's forums, CBOs, NGOs in fostering community engagement by capacitating women and girl's forums and youth groups to strengthen social accountability by demanding transparency and accountability in governance.

Needless to say the impact of our partnerships has been significant and meaningful. At a recent National Dissemination Meet on Social Inclusion of Marginal Communities hosted by CFAR, representatives of state governments and district administration readily agreed on the positive impact that the Single Window model of convergence had in reaching out schemes and entitlements to hitherto unreached communities.

In fact, administration at state and district level have time and again sought CFAR's support in identifying beneficiaries' or facilitating communities to access schemes and entitlements.

More importantly, these initiatives have gone a long way in breaking down the many barriers that deepens exclusion and instead foster trust and a newfound respect for community which we hope will grow from strength to strength.

This Report has been divided into four thematic areas:

- ⇒ Social inclusion
- ⇒ Access to sanitation
- ⇒ Improving media engagement on maternal health
- ⇒ Women and Girls Rights

Akhila Sivadas

Managing Trustee/Executive Director
CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

Content

	Page
1) Enhancing Social Inclusion of Socially Marginalized and Urban Poor	7-17
2) Strengthening Access to Urban Sanitation	18-22
3) Evaluating the Urban Sanitation Interventions in Delhi, Kolkata and Jaipur -2012-15 to assess community engagement	23-28
4) Supporting Advocacy and Communication Initiatives on Maternal and child health in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	29-32
5) Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Intervention by Young People from Campus and Slum	33-36
6) Board of Trustees	37-38
7) Institutional Profile: Centre for Advocacy and Research	39-47
8) Financial Statements	48-52

Abbreviations

ANM -	Auxillary Nurse and Midwife
AABY -	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
AGCS -	Advisory Group for Community Action
AWW -	Anganwadi Worker
APPI -	Azim Premji Philanthropic Foundation
AINSW-	All India Networks of Sex Workers
ART -	Anti- retro viral Treatment
ASHA -	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASHI -	Association for Social Health in India
AWC -	Anganwadi Center
BBMP -	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palika
BSPM -	Bal Swasthya Poshan Maah
CBO -	Community Based Organization
CDMO -	Chief District Medical Officer
CDPO -	Child Development Projects Officer
CFAR -	Centre for Advocacy and Research
CTC -	Community Toilet Complex
DDC -	Delhi Dialogue and Development Commission of Delhi
DLB -	Directorate of Local Bodies
DRC -	District Resource Centre
DRI loans -	Differential Rate of Interest loans
DUSIB -	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
DSLISA -	Delhi State Legal Services Authority
DUDA -	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
DV -	Domestic Violence
DWCD -	Department of Women and Child Development
ECCE -	Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme
FGDs -	Focused Group Discussions

FSW -	Female Sex Workers
GoI -	Government of India
GRC -	Gender Resource Centre
GRC-SK -	Gender Resource Centre- Suvidha Kendra
HIV-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC -	Information, Education and Communication
ICDS -	Integrated Child Development Schemes
ICPS -	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
JMC -	Jaipur Municipal Corporation
IND -	Institute of Human Development
IHHL -	Individual Household Latrines
MCD -	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MPM -	Mahila Pragati Manch
MARPs -	Most- at- Risk- Persons
MC & JC -	Mothers Committee and Janch Committee
MoUD -	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWCD -	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MAS -	Mahila Arogya Samiti
MLA -	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MSM -	Men Who Have Sex With Men
MoU -	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP -	Maternal Termination of Pregnancy
NALSA -	National Legal Services Authority
NFBS -	National Family Benefit Scheme for Widows
NHM -	National Health Mission
NIPCCD -	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
NIOS -	National Institute of Open School
NSV -	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
ODF -	Open Defecation Free
OECD -	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

OPD -	Out Patients Department
OSCPCR -	Odisha State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NGO -	Non Government Organization
PCPNDT -	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PHC -	Primary Health Centre
PDS -	Public Distribution System
PLHIV -	People Living with HIV
PLV -	Para Legal Volunteer
PMEGP -	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Scheme
PMSSY -	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana
PWDVA -	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
RMNCH+A -	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RTE Act -	Right to Education Act- 2009
RTI-	Reproductive Tract Infections
SABALA -	Adolescent Girls Integrated Development Programme
SAGY -	Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana
SLSA -	State Legal Services Authority
SMC -	School Management Committee
SWAYAM -	Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
SBM -	Swachchh Bharat Mission
STI -	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TG -	Transgender
UIDAI -	Unique Identification Authority of India
ULB -	Urban Local Bodies
UNAIDS -	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UPTSU-	Uttar Pradesh Technical Support Unit
UTI -	Urinary Tract Infection
WSH-	Water Sanitation Hygiene



Enhancing Social Inclusion of Socially Marginalized and Urban Poor

Introduction

Multi-level, multi pronged strategies were initiated to take forward our goal of mainstreaming marginalized, vulnerable and hidden populations in slum settlements, small towns, cities and states across the country. They ranged from mainstreaming communities that are most-at-risk of HIV to enabling increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and entitlements with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Manipur and empowering marginalized women from the unorganized sector in Ajmer, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar and Pune, with support from the Azim Premji Philanthropic Foundation (APPI). Alongside, we focused on capacitating Women's Forums in Delhi, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Kolkata with support from Ford Foundation and used the Single Window mechanism to reach out to vulnerable households in the capital with support from the Delhi Government.

Key Milestones Achieved

Mainstreaming of most-at-risk populations (MARPs)

The principal aim of this Project which was undertaken across the five states of – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Manipur - with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was to enable better and increased access to HIV reduction services, social inclusion and entitlements.

To take this goal forward several key processes were initiated. They ranged from garnering the support of officials by convening meetings to sharing the evidence that was collected during

community led assessments at the district, state and national level and developing a pilot of the Single Window concept to take schemes and programs to vulnerable communities.

Steps were also taken to strengthen community monitoring of ART services, disseminate the results of the campaign to strengthen legal protection and entitlements, under the aegis of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and garner support for scaling up the Single Window concept for marginal and hidden communities through a National Dissemination Meet.

Schemes Accessed Across the States

The ICDS scheme and the provision of Take Home Rations for pregnant and lactating women, and children in the 0-6 age group

The seeding and sanctioning of Ration Cards, Voter ID Cards, Aadhar Cards, Food Security Cards, Labor Welfare Cards, Construction Workers Cards, and Antodaya Cards.

The disbursement of Differential Rate of Interest loans and micro loans for starting petty businesses, home loans for the construction of toilets and the opening of Jan Dhan Accounts and enrollment under the skill development programs.

Strengthening Access to Legal and Social Protection

A daylong meeting was held on August 17, 2015 under the aegis of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to disseminate the results of the campaign mounted by sex workers in collaboration with Single Window and the CFAR team for strengthening legal protection and legal entitlements. The meeting was attended by Member Secretary NALSA, as well as member Secretaries' from eight states, and representatives of civil society organizations, women's organizations and community based organizations.



At this meeting it was announced that NALSA would launch a dedicated scheme to strengthen both the social and legal protection framework of Sex Workers and Transgender persons. This was formally announced by the Executive Chair, Justice T.S. Thakur on November 7, 2015.

To take the process forward, CFAR organized an interface on May 4, 2016 between NALSA officials and representatives of Sex Workers, Transgender people and unorganized workers titled "Fostering Learning and Exchange on Next Steps of NALSA Schemes". It aimed to inform and capacitate CBOs and networks to be aware of the NALSA scheme and stake their claim to it.

Sex workers, Transgender people and unorganized workers from eight states came together to express their concerns and expectations in trying to implement the two NALSA schemes: "Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Scheme" and the "Legal Services

to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector Scheme 2015” at the district and taluk level. CBOs also submitted an action plan that was forwarded by NALSA to the concerned SLSAs.

CFAR developed a training module for NALSA on the “Scheme for Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.”

Disseminating final Outcomes of Single Window

Government officials, representatives of community based organizations of sex workers and members of civil society organizations from 30 states came together in the capital on July 13, 2016, for a meeting on “Mainstreaming Sex Workers for Greater Social Inclusion”.

Prior to this meeting, which was held to garner support for scaling up the Single Window concept for marginal and hidden communities, results of the pilot project was shared at the national level with NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWDC) and subsequently across the five states. Consequent to this, MoWCD issued letters to the District Collectors and CEOs of the 66 districts where the ‘Beti Bacchao Beti Padhao’ campaign had been launched; asking them to be in touch with the CFAR team in the four states and seven districts where Single Windows were functioning.

On day one, of the National Dissemination Meeting community and government representatives spoke of the processes and challenges associated with each window. They also gave details of the numbers of sex workers and transgender people who had been linked to 33 schemes and programs. Mr. N.S. Kang, DG, NACO added that the Single Window had

played a critical role in creating an enabling environment for community members to access schemes.

On day two, the meeting explored the issue of strengthening mutual engagement with other social movement including the women's movement and the sex workers movement because there was so much in common between these movements and scope for cross learning. Sex workers and other stakeholders also spoke of how their struggle had gone beyond HIV and that they were now fighting for their

rights as citizens, women and entitlement holders; making it necessary for all social, democratic and women's rights groups to come together.



There was also a felt need for replicating the Single Window model to include more social groups and programs because it was beneficial to the community, helps to demystify the present provider driven approach, exposes gaps in delivery, enables dialogue with the government and alters the earlier relationship of distrust and mutual engagement.

Ensuring Sustainability

In Maharashtra, Social Inclusion-cum-Advisory Committees were formed in every district under the District Collector to enable women in sex work to access schemes and entitlements. It was also decided that the Single Window process would be replicated in 36 districts with support from CFAR. Karnataka decided to strengthen sex workers access to universal entitlements such as ICDS.

Manipur decided to use the mechanism of CBOs in tandem with the State Legal Services Authority to strengthen the social and legal protection of vulnerable groups in the state.

Andhra Pradesh has decided to replicate the Single Window of Anantapur and East Godavari across vulnerable and marginal communities of five districts with technical support from CFAR and CBOs.

Community Monitoring of ART Services

CFAR strengthened the community monitoring initiative by training 39 researchers from 13 districts in five states- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu - to lead the monitoring initiative by systematically tracking the impact and effect of drug shortages from respondents who included Female Sex Workers, MSMs, Transgender people and adults and children living with HIV.



We also initiated monitoring in Chennai following the floods to assess the impact of treatment adherence and strengthened efforts to reach out to the Ministry of Health and their counterparts in the states by presenting the findings that had emerged from the monitoring efforts to the NACO DG, AGCA and UNAIDS.

We organized a meeting in consultation with AGCA members on April 15, 2016 to share experiences of community monitoring of ART and HIV services. The same day community monitors were invited by the Centre for Policy Research to present their findings to researchers and experts.

Empowering Marginalized Women in Ajmer, Bangalore, Pune and Bhubaneswar

The principle aim of the initiative was to empower marginalized women - single women, survivors of violence, trafficking, displacement and those living with HIV and other critical illnesses - in 30 settlements in Ajmer, Bangalore, Pune and Bhubaneswar, with support from

APPI. And to demonstrate their inclusion in the designing, monitoring and implementation of flagship schemes and programs, through the mechanism of convergence.

Mapping Schemes and Identifying Extent of Exclusion

Key Outcomes

Reached out to 2211 households and mapped schemes that would provide food security, health and pensions to the community.

Identified 113 change agents and collectively shaped the framework for the baseline study for identifying the extent of exclusion and inclusion being experienced by the community in key entitlements such as Aadhar, Ration Card, Voter Card and other flagship schemes.

Laid out the contours for the systemic and governance reforms needed to ensure delivery of schemes to the community.

Catalyzed partnerships with Unions, Associations and Federations in the concerned states in order to broad based advocacy around issues of urban poor women.

Held consultative meetings in each of the four cities to establish partnerships with the government and evolve a shared mission and mandate.

Capacitating Women's Forums

Yet another intervention focused on strengthening social accountability through community involvement and participation. In Bhubaneswar and Delhi the aim was to ensure that the Right to Education Act 2006 became an empowerment tool for the urban



poor, particularly for excluded and socially marginalized communities. In Jaipur we used the recently launched SABALA programme to address the issue of child marriages in slums while in Bengaluru the focus was the functioning of maternity homes under the Greater Bengaluru Municipal Corporation. While in Kolkata we used the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2006, to ensure that services available under the Act were being accessed and availed by women and children of urban poor communities. We also strengthened community engagement in Kolkata and Bhubaneswar with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) run by the Department of Women and Child Development.

Facilitating and Capacitating School Management Committee

In **Delhi**, the intervention area was in ten schools that cater to a population of 18,425 in five areas - Sunlight Colony, Old Seemapuri, Kalyanpuri, Saboli Khadda, Janta Mazdoor Colony and Nangal Raya.

To achieve this we organized 152 meetings thereby reaching out to 1710 people of whom 419 were facilitated to secure Ration and Aadhar Cards.

Capacitated members of School Management Committees on maintenance of schools, clean toilets, importance of Parent Teacher Meetings and recommendations for the future Provided youth with information on career development, higher education and life skills Imparted legal literacy Held camps on Right to Education; 88 of the 280 people present uploaded applications for admission in private schools and of them 30 got admission in private schools.

In **Bengaluru** three maternity homes that cater to women across six slums with a population of 85,884 was the focus of our intervention, which included the holding of awareness camps on health issues and immunization drives.

Eight health camps, covering 8 wards, with an average of 15 slums, held in collaboration with the Bengaluru Municipal corporations Health and Family Welfare Department and the support of local leaders. The camps reached out to 1485 adults and as a follow up 2000 children immunized in hospitals, as part of the National Indradanush Mission.

Three mega health camps, that reached out to 1225 people, held in collaboration with the Bengaluru Municipal Corporation Health and Family Welfare Department and local MLA.

Mahila Arogya Samiti groups capacitated and mobilized by CFAR team to visit intervention areas and build awareness on the importance of immunization.

National Health Mission, Delhi team visited the maternity hospital on Magadi Road with the CFAR team and interacted with ASHA workers and MAS members .

The intervention in **Bhubaneswar** focused on both the Right to Education and ICDS services. While the education component was spread across five schools the ICDS intervention covered 8 centres. Together they catered to 12 slums with a population of about 18,872 people .



Under the Right to Education component, the primary concerns were those of low enrollment, poor attendance, and high dropout levels, especially among girls while in the case of ICDS centres the aim was to ensure an improvement in the quality of services and that marginal communities availed of the services at these centres from nutrition to the overall growth of children in the 0-6 age group. Various efforts were made towards these endeavors including:

Assessment of Services

An assessment was done of the School Management Committees (SMCs) of the five schools and presented at the convention organized by the Odisha RTE Forum.

Capacity building was done of the SMCs of the five schools in order to strengthen the links between the schools and the community and sensitize SMC members on their roles and responsibilities within the Right to Education Act 2009.

Steps were taken to strengthen and foster the roles and responsibilities of the school cabinet including an orientation programme that was attended by 103 boys and 121 girls.

An assessment of ICDS services among mothers in eight settlements revealed that attendance of children was decreasing because parents were unhappy with the quality of services. Many were also unaware of the role the anganwadis played in the growth and development of their children.

A survey of 27 randomly selected Anganwadi Centres of three ICDS projects revealed that services were below par as per the standard provisions. None had drinking water sources, only five had toilets, the food served was of poor quality, only 20 had electricity connections but lacked lights and fans and most centers did not open or close on time.

The findings of the assessment was shared with the Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha and other stakeholders at a city level Consultation meeting and also at a consultation of ICDS stakeholders that was organized in eight centers.

The Child Development Project Officer gave an assurance that centers would open and close on time, no beneficiary would be denied ICDS services and entitlements and anganwadi workers would focus on ICDS related activities.

Eight members of eight ICDS centres attended a state level public hearing on Right to Health with the focus on access to medicines and essential health services.

One hundred and eighty five (185) participants from 16 Anganwadi centers were given information on preschool services available at Anganwadi Centres to increase enrollment and motivate the ICDS team to adopt a new curriculum with interactive educational programs.



Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE) awareness program done with 22 parents to mobilize them to enroll their children in ICDS centres.

In **Jaipur**, an intervention to address child marriages was rolled out in October 2013 with the permission of the Department of Women and Child, Government of Rajasthan, in 25 ICDS centers that cater to about 4621 households and 1665 adolescent girls in 11 slum settlements.

Capacitating Women and Girls on Laws, Rights and Redress

Three capacity building workshops held to train 76 women and girls on gender rights. These women succeeded in preventing nine child marriages in their settlements.

Sixteen sector meetings held between ICDS supervisors, community women and DWCD representatives to discuss the Child Marriage Act. Direct meetings also held between community members and District Legal Authorities so that concerns could be raised and responded to on the spot.

About 85 women were reached out to during legal camps and public hearings organized by the State Legal Services Authorities. Another 154 provided information during these camps.

SABALA platform used to hold 119 meetings during which 1637 adolescent girls were reached. Also reached out to 3065 women and 254 men.

In **Kolkata** we addressed the issues of domestic violence and ICDS centers with a range of awareness building and advocacy initiatives aimed at improving community response, increasing public attention to this issue, informing victims of the options available to them and thereby reducing domestic violence. Because of these camps and workshops women are in a better position to assist victims in their community with first stop crises intervention support, counseling and linkages to legal services.



Five hundred and eighty nine (589) residents from the four clusters of Rajpur-Sonarpur Municipality attended the forty four meetings that were organized to provide people information on how to identify and advocate responses to domestic violence.

Three legal and Social Health in India and the Jyotirmoy School of Law, Sonarpur on building awareness on the need to prevent domestic violence, awareness on legal rights and accessing redress. It was attended by 141 residents of the area.

In the wake of increasing violence CFAR Kolkata organized a two day workshop on Wen Lido for 20 girls from the Rajpur-Sonarpur Municipality to enable them to evolve from passive victims to strong capable individuals who can control their own lives.

CFAR Kolkata organized a two day workshop with SWAYAM in which 30 women from the Women's Forum received training on the definition and types of violence, why women are being abused and the impact of violence on children.

Single Window: Reaching out to Vulnerable Households

In Delhi, the mechanism of Gender Resource Centres through the District Resource Centre and the Mission Convergence initiative of the Delhi Government were used to reach out to vulnerable households in Harsh Vihar, Meet Nagar, Saboli Khadda and Mandoli in Shahdara North District.

These centers worked at two levels: At one level, the focus was on empowering women through social development, skill development training and financial inclusion activities. While at

another level, it was on assisting vulnerable households to access various services and the cash entitlement schemes of the State and Central Government.

A wide range of processes were used from the holding of health clinics and camps to non formal educational courses, the promotion of functional literacy and the holding of camps on legal awareness and nutrition. Self Help groups were also encouraged to take forward vocational training courses on skill development and social empowerment and facilitate micro credit and micro finance.



More importantly, a Help Desk Centre was created to disseminate information and facilitate the community to access schemes and services, which reached out to 3302 beneficiaries during 2015-2016.

Outcomes

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and forty six (13546) beneficiaries were reached out to during the year 2015-16.

One thousand, five hundred and ten (1510) people reached through 24 health clinics and OPDs.

One thousand four hundred and eighty six persons (1486) reached through six health camps on reproductive and maternal health, RTI/UTI and STI.

Forty (40) children from 1st-8th class admitted into formal schools and 18 learners were linked to the National Institute of Open School (NIOS) based on their education level. Twenty eight (28) adult learners linked to NIOS.



Three hundred and eighty nine (389) beneficiaries touched through 12 nutrition camps.

One thousand, two hundred and sixteen (1216) beneficiaries received group counseling on legal issues and 33 received individual counseling.

Distributed sanitary napkins to women and girls at subsidized rates and facilitated community members to access the Dilli Swavalamban Yojna - National Pension Scheme and enroll in the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna.

Held 26 educational sessions on water, sanitation and hygiene issues and capacitated key health champions through four training sessions in each quarter.

Conducted 23 community meetings to enhance women's right to safety and trained 100 women and girls in self defense camps.

Created 30 SHGs with 533 members and linked them to banks for inter-loaning.

More notably, 207 learners passed their school examinations and 104 of them are now earning a livelihood.



District Resource Centre

Between April 2015 and March 2016, the District Resource Centre run by CFAR, under the aegis of the office of the District Magistrate South, worked with twenty four (24) Gender Resource Centres (GRCs) located in slum settlements, resettlement colonies and jhuggi-basties in South District of New Delhi.

The principle aim of the intervention was to reach out to the maximum number of people in the community in partnership with the Programme Management Unit (PMU), Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Gender Resource Centers, CDMO Office, Resident Welfare Associations, District Disaster Management Authority, Department of Social Welfare, Civil Defence, MLA Chattarpur, MCD, Delhi Police and DM South East office.

The lead organizations involved in the initiative were: the District Magistrate (Districts South and South East), Lead bank Managers (Districts South and South East) Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, CDMO Office, National Population Registrar, Health Department, IIT Delhi, World Health Organization, District Disaster Management Authority (South east), Regional office UIDAI.

Outcomes

Sixty three thousand, three hundred and sixty one (63361) people visited the Help Desk at the GRCs for information on various government schemes and the opportunities available for skill building and livelihood.

Awareness camps were organized in the rural belt of the District from May 2 to May 10, 2015, to provide information on the Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). One thousand four hundred and fifty two (1452) applications were submitted during this period.

DRC designated a team member from the Delhi Urban Development Authority (DUDA) to meet

representatives of the Mohalla Sabha to identify problems in the run up to the preparation of the Budget in September 2015.

The DPM, DRC was designated as the coordinator for the Odd – Even Transport Mohalla Sabhas of GK-I Market and Khirki Extn, Gupta Colony in February 2016.

Volunteers mobilized those working on construction sites for the Indra Dhanush Campaign (Vaccination Campaign) in the absence of ASHA and Aanganwadi Workers in order to achieve the target of immunizing 100 % of children in the 0-2 age group.

Six awareness-cum - demonstration camps on the smokeless chulhas held in rural areas of the district including: Bhatti Kala and Khurd, Chandanholla, Kharak Village, Bapu Camp, Sambhav Camp, Bheem Basti and Mandi Village. Approximately 340 persons attended the camps which were held between July and October, 2015. Twenty (20) persons bought chulhas for their homes.

Dengue awareness programmes were conducted from September 15 to September 30, 2015 with the help of the GRCs. Four thousand, one hundred and sixty eight (4168) people were reached out to during 108 mass awareness sessions and door to door visits.

In October, 2015, the District Magistrate assigned the DRC to monitor the work of implementing the National Population Register work in South district. We also printed material for the Survey, segregated a list of Anganwadis and printed the data for distribution to officers who are in charge of doing work on the ground.



DRC to plan the work of enrolment of 0-5 year old children of South District in UIDAI. Prior to doing so the DRC team attended training on October 16, 2015 at the Regional Office UIDAI in Delhi.



Strengthening Access to Urban Sanitation

Introduction

Diverse processes were initiated, with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to develop and strengthen delivery and access to sanitation services, stop open defecation and motivate communities to adopt sustainable hygiene practices in underserved urban slums in Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata. It ranged from a collaborative project that was adopted in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, in Odisha, to design, implement and test a range of hardware and software innovations within shared sanitation facilities in urban slums, in an effort to increase toilet usage and reduce the incidence of open defecation. And an evaluation that was done in Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata in 2015-2016 to assess the impact of the advocacy-cum-awareness raising intervention that CFAR had undertaken on the slum clusters in general and on women in particular.

To take forward these processes CFAR focused, for starters on strengthening effective coordination between government and community and the convergence of authorities, service providers and the community structures, to ensure a coordinated response. This resulted in a landmark Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was signed in Delhi, on March 11, 2016, between the Delhi Urban Slum Improvement Board (DUSIB), the Community based Organization- Mahila Pragati Manch (MPM) and CFAR. It provides a model for community- led management of Community Toilet Complexes (CTCs) across the slums of Delhi and laid down well-defined roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder- Government, service provider, civil society and community.

Institutionalizing Processes, Impacting Mindsets

The MoU motivated communities to involve themselves in institutionalizing processes: For instance:

In Delhi, Women's Forums formed three dedicated committee 'Stakeholder Strengthening Committee', 'Facility Strengthening Committee' and 'Community Strengthening Committee' and also decided the role they would play with regard to stakeholders, quality of service at the facility and the larger community of users.

Three hundred and fifty (350) residents, from 10 lanes with 25-30 households, came forward during 22 community meetings and set an example by volunteering to ensure community involvement and support in the management of CTCs.

In Kolkata residents of Uttar Kumrokhali, a small hamlet, took a pro active role and set up a drum composting unit to manage organic wastes and keep their settlement clean.



It also brought about a sea change in the mindset of communities on issues of sanitation and hygiene, as revealed by an Evaluation conducted by the Institute of Human Development:

At the commencement of the programme 45 percent of women had given very low or low priority to toilets but by 2015-16 more than 80 per cent of women reported it to be of medium or high priority.

In Delhi, the proportion of households having access to personal/shared toilet facilities went up from 27 percent

in the baseline to 38 percent in the end term evaluation.

In Jaipur, the number of households having access to personal/shared toilet facility went up from 51 percent in the baseline to 69 percent in end term.

In Kolkata, among the surveyed clusters, a high of 73 per cent of households now have toilets at home. In the intensive clusters this percentage has increased to 81 percent during end term as compared to just 51 percent during the baseline survey.

Salient Processes

CFAR, in partnership with governments, concerned authorities and service providers, has put in place various innovative initiatives to strengthen delivery and access to sanitation services ranging from supporting communities in the construction of latrines to advocating on issues of menstrual hygiene, personal hygiene, water purification and community sanitation thereby resulting in significant milestones in all three cities.

In **Delhi**, CFAR will be partnering with the government in the Integrated Slum Redevelopment Plan of 12 slums, under the 'Adarsh Basti' (Model Slum) approach, announced by DUSIB and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Dialogue and Development Commission of Delhi (DDC). It envisages community involvement in planning model slums and providing each settlement with a community toilet complex, an ATM for drinking water, a crèche for children, a health clinic and proper parks and playgrounds for both elderly and children.



In **Jaipur**, we organized eight registration camps in 13 slums for the construction of IHHLs in association with the Jaipur Municipal Corporation and the Swachh Bharat Mission. Of the 5909 applications that were submitted 1451 applications have been approved, 631 have already been constructed and 4458 applications are under various stages of approval.

'UDAAN'- a Free Sanitary Napkin Distribution Programme for school going and non-school going girls, was also launched in **Jaipur**, on 11 July, 2015, following concerted advocacy by CFAR and the Adolescent Girls Forum in Jaipur, with the National Health Mission (NHM) and the Minister of Health, Government of Rajasthan. By September 2015, 7650 sanitary napkin packets have been distributed to 2550 girls across six slums.

CFAR successfully advocated with the National Health Mission (NHM) in **Jaipur** for the inclusion of WSH components such as menstrual hygiene, personal hygiene, water purification and community sanitation in the educational material that was introduced for distribution to Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) members under NHM.



NHM was also persuaded to adopt 16 women's forums as Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) in 14 settlements. As of now, 240 women from the Women's Forum- 'Daksha Samuha' are MAS members. Following a request from NHM, CFAR also trained 34 MAS batches in **Jaipur** District on WSH issues, thereby reaching out to 1858 women.

In **Kolkata** we partnered with the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) programme in

organizing training programmes across 88 ICDS centres. About 163 workers and helpers were trained in various aspects of personal hygiene, cleanliness of the centers and the importance of sanitation and hygienic food habits.

These workers will in turn reach out to approximately 3,500 households.

CFAR trained 441 mothers on health, nutrition and personal hygiene issues. Posters and manuals linking sanitation and hygiene to good health were developed in partnership with the Department of Women and Child Welfare.



Intensive work by CFAR in 26 ICDS centres has resulted in: toilets being constructed in 4 centres, the strengthening of hygiene practices in 21 centers and proper maintenance of 7 centers.

The ICDS Mission has adopted the IEC material developed by CFAR for all centers run by the present Urban Local Bodies (ULB).

Creation of Community Forums:

To take forward our aim of crystallizing the demands of the community across the 3 cities, we have been able to create a total of 37 Women's Forums: Delhi – 12, Jaipur – 14 and Kolkata -11- with 518 members.13 Adolescent and Young Girls' Forums with 203 members and 6 Male Forums- with about 76 members.



Bio-Drum Composting: Initiative of Alor Disha Women's Forum

Uttar Kumrokhali, in Ward 27 of Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality, is conscious of development and members of the community play an active part in the development of the area.

During a meeting with CFAR, members of Alor Disha Women's Forum reported that garbage collectors were only removing inorganic matter such as plastics. So people were forced to throw the organic garbage from their

households into open spaces resulting in flies and a terrible stench.

The CFAR team spoke to the Group on adopting drum bio-composting: a low-cost and effective method of generating organic fertilizer from household organic waste in 2-3 months. More importantly, this process is ideal for getting rid of organic garbage and keeping the settlement clean.

CFAR also pointed out to them that if they did not need the fertilizers they could sell it to those who needed it and that this would be an ideal way of earning money without going out of the house.

This prompted some members of Alor Disha to seek information on the process of drum bio-composting and approach people the community who could provide the drum and assemble it on a frame. A welder also agreed to assemble the kit for a nominal cost and someone provided the drum free of cost.

Alor Disha launched the project on 16 December 2015. They also went to each house to inform them about the project and requested them to throw their organic kitchen waste in the drum. On the morning of 16 December, 2015 almost the entire community emptied their organic kitchen waste in the drum. And thus began the first ever bio-compositing initiative.





Evaluating the Urban Sanitation Interventions in Delhi, Kolkata and Jaipur-2012-15-to Assess Community Engagement

Background

Since 2012 CFAR, with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, has been focusing on strengthening convergent delivery of sanitation services by creating a constant interface between Women's and Youth Forums, key officials and service providers. We also undertook a concerted advocacy- cum -awareness-raising intervention, in collaboration with the Convergence Mission initiative of the Delhi Government. The aim of the project was to strengthen overall public participation in demanding change by empowering the local community, particularly its women and girls and instilling awareness and a sense of ownership among them by organizing them into groups.

The purpose of this evaluation, undertaken by the Institute of Human Development (IHD), was to gauge the impact of this programme over time on slums and clusters in general and on women in particular, by assessing the achievements, challenges and possible elements of the intervention, that are amenable to the sustainability of the programme. A mixed method approach, that included both qualitative and quantitative components, was used for the Survey which covered 2229 households across the three 3 cities of Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata.

Key Findings

Recognition of relevance: At the commencement of the Survey in 3-14 nearly 45 per cent of the women attributed very low or low priority to toilets. But by 2015-16 more than 80 per cent of women reported it to be of medium or high priority.

Access to Toilets: In Delhi, the proportion of households having access to personal or shared toilet facilities increased from 27 percent in the baseline to 38 percent in the end term evaluation. In Jaipur, the numbers have gone up from 51 percent in the baseline to 69 percent in end term. In Kolkata, among the surveyed clusters, 73 per cent have toilets at home and in the intensive clusters this percentage has increased to 81 percent during end term, as compared to just 51 percent during the baseline survey.

Garbage Disposal, Drainage and Street Cleaning: In Delhi, the percentage of households disposing garbage in open areas, road sides and lanes has decreased from 34 percent to 28 percent with 9 percent of households using MCD vans for this purpose. Dependence on sweepers for cleaning the drains and streets has declined from 64 percent to 56 percent and self cleaning has increased from 34 percent to 44 percent.

In **Jaipur**, baseline-end term comparison indicates that among the surveyed slums, there has been a 20 percent increase in the proportion of households using closed dustbins and a consequent decline in the usage of open dustbins. At the same time, the proportion of households disposing their garbage in open drains has declined from 20 percent to 15 per cent and in open areas and outer lanes from 59 percent in baseline to 46 percent in end term. Dependence on sweepers has not shown much decline, but self cleaning has shown a marginal increase from 78.6 percent to 80 percent.



In **Kolkata**, garbage disposal practices have shown a clear transition, with the entire set of surveyed households using open dustbins in baseline while in end term 44 percent were using closed dustbins. Thirty six percent of households disposed their garbage in MCD vans.

Approaching Concerned Authorities: In Delhi, about one fifth of the total surveyed households said that they know whom to complain to. Among the group members the proportion is higher at 60 percent. While 62 percent of the informed female respondents said that they had filed a complaint, 90 percent of them said that they had made a collective effort in this direction.

In Jaipur more than 50 percent of the households said that they know whom to complain to about garbage and drainage related problems. While 60 percent of the informed female respondents said that they had filed a complaint, 16 percent of them had made such efforts at an individual level. Here, women from intensive clusters were more active, 62 percent than those from extensive clusters 33 percent.

In Kolkata, more than half of the total households said that they were aware of the concerned authorities. Eight percent of the informed female respondents said that they had filed a complaint and 11 percent of them had made individual efforts. Twenty two percent of the women from intensive cluster and 3 percent from extensive cluster had taken part in such initiatives.

Importance of Clean Water: A comparison of the situation at the start of the CFAR intervention with the present situation clearly indicates a change in perception. There has been a perceptible decline to nil in the proportion of female respondents who had earlier given no importance to the fact that clean water was a necessity. Now, nearly 70 percent of the surveyed female respondents in each of the three cities considered clean water as a high necessity.

Purifying Water: Percentage of households purifying drinking water before use has shown an increase across all the cities. In Delhi from just 7 percent in the baseline survey, to 26 percent in the end term stated that they would purify their water. In Jaipur, there is a 46 percent increase in the proportion of households purifying drinking water from 26 percent in baseline to 72 percent in end term survey. Kolkata also showed a 9 percent increase from the baseline in the proportion of households purifying water before use.

Menstrual Hygiene: In Delhi, there was a substantial shift from use of cloth to sanitary napkins. Percentage of women using cloth has reduced by almost 50 percent. There has also been an increase of 17 percent in the proportion of females using sanitary napkins. In Delhi, participation in religious activities by females during this time period has registered an increase from 30 to 54 percent. Similarly, participation in domestic activities has also increased from 12 to 55 percent.



In Jaipur, participation in domestic activities during menstruation increased from 71 to 87 percent. Also, in comparison to 46 percent of the women who refused to allow their daughters to attend school in the baseline survey; just 16 percent imposed such restrictions in the end term survey.

In Kolkata, use of cloth by women and girls have reduced by almost 40 percent and use of napkins has increased by 30 percent.

Among the section of women using cloth, there is a steep decline in the proportion of women using the same piece of cloth again and again from 90 percent in the baseline survey to 38 percent in end term survey. There is a stark increase of almost 47 percent among the females as far as participation in religious activities is concerned. In the city, restrictions imposed on daughters from attending school has reduced from 33 percent in baseline to eighteen 18 percent in end term.

Designing Urban Sanitation Solutions for Slums in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

This is a collaborative project involving an academic research organization, a multi-disciplinary research and innovation consultant, NGO and two city governments. The project aims to design, implement and rigorously test a range of hardware and software innovations within shared sanitation facilities in urban slums in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, in Odisha. In effect, it aims to increase toilet usage and reduce the incidence of open defecation.

Key Outcomes:

Across the 32 sites in Cuttack, the pre- construction dialogues which reached out to 536 people had been completed. During the process we reached out to 516 stakeholders and leaders.

About 20 core groups were formed comprising of 100 members for monitoring the construction of the CTC and resolving local problems if any. During the year 15 sites were cleared for construction.

Pre-construction dialogues have been completed across 35 of the 60 proposed sites in Bhubaneswar. During this process, 997 stakeholders and leaders were reached out to and 19 core groups were formed consisting of 110 members for monitoring the construction of the CTCs and resolving local problems if any. During this year 16 sites were cleared for construction.

Areas

CFAR works in twenty seven (27) Public Toilet and sixty (60) Community Toilet Complexes (CTCs) in Bhubaneswar city; thirty two (32) Community Toilet Complexes (CTCs) in Cuttack.

Pre-construction Dialogue

In 2015-16 we were engaged in a pre-construction dialogue in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to reach out to the communities prior to the construction of a toilet facility. This was done to ensure a certain level of ownership amongst the community about the facility and in other supportive activities such as consistent management of the facility and proper usage of the same.



The pre construction dialogue provided much needed time and space for the community to have clear information on the proposed construction; and also to ensure that prior to the construction all possible conflict areas are addressed; thereby making the construction an easier process. More importantly, it focused on getting much needed support from the community of users.

Process of Pre-Construction Dialogue

The community or group meeting was organized for the community leaders/stakeholders and primarily, the interaction had three sets of contents: Firstly, a brief about project Sammaan - involvement of the government, NGOs and other partners. Secondly, technical information on the toilets – the design and various services that will be available, the concept of users fees, construction related information such as demolition of existing facilities and arrangement of temporary toilets, the construction period and who it would be assigned to. And third, the role of the community itself in using it, keeping it clean and paying a small fee for operations and maintenance among others. Identification and possible formation of a community level core

group who could support post-construction the operations and management of the toilet complexes was seen as one of the deliverables of this process.

‘Go to Toilet’- Behavior Change Campaign

In August 2015, the Sesame Workshop, in India, launched Galli Galli Sim Sim (GGSS)-a multimedia educational initiative for children in the 0-8 age group, in Kolkata in partnership with CFAR. This four month (August to November 2015) healthy habits campaign, was based on the WSH components of water, sanitation and health and titled “RAHO SWACHH, JIO MAST”. Its principle aim was to promote positive behavior and facilitate children's basic academic and life skills and ensure their overall cognitive, socio- emotional and physical development. Therefore, the focus was on promoting habits such as: Wearing slippers when going to the toilet, washing hands with soap and water and pouring water after using the toilet.

Outcomes: Marked Change in Children's Mindsets, Requests for Continuation of the Campaign

Behavioral changes noticed among children regarding sanitation and hygiene by parents, care givers and community.

The enthusiasm and energy of both the children and the larger community continues to be palpable.

In several meetings parents said that the children are washing their hands with soap before eating and after defecation and also asking their family members to do the same. They are also demanding slippers.



Following this campaign two areas- Ward 21 of Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality and Word 59 of Kolkata Municipal Corporation- where the campaign was conducted have been included in CFAR's existing WSH programme, as the entire community has requested further interventions.

Intervention areas

Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality, Ward Nos. 21, 11,31, 13, 7, 8, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 10, 28, 30
Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Ward Nos- 15, 28, 29, 59, 60, 39, 114, 31

Two municipal wards under Bidhannagar Municipality.

Key Processes

Two day long training cum orientation workshop was organized for facilitators and co-facilitators on July 15 and 16, 2015 on the objectives and activities that would be shared with the participants.

Announcements were made at the community level to create awareness about the campaign in the community and invite children to registration for it.

One thousand, eight hundred and fifty seven (1857) Mobile Community Viewings were conducted on the three key messages for the children, approximately 40 in each session

Twenty five thousand and ten (25010) children were touched during the campaign

Approximately 22,000 parents reached out to during the campaign

Five thousand six hundred and twenty eight (5628) workshops were conducted with approximately 35 children in each workshop. Discussions, role play activities, storytelling and games were used to reinforce the messages on WSH. The children were also given the material used during the discussions so that they could share the stories with their parents.

After 8 workshops with children an interaction was held with their caregivers.

Six (6) review meeting were conducted regarding the steps to be taken to overcome the challenges, possible expansion of coverage area and to monitor the progress of the project.





Supporting Advocacy and Communication Initiatives on Maternal and Child Health in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

Introduction

CFAR used diverse tools from media engagement to media advocacy and media monitoring and analysis to provide support to advocacy and communication initiatives on issues relating to maternal and child health in the three states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

In Rajasthan we supported the Akshada Project, that is being implemented in Jhalawar district to impact the issues of maternal and child health and malnutrition by the Antara Foundation, Tata Trust and the Government of Rajasthan. In Uttar Pradesh, with support from the University of Manitoba, we used media advocacy for prioritizing RMNCH+A and enabling demand generation for health services in 25 High Priority Districts in the State. And in Maharashtra, we facilitated the production of films and other creatives for the Department of Health and Family Welfare's IEC campaign on the issues of anemia and balanced nutrition for this critical population.

Outcomes: Sharing of documents, increase in the reportage on RMNCH+A

Ninety eight media reports appeared during the Project period on issues as varied as the contribution of the Akshada project, the CM's review of the programme, the Tata teams visit to Jhalawar and the various trainings held to strengthen the system and engagement of the community.

Forty documentations were prepared and shared with the Rajasthan Government and the Tata Trust on the best practices of self help groups, front line workers, adolescent girls and other stakeholders.

Reports on RMNCH+A increased from 3052 between December 2014 and October 2015 to 8613 between November 2015 and July 2016.

Increase in the percentage of informative reports from 53.8 percent in April 2015 to 83.2 percent in March 2016. Number of critical reports also went down from 32.53 percent in April 2015 to 16.76 percent in March 2016.

Production of two short films in both Hindi and Marathi and radio spots with time checks were produced as part of the IEC campaign for the Maharashtra Government.

Media engagement on Maternal and Child Health and Malnutrition in Rajasthan

Key Processes

The focus of the Akshada Project was on using a combination of research, programme data, government data, experts groups, media and community voices to facilitate positive 'activism' on issues of malnutrition and maternal and child health and thereby create a 'groundswell' of demand for policy change and investment in public health. CFAR supported the Project by providing technical support in the areas of media monitoring and analysis, media advocacy and media engagement. This included:

Regular media monitoring and analysis of the Hindi and English media at the national, state and district on maternal and child health and nutrition and sharing the analysis with the Antara Foundation.

Convening of regular interactions with journalists to sensitize them on the issue and the initiatives being implemented on the ground.

Regular mapping of key players and interactions, networking and liaising with stakeholders at the state, district, block and village level in order to garner information from the collective thinking on various aspects of maternal and child health and nutrition.

Providing advocacy support for all activities and events conducted at the district and block level under the banner of Akshada including: trainings of AAA-ANM, ASHA and AWW, groups of adolescent girls, government medical and health teams and any local events that were held to raise awareness and motivate frontline workers.

Profiling and documenting practices and processes of Self Help Group members, frontline workers, adolescent girls, panchayat representatives and other stakeholders and shared them with the media, the Government of Rajasthan and the Tata Trust.

Sensitizing and motivating the media to strengthen informed reports.



Community Process

We held interactions with prospective fathers, pregnant women; young and lactating mothers, frontline workers, elected panchayat representatives and self help groups to motivate them to be change agents.

We also conducted FGDs with pregnant and lactating mothers to develop an understanding of the customs and practices that influence their behavior and impact maternal and child health and nutrition indicators.

Prioritizing RMNCH+A, Enabling Demand Generation for Health Services

CFAR as the media advocacy partner of Uttar Pradesh Technical Support Unit (UPTSU) and the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP), adopted three key strategies to take forward the process of leveraging the media to do informed public advocacy on the initiative and generate a demand for RMNCH+A services.



These included: customizing evidence based materials issued by GoUP to suit mass and mid media channels for the promotion of better mother and child health related behavior, Providing support to all stakeholders for effective utilization of the issue-centered materials put out by GoUP including fact sheets,

profile, backgrounders and releases. And sensitizing, motivating and training the media to strengthen informed reports.

Outcomes: State level consultation and workshops for media on RMNCH+A issues

Organized a state level consultation for media persons and a state level workshop on communication and media advocacy for TSU district representatives.

In all, 7214 reports were tracked and monitored between April 2015 and March 2016.

CFAR extended media advocacy during major events and campaigns like World Population Day, Breastfeeding Week, Nutrition Week, Newborn Week, NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy) Day, Bal Swasthya Poshan Maah (BSPM), Motherhood Day and Reproductive and Sexual Health Rights Day.

One hundred and forty two journalists, including 36 from the state media and 106 from the district media, were reached out to during this year.

Representation of all six themes – maternal health, newborn health, child health, adolescent health, reproductive health and other health issues - improved steadily from four in May 2015 to five in November 2015 and six by January 2016.

Pocesses

For starters, the CFAR team moved from the preparatory phase to more focused activities in 25 high priority districts. This resulted in:

Media monitoring of 9 publications from the State is done on a daily basis and 4 publications were added in each of the twenty five (25) high priority districts as of May 2015.

While monitoring news reports we deconstruct the report to assess the presence of four elements: Quality of evidence, positive versus not-so- positive tenor or pitch of the report. The premium space that the report has been given. And last but not the least the voices and stakeholders quoted or cited in the report. If a report captures all the four elements we regard it as qualitatively robust report.



Support for the Delivery of Short Films on Anemia and Balanced Nutrition for the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Maharashtra

Concerned by the low intake of iron and folic amongst women, the Department of Public Health, Government of Maharashtra, sought support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, for an IEC Campaign aimed at reducing the burden of anemia in this priority population with focused messaging through television spots, short films and radio spots on the significance of iron intake in food and simple tips that can be followed to strengthen iron intake in daily diets. The Campaign titled, 'Loha le Anemia Se' (Literally meaning take a fight.

Once all the creative were in place, a presentation was made to the Principal Secretary, Department of Public Health, Government of Maharashtra, Ms Sujata Saunik on July 9, 2015

CFAR used diverse tools from media engagement to media advocacy and media monitoring and analysis to provide support to advocacy and communication initiatives on issues relating to maternal and child health in the three states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.



Addressing Gender Based Violence through Composite Intervention by Young People from Campus and Slums

Having given ourselves the mandate to create convergence between young people, survivors and institutions to strengthen agency, will, salient processes and enablement of survivors, CFAR as part of the Wajood Consortium, supported by PSI, moved into a more concentrated engagement to bring all concerned together. This included survivors, young people, service providers and stakeholders, who have been mandated to address the issue of domestic violence.

Processes

First

The first process, was the strengthening and streamlining of the Paralegal Volunteer (PLV) initiative in which 57 community representatives and survivors from Delhi's slums were identified and trained by the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) to become the first level service providers for women and girls facing domestic and other forms of violence. By May CFAR facilitated the formalization of the process under the aegis of Member Secretary, Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) and in November CFAR organized two sets of two day capacity building workshops on 3-4 November, 2015 and by DSLISA on 19- 20 November.2015. This was followed by district level practical training under the aegis of Secretary, DLSA. This process enabled us to strengthen the community system and evolve a survivor shaped response.

Second

The second key process was that of Shaping the School of Life: *Paathshala ke Sang Jeewan ke Rang*, as a learner driven programme designed to enable participatory learning. It was founded on the principle of experiential learning facilitated by young people and survivors of domestic violence from the community and students of Miranda College, University of Delhi; who were guided by mentors drawn from academia, media, art educators and civil society organizations. The ethical framework of this learning is nurtured by the experience and insights of survivors and energized and sustained by the young people.

To crystallize this process we organized a symposium where a cross section of thought leaders drawn from academia, media, civil society and experts in dialogue with young people decided that the School of Life must encourage a free and seamless exchange of ideas between young people and mentors and focus on the experience of people most affected by gender



discrimination violence and in particular domestic violence. To deepen the thought we then conducted a series of interactions between civil society organizations and academicians and young people on 11 multiple forms of expression thereby making it clear that the School of Life was ready to be formally launched.

Third

The focus of the third key process was that of strengthening the coping skills and confidence of survivors. To take this process forward we did the following:

Conducted a baseline survey and held a Public Hearing on 22 May, 2015 generate qualitative and quantitative evidence on the concerns and priorities of survivors.

Facilitated young people to script and produce a street play on domestic violence called “Mera Wajood” to ensure that the survivors plight is understood, break the apathy of people and disabuse the notion that it is a private family tiff. The play was widely performed during August and September to appreciative audiences.

We also held a three day workshop 28 -30 March, 2016 on “Counseling and Healing” to strengthen the ability to provide non violent and empathetic counseling support to survivors.

Built capacity among survivors and support groups on issues relating to measuring and auditing safety parameters for survivors, assessing what is working and the major gaps and shortcomings in infrastructure, facilities and attitudes that affect safety of women in public arenas based on safety audit parameters.

Enabling a Comprehensive Response to Girl Child Development

During this Extension period from 1 April to 31 July 2015, the initiative which was supported by the Tata Trust, focused on bringing closure to the programmes undertaken for the development of the girl child during the three years period of the project (2012-2015) across the six intervention districts, particularly the decisive leadership that had emerged among

the elected representatives and ownership of the issue by health workers and resource pool members.

Sathins of Jaipur district were capacitated to deal with issue of violence against women, girl child and gender.

A legal awareness meeting was held in Jaipur on 30 May 2015 in collaboration with District Legal Cell Authority to impart knowledge on the Domestic Violence Act and the role of CDPOs and Pracehta in preventing violence faced by women.

An awareness raising event was held in partnership with ICDS on 4 May 2015 to create awareness on welfare schemes for girl child and women.

A pool of 90 resource persons was capacitated through six trainings in all six intervention districts to sustain the girl child issue.

A Balika Janamostav was organized on 12 June 2015 during which information was shared on how families can benefit from government schemes.

Enabling initiatives

Prior to the closure of the Project, several steps were taken to ensure that the initiatives taken during the Project period for the development of the girl child would continue to be taken forward by elected representatives and health workers who had come forward and taken ownership of the issue. This included that capacitating of representatives elected in the Panchayat elections held in January 2015, the strengthening of initiatives undertaken by panchayat representatives and the holding of gram panchayat meetings to sustain discussions and initiatives for women and girl child.



Sathins of fifteen (15) blocks in Jaipur district were also trained on violence reduction with the focus on women who are facing violence for bearing daughters, in close coordination with the Directorate of Women Empowerment.

More importantly a National Dissemination Meet was held to share the best practices and learning that has emerged from the Project on the girl child under the active leadership of Panchayat Samitis across the intervention districts of Rajasthan. The Meet also gave Panchayat leaders, frontline workers and local opinion makers an opportunity to take stock of the situation, reflect on the efficacy of strategies and processes used to scale up the legal ban against sex determination and strategizes on how policy can be strengthened and programmes advanced for the holistic development of the girl child.

Raising Consciousness on Girl Child Rights

Under this initiative supported by Telenor, a Telecommunication Company's CSR initiative, CFAR facilitated various activities for women and the girl child in gram panchayat Daulatpura Kotda, Jaipur, on 16 and 17 October 2015.

On day one, a Healthy Baby Show and Balika Janamostav, at which 25 healthy baby girls, who were fully immunized and of appropriate height and weight, from urban slums and ten gram panchayats of Amber panchayat samitis were felicitated by the Telenor team, the State Nodal officer, PCPNDT, Sarpanch, Ward Panch and local media. Twenty eight meritorious girls from class UKG to twelfth standard of the Swati Vidhya Mandir School were also felicitated by Telenor, the Panchayat and Health Department of Rajasthan to stress the importance of educating the girl child.



The highlight of the second day was a rally organized by 255 students of Swati Vidhya Mandir School, Daulatpura Kotda, to create awareness on the importance of providing a positive environment for the girl child and discouraging sex selection.

Telenor also sponsored a two day skill training programme in which 25 women and girls from Gram Panchayats were trained in candle marketing.

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 panelist 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 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), headquartered in Delhi is a non-profit organization registered as a Charitable Public Trust, in January 1998. CFAR is committed to advancing the rights of marginal communities such as sex workers, urban poor, girl child, unorganized workers, transgender persons and sexual minorities, single women, People Living with HIV, people who inject drugs (PWID) and people living with disabilities.

Being a registered Public Charitable Trust, CFAR Trust is duly adhering to all required statutory compliance. CFAR has at its helm by its Governing Body and Managing Trustee, Ms. Akhila Sivadas, who is duly authorized to lead the Centre.

1. General Information of the Organization:

Name of Organisation:- CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

Date of Establishment of CFAR:- 29 January, 1998

Registered Office Add:- E-1, Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi-110017,

Delhi Project Office Add:- H-2B, 1st Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019

Telephone Numbers:- +91-011-26418846, 26410133, 40640193 (Direct)

E-mail Address:- cfarheadoffice@cfar.org.in

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

Name:- Ms. AKHILA SIVADAS,

Designation:- Managing Trustee/Executive Director/Chief Functionary

Contact No.:-+91 9810415066 (Mobile No.)

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 Affairs) 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

Date of Renewal: 01/11/2016(Effective)

Validity of FCRA Reg. No: 31/10/2021

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 Bahadur Shah 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: 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: 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: 041373 (Saving Account)

Account No: 041374 (Saving Account)

Add. of Bank: M-4, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048

IFSC Code: CORP0000286

MICR No: 110017005

10. APPI Project (Local Currency) Name, Address and Account No:

Name of Bank : HDFC BANK

Address of Bank: M Block, Shop No. M-29, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi- 110048

Account NO: 50100061341440, (Saving Account)

IFSC Code: HDFC0000557

MICR No: 11024008

.11. Geographical Coverage/ Area of Operation

All over India (including states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Manipur, West Bengal-Kolkata, Odisha-Bhubaneswar & Cuttack, Uttar Pradesh etc.)

12. Annual Remuneration Paid to Board Members/Key Person during FY 2015-16:

CFAR Trust paid total Rs. 11,40,000.00 (*Rupees Eleven Lacs Forty Thousand Only*) to Ms. Akhila Sivadas, Managing Trustee during the F.Y. 2015-16 towards annual remuneration for her services working as capacity of full time Executive Director in the CFAR Trust.

CFAR paid total Rs. 42,500.00 (Rupees Forty Two Thousand & Five Hundred Only) to Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee, Trustee during FY 2015-16 towards annual remuneration (short term assignment fee) for her services rendered under various projects during the period to CFAR Trust.

Note: No, remuneration, sitting fees was paid to any other Board Members except Ms. Akhila Sivadas and Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee.

13. Monthly Remuneration Paid to Executive Directors/Chief Functionary during FY 2015-16:

The gross monthly remuneration paid to Executive Director/Chief Functionary was Rs.95,000/-per month starting from April 2015 to 31st March 2016 period.

14. Range of Remuneration paid to staffs during FY 2015-16:

Highest range..... Rs. 1,09,140/-

Lowest range..... Rs. 10,290/-

Note: excluding consultants and part time associates.

15. Total Cost Incurred on Travel during FY 2015-16:

CFAR Trust incurred approx Rs. 1.62 Cr. cost on account of travel (including air travel, ground travel, stay and food cost) during the year 2015-16 towards implementation of various projects activities undertaken by CFAR Trust.

16. Total Cost Incurred on International Travel during FY 2015-16:

Only Rs. 2,875 was expended by CFAR Trust for obtaining online visa trip to Colombo, Sri Lanka to attend Multi Country South Asia Global Fund HIV Programme. However rest of other cost like travel, stay, food etc were incurred by FPA- (Family Planning Association) Sri Lanka being a host country.

17. Institutional Membership of CFAR Trust:

- a) CFAR Trust is a accredited member of CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE and Membership Number is -CA/02/2016. CFAR Trust is accredited for adherence to the minimum norms of Governance & Accountability, Transparency, Organizational Capacity and Program Implementation & Effectiveness.
- b) CFAR Trust was also accredited by Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Mission Convergence, Delhi Government for adherence to better Governance & Accountability, Transparency, Organizational Capacity and Program Implementation & Effectiveness.
- c) CFAR Trust is also accredited by GuideStar India, for adherence to better Governance

& Accountability, Transparency, Organizational Capacity and Program Implementation & Effectiveness. GuideStar India has awarded Platinum Certificate (Champion level vide GSN No-596) to CFAR Trust recognising it for better transparency and adhering to full compliance of required statute.

- d) CFAR Trust is also registered with Niti Ayog (Planning Commission) under portal of DARPAN created of Niti Ayog vide registration No- DL/2016/0095652.
- e) Apart this we are registered with following credible organisation and statutory bodies, Like:-
 - FICCI- SEDF- (FICCI Socio Economic Development Foundation)
 - India Sanitation Coalition-(ISC)
 - BSE- Sammaan
 - DASRA
 - NALSA- National Legal Services Authority

18. CFAR's own visibility and networks :

Organisation's Website ID: www.cfar.org.in

Organisation's e-mail ID: cfarheadoffice@cfar.org.in

Facebook ID: www.facebook.com/cfar123

Twitter ID: <https://twitter.com/delhicfar>

Linkedin ID: [https://www.linkedin.com/home?trk=navresponsive tab hom](https://www.linkedin.com/home?trk=navresponsive%20tab%20home)

19. 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 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 LGBB-(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 ratio 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:-
- Bhagini Nivedita College, University of Delhi on its Founder's Day 2013.
 - UN WOMEN-on organizing consultation on Reducing Gender Inequalities a possible framework for post-2015.
 - NACO/USAID/UNAIDS-for Presentation at NACP-III Dissemination Summit-2012.
 - Appreciation momentous from NACO for Good Presentation in NACP-III Dissemination Summit 2012.

Details of Board Meetings held during the F.Y. 2015-16

Sr.	Date	Venue	Total Board Members	Board Members Present
01	06/08/2015	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	05 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose(Via Conference call) Ms. Amita Puri Mr. Santosh Desai Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee
02	25/09/2015	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	04 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose(Via Conference call) Ms. Amita Puri Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee
03	23/12/2015	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	03 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. D. K. Bose Ms. Amita Puri
04	04/01/2016	CFAR, H 2B, First Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	05	04 Ms. Akhila Sivadas Mr. Santosh Desai Ms. Amita Puri Ms. Anuradha Mukherjee (on phone)

CFAR – HUMAN RESOURCE LIST AS ON 31ST MARCH-2016.

CFAR TEAM

Ms. Akhila Sivadas, Managing Trustee / Executive Director

Core Program Support Team (National Level)

Ms. Shyamala Shiveshwarkar, Senior Consultant, Delhi

Ms. V. Padmini Devi, State Leader, Andhra Pradesh

Ms. Farah Zia, Coordinator-Media & Social Media, Delhi

Ms. Manisha Dixit, Assistant Coordinator, Research, Delhi

Mr. Anmol Mehta, Research Associate, Delhi

Admin and Finance

Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Senior Manager-Finance & Accounts, Delhi

Mr. Kundan Singh, Senior Accounts Officer, Delhi

Mr. Satish Kumar, Senior Accountant, Delhi

Mr. Ankit Kumar, Senior Accountant, Delhi

Mr. Pankaj Kumar, Account Executive, Delhi

Mr. Ashok Verma, Manager-Accounts & Finance, 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 Administrator, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Ms. S. Padmavathidevi, State Administration and Accounts Assistant, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Ms. Lalitha R., State Administration and Accounts Assistant, Bangalore, Karnataka

Mr. Laxman Lahu Gavari, State Administration and Accounts Assistant, Pune, Maharashtra

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

Mr. Rahul Kumar, State Account & Admin Assistant, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

GRC & AUC Project-Delhi

Mr. Dhanpal- Project Coordinator

Ms. Jyoti Sharma- Counselor Help Desk

Mr. Manoj Kumar- Community Mobilizer

Ms. Kunti Roka- SHG Mobilizer

Ms. Bram Kumari- C&T Instructor

Ms. Beena Bharti- Fashion Designing Instructor

Ms. Radha, NFE Instructor

Ms. Chhaya, Collective Coordinator

DRC Project- Delhi

Mr. Taif Ali Khan- District Programme Coordinator

Ms. Jyoti Singhal, Programme Officer (M &E)

Mr. Ashutosh Shukla- Programme Officer (M &E)

Mr. Azad Singh Rathi –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. Shashi Khanduri, Project Associate

Ms. Tarannum, Project Associate

Mr. Prakash, Field Coordinator

Mr. Avanish Kumar Mishra, Field Coordinator

Mr. Pramod Baghel, Field Coordinator

Ms. Reshma, Field Coordinator

Ms. Nida Zamani Siddique, Coordinator-Training & Documentation

Ms. Rupa Kapoor, Professional Consultant – Documentation and Training

Mr. Pratap Singh, Project Associate

Mr. Rajkumar- Office & Admin Assistant

Ms. Babita Kumari - Project Coordinator

Mr. Deepak Chand Sharma – Assistant Project Coordinator

Ms. Rekha Thakur- Community Outreach Worker

Ms. Monika Sharma- Community Outreach

Mr. Aakash Mehrolia- Youth / Slum Coordinator
Ms. Aakriti Bhatia, Youth/Slum Coordinator
Ms. Parvathy Poornima, Project Coordinator
Mr. Pramod Kumar Chauhan, Project Manager

Maharashtra Team

Mr. Pankaj Kumar Bedi, Sr. Manager-Project Lead, CM
Ms. Sanyogita Dhamdhare, Manager-State Lead
Mr. Anand Balakrishna Bakhade, Asst. State Coordinator
Mr. Pramod P. Gogawale, Asst. Project Coordinator
Mr. Raju Maruti Parkhi, Office & Admin Assistant
Mr. Trushna Satish Kamble, Assistant Project Coordinator
Mr. Yogesh Bhagwan Bhosle, Office Attendant
Ms. Rifat Mumtaz Khan, Project Manager

Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Team

Ms. Challa Sudha Rani, Project Coordinator
Mr. Upendra Nath T., District Programme Coordinator
Mr. Ravikiran Bokam, Project Associate

Karnataka Team

Mr. Mahammad Shareef G H, State Lead
Mr. Prabhananda Hegde, State Project Coordinator
Mr. K Mohammad Syphuddeen, District Coordinator
Mr. Manjunath K.S., District Programme Coordinator
Mr. Ummar, District Coordinator
Ms. Radha V., Research Associate
Ms. Rathna G., Field Coordinator
Ms. Manjula M V, Field Coordinator
Ms. Chitra M, Field Coordinator
Mr. Kumar, Office & Admin Assistant

Tamil Nadu Team

Mr. V Daniel Vinod Kumar, State Program Manager
Mr. P Sathiyathan, State Project Coordinator
Mr. Azab Titus Prabhu C., District Program Coordinator
Mr. Raghu S., Office & Admin Assistant
Mr. A Martin Anandraj, District Programme Coordinator
Mr. D. Siva Kumar, District Programme Coordinator

Manipur Team

Mr. Surjakanta Ngangom, Project Coordinator
Mr. Ningombam Pramod Singh, Project Coordinator
Mr. Khundrakpam Nelson Singh, Assistant Programme Coordinator

ANTARA & APPI Project - Team - Rajasthan Unit

Ms. Rakhee Badhwar, Dy. Manager (State Project Lead)
Mr. Bhupendra Singh, Project Associate (M & E)
Mr. Tanwar Singh Rathore, Content & Relationship Manager
Ms. Jyoti Gharawar, Project Coordinator
Ms. Saroj Kanwar, Assistant Project Coordinator
Mr. Rakesh Bandhu Srivastava, District Coordinator
Mr. Matish Pareek, Media Coordinator
Ms. Sita Devi, Office Assistant-Service provider

TATA-JRD – Rajasthan Unit

Ms. Kalpana Gupta, District Coordinator (Data Information)
Mr. Rajeev Ramawat, District Coordinator
Mr. Brijesh Mathur, District Coordinator
Mr. Kush Kumar Tiwari, District Coordinator
Ms. Suman Rani, Assistant Coordinator (MIS)

WSH & FORD Project Team- Jaipur- (Rajasthan)

Ms. Poonam Kulshrestha, State Project Coordinator

Mr. Subhash Chand Dhakad, State Project Officer

Ms. Hemlata Parrek, Basti/Slum Coordinator

Ms. Neelam, Field Coordinator

Mr. Rishi Gupta, Field Coordinator

Ms. Sona Devi, Office Assistant-Service provider

Ms. Poonam Dahiya, Project Associates

Ms. Prerna Mathur, Project Associates

WSH & FORD Project Team - Kolkata- (West Bengal)

Ms. Shramana Majumder- Programme Manager (State Lead)

Mr. Sutirtha Ghosal- State Project Officer

Ms. Paromita Roy- Project Associate

Ms. Indrani Majumdar- Field Coordinator

Mr. Kinakar Bachar -Office & Admin Assistant

Ms. Sudipa Samanta- Field Associate

Mr. Bhaskar Majumdar- Project Associate

Ms. Krishnakali Bose- Media Tracking & Associate

Ms. Sumana Ghosh Choudhury- Project Associate

Ms. Ranjita Dey, Project Associates

Mr. Murad Hossen Baidya, Field Coordinator

Ms. Ayesha Sinha, State Project Manager

J-PAL, FORD & APPI Project Team- Bhubaneswar-(Odisha)

Mr. Mahendar Kumar Padhy - State Project Coordinator

Ms. Rajalaxmi Mohanty- Project Officer

Mr. Samir Ranjan Das- Field Coordinator

Mr. Jogal Nayak- Project Associate

Mr. Saswata Sourava Panda- Project Coordinator

Mr. Mamta Singh- Assistant Project Coordinator

Mr. Manoj Kumar Parida-Office Assistant

Ms. Geetanjali Praharaj, Project Officer

Ms. Parilata Mohapatra, Project Associate

MU Project Team - UP

Ms. Rashmi Kala, State Project Manager, Lucknow

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

Ms. Harshita Khan, Project Associate, Lucknow

Ms. Esha Singh, Zonal Coordinator- Barabanki

Mr. Chetan Rajora, Zonal Coordinator- Allahabad

Mr. Ashish Raj Singh, Zonal Coordinator- Bareilly

Ms. Preeti Saini, Zonal Coordinator- Gonda

Mr. Santosh Kumar Mishra, Zonal Coordinator- Farrukhabad

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Shrivastava, Project Associate (Programme & Implementation)

Mr. Kesari Prasad, Zonal Coordinator, Gonda

Ms. Lucky Sharma, Zonal Coordinator, Farrukhabad

Mr. Sanjay Dubey, Zonal Coordinator - Allahabad

SESAME – Kolkata, West Bengal

Mr. Bhaskar Majumder, Project Coordinator

Mr. Md. Jasim, Facilitator

Ms. Pinki Yadav, Facilitator

Ms. Kusum Halder, Co-Facilitator

Mr. Pralay Mandal, Co-Facilitator

Mr. Amit Chakraborty, Co-Facilitator

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

DELHI

Ms. Kaushalya Devi, Outreach Worker
Ms. Baby Tabbasum, Outreach Worker
Ms. Meera Devi, Outreach Worker
Ms. Noorjahan Begum, Outreach Worker
Ms. Nazma, Outreach Worker
Ms. Shahjahan Begum, Outreach Worker
Ms. Sunita, Outreach Worker
Ms. Rajbala, Outreach Worker
Ms. Rama Devi, Outreach Worker
Ms. Aarti Dhar, Senior Consultants-Media Management
Mr. Nadish Kumar, Account Assistant
Ms. Shabnam Khan, Basti /Slum Coordinator
Ms. Zenab Khatoon, Collective Coordinator

RAJASTHAN

Ms. Gulab, Outreach Worker
Ms. Maya, Outreach Worker
Ms. Vandana, Outreach Worker
Ms. Kirti, Outreach Worker
Ms. Aruna Bhati, Outreach Worker
Ms. Mehnaj, Outreach Worker
Ms. Manju Devi Kumawat, Outreach Worker
Mr. Prakash Ram, Outreach Worker
Ms. Pushpa Sain, Outreach Worker
Mr. Raj Kumar Sahu, Outreach Worker

WEST BENGAL

Ms. Najima Bibi Molla, Outreach Worker
Ms. Sabina Mondal, Outreach Worker
Ms. Suraiya Sanpui, Outreach Worker
Ms. Seema Bibi Mondal, Outreach Worker
Ms. Anjira Khatoon, 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. Nagajyoti Meda, Outreach Worker

Ms. A. Rama Devi, Outreach Worker
Ms. Kuppala Dhanalakshmi, Outreach Worker
Ms. Devarapalli Sujatha, Outreach Worker
Ms. Thiragati Nookarathnam, Outreach Worker
Ms. Duvva Sai, Outreach Worker

MAHARASHTRA

Mr. Balaji Anand Kamble- District Coordinator
Ms. Sunita Anandrao Gaikwad, Outreach Worker
Mr. Sojar Subahash Fuisandar, Outreach Worker
Ms. Vidya Kulkarni, Consultants-Documentation
Ms. Sandhya Ramakant Jadhav, Help Desk Counselor
Mr. Vinayak Sakhre, District Coordinator

TAMIL NADU

Ms. M Gandhimathi- Centre Coordinator
Mr. Joshua Samuel Jebaraj D- Centre Coordinator
Ms. Jayanti S.- Help Desk Counselor
Ms. S. Velankani- Help Desk Counselor
Ms. M. Rani, Community Coordinator
Ms. P. Mahalakshmi, Community Coordinator
Mr. V. Murali Krishnan, Community Coordinator

KARNATAKA

Ms. Salina Mary, Community Coordinator
Ms. Radha K., Community Coordinator
Ms. Geetha, Community Coordinator
Ms. Renuka Anand Pattar, Community Coordinator
Ms. Vijaya Kumari, Community Coordinator
Ms. Renuka S., Community Coordinator
Ms. Manjula, Community Coordinator
Ms. Mala, Community Coordinator
Ms. Renuka Gourwa Shivannawar, Community Coordinator
Ms. Deepu, Community Coordinator
Ms. Durgavva Y. Mestri, Community

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 **31st March 2016** 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 **31st March 2016** and
- (ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on **31st March 2016**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

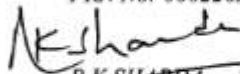
Place : New Delhi

Date : 21 September, 2016

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 2016

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	Amount 2015-16 (Rs.)	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)
LIABILITIES			
FIXED ASSETS FUND	A	2,704,088.00	2,400,982.00
CORPUS FUND	B	6,201,100.00	6,201,100.00
RESERVE FUND	C	671,360.50	861,899.50
GENERAL FUND	D	5,593,906.87	5,921,131.06
CURRENT LIABILITIES	E	60,169,425.57	58,166,899.87
	TOTAL	75,339,880.94	73,552,012.43
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS	F	2,704,088.00	2,400,982.00
INVESTMENTS	G	8,500,000.00	9,200,000.00
CURRENT ASSETS	H	64,135,792.94	61,951,030.43
	TOTAL	75,339,880.94	73,552,012.43

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

D.K. Bose
D.K. Bose
(Treasurer/Trustee)

Akhila Sivadas
Akhila Sivadas
(Managing Trustee)

Place: New Delhi
Date : 21/09/2016



CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	Amount 2015-16 (Rs.)	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)
INCOME			
Project Income	J	81,873,811.27	54,300,676.00
CFAR Project Contribution		908,364.00	1,645,290.51
Donation Received		-	-
Bank/FDR Interest		4,137,783.19	5,057,570.71
	TOTAL	86,919,958.46	61,003,537.22
EXPENDITURE			
Project Expenditure	J	85,229,358.62	80,774,108.57
Institutional Expenses			
1 Salary/Honorarium & Allowances		347,893.00	172,717.00
2 Professional/Audit fee/Consultancy Charges		445,024.00	402,193.00
3 Post/Stationery/Photostat/Telephone etc.		40,794.22	24,282.00
4 Travel/Conveyances		138,436.00	67,625.00
5 Miscellaneous, Charity & Donation etc		1,163.00	671.00
6 Workshops/Meetings/Venue Conference etc.		29,027.00	23,275.00
7 Outstation Travel		112,259.00	98,608.00
8 Recording, Shooting & Equipment Hiring Charges		-	-
9 Boarding & Lodging/Meals & Refreshment etc		76,714.00	51,433.00
10 Bank Charges/Rates & Taxes/Brokerage etc		6,396.11	27,749.60
11 Repair & Maintenance of Equipments/Vehicles		70,335.00	224,694.71
12 Office Maintenance, Water, Electricity, Staff Welfare/Social Security etc.		1,357,249.00	1,473,768.00
13 Publication of Books & Materials/Data Editing etc		16,841.00	2,871.00
14 Translation & Transcription Charges		9,268.00	10,603.00
15 Equipment-Non Recurring Expenses		59,429.00	52,332.00
16 Cable Charges/Periodicals etc		-	2,750.00
17 Donation paid in PM Fund for Uttarakhand Relief		-	-
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	87,940,186.95	83,409,680.88
Balances Carried over to Project Balance Fund			
Surplus/Deficit transferred to General Fund		(902,465.30)	(22,565,328.64)
Surplus/Deficit transferred to Reserve Fund		72,775.81	734,960.98
		(190,539.00)	(575,776.00)
	TOTAL	86,919,958.46	61,003,537.22

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

Place: New Delhi
Date :21/09/2016



D.K. Bose
D.K. Bose
(Treasurer/Trustee)

Akhila Sivadas
Akhila Sivadas
(Managing Trustee)



CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

Annexure	Amount 2015-16 (Rs.)	Amount 2014-15 (Rs.)
RECEIPTS		
Opening Balances		
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
Receipts for the year		
Projects Income	81,873,811.27	54,300,676.00
Project Contribution Received	43,965.00	794,196.00
Donation Received	-	-
Interest Received-(Bank+FDR)	4,137,783.19	5,057,570.71
TOTAL (A)	153,912,524.89	150,579,929.80
PAYMENTS		
Projects Expenses	84,243,875.62	80,087,392.06
Institutional Expenses		
Salary/Honorarium & Allowances	347,893.00	172,717.00
Professional/Audit fee/Consultancy/Services Charges/Monitoring etc	445,024.00	402,193.00
Post/Stationery/Photostat/Telephone etc.	40,794.22	24,282.00
Travel/Conveyances	138,436.00	67,625.00
Miscellaneous, Charity & Donation etc	1,163.00	671.00
Workshops/Meetings/Venue Conference etc.	29,027.00	23,275.00
Outstation Travel	112,259.00	98,608.00
Recording, Shooting & Equipment Hiring Charges	-	-
Boarding & Lodging/Meals & Refreshment etc	75,714.00	51,433.00
Bank Charges/Rates & Taxes/Brokerage etc	6,396.11	27,749.60
Repair & Maintenance of Equipments/Vehicles	70,335.00	224,694.71
Office Maintenance, Water, Electricity etc.	1,313,955.00	1,473,768.00
Publication of Books & Materials/Data Editing etc	16,841.00	2,871.00
Translation & Transcription Charges	9,268.00	10,603.00
Equipment-Non Recurring Expenses	59,429.00	52,332.00
Cable Charges/Periodicals etc	-	2,750.00
Donation paid in PM Fund for Uttarakhand Relief	-	-
Closing Balances		
Cash-in-hand	34,018.00	40,161.00
Bank Balance	3,528,947.78	2,948,281.63
Short-Term Deposits-FDR/Bank Guarantee	53,500,000.00	53,300,000.00
Investments	8,500,000.00	9,200,000.00
Amount Recoverable/Adjustables etc	1,438,149.16	2,368,522.80
TOTAL (B)	153,912,524.89	150,579,929.80

As per our audit report even date attached

For R.K.Sharda & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006226N

R.K. Sharda
Proprietor
M.No.084847

Place: New Delhi
Date : 21/09/2016

D.K. Bose
D.K. Bose
(Treasurer/Trustee)

Akhila Sivadas
Akhila Sivadas
(Managing Trustee)





Centre for Advocacy and Research

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