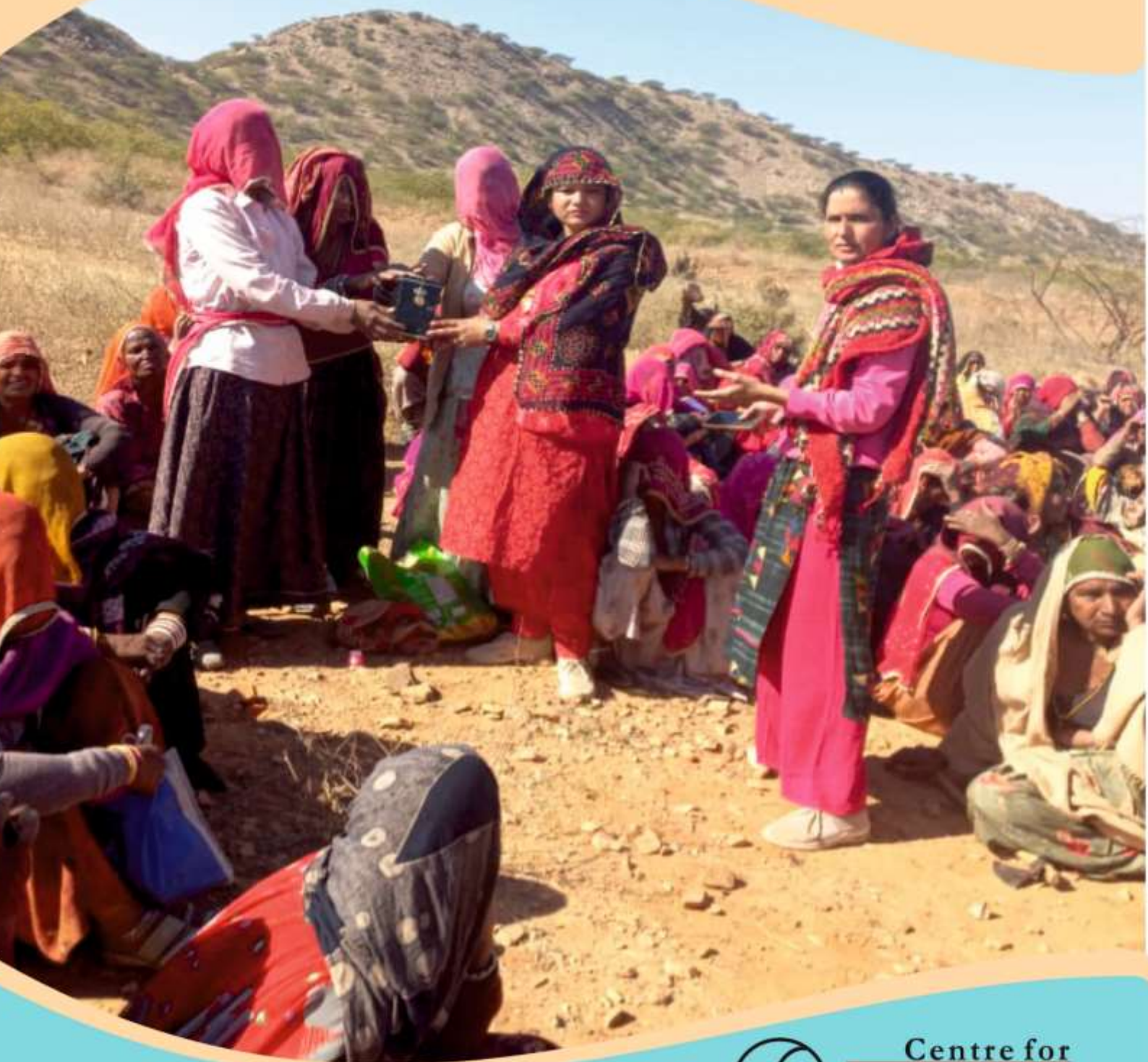


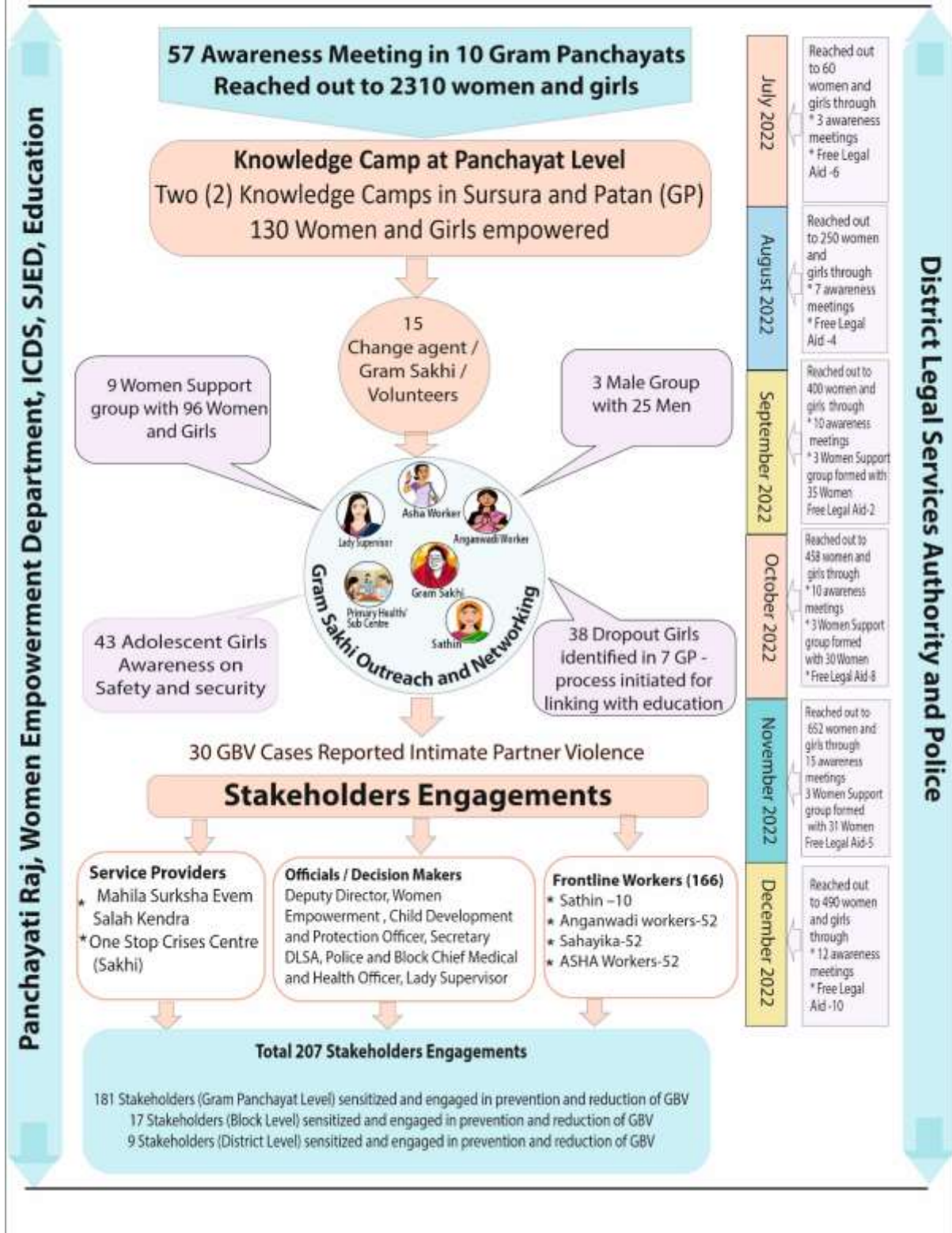
Building a Coordinated Response to  
Prevent and Reduce Gender-based Violence (GBV)  
in Kishangarh block, District Ajmer, Rajasthan-Phase II

**Progress Report**



Centre for  
Advocacy and  
Research

## Step Taken To Empower Survivors of Gender- Based Violence(GBV)



## **Project design**

It is clear from the above diagram that the design of the project is centred round three key processes. They are: a) Community strengthening through the Women's Forums led by a Sakhi or a village buddy formed at the gram panchayat or village council level; b) stakeholder sensitization and c) strengthening institutional response to enhance access to justice through a coordinated planning and execution

### **Community strengthening**

To ensure that survivors of GBV are at the core of the response we have formed Women's Forums across the 10 Gram Panchayats. Much of this got formed after the CFAR team in coordination with stakeholders mooted the idea of raising people awareness on the state's zero tolerance policy and program to GBV. The early conversation with the women motivated many of them to form the Women's Forums, get trained on the issue and in particular on the programmatic, administrative and legal remedies to curb and address GBV. From the Women's Forums emerged the Sakhi or the focal point and together they took on the responsibility to strengthen awareness on the issue, collectivize the survivors through the Women's Forum and bring on board the local stakeholders and in particular the frontline workers. Together the Sakhi and Women's Forums conducted 57 awareness meetings on the legal remedies to address and prevent GBV and secure the social protection measures they are entitled to. To raise awareness about the laws prohibiting domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace and protection of children from sexual offences and child marriage and educate women about various Helplines counselling services and local committees set up to address administratively any kind of sexual harassment faced by women and girls working in the informal sector.

### **Stakeholder sensitization**

It is clear from the image presented above that while community strengthening was happening, an array of stakeholders from decision makers, service providers to frontline workers are being sensitized so that access to justice can be realized with the support of the system and in the process strengthen system's bandwidth to deliver services in a survivor-friendly and sensitive way. In all 207 meetings with officials and influential stakeholders from gram panchayat to district was held to sensitize them and secure their commitment to curb GBV.

### **Strengthening institutional response to enhance access to justice**

This process of strengthening voice and agency of survivors and women and girls including increasing their capacity to engage with the governmental system is not only aimed at empowering women but also sensitizing the duty bearers in particular of institutions intended to support women affected by violence in private and public spaces. The institutions include the district legal services authority, women's protection and counselling centres and one-stop

crisis centre administered by women and child development department and state legal services authority, police and health department

## Progress Update

### Raising awareness of GBV response mechanisms in local communities

**Outcome 1-** Increased knowledge and understanding of laws/legal recourse, as well as social and medical services available to vulnerable women and girls, as well as GBV survivors

#### Activities

- 1.1 Organise knowledge camps in coordination with all stakeholders to educate all women, Self-help Group (SHG) members on the law preventing sexual harassment at workplace and on VAW-related schemes and services

*Output -Issue based experts will emerge from the women's forums*

#### Knowledge Camps

We shaped this activity by developing educational materials related to laws and services, such as those prohibiting child marriage, preventing workplace harassment, and strengthening the safety and security of girls. We also coordinated with bodies like the One-stop Sakhi Centre, Counselling Centres, Mahila Samadhan Samiti, Conflict-Resolution Women's Committees, and District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) to proactively deter or prevent violence against women and girls.



*Knowledge Camp, Patan Gram Panchyat*

At these Knowledge Camps, we highlighted the need for a coordinated response from all stakeholders, from the village to the block to the district level. We also emphasized the importance of creating an enabling environment to combat entrenched practices such as child marriage and structural barriers that subordinate women and girls. Furthermore, raised awareness on the rule of law and the obligation of the legal and administrative system to protect women and girls from early marriage, harassment in public places, and intimate partner violence, as well as proactively enabling them to access timely redress and justice through the aforementioned centres.



*Women taking pledge against child marriage in Knowledge camp, village, Sursura*

## **Key Outcome**

### **Women's Empowerment**

#### **This is best evidenced by the feedback from Ruby and Saraswati**

Ruby, Gram Sakhi, and Sursura shared that “the knowledge camp and trainings increased my understanding of the laws surrounding child marriage. Not only is child marriage punishable, but anyone promoting or participating in it, such as parents or guardians, priests, barbers, and tent suppliers, can also be held accountable. It is the responsibility of all, including anganwadi or childcare cum supplementary nutrition center workers, ASHA or community health workers, school teachers, and local police, to prevent child marriage. “I didn't know this before, but now I am making people aware of the dangers of child marriage.”

Saraswati, Gram Sakhi of Roopnagarh, is also a Suraksha Sakhi (Protection Buddy), designated by the Roopnagarh police station under the Rajasthan Police's initiative to form Suraksha Sakhi Groups (Protection Buddy Groups) in each police station in the state to support the safety and security of girls and women. She says, “I was able to gain knowledge on laws and redressal mechanisms, which gave me the confidence and motivation to spread awareness in my village. Now, I am sharing information on helplines such as 1090, 1098, 100, and 181, and I am also providing self-defence training to school-going girls in collaboration with the police as a Suraksha Sakhi.”

### Identifying Change Agents

These Knowledge Camps enabled 15 change makers and thematic experts to emerge.

S.No.	Name	Gram panchayat	Association with project as Gram Sakhi/ forum member/ volunteer	Reached out and raised awareness (no. of people)	Identified/ facilitated/ supported GBV cases
1	Ambika Akhawat	Kadha and Barna	Gram Sakhi	380	-
2	Saraswati	Roopnagarh	Gram Sakhi	298	8
3	Jamila Banu	Patan	Gram Sakhi	373	1
4	Rubi	Sursura	Gram Sakhi	250	2
5	Rekha Kanwar	Harmada	Gram Sakhi	402	4
6	Vishnu Kanwar	Bandarsindari	Gram Sakhi	165	-
7	Pooja Gujar	Khatoli	Volunteer	21	-
8	Sarbina Banu	Patan	Forum member	68	2
9	Manju	Bandarsindari	Volunteer	33	1
10	Neetu Khatik	Sursura	Forum member	66	4
11	Madhu Mali	Nalu	Gram Sakhi	59	1
12	Sumitra Megwal	Roopnagarh	Volunteer	88	5
13	Rama Sharma	Kadha	Volunteer	74	-
14	Urmila Daroga	Harmada	Forum member	10	-
15	Yasika	Sursura	Volunteer	23	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>2310</b>	<b>30</b>

## Gram Sakhis or Village Buddy

What catalyzed the transformation of Gram Sakhis into agents of change was their willingness to collaborate with members of Women's Forums and Survivor Support Groups, frontline workers, and paralegal volunteers. This enabled them to not only increase their knowledge of how to legally and socially address VAW issues, but also to empower those affected to speak out and hold perpetrators accountable.

Jamila, Gram Sakhi, Patan worked to ensure that four girls who had been prevented from attending school due to their parents' fear of harassment and potential molestation on their way to school could return. They counselled the parents and collaborated with the school authorities to guarantee the safety of their students. The school principal provided assurances of safety, gave the girls the phone number of the Physical Education Teacher (PTI) to call in case of emergency, and provided the Child Line number (1098). Thanks to their efforts, all four girls are now back, in school.

Jamila was determined to ensure that all the girls of her village were able to attend school without fear of harassment. Soon after this she learned that two girls who reported being harassed by some boys in the village, had stopped attending school. Jamila spoke to the girls and their parents, but they refused to send them back. She then took the issue to the Gram Panchayat, the elected village representatives and resolved the matter with the help of the Gram Panchayat.



*Gram Sakhi doing follow-up of a domestic violence case at police station, Roopangarh*

Out of the 30 cases of domestic or partner violence registered at the one-stop Sakhi Centre by the victims with the support of the Gram Sakhis, 15 cases were from five panchayats - 3 from Harmara, 4 from Roopnagarh, 5 from Sursura, 1 from Patan, and 1 from Tikawara. In all these cases, the women were facing violence, abuse, and pressure to give more dowry, to the prospective groom to solemnize the marriage or to ensure violence-free marital relationship. The Gram Sakhis registered these cases in the Sakhi Centre and the Centre summoned the parties accused of causing bodily violence and mental stress. The partners and their families had to give written declarations committing to 'lawful' behaviour towards their wives. As a result, the women have returned to their marital homes and now been assured that their rights will not be violated.

### Cases resolved (15)

S.no	Gram panchayat	No. of cases/ gram panchayat	Type of case	Case status
1	Harmada	3	Domestic violence	Case referred to Sakhi centre; legal mediation
2	Roopangarh	4	Domestic violence	Case referred to Sakhi centre; legal mediation
3	Sursura	5	Domestic violence	Case referred to Sakhi centre; legal mediation
4	Patan	2	Domestic violence	Case referred to Sakhi centre; legal mediation
5	Tikawara	1	Domestic violence	Case has been registered in Kishangarh court, survivor is living in Nari Niketan, Shelter for Survivors; legally supported by DLSA

### Cases under process-15 cases

S.no.	Gram Panchayat	No. of cases/ Gram panchayat	Type of case	Case status
1	Roopangarh	8	Four cases of remarriage done by husband without securing divorce Four cases of domestic violence	FIR lodged and case booked under section 498 A Litigation
2	Sursura	3	Two cases of remarriage by husband without securing divorce One case of <i>Aata-sata</i> customary practice-where in exchange for a groom the family has to accept a bride from the same family	Litigation
3	Nalu	1	Desertion of woman with disability	Litigation
4	Harmada	1	Domestic violence	Litigation
5	Kishangarh	1	Domestic violence	Litigation
6	Patan	1	Domestic violence	Litigation



### **Public education of all VAW-related services**

The objective of publicizing services and schemes for women and girls is to make them aware of the available helplines, such as Garima Helpline (1090) and Mahila Helpline (181). Through these helplines, women can report any harassment they experience in public places and track the status of their complaints. In addition to the State Mahila Ayog helpline (0141-2779001), which allows any woman to register a complaint, there is also Child Line (1098), a 24/7, a free emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. Furthermore, the Mahila Samadhan Samiti or Women Resolution Committee is constituted at the block level with the objectives of developing a mechanism for the redressal of complaints for safety and security at the workplace of women working in the unorganized or informal sectors and also for preventing and redressing complaints of women at the workplace, and monitoring the redressal mechanisms and taking appropriate actions on the registered complaints on Sakhi Centre, Women Counselling Centre, Rajasthan Sampark helpline (181), and Garima helpline (1090).

Recently, three Women Forum members of Patan Gram Panchayat demonstrated the use of the 1090, 1098, and 181 helplines in the village of Chundari to ten women going to the Crackers Factory. After being trained, these ten women then trained another thirty women going to the Crackers Factory for their work. These 40 women working in a private cracker factory in the village of Chundari shared that they will use these helplines while travelling to their work site. By making these helplines more widely known, we can ensure that women have the resources they need to protect themselves from harassment and violence.

### **Scaling up Public Education on VAW related services**

All the communication collaterals were shared with the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and officials of the Women and Child Development Department. A communication kit, comprising of leaflets, posters, and booklets, was provided to the Gram Sakhis, who conducted 53 awareness meetings to inform women about the laws, redressal mechanisms, helplines, and schemes/services of the Women and Child Development Department and District Legal Services Authority. Posters of the Mahila Samadhan Samiti, containing information on its objectives and how to register a complaint, were displayed in 52 anganwadi or childcare cum supplementary nutrition centres of 33 villages. The SDM of Kishangarh praised the efforts of the Gram Sakhis and the survivor support group members.

### **Key Outcome**

These efforts boosted the confidence of women and girls, as they became aware of the laws and services available to protect them from child marriage, workplace and public harassment, domestic violence, child abuse, and molestation. Knowing that they have legal recourse to combat these injustices has empowered them to stand up for their rights.

Kamla from Roopangarh village expressed her newfound confidence in the wake of laws and services that protect women and girls from child marriage, harassment at work and in public places, domestic violence, and child abuse and molestation. She noted that the helpline, which she was previously unaware of, provides an avenue to report any harassment.

Ruby, a Gram Sakhi, conducted a survey of 12 girls who had discontinued their schooling due to harassment. She convened a meeting with the Principal of a Senior Secondary School, where the girls shared their concerns and the Principal responded immediately, promising to take appropriate action against the perpetrators and install CCTV cameras in the school in consultation with the Education department.

Women and girls also became aware of the helpline numbers and the process for registering complaints in the Mahila Samadhan Samiti, which holds meetings every quarter headed by the SDM of Kishangarh. By creating awareness of free legal aid, the Victim Compensation Scheme, Sakhi Centres, and Women Counselling Centre schemes and services, women are empowered with the knowledge of their options and the confidence that their voices will be heard.



*Installing a complaint box at worksite under Rural Employment Guarantee Law, village Sursura*

## Increase ACCESS to services that assist GBV survivors

**Outcome 2-A** higher percentage of GBV survivors, enabled and empowered to get linkage with appropriate medical, legal, and social services to receive adequate care and seek justice following incidents of GBV.

### Activities

**2.1. GBV support groups do micro-planning and hold monthly coordination meetings with local service providers (LSP) including frontline workers (FLWs) and departmental leads**

*Output- Three key Departments accept the micro-plans on schemes and services to be delivered for GBV survivors*

### Strengthening multi-stakeholder response through micro-planning

Members of the Women's Forum convened a meeting at Patan Gram Panchayat with Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, and the Gram Sathin or Village Mentor to develop village level or micro-plan on how to develop a model panchayat free of GBV. The Child Development and Protection Officer and Nutrition Coordinator from Kishangarh were also in attendance. During the meeting, they decided to monitor every instance of early marriage, violence against women and girls, and to strengthen mitigation measures by providing support for survivors of violence from the government and make the panchayat a model one free from GBV.



*Women forum member taking meeting with women at village Cheeta Khera*

## 2.2. GBV support groups hold small group meetings to sensitise men on gender equality and rights of women/girls.

*Output- Minimum three best practices on male engagement emerges*

### Male engagement

Gram Sakhis and Women's Forum members are raising awareness among men to prevent violence against women and to sensitize them on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Nalu, Barna, and Roopangarh Gram Panchayats. Two meetings have been held with male groups, comprising a total of 25 boys and men, including duty bearers from the Rural Employment Scheme, ward members, teachers, youth association members, NGO representatives, and SC community youth association members.

At the end of the meeting, five male members took a pledge at the Kadha Gram Panchayat in the Anganwadi Centre, in the presence of the Anganwadi worker and Women Forum members, to not harass women and to respect every woman. The five male group members of Nalu Gram Panchayat have adopted the theme of 'We are Changing' and are using it to raise awareness about changing gender stereotypes in society, as well as practicing it in their own homes. They have planned a campaign to raise awareness about Gender-Based Violence in nine Gram Panchayats next month, in order to create a more equitable and just society. **Facilitate**



*Para Legal Volunteer and gram sakhi raising awareness on laws at worksite under Rural Employment Guarantee Law, village, Harmara*

## **ACTION through Greater Stakeholder Engagement**

**Outcome 3-** a) GBV survivors have increased options for support and increased capacity to interact with local systems designed to combat/respond to GBV; b) GBV support groups through paralegal volunteers are more capable of assisting GBV survivors and engaging local institutions; c) Gram panchayats (village assembly) moot and pass resolutions to improve implementation of schemes/services related to livelihood and safety

### **Activities**

#### **3.1 Form and strengthen minimum two to three women's forum/survivor support groups in 10 gram panchayats (GPs)**

*Output-Significant section of Women's Forum/ GBV support groups deploy effectively administrative/legal processes for addressing VAW cases*

#### **Women's Forums and Survivor Support Groups**

The Women's Forums and Survivors Support group members were created by the Gram Sakhis and they were organized through regular monthly meetings. The aim of forming the groups was to: a) empower women to understand and identify the problems and issues they face; b) to give them a collective voice to speak out against violence, safety, and security issues; c) to raise these issues in Gram Panchayats and seek resolutions; d) to bring these issues to the attention of stakeholders and work towards solutions and provide support to survivors of violence. Women's Forums have been established in nine gram panchayats, led by 96 women and girls representing Scheduled Castes (33), Other Backward Classes (60), and the general population (3). These groups are working in close collaboration with the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), the block administration, the Departments of Women and Child Development and Health, the Sakhi Centre, the Women Counselling Centre, the police, and the gram panchayats. To raise awareness, the members of the Women's Forums have reached out to 2310 women and girls through 57 awareness meetings held at work sites, anganwadi centres, and village meeting places. Through these meetings, they have raised awareness about various schemes and services, violence redressal mechanisms, and the ill effects of child marriage.

#### **Key contribution**

They identified cases of domestic violence in their respective Gram Panchayats, conducted the first level of documentation of the cases, and linked them with various redressal mechanisms. After documentation, the cases were discussed with the support group members, frontline workers, and Para Legal Volunteers to determine if legal action was necessary. They supported the filing of FIRs in eight cases and referred four cases of domestic violence to the District Legal Services Authority for legal support. Key officials, service providers, and frontline workers are collaborating with the Women Forum members to link survivors of violence with the necessary schemes and services.

### **3.2 -Women's forum members trained and engaged as paralegal volunteers by the legal services authority**

*Output- Engaged and recognized as PLV at Block Level*

#### **Training of Paralegal Volunteers**

The objective of this activity is to empower Women's Forums members and train them as paralegal volunteers. They were trained by the DLSA officials in three training workshops and accredited as paralegal volunteers or community duty-bearers of the judiciary. They were made aware of DLSA schemes and services for women and girls, including the free legal aid, Lok Adalat or People's Court, and victim compensation scheme. As a result, they have already begun to leverage these schemes and services, with four domestic violence cases linked to free legal aid thus far.

The paralegal volunteers of Kishangarh Block have been working in close collaboration with the Women's Forums to raise awareness and provide legal and psycho-social support services to survivors of violence. Together, they have organized five legal awareness camps, which have resulted in an increase in the legal knowledge of Gram Sakhi. This has led to more cases of violence against women being reported. Furthermore, the training has had a positive impact on the counselling, outreach, and documentation skills of the women, who now feel more confident when engaging with the community and counselling community members.



*Meeting with Adolescent girl's group at village Patan*

Rampal Jat, Secretary, District legal Services Authority, Ajmer, praised initiatives undertaken by Gram Sakhi and said that as Legal Services Authority is also working on spreading awareness at the ground through paralegal volunteers, now a team effort can be made to strengthen access to justice for the survivors of violence.

### **3.3 Facilitate monthly meetings to dialogue with panchayat and ward representatives on schemes and services to be delivered to GBV survivors and those vulnerable to it.**

*Output-In all GPs, regular meetings held and resolutions passed to strengthen scheme/service delivery to survivors/those vulnerable to GBV*

Members of the Women's Forum facilitated monthly meetings in ten Gram Panchayats, as mandated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. So far, twenty such meetings have taken place, during which the Women's Forum and Sakhis raised issues related to women's safety and focused on workplace harassment, and targeted delivery of schemes and services. In response, the Gram Panchayat (elected representatives) and Sarpanch (Village Head) members expressed their appreciation for the initiative taken by the Women's Forums to raise awareness on gender-based violence and safety of women and girls and strengthen their access to livelihood and skill development. They also acknowledged the platform created by the Women's Forum for the village women to voice their issues and work together towards resolving them. In Barna, Sursura, Bandersindri, and Patan Gram Panchayats, the Women's Forum demanded the establishment of complaint boxes at job sites for workers employed under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to enable women to speak up against any incidences of gender-based violence and harassment they may experience and this has been set up in 4 Gram Panchayats.



*Para Legal Volunteer and gram sakhi raising awareness on laws at worksite under Rural Employment Guarantee Law, village, Harmara*

## **SENSITIZE the local government to create an enabling environment for victims and vulnerable individuals to secure their rights and entitlements**

**Outcome 4** –a) Local governments become more aware of existing GBV issues and create a responsive system for GBV victims and vulnerable individuals b) Facilitate coordination meetings between the Women’s Forums and Survivors Support Groups and the official team at *Sakhi* or One-Stop Crisis Centre, *Mahila Suraksha and Salah Kendra* or Women Safety and Counselling Centres; c) Facilitate DLSA to organise *mahila chaupals* or public hearings in each panchayat to review gaps and strengthen corrective actions

### **Activities**

#### **4.1 Form multi-stakeholder crisis response committee at block level chaired by Secretary, DLSA for timely response and redress**

##### **Purpose of multi-stakeholder crisis committee**

A multi-stakeholder crisis response committee has been established to create a channel of communication between law enforcement and women who are survivors or vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV). This will ensure a coordinated response from the village to the district level, allowing for timely resolution of cases and building trust in victims and survivors of GBV. Mr. Rampal Jat, Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), has formed a WhatsApp group of all duty-bearers, including himself and Gram Sakhis and project team, to document cases and take all salient steps necessary to address GBV. By establishing this multi-stakeholder crisis response committee, we hope to ensure that victims and survivors of GBV receive the timely and coordinated response they deserve.



*Para Legal Volunteer and gram sakhi raising awareness on laws at worksite under Rural Employment Guarantee Law, village, Roopangarh*



## **Key Output**

By strengthening collaboration between service providers and seekers in all ten gram panchayats, the Women and Child Development Department, SDM, and DLSA have been able to work together to prevent and reduce violence against women. So far, four survivors of violence have been directly linked with DLSA, Sakhi, and Women Counselling Centre via Women's Forum members, allowing them to access schemes/services, free legal aid, and other services as needed. This has not only resulted in building confidence among survivors, but also in availing schemes/services. Additionally, cases are being referred to the Mahila Samadhan Samiti, chaired by the SDM. Three meetings of this Committee have been held thus far, and nine cases of domestic violence have been referred to the Sakhi Centre. All cases are being reviewed by the SDM and Department of Women and Child Development.

### **4.2 Organize local events on special days and fortnight marking collective action against violence against women and girls in collaboration with all agencies and duty-bearer**

*Output-Communication collaterals developed for the special days will be adopted by the official agencies*

**Observance of Special Days** On International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25th, 2022, Women's Forum members held public events in all ten Gram Panchayats to raise awareness about the issue. From lighting candles to holding public interactions with police and conducting legal awareness camps, the members of the Women's Forum used a variety of methods to sensitize stakeholders on the rights of women and girls. At the Silora Panchayat Samiti, the Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority and the Child Development and Protection

Officer of Block Kishangarh addressed 84 women, girls, and frontline workers on December 16th, 2022. They urged all duty-bearers and law enforcement officials to work together with Women's Forums and Gram Sakhis to address issues related to the safety and security of women and girls. Seema Akhawat, an elected member, encouraged women to be assertive and collectively stop violence against women and girls. She is now supporting the survivor support group members to raise the issue at the Gram Panchayat meetings.

### **4.3 Sensitize and train the police personnel of *mahila* desks on the rules and standard operating procedures for each law related to VAW**

*Output-Model policing practices such as timely registration of cases, issue stern warning to the perpetrators and if necessary, file FIR (first information report)*

This activity is scheduled on 19 January at Regional Police training centre, Kishangarh. Professor Renuka Pamecha, Gender expert and social activist will impart training to the police staff.

#### **4.4. Build capacity of members of the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) on addressing VAW**

*Output-Members of all VHSNC and Sarpanch (village head) adopt quarterly action plans to reduce GBV*

##### **Key Purpose**

To sensitize them on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), laws, and redressal mechanisms meant for prevention and reduction of violence, it is important to make them aware of the survivors of violence in their villages, support them, and ensure they receive priority health and nutrition. To regularize the Village Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) meetings and to meet the guidelines of the committee in a meaningful way, it is essential to increase coordination between survivor support group members and VHSNC members so that joint action plans can be developed.

##### **Sensitizing VHSNC members**

Women's Forum members facilitated the establishment of ten Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) by the National Health Mission (NHM) to ensure purposeful and regular meetings. To further this effort, survivor support group members conducted ten awareness sessions with all ten committees, providing comprehensive orientation on relevant laws and Mahila Samdhan Samiti guidelines. This orientation was instrumental in equipping the committees with the necessary knowledge and resources to effectively carry out their duties.



*Women forum members facilitating VHSNC meeting at Salemabaad gram panchyat*

## **Key Outputs**

As a result of these meetings, 17 survivors were connected with the nutrition and health services provided at the village centers operated by the Department of Women and Child Development under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). These services are essential for the health and well-being of the survivors, and provide them with the necessary resources to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.

**4.5 Set up Help-desk led and staffed by trained forum/GBV support groups members to coordinate with the official team at Sakhi or One-Stop Crisis Centre, Mahila Suraksha and Salah Kendra or Women Safety and Counselling Centres**

*Output-Greater footprint or cases registered at One-Stop Crisis Centers and Counseling Centers*

### **Constituting Help-desks**

We have initiated the process of establishing Help-desks led and staffed by trained members of Women's Forum and Survivor Support Groups. These Help-desks will collaborate with the official teams at Sakhi or One-Stop Crisis Centres, Mahila Suraksha and Salah Kendras or Women Safety and Counselling Centres. In two of the gram panchayats, the Help-desk members are currently creating communication materials and raising awareness about the services and schemes that the Help-desks are offering to survivors and those vulnerable to gender-based violence. By providing these resources, we are striving to empower women and ensure their safety.

**4.6 Organise 10 mahila chaupals or public hearings with the support of DLSA in each panchayat to review gaps and strengthen corrective actions**

*Output-Majority of issues presented will be examined*

This activity is planned in last week of January, preparations are under process

**4.7. Endline Assessment will be carried during the project period**

*Output -Measure overall impact on the target beneficiaries at the end of the project*

*Not applicable*

## RESULTS FRAMEWORK: TRACKING PROGRESS

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
<b>Outcome 1: Increase awareness in the local community of laws to combat GBV</b>				
1.1	Organise knowledge camps including educating all women, SHGs on laws such as sexual harassment at workplace; involve all stakeholders to strengthen awareness on VAW-related schemes and services	<i>Issue based experts will emerge from the women's forums</i>	<i>Two experts from each GP</i>	Knowledge Camps enabled 15 change makers and thematic experts to emerge from 10 Gram Panchyats who are involved on daily basis with the project activities
1.2	Publicise services and schemes for women/girls through wall writings, leaflets, video and street play	Access to key schemes/services- food, social security, health, counselling, legal aid and livelihood improved	<i>At least 20% or 4106 women/girls will benefit</i>	Reached out to 2310 women and girls through conducting 57 awareness meetings at worksites under Rural Employment Guarantee Law, ICDS centres; through these meetings raised awareness on schemes/services, redressal mechanisms and to stop violence and child marriage
<b>Outcome 2 - A higher percentage of GBV survivors, enabled and empowered to engage medical, legal, and social services to receive adequate care and seek justice following incidents of GBV</b>				
2.1	GBV support groups do micro-planning and hold monthly coordination meetings with local service providers (LSP) including frontline workers (FLWs) and departmental leads	Three key Departments accept the micro-plans on schemes and services to be delivered for GBV survivors	At least in 70% gram panchayats, delivery of scheme/service improved through micro planning and coordination	Key departments are District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Women and Child Development and Panchayati Raj With Women and Child, Development the nodal department for convening the Women's Resolution Committee set up at block level under the leadership of Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Kishangarh  We have presented 9 cases of domestic violence to SDM at review meeting and he

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
				<p>referred the matter to Sakhi Centre and relief provided to 4 out of 9 cases</p> <p>With DLSA, we are linking survivors of violence with free legal aid and four cases of domestic violence secured legal assistance</p> <p>With Panchayati Raj, we are participating in monthly meeting mandated under 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment and strengthening deliberation and decisions on women and girls' safety and strengthening redressal mechanisms</p>
2.2	GBV support groups hold small group meetings to sensitise men on gender equality and rights of women/girls.	Minimum three best practices on male engagement emerges	At least 100 men and boys (10 in each GP) will become gender champions and engage other men on the issue	<p>We have created three groups with total 25 boys and men in 3 Gram Panchayats</p> <p>The members of these groups have been sensitized gender equality and rights of women including right to stop early marriage and protect against sexual harassment at work place</p> <p>The male group members of village Kadha participated in the monthly gram panchayat meeting and raised the issue of installing street lights in the village to enhance women safety</p> <p>Male group members of village Patan have conducted a meeting with members of Union</p>

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
				of private buses and autos and sensitized them on women's and girls' safety
2.3	Midline Assessment will be carried during the project period	Assess progress of reached outputs and outcomes in the mid of the project	Against the set indicators progress and impact will be assessed	NA
<b>Outcome 3 - GBV survivors have increased options for support and increased capacity to interact with local systems designed to combat/respond to GBV</b>				
3.1	Form and strengthen minimum two to three women's forum/survivor support groups in 10gram panchayats (GPs)	Significant section of Women's Forum/ GBV support groups deploy effectively administrative/legal processes for addressing VAW cases	20% reported VAW cases get addressed	<p>Women's Forums have been established in 9 Gram Panchayats, led by 96 women and girls representing Scheduled Castes (33), Other Backward Classes (60), and the general population (3)</p> <p>Till now they have identified 30 cases of domestic violence and linked them with various access to justice mechanisms for proper counselling and other support through Sakhi centre, free legal aid of DLSA, filing First Information Report (FIR) and Mahila Samadhan Samiti or Women's Resolution Committee meeting</p> <p>In 2 Gram Panchayats Khaotli and Bandersindri, they have linked 20 girls who had dropped out of school with the National Open School</p>
3.2	Women's forum members trained and engaged as paralegal volunteers by the legal services authority	Engaged and recognized as PLV at Block Level	At least 4 of the 8 women forum members who are inducted as paralegal volunteers trained on counselling, legal aid for addressing VAW	Eight women from Women's Forum members are emerging as strong candidates for being appointed as paralegal volunteers

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
				<p>(PLVs) from the 10 Gram Panchayats.</p> <p>These PLVs are trained by the DLSA officials on schemes and services for women and girls, including the free legal aid, filing cases in Lok Adalat or People's Court and victim compensation scheme for those suffered any loss or injury as result of crime and require rehabilitation</p>
3.3	Facilitate monthly meetings to dialogue with panchayat and ward representatives on schemes and services to be delivered to GBV survivors and those vulnerable to it	In all GPs, regular meetings held and resolutions passed to strengthen scheme/service delivery to survivors/those vulnerable to GBV	20% resolution focus on simplifying norms and criteria to access schemes/services	<p>Facilitated 20 Gram Panchayat meetings</p> <p>In these meetings Women's Forum members raise issues related to women's safety and focus on workplace harassment, and effective delivery of schemes and services</p> <p>Monthly meetings are being held regularly</p> <p>Four complaint boxes have been set up at worksites under Rural Employment Guarantee Act</p> <p>Women's participation in the monthly meetings has increased</p> <p>Sarpanch (village head) and ward Panch (members) are now more aware of women's legal rights</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4 - Local governments become more aware of existing GBV issues and help to create an enabling environment for victims and vulnerable individuals to secure their rights and entitlements</b></p>				

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
4.1	Form multi-stakeholder crisis response committee at block level chaired by Secretary, DLSA for timely response and redress	Collaboration between service providers and seekers strengthened in all GPs	<i>All-stakeholder crisis response committee takes decisive actions in 50% GPs</i>	Multi-stakeholder crisis committee has been formed chaired by Secretary, DLSA  Women Forum members are linked with DLSA to facilitate the survivors of violence to access schemes/ services, free legal aid and other services as required
4.2	Organize local events on special days and fortnight marking collective action against violence against women and girls in collaboration with all agencies and duty-bearer	Communication collaterals developed for the special days will be adopted by the official agencies	70% population of 10 GPs get informed on schemes/ service	So far, we have organized two special days on 16 <sup>th</sup> December 2022. Officers of Block Kishangarh addressed 84 women, girls, and frontline workers on They urged all duty-bearers and law enforcement officials to work in coordination with Women's Forums and Gram Sakhis to address issues related to the safety and security of women and girls.  On International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November, 2022.  Women's Forum members held public events in all ten Gram Panchayats to raise awareness, on issues, 473 women and girls participated
4.3	Sensitize and train the police personnel of <i>mahila</i> desks on the rules and standard operating procedures for each law related to VAW	Model policing practices such as timely registration of cases, issue stern warning to the perpetrators and if necessary, file FIR (first information report)	In 40% or 4 out of 10 police stations model policing practices can be observed	This activity conducted on 19th January, 2023 at Regional Police training centre, Kishangarh. Professor Renuka Pamecha,



S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
				<p>Gender expert and social activist imparted training to 50 police personnel</p> <p>The police personnel were trained on the role of police in safeguarding women's right, sensitized on gender and the role of Mahila or Women's desk, timely registration of FIR, recording domestic violence cases and filing Domestic Incidence Report (DIR), facilities for victims of violence such as short stay homes and more permanent homes and Helplines</p>
4.4	Build capacity of members of the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) on addressing VAW	Members of all VHSNC and Sarpanch (village head) adopt quarterly action plans to reduce GBV	30% plans get implemented	<p>Women's Forum members facilitated 10 Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) set up by the National Health Mission (NHM) to hold purposeful meetings.</p> <p>At these meetings, 17 survivors were linked with nutrition and health services provided at the village centres run under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) by the Department of Women and Child Development</p>
4.5	Set up Help-desk led and staffed by trained forum/GBV support groups members to coordinate with the official team at <i>Sakhi</i> or	Greater footprint or cases registered at One-Stop Crisis Centers and Counseling Centers	Number of survivors seeking service register steady increase every quarter	In two of the gram panchayats, the Help-desk members are currently creating

S. No.	Activities	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Progress
	One-Stop Crisis Centre, Mahila Suraksha and Salah Kendra or Women Safety and Counselling Centres			communication materials and raising awareness about the services and schemes and the rights and entitlements of women and girls. Such Help-desks will be set in all 10-gram panchayats and will act as a link between the administration and the community
4.6	Organise 10 <i>mahila chaupals</i> or public hearings with the support of DLSA in each panchayat to review gaps and strengthen corrective actions	Majority of issues presented will be examined	60% issues presented examined; 50% issues get addressed	This activity is planned in last week of February with DLSA
4.7	Endline Assessment will be carried during the project period	Measure overall impact on the target beneficiaries at the end of the project	Against the overall targets of the project progress and impact will be assessed	NA
* <i>Whatever proof we submit as reports, primary documents, minutes and participants signature at meeting will help to establish the authenticity of the information</i>				



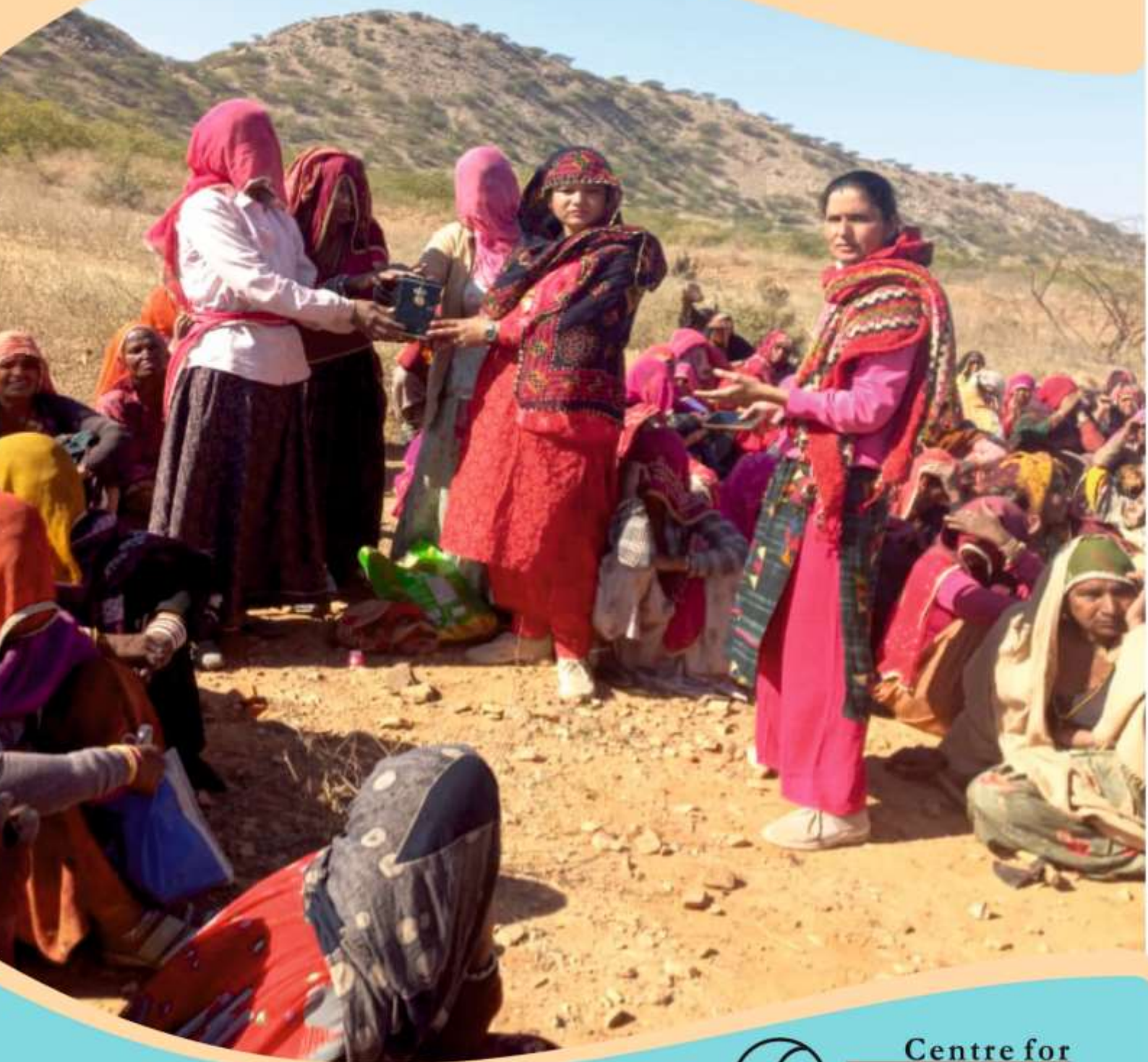
Wall painting on Mahila Samadhan Samiti at Anganwadi centre, Roopangarh



Wall painting on Child Marriage Act at Anganwadi centre, Sursura

Building a Coordinated Response to  
Prevent and Reduce Gender-based Violence (GBV)  
in Kishangarh block, District Ajmer, Rajasthan-Phase II

**Progress Report**



Centre for  
Advocacy and  
Research