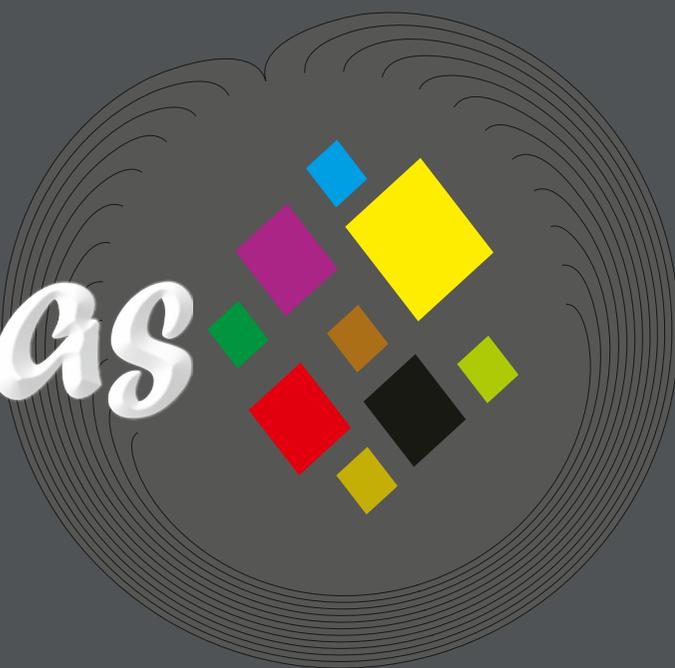




*annual report*

*2012-2013*

*ianvikas*



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# foreword

It is my pleasure to present annual report of Janvikas for the year 2012-13. The year has been very reflective process along with lots of actions at ground level. The annual report gives brief details of the work done by Janvikas through its strategic interventions. These interventions have been directly engaging with the marginalized communities in Gujarat as well as through partners in other states and through Human and Institutional Development (HID) support to other organizations across the country. Largely we have focused more on our direct interventions and in partnership with CBOs. Our programme on eradication of manual scavenging has been in partnership with CBOs while work with youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs) has been direct intervention in Gujarat while our work on primary education is both a direct intervention as well as in partnership with local organizations in Gujarat. Our work on making state and industries accountable with regard to environmental laws and ensuring human rights are not violated has been through our unit called Paryavaran Mitra. Paryavaran Mitra as mentioned in earlier reports is becoming an independent organization. The process of becoming independent organization will be completed by end of December 2013.

Let me share with you all the reflections we had during the year with regard to our learning from grass-root processes where Janvikas has engaged itself and also from other grass-root organizations with whom HID support is provided. Some of the key insights are:

- The traditional approach of recruiting full time grass-root staff to carry out grass-root activities like mobilizing and organizing the people, facilitating access of communities to their rights, creating awareness and educating people, etc. has undergone a major change due to the influence of external factors like media, consumerism, NGO world etc. This has impacted negatively the effectiveness of grass-root work. We realised that instead of focusing on grass-root staff, the time has come to focus on evolving community based systems which will take care of addressing their local issues of access to rights.
- The communities are also going through major changes in terms of becoming more aware of their rights, being more assertive and also challenging the NGOs and the grass-root staff. The communities are willing to get organized/mobilized only if they are going to benefit directly in terms of immediate benefits with regard to their rights and/or solving urgent problems but for any indirect benefits and/or ideological aspects, the communities are not so willing to get mobilized/organized. The communities are also willing to contribute for any process if it is going to benefit them

directly.

- It is important to focus on evolving and strengthening community based systems so that the communities take charge for accessing their rights and at the same time, it is equally important to focus on larger issues which need state/national level advocacy interventions. It is also more important to bring about changes in the perspective/mindsets in the communities and in society at large. The challenge is to bring about changes through sustained strategies.

Primary role of Janvikas has been to initiate, incubate and build issue based institutions in the past. This role can continue but time also has come to strengthen community based systems directly and/or through grass-root organizations to respond to the changing scenario at the grass-roots. Our efforts during the year did give us positive insights from the programmes like “Eradication of Manual Scavenging” and “Setting up community based Education Centres”. Janvikas in the coming years will focus on strengthening community based systems.

Our work on eradication of manual scavenging through CBOs in 5 states with a very low budget has delivered many results and created an impact in the community as well as with local government. The major challenge still remains: how will the manual scavenging be eradicated from so many cities across the country since urbanisation is growing rapidly ? Even if new law is enacted, the culture of non implementation in our country will make it near impossible task in near future. Our experience also shows that the Indians are getting highly educated, prefer to live in cities with all modern gadgets but are not civilized when it comes to throwing garbage, do open defecation, dirtying the place, etc. It is the scavenging community (who is considered the lowest in the caste hierarchy, the dirtiest and uncivilized) has to civilize the so called civilized. Through this programme, the CBOs and the leadership of these CBOs are empowering the community as to how to civilize the Indian society.

The Annual Report covers the activities of Efforts to Enable Access to Quality Primary Education in Government Schools, Enhancing Employability and Leadership among Youth, Eradication of Manual Scavenging, Human and Institutional Development Resource Centre (HIDRC), Strengthening Environmental Sustainability (Paryavaran Mitra), Work with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Governance and Finance Department (now it is joint unit of Janvikas and Centre for Social Justice as Governance and Finance Services (GFS)).

The Board of Trustees of Janvikas has played a very meaningful and supportive role by way of giving critical inputs and feedback to the

leadership of Janvikas, ensuring good governance within Janvikas, and also pro-actively evolving policies of Janvikas. I thank all the trustees of Janvikas. I would also like to thank and donors MISEREOR – Germany, Sir Ratan Tata Trust – Mumbai, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust/ Jamshedji Tata Trust – Mumbai, Action Aid India, Christian Aid and OXFAM. I also thank all our individual supporters and organizations who have been journeying together in the quest for just society.

Vijay Parmar  
CEO/Trustee, Janvikas

# about janvikas

**S**tarted as a training and support organization in 1987, JANVIKAS has today grown into a leading “Organizational Development Institute”, forming a strong coalition of value based organizations in the social development field. Today JANVIKAS is recognized as a National Resource and Support Organisation known primarily for setting up, supporting, incubating and nurturing strategic development interventions in response to emerging socio-economic-political realities. The major focus of JANVIKAS is on women’s empowerment, gender awareness, ecology & environment, social justice, addressing issues of education and livelihood for children and youth belonging to weaker socio-economic strata, capacity building and support to grassroots organizations etc. Over the last 25 years, JANVIKAS has grown into a web of 12 decentralized autonomous institutions which were started as project initiatives of JANVIKAS.

The overall goal of JANVIKAS is “to contribute to building/strengthening a just, democratic and secular society and to bring about concrete and sustainable changes in the lives of the poor, marginalized and disadvantaged communities”.

Primarily JANVIKAS sees its role in promoting concrete and sustainable change in the lives of the poor by:

**Supporting** voluntary efforts at the grassroots level.

**Setting up and spinning off** issue-based youth/ community led institutions to service/work with the marginalized.

**Enhancing capacities** of different levels of personnel in development organizations.

**Motivating and training** youth and women to commit themselves to nation building.

At present, Janvikas with its current Programmes/ Units viz. Youth Resource Center, Udaan, Paryavaran Mitra and HIDRC is involved directly addressing the following issues:

- ✍ Caste based discrimination with specific focus on manual scavenging by supporting 13 partners across 5 states.
- ✍ Communal violence and justice for the violence affected people of Gujarat and Orissa.

- ✍ Issues of discrimination, exclusion and dominance of majority culture in primary education system in Gujarat and providing ideological and capacity building support to national educational institutions.
- ✍ Human Rights violations by industries by ensuring proper implementation of environmental and other laws through judicial and legislative advocacy.
- ✍ Issues of internal governance and quality of human resources of civil society organizations by strengthening their governance and capacity building of staff.

# efforts to enable access to quality primary education in govt. schools

Janvikas' foray into the Primary School Education programme began with reaching out to the children of marginalised communities by way of providing additional inputs to children with integration of values and following child based learning methodology and capacity building of other organisations working on the issue of education. Janvikas was the Education Resource Centre for the National Education Group (NEG) supported by IGSSS for more than a decade. After 2002, Janvikas initiated its own direct intervention by starting 50 education centres for children who were out of schools due to communal disturbance in Panchmahal district. Since then various initiatives were undertaken to enhance the quality of education in government run primary schools. The key initiatives under this programme and activities that were undertaken during the year are given below:

- The Meghdhanush Primary School was set up in Kalol town of Panchmahals in 2006 with an idea to develop it as a model where innovative methodology and pedagogy for teaching and to make learning a joyful experience for children. The School now has 211 children (83 girls and 128 boys) from different communities from standards 1 to 5. Quarterly meetings are organised with parents to appraise them of the functioning of the school and progress of the children. 3 such meetings were organised in the current academic year. A School Support Committee has been set up to increase participation of parents and local community in running and supporting the school. 2 meetings were organised during the year to discuss the school's functioning such as learning quality, support for school infrastructure and local fund raising. A refresher training programme for 8 teachers of Meghdhanush School was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 to improve teaching and communication skills of teachers.
- The Jivan Talim Programme was initiated in Kutch District of Gujarat and Beawar District of Rajasthan to provide elementary and primary education to Muslim children who have no access to formal education. It encourages Makatibs (schools where boys and girls are taught to read Urdu and Religious Studies) to integrate mainstream education curriculum along with its religious education. The aim of running such centres is to prepare children to be able to successfully integrate them into mainstream schools. Jivan Talim Kutch has increased its area of intervention from 36 to 40 places. In the past year with the efforts of Edu-leaders and the Jivan Talim teachers on the Right of Children

to free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act) and the role of SMC, we have closed down 7 centres as 5 schools have been regularized, 2 new schools have been started. The Jivan Talim classes conducted in Sumaravandh village were telecasted live on a local news channel, Kutch Uday on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2013 that resulted in the government starting 34 new Special Training Programme (STP) classes for drop-out children in Nakhatrana block to bring the 'out of school' children back to the mainstream.

- Since 2010, Janvikas started focusing on strengthening effective implementation and monitoring of RTE Act in the government primary schools and increase access to quality education through its programmes on education. The shift has been witnessed in Janvikas's programmes from providing education to that of ensuring quality education in government primary schools. Janvikas initiated a campaign to monitor the implementation of the Right to Education Act since July 2012 through the Jan Adhikar Manch (JAM), a collective of organizations working on the issue of peace and communal harmony. Apart from Janvikas, other organisations like Sahyog, Niswaan and Parwaaz are members of the JAM. The collective's focus during this period is on the issue of education focusing on the survey of effective implementation of the RTE Act. A baseline study of 506 government primary schools in 7 districts was undertaken in last quarter of 2012. Based on the study, a report was compiled and released by Janvikas and its partner organisations under the banner of the Jan Adhikar Manch on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2013. The primary objective of the study was to understand the implementation and compliance of RTE Act 2009 in government run primary schools. To strengthen the monitoring of implementation of RTE Act, Janvikas promotes young Edu-leaders who are trained to monitor schools in their villages / area on a daily basis related to school infrastructure, interact with SMC members regularly and create awareness among the local community on RTE Act. 400 Edu-leaders have been identified in 7 Districts of Gujarat, of which, 265 have so far underwent training. The training of edu-leaders focussed on various provisions of RTE Act and rules, how to monitor the functioning of government schools, how to dialogue with teachers, how to draft applications to district authorities, and on collective action for advocacy. Many of the trained edu-leaders have started visiting the schools, interacting with the teachers and also filing complaints if there are gross

the taluka/block/area level co-ordinator organizes monthly meetings of edu-leaders of that particular area. During the monthly meetings, each edu-leader shares his/her efforts/experiences, inputs are given by the co-ordinator and plan for the next month also done. The co-ordinator also supports the edu-leader wherever they face difficulties. Our plan is to reach out to 500 government schools actively and also to build capacities of at least 500 edu-leaders during 2013-14. We are also evolving institutional mechanisms whereby the voluntary edu-leaders get motivated, their voluntary work is recognized and the concept of voluntary edu-leaders (unpaid) is sustained. In order to raise awareness among development organisations and strengthen the voice of civil society a monthly newsletter 'Parivartan' related to the concerns and challenges related to the implementation of the RTE Act was initiated. 2 issues in March and April have been released and circulated among various stakeholders.



§ Janvikas runs the Videoshala programme which produces video documentaries to help improve learning levels of children as well as to assist them in learning difficult and complex subject matters. In the beginning of the year, the Videoshala team undertook a baseline study of 50 villages of 4 blocks of Panchmahal viz., Halol, Kalol, Jambughoda and Ghoghamba. The focus of the study was on understanding the status of education, health, basic needs, and issue of discrimination among dalit, adivasi and minority communities. In all, about 1400 people from different communities were interviewed and the main issues were identified. The study revealed that the majority of the people of marginalised communities do not access government schemes due to their own lack of awareness of the schemes and due to the corruption and negligent attitude of government officials. Videoshala made 5 short films on the RTE Act comprising success stories of village level interventions of Edu-leaders and 4 short video documentaries on problems in 4 government primary schools in Nizran, Dandiapura, Golibar and Palasa. 48 teachers of government primary schools of Halol block were imparted training on using audio-visual aids in the classroom in July 2012

# enhancing employability and leadership among youth

Enhancing Employability and Leadership among Youth is an initiative of Janvikas in 7 districts of Gujarat. In the first phase of this initiative, Janvikas successfully conceptualized its work with young people and directly worked with more than 6000 youth belonging to marginalized communities on different issues affecting young people. An evaluation of the programme and its impact during the first phase was carried out by external evaluators. Based on this evaluation, the second phase was planned and Janvikas initiated its work since April 2012. During this phase, Janvikas planned to emphasize its response on the livelihood and employability needs of young people through vocational trainings, guidance and facilitating job placements with an added focus on capacitating Young Citizen Leaders around Youth Development Centres (YDCs) and to enhance participation and the inclusion of young women in YDCs. During the year following processes were facilitated as part of this intervention.

## Enhancing employability of youth

The U LIVE team conducted a detailed market scan exercise in all blocks where YDCs are operational to understand current job market trends and courses were identified on this basis and faculty were recruited for running the courses. The U LIVE team prepared and conducted a 10-day Faculty Development Module

and help youth facilitators in preparing the trainee batches. So far none of the employer where youth have been placed has had a complaint and students also have had shared positive views about their training experiences. During the reporting period 21 youth were successfully placed in different locations with the help of a placement officer.

Each YDC has a youth facilitator to facilitate young people visiting the YDC on a daily basis and organize regular monthly activities for their development on the following 3 themes:

- § Youth Activity - Sport, Fun and Recreation comprising events, competition, picnics excursions, celebration of festivals and recreational events like games, music shows and film screening
- § Youth Development - Knowledge, Information and Skills enhancing activity comprising information and guidance, formal and informal discussions on current issues, vocational training, guidance and career counselling
- § Youth Action – Related to active citizenship comprising application of the RTI Act and other relevant rights and entitlements

An average of 400 youth in each YDC participates in different activities organized through YDCs. The aim is to respond to the needs of young people and facilitate them to participate and lead community development issues among their respective community and to provide youth the space to learn and practice values of diversity, democracy and equality. The following table gives the month-wise

| Training and Placement Record for the Year 2012 -13 |                    |         |                 |                               |                              |                 |                      |                    |
|---|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| S. No   | Name of the centre | Subject | No. of trainees | No. of trainees placed in job | No of trainees self employed | Further studies | Placement in process | Under Age trainees |
| 1   | Goghamba           | Basic   | 18              | 8                             | 2                            | 6               | 2                    |                    |
| 2   | Goghamba           | Basic   | 15              | 5                             | 2                            | 8               | 0                    |                    |
| 3   | Umreth             | Basic   | 13              | 5                             | 1                            | 3               | 2                    | 2                  |
| 4   | Jambughoda         | Tally   | 25              | 16                            | 3                            | 6               | 0                    |                    |
| 5   | Vatva              | B.S.P.A | 18              | 10                            | 0                            | 8               | 0                    |                    |
| 6   | Vatva              | Basic   | 19              | 12                            | 2                            | 3               | 2                    |                    |
| 7   | Naswadi            | Basic   | 19              | 14                            | 0                            | 0               | 0                    | 5                  |
| 8   | Himatnagar         | B.S.P.A | 26              | 17                            | 0                            | 1               | 4                    | 4                  |
| 9   | Himatnagar         | B.S.P.A | 29              | 20                            | 0                            | 0               | 9                    |                    |
| 10  | Vatva              | Basic   | 17              | 14                            | 0                            | 2               | 1                    |                    |
| 11  | Godhra             | Basic   | 19              | 11                            | 2                            | 2               | 1                    | 3                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |                    |         | <b>218</b>      | <b>132</b>                    | <b>12</b>                    | <b>39</b>       | <b>21</b>            | <b>14</b>          |

| Month        | Youth Development | Creative protest | Fun Sports  | Total       |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| April        | 489               | 136              | 561         | 1186        |
| May          | 329               | 430              | 89          | 848         |
| June         | 567               | 383              | 0           | 950         |
| July         | 35                | 0                | 90          | 125         |
| August       | 226               | 70               | 435         | 731         |
| September    | 98                | 0                | 531         | 629         |
| October      | 110               | 128              | 393         | 631         |
| November     | 158               | 653              | 359         | 1170        |
| December     | 371               | 157              | 152         | 680         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2383</b>       | <b>1957</b>      | <b>2610</b> | <b>6950</b> |

### Sustaining Youth Development Centres (YDCs)

· **Baseline Study of Youth:** A detailed base line study of each block was carried out during the reporting period. A survey form was developed for data collection and the Youth Facilitators were oriented to plan data collection of the baseline study of youth around all YDCs and basic data of 6308 youth was collected.

· **Annual Sports Event:** Janvikas organizes an annual sports event for youth along with YDCs. From the experience of over a decade with youth a key learning is to provide a safe non judgmental environment for youth to express themselves, learn, explore, seek guidance and to encourage youth to understand, accept and respect other religions and cultures to help promote better understanding of one's self and surroundings, increase interaction among themselves to build perspective, skills and creativity. All of this is possible when youth come together interact, and express themselves. Team sports like football create the right kind of environment to address these issues and promote values such as Democracy, Equality, Diversity and Citizenship among youth that are central to the Indian Constitution and put into practice some basic life skills such as conflict resolution, communication and teamwork. The objectives of this year's tournament was to bring together youth from diverse backgrounds to play together, interact understand each other's religion and culture, understand each other's situations and to develop confidence in self, physically and mentally. The non negotiable criteria for participation are

- Participants make most of the decisions and any conflict within and among teams is resolved through debate and discussion

There were 42 teams from 7 districts and 21 blocks (with a mix different castes, communities and religions- Hindu, SC, OBC, Muslim, Adivasi and general in each team) Including 10 teams from colonies for internally displaced persons and 10 teams of girls.

- **Capacity building of Youth Facilitators:** Apart from regular monthly meetings and hand holding support, we organized two three day capacity building programmes for the youth facilitators during the reporting period. One event was focused on helping them out strategizing local fund raising for the youth events and YDCs; where as other was focused on facilitating a process of developing YDC sustainability plans for each YDC. Each facilitator, at the end of these events came up with a sustainability plan for their own YDCs.

### 3. Inclusion and empowerment of young women in YDCs

**The overall objective of this intervention is to provide space and special attention to young women so that they are more confident and independent in their daily life. Key activities in this during the reporting period are:**

**Life skill training for young women:** A 3-day module on life-skills was developed and since the month of August, 307 young girls and women underwent training from different Districts. The table below gives the details of participation in the training.

- **Special Fellowship Programme for Young girls:** A special fellowship programme for young girls and women has been initiated as part of this intervention with an objective to enhance inclusion of young girls and women in all activities and spaces being organized and facilitated. As part of this programme we have identified and selected 10 young girls for a fellowship programme. This programme would be facilitated as a experiential learning programme, where in they will be offered class room inputs along with action assignments along with YDCs and other activities of this programme.

#### Challenges and way forward

The programme right from inception in year 2004 has gone through several changes in terms of strategies, geographical outreach and human resources. The last annual report mentioned about U Live cell setup within Janvikas to focus on enhancing employability among youth and at the same

### Life Skill Training Details : 2012-

| Date                         | Venue                | Participants |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 18/8/2012 to 20/8/2012       | Nadiad (Kheda)       | 37           |
| 26/11/2012 to 28/11/2012     | Panelav (Panchmahal) | 30           |
| 5/12/2012 to 6/12/2012       | Berna (Sabarkatha)   | 26           |
| 15/ 12/ 2012 to 16/ 12/ 2012 | Dakor (Kheda)        | 48           |
| 27/12/2012 to 28/12/2012     | Panelav (Panchmahal) | 48           |
| 12/1/2013 to 13/1/2013       | Dakor (Kheda)        | 33           |
| 28/1/2013 to 29/1/2013       | Idar (Sabarkantha)   | 14           |
| 2/2/2013 to 3/2/2013         | Panelav (Panchmahal) | 37           |
| 9/2/2013 to 10/2/2013        | Kapadwanj (Kheda)    | 34           |
| <b>Total</b>                 |                      | <b>307</b>   |

time continue to focus on youth activities at Youth Development Centres (YDCs) to facilitate conflict transformation processes. Structurally each YDC is run by full time youth facilitator who is also responsible for enrolment of youth in vocational training conducted by U Live cell. From August 2011, we have started focussing on enhancing employability of youth through vocational training at YDCs. Earlier Janvikas through Umeed programme had conducted vocational training and facilitating placement in Vadodara city. The experience of Vadodara city had been very successful which we wanted to take it to smaller towns/cities with few changes in the types of vocational training and enrolment strategies.

Our experience of 2012-13 of enhancing employability in smaller towns where our YDCs are located has not been very positive. The youth facilitators have almost failed to motivate the youth for enrolment in the vocational training conducted at YDCs. Some of the other major challenges faced are:

- The youth from marginalized communities (which is our constituency also) have different career goal whereas the market provides employment opportunity. The mis-match between what youth wants and what market provides does impact the enrolment of youth in vocational training offered by U Live.
- The youth facilitator somehow could not motivate the youth and enthuse them to join the vocational training. The youth facilitator also could not reach out to large no. of youth. In spite of training and capacity building of youth facilitators, they followed very traditional approach of enrolment of youth.

- The trained youth were offered placements in service sector but in bigger cities. There were very few placements offered locally. The youth were/are not willing to take up jobs in bigger cities as it adds to the cost of transport for commuting or accommodation/food cost if they migrate.

- We had to change physical locations of vocational training considering employment opportunities.

- The cost of training per participant increased due to no. of participants trained have been less compared to the targets. The faculty recruited have been for long term but some times the training conducted at a particular location is not continuous through out the year.

- There was no pre enrolment counselling and also during the training to ensure that youth will complete the training and will accept the placement offer.

- Majority of the youth did not have a clear career goal for their life. It is very important to have career goal for one's motivation to pursue it.

In the above context of challenges, we made following changes towards the end of March 2013:

- Role of youth facilitators was removed from the vocational training programme. The enrolment strategies have been developed and are implemented by the faculty along with local support.

- A system of pre enrolment and during the training counselling of youth is introduced but it is not yet fully operationalized.

- Achievement Motivation module has been developed to help youth to develop their career goal and to motivate the youth to pursue the goal.

- New courses have been introduced/are in the process of development considering local opportunities for employment.

- Placement strategies have been re-defined to ensure timely placement and the youth who are placed continue their jobs.

Physical locations have been finalized for vocational training where U Live cell will have long term plan for the training.

# eradication of manual scavenging

The year 2012 was important for those working on the issue of manual scavenging and most importantly for thousands of manual scavengers who are forced to engage in this inhuman occupation, as the consultative process of developing The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012 started and took shape. Also, an episode on the issue of manual scavenging in popular television show Satyamev Jayate brought a lot of public awareness and empathy towards the issue. An issue which was swept aside for centuries got some public attention and created pressure on the government to initiate action. Janvikas's programme intervention on this issue is CBO centric, with a strong belief that any change can be brought about by grass root initiative evolved from the community with a constant engagement with the issue. Janvikas supports the implementation of this program through 10 CBOs and 4 community based leaders supported through fellowship. The following narrative gives an account of key outputs and achievements on specific themes under this intervention.

## 1. Eradication of manual scavenging

Key outputs and outcomes as part of this theme are given below:

- 321 persons (mostly women) have been encouraged to give up manual scavenging. It was mainly done through educational process with each individual.
- 532 toilets with water facility have been constructed by mobilizing government schemes. This has automatically reduced need of manual scavenging.
- 6043 sweepers have received safety equipments from employers. This has happened after a long struggle of convincing employers (mainly municipal bodies and some private contractors/companies) to actually distribute safety equipments like masks, boots, gloves, aprons and caps. But community is also resisting this change and as a result of that resistance, only 10% of these sweepers are using safety equipments.
- 43 manhole and drainage workers have been able to access machines and technology while cleaning manholes. Though there are many orders from High Courts of different states for provision of technology while cleaning manholes, municipal bodies and private employers have refrained from offering technology to manhole cleaners. Approximately 600-700 manhole workers die while cleaning drainage every year in India.

- 33 manhole workers have been encouraged to quit unsafe manhole cleaning work and supported to join occupations such as construction work, sweeping in private hospitals, casual labor work, etc.
- Partner CBOs participated in a consultation to formulate the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012 in their respective states and at national level. They are mobilizing manual scavengers to identify themselves before appropriate authority at district level as a precursor to the implementation of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012, a process that began since April 2013.
- Networking with Safai Karmachari Andolan, a campaign for eradication of manual scavenging was strengthened at regional and national level. Sharing of information, support in mobilization of people for events, etc. was planned and practiced during reporting period.
- In 3 states – Gujarat, Tamilnadu and Karnataka, partner CBOs are key actors in Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed in respective High Courts reviewing issue of manual scavenging and role of government in eradication of manual scavenging in their respective states. These PILs are going on and CBOs are providing data and other evidence to the High Courts from time to time.

## 2. Creating alternate livelihood, employment and skills

In order to liberate manual scavengers from their inhuman work creating opportunities for alternate employment is critical.

- 1313 manual scavengers (majority of them are women) were supported to join alternate employment
- Some of them are doing only sweeping work and denying manual scavenging of human excreta
- Some are self employed in animal husbandry, running petty shop, petty business of fish-pickle-clothes selling from village to village, etc. For self employment, financial support has been sought from government schemes and savings and credit organizations that CBOs have promoted

### **Determination can change destiny...**

Suhasini Ravat is a resident of Semra village in Gazipur district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. She got married at the age of 18. Her husband was unemployed then and her mother-in-law was a manual scavenger cleaning dry latrines of the dominant caste households. She was forced to take up this occupation, but never felt happy doing this. After a long persuasive effort, field workers of PRDTI could convince her family members to allow her to come for meetings. Gradually she learnt tailoring and availing a government scheme bought a sewing machine. Now she earns up to Rs. 250 daily. Women of other castes also come to her and respect her skills. Her status in the family has also improved and other young women from the scavenging community look up to her as a role model.

Some are also placed in entry level unskilled jobs (mainly cleaning and housekeeping) in private hospitals and schools.

To prevent youth from entering sweeping and manual scavenging work, CBOs either run vocational skill training or develop linkages with vocational skill training institutes. Thus enhanced employability helps them enter new occupations. 501 youth were provided vocational skill training and life skills training on basic computer skills, tailoring, marketing, beauty therapy, housekeeping, spoken English and life skills.



The trained youth were placed in entry level jobs in insurance companies, garment manufacturing units, in accounts and billing sections of small and medium companies, hospitals and salons.

Now CBOs are encouraging youth to start their micro enterprise in the food industry with a dual objective to break caste barriers, where food prepared by a Dalit, especially a scavenger is not eaten by other castes and assured income for youth

### **.Being nobody to somebody....**

Ajay Kumar, 26, son of a rickshaw puller dropped out of school after 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. Poverty struck household condition compelled him to start work at early age. But after knowing his caste background none gave him job, rather insulted him by saying casteist, derogatory words. When community organizer associated with MIDT came in touch with him, he shared his difficulty in finding job and living with dignity. Community organizer placed him as an apprentice with a Muslim hair cutting salon owner. Ajay survived similar adversities of insults and neglect. But after gaining experience of 1 year, he started his own barber shop in Tadarapur village of Hapur district, Uttar Pradesh. Now he earns Rs. 300 to Rs. 350/day. On Sundays, he earns more than Rs. 500. He has trained 7-8 young men from scavenging community in last 2 years and is confident that they will survive in any Indian city with this skill. His life has changed from 'being nothing to something' and he sees a 180° change in his life.



### **Improving educational status among the children of the scavenging community**

Education is one of the key tools for empowerment of the community. The status of education among the scavenging community is very low. The children instead of going to the schools, accompany their parents to the places of work as sweepers. Janvikas through this intervention, encourages the CBOs and community leaders to set up and run community based education centres. The primary objective of such centres is to promote the culture of education in the community and also to enhance the learning levels of the children. Following are the key activities to fulfil the objectives of the centres:

#### **Setting up Education Support Centres**

- 32 Education Support Centres are run by CBOs to impart basic literacy skills and promote interest in education and Hygiene among children and activities organized for children to express their talent.
- Minimal financial investment is done by CBOs to run these centers. In a majority of cases, community offers a room/space for the centre. The parents of children also pay a nominal fee. Donations are raised from local traders, well wishers from the scavenging and other communities. CBOs pay an honorarium to the educated youth who perform the role of motivators, educators and teachers and contribute a small amount for the maintenance of the centre.
- 1146 children studied at these centres that are either drop-outs from primary schools or have never been to school. Their age range is between 5 and 15 years.
- 17 Balmelas (children's fairs) were organized where 1450 children participated. Balmelas are day-long events, where through recreational activities and competitions, the children find an opportunity to participate, express their talent and receive recognition and reward. Balmelas are targeted to attract children to come to the centres, show a glimpse of what happens at the Education Support Centres and enhance retention of children already coming to the centres. Going to places outside the village/ town and getting prizes is very attractive for children attending Balmelas.

#### **Enrolling children of scavenging community in mainstream schools and monitoring them**

- Enrolment of 1834 children was facilitated in government and

private primary schools. This was done by organizing enrollment campaigns in villages, dialoguing with parents to send their children to schools and pressurizing local schools to enroll children. Follow up meetings with children, parents and teachers are made to ensure their retention in schools.

- 88 government primary schools were monitored for implementation of Right to Education Act. CBOs' focus was to ensure enrollment of scavenging children in schools, ensure adequate infrastructure in the schools and non-discriminatory practices towards scavenging children.
- 879 children were supported to avail scholarships. 3 different schemes were availed for this: pre-metric scholarship for SC children, pre-metric scholarship for children of parents employed in unclean occupations and scholarships for higher studies. Total worth of 879 scholarships would be more than Rs. 15000.

### **3. Improving health status in the scavenging community**

- 47 health camps were organized in the reporting year. 2690 persons benefitted from these health check up camps. In some camps, medicines were given free of cost. In all the camps, referral service was given to persons diagnosed with critical illnesses.
- Immunization drives for children resulted in vaccination and immunization of 1503 children. This was done in separate camps for children, using ICDS worker, nurses from PHCs and CHCs and health check up campaigns sponsored by government in government primary schools. Immunization was offered for polio, measles, mumps and diphtheria.
- 635 persons were educated on available healthcare services of government.
- 27 PHCs, CHCs and Urban Health Centers were monitored for adequate services to scavenging community people and proper functioning.
- 478 persons were enrolled in government's subsidized micro health insurance scheme. 50 persons took benefit of this scheme and availed hospitalization and medical treatment for chronic ailments.

### **4. Improving living conditions and availing basic facilities**

- 670 families were supported to avail government schemes for housing. This includes availing housing plot, construction of houses and

repairing of house under various schemes. Their social security has been taken care by this intervention.

- 172 schemes were availed for improvement of living conditions and accessing basic facilities in localities where scavenging community resides.
- These schemes include installation of hand pumps, water tanks, construction of RCC roads, street lights, drainage facilities, burial grounds, public toilets with water facilities, libraries, etc.  
27 Anganwadis (ICDS centers) were either activated or opened up using pressure on the government. These Anganwadis now cater to more than 254 children of scavenging community. They also cater to expecting and lactating women from the community.

#### **6. Discrimination, Untouchability and Atrocities**

In order to fight discrimination, untouchability and atrocities, legal intervention is the key strategy adopted by partner CBOs.

- In 77 cases, advice on how to file complaint and requirements of documentary proof was given to victims and voluntary leaders supporting the victims
- In 53 incidents, small support of writing complaint, accompanying victim to police station to lodge FIR, etc. was provided.
- 34 new cases of atrocities were taken up in courts by CBOs. Here CBOs play active role in supporting prosecution, gathering evidence, supporting victims & witnesses, etc. One case of domestic violence was also taken up by 1 CBO.
- 47 ongoing cases are being followed up in courts. These include atrocity cases, cases for compensation of manhole workers' deaths.

#### **7. Creating own credit structure for overall economic development**

5 CBOs – Manav Garima, Thamate, READ, CARDS and Sanghamithra have promoted savings and credit organizations of scavenging community. These 5 savings & credit organizations have membership of around 1900 women and men. While other organizations have promoted more than 200 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with membership of 5214 women and young men from scavenging community. Thus 7114 persons from the scavenging community have access to unexploitative credit facility. Capacity building of 5 savings and credit organizations and 200 SHGs is being carried out by the partner CBOs on regular basis. These cooperatives and SHGs have offered credit to women who wanted to give up manual scavenging and who wanted to join alternate occupations.

#### **8. Accessing government's social security and welfare schemes**

2613 persons were helped to access government's welfare and social security schemes and programs that include ration cards for food security, NREGA job cards for employment security, old age-widowhood and disability pensions, micro loans and subsidies for self-employment, house repairs, agriculture, marriage assistance and institutionalized child births.

# Human & Institutional Development Resource Center

The mandate of the Human and Institutional Development Resource Center (HIDRC) is to support provide HID support to NGOs, CBOs, issue-based networks and individuals and existing programmes of Janvikas. HIDRC engages largely with organizations and individuals to support and strengthen grass-root organizations, issue-based networks and initiatives and programmes of Janvikas so that they become effective and efficient in bringing about concrete changes and realization of rights in the lives of the marginalized and discriminated communities and thereby contribute in building a just, democratic and secular society. HIDRC's thematic areas of work have deepened over the years to focus on the following:

1. Strengthen organizations working on human rights of marginalized communities and develop leadership in marginalized communities
2. Strengthen Governance in Civil Society Organizations
3. Support programmes and initiatives of Janvikas on Leadership Building, Organizational Development and Human and Institutional Development in order to achieve their expected results.
4. Develop and strengthen perspectives among civil society organizations on issues of urbanization and urban poor and to initiate a platform to bring together actors of civil society to explore contemporary issues affecting society at large, spread awareness and initiate action.

The report of HIDRC's work is organized according to these thematic areas given above.

## **1. Strengthen organizations working on human rights of marginalized communities and develop leadership in marginalized communities**

- **Support to Manav Garima:** As part of its initiative to empower the scavenging community in Ahmedabad city, HIDRC has been handholding Manav Garima, a Community Based Organization. Some of the key activities during this reporting period involved:
  - Organizing community meetings, baseline survey, survey of unemployed youth, process of alternate housing in 2 slum areas and in follow up cases of manhole workers' deaths.
  - Regular visits to up to 20 localities in Ahmadabad city to identify persons engaged in manual scavenging. Also sought information on AMC employed sweepers (who are forced to do manual

scavenging) in 2 wards using the Right to Information Act.

- Availing government social security schemes, welfare schemes and programs:
  - Forms and evidence collected from beneficiaries for Widow Assistance.
  - The process for accessing 200 PDS rations cards is completed of which 25 families have received ration from PDS and 20 have started to access kerosene and foods in PDS.
  - 100 cards of unorganized labor were got approved through the Kamdar Kalyan Board in Jodhpur and Sarkhej areas.
  - 50 persons got election cards in Gota.
  - 4 women received Rs.30000/- each for Mahila Samrudhi Yojna.
  - 40 persons in opening post office accounts for BPL benefits.
  - 15 women got benefit under Manav Garima Yojana for self employment. Each woman received Rs. 30,000.
  - Under Micro Credit Finance Scheme supported 20 persons to avail credit of different amounts.
  - Helped 3 pregnant women avail Mamta kit for maternity healthcare.
- On-call support to one of the leaders associated with Manav Garima in mobilizing community people to attend campaigns to follow up their unresolved issues with concerned government officers.
- On the issue of improving living conditions and availing basic facilities HIDRC helped facilitate Manav Garima to avail housing rights for the manual scavenging community, make the community aware of various housing rights, conduct survey on beneficiaries for housing, file petitions with NHRC for housing rights and responding to it on queries and reports of the Government and advocating for accessing schemes and resources and for stay on eviction of scum dwellers.
- Financial management of the cooperative promoted by Manav Garima that includes maintaining the whole statutory compliances and registers of the society, calling monthly meeting of management committee and capacity building of the committee, preparing annual reports for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12,

Post workshop a visit was made to the following 7 partner organizations from 28<sup>th</sup> January to 10<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

1. Jana Unnayan Samiti Trust, Agartala
2. Sampari Hukumu Bodol, Agartala
3. Law and Human Rights Centre, Guwahati
4. North Eastern Diocesan Social Forum, Guwahati
5. The ant, Bongaigaon
6. NERSWN, Kokrajhar
7. Bosco Institute, Jorhat

Following the visit a brief report on the assessment comprising of the concerns, challenges and suggested recommendations was submitted. The report will be presented in the partners' meeting organized by DKA support for further discussion and potential engagement to help in Human and Institutional development processes in these organizations

- **HIDRC carried out a 9 day Organizational Development exercise** with Wassan, a large NGO with a fairly long expertise in the NRM and Rain-fed Agriculture sector and based in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. The OD exercise that spanned the period from November 2012 to April 2013. Backstopping support to key commitments as part of the road map including constituting the Strategic Leadership Team. 3 day meeting with the Strategic Leadership Team in Ahmedabad from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> March.
  - In continuation of its handholding and accompaniment support role for Drishti CGS helped conceptualize and develop proposals for Drishti to various donors. CGS helped design and deliver a 4 day training workshop on "Proposal Writing and Fundraising" for the Station Managers and NGO leaders of the Community Radio stations that are technically supported by Drishti with donor support from UNICEF. CGS also helped design and facilitate a simple yet participatory 2 day performance appraisal process for its staff in April.
  - The School Dropout Prevention Programme - a project of IDEAL trust - requested the Centre for Governance Studies of Janvikas to do a rapid assessment on Governance, Human and Financial management of the project and give an independent view to suggest improvements to the system on how to make the system stronger and efficient. Since IDEAL is playing governance role on the project it was requested that a visit be made to understand financial and human management processes and to give an Independent view on how to make the system stronger and efficient. Later in April, one person from HIDRC facilitated

a 3 day review and planning workshop for the project team and help streamline the management processes for the programme which has been under implementation over the last 2 years and has received an extension for another 2 years. The workshop was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2013 at Samastipur.

- The Friends of Women's World Banking (FWWB) requested HIDRC to carry out a Governance Capacity building programme to build capacities of Board members and CEOs of 3 Producer Companies promoted by two of its partners in Madhya Pradesh and In Gujarat. HIDRC prepared a design for a 7-month capacity building programme comprising three training modules and handholding support in Board meetings. The first such module was held in March for Board Members and CEOs of 3 producer companies, one from Kutch promoted by the Kutch Nav Nirman Abhyan (KNNA) and two others from promoted by the Action for Social Advancement based in Madhya Pradesh State. These were two workshops of 3 days each. The first one for the Upaj Producer Company was held in Bhuj, Kutch from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> March and for the DDPCL and SFPCL at Gadharwada in MP from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013. This engagement is also to help build the capacity within FWWB to deliver governance related training and capacity building for the organizations that they support viz., Cooperatives, Microfinance institutions and Producer Companies.
  - A 3 day workshop was held for 15 women leaders of 6 different Sangathans (CBOs) based in Kutch promoted and supported by the Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) on some of the basic aspects of governance in CBOs from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> January 2013.
  - The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India has invited HIDRC to deliver the 30 hour 3 credit course on "Governance in the Development Sector" for 8 students of the 2 year Post Graduate Diploma in Development Sector Programme as part of the curriculum during the reporting period. Following are key areas that were taught to the students by two of senior HID professionals from HIDRC.
    - Understanding the need for Good Governance in the non-profit context
      - Values, Principles and Ethics framework of Governance
      - Learning to steer the organization towards Good Governance through Board
      - Understanding the Life Cycle Stages and the role of Governance at different Life Cycle Stages

calling general assembly of credit society and preparing pamphlets and disseminating them among all the members of the General Assembly of the Society.

- **Dalit Foundation:** During the reporting period 6 workshops were held for partner selection, review and planning. Perspective development on facilitation on thematic issues of Dalit Foundation constitutes part of these workshops. The process of selection of young professionals and workshops facilitate their orientation and learning was also carried as a workshop for Dalit Foundation. A review of the first batch of Young Professionals was carried out.
- **National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR):** Ongoing support to NCDHR by CEO of Janvikas for strengthening NCDHR in its governance and finance system, Dalit economic rights programme and capacity building of state co-ordinators. Other than this, support was provided for preparing concept note for EU proposal. Concept note was approved and later support in preparing proposal was provided. Key inputs during the reporting period includes strategic inputs through facilitation of core team meetings., systems strengthening and capacity building support in the role of the National Convener and support in initiating a campaign on the 'SC / ST Budget Adhikar Abhiyan'.
- **Zankhana Mahila Vikas Sangathan (ZMVS):** ZMVS is a savings and credit initiative initiated by 2 fellows Sayraben and Yasminben based in Halol Taluka of Panchmahal District. HIDRC handholds and mentors these fellows on a regular basis in conducting meetings with women, forming village level groups and keeping books of accounts, financial management support and overseeing of cooperative. ZMVS which has reached a total savings of Rs. 9 Lakhs with nearly 1000 members from more than 30 villages has began now disbursement of credit to its members from March 2013.
- **Support to HIMMAT** continues in strengthening counseling center for women with special focus on Muslim women of Vatva area in Ahmedabad. HIDRC also supports in institutional development of HIMMAT.
- **OD process with Parwaz** (Muslims Women Organization in Ahmedabad city) continues and HIDRC is supporting to strengthen Parwaz to continue its work with Muslim women on the issue of domestic violence and on primary education.
- **Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO):** HIDRC performs a handholding and incubation support role for WGWLO.

During the period HIDRC supported in conducting para-legal training for grass-root women, in management of the projects and in participating strategic group meetings.

- **Prayas**, a development organisation active in the areas of watershed and soil conservation management, has been supported in developing the strategic plan and organization development process. The process is continuing with competency mapping and finally launching the new strategic plan this year.
- HIDRC continues to provide support to SHAKTI-LAHRC in capacity building of their staff and in strategic planning.
- During the reporting period, the CEO of Janvikas contributed in his capacity as a Governing Board member to KMVS, Mahiti, Khabar Lahariya, Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan and Himmat.
- HIDRC helped prepare the Reports for the **Centre for Social Justice**, an organization within the institutional field of Janvikas and helped in initiating its programme intervention initiated in Assam in support of people affected by the communal violence

## 2. Strengthening Governance in Civil Society Organizations

- HIDRC facilitated two workshops on “Governance for Non-Profits” for directors and senior programme persons of organizations in the North East supported by DKA, an Austrian organization in partnership with the Don Bosco Institute, Jorhat, Assam on following aspects / areas.
  - To set a benchmark of minimum standard of governance for the partners – keeping in mind the requirements of the government and the values that form the base of good governance.
  - To visit the partner organizations to assess the governance process and to understand the constraints the partner organizations have in adhering to the minimum standard.
  - To plan and offer handholding and accompanying support to the partners in areas where they need assistance/support.

On similar lines, HIDRC has conducted a 40 hour course on “Governance and Administration of non-profit organizations” for a 6 student batch of the Masters in Public Administration students of the Liberal Studies department of the Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University during the reporting period.

- 3 students from the Don Bosco Institute, (DBI) Jorhat, Assam in their final year of MSW carried out an internship for one month from April.

### **3. Initiatives of Janvikas supported to achieve their expected outputs and outcomes**

- **Support to planning processes within Janvikas:** HIDRC facilitated a 2-day review and planning workshop with all the staff of Janvikas at Nadiad on 30<sup>th</sup> April to 1<sup>st</sup> May 2012. The workshop derived learning from the past year's experience of staff with respect to programmes and integrated it into the 2012-13 annual plan for each programme. Policies related to leave, travel and Anti Sexual Harassment Committee and related procedures were discussed in detail with all the staff. HIDRC supports all Janvikas programs in its donor management and compliance related support and facilitates performance appraisal of the staff through its respective programme leaders.

- **Enhancing Employability and Leadership among Youth:** The goal of programme for over the next few years is to develop capacities of youth (from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities) in the arenas of livelihood and citizen leadership, so that they can live meaningfully and initiate social action in their own areas on issues affecting them and society at large. HIDRC's role in supporting the youth programme is a continually ongoing exercise involving envisioning the programme, mobilizing resources through proposal preparation and donor management support, facilitating planning and review meetings on a monthly basis, handholding support to the program leader on a continual basis, building capacities of youth facilitators and its core team of 5 persons to build the sustainability of the project, developing and maintaining the Management Information System which becomes a key requirement both internally as well as donors considering targets. Monthly meetings are an opportunity to facilitate the knowledge-building exercise of Youth facilitators. During the reporting period was focused more on placement of trained students in the previous quarter and reviewing and renewing last 10 months efforts and activities implemented as part of this intervention and renewing the strategies for the rest of the project phase. These last 10 months helped in rolling out

project implementation, discussing strategies proposed and executed and to create a platform to revise the plan and strategies of project implementation for the rest of the project period. Apart from implementing various activities HIDRC focused on preparing realistic annual work plan (AWP) based on previous experiences.

- **Incubating U Live, a youth employability cell:** Realizing the need for having a professional team in Janvikas to address livelihood related issues of youth in Janvikas' own programs the U Live initiative was set up in June 2011 with HIDRC support. Based on several years of experience with various collaborations, both government and private in semi urban and rural areas the U Live Cell was formed to take up the task of youth employability as a specialized role. U-LIVE has 2 full time young professionals and a part time consultant as coordination team, while faculty run programs at the centre level.

- **The Udaan programme works with the aim of increasing access of marginalized communities to primary education and improving the functioning of government primary schools:** HIDRC's role comprised of staff capacity building through review and planning meetings, capacity building of village level voluntary edu-leaders, facilitating planning and review meetings, Resource mobilization, facilitating linkages with state level networks and donor management support. HIDRC facilitated the formation of the “Jan Adhikar Manch network (JAM) and through the network supporting the RTE campaign through monitoring implementation of the Right to Education, raising awareness in current project areas both urban and rural areas of the partners of JAM through a cadre of edu leaders and advocacy with the State Government and lobbying.

- **Empowering IDPs affected by Gujarat violence 2002:** Key inputs to the IDP programme during the reporting period involved planning and operationalisation of activities as committed to the donor. Key support provided by HIDRC to the programme is in

- Staff capacity building through monthly planning and review meetings
- Mentoring support to program leader
- Capacity building of community organizers and community leaders including women

- Facilitating planning and review meetings
- Handholding support to leaders in addressing colony level issues
- Facilitating and supporting transfer of ownership of individual houses
- Support in policy dialogue with the government
- HIDRC facilitated a leadership camp for 55 youth from among the IDP colonies on a mountain camp-site at Mount Abu with the help of the programme team working on the IDP.

Since the time Paryavaran Mitra expressed its desire to be established as an independent organization over a year ago, HIDRC continues to help facilitate the process registering Paryavaran Mitra as a non-profit preferably based in New Delhi.

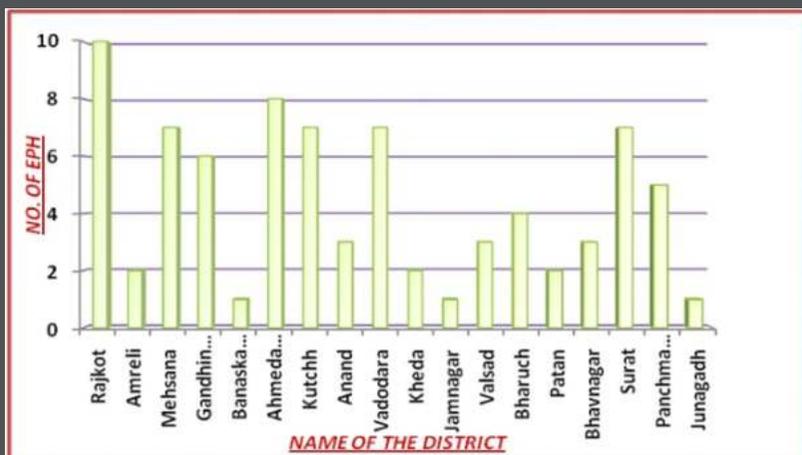
# strengthening environment sustainability

Paryavarán Mitra (PM) acts as a watchdog in implementation of environment acts and rules. We believe in precautionary principle for environmental issues – development activities which have potential to pollute natural resources must take measures to protect environment, and follow rules and regulations to keep our common assets intact.

## 1. Environment Public Hearing (EPH)

The EPH is an instrument for people affected by industrial development projects to raise their concerns. PM creates awareness to increase participation of affected communities in decision-making and follows up most of Public Hearings held across Gujarat. In the last one year PM sent written comments as a plausible stakeholder to 80 EPHs. It also organized pre-meeting for EPH and encouraged people to participate actively in EPHs. It attended and carried out field work in almost 50 EPHs. It informed local people and organizations through letters, e-mails, telephonic talk, small meetings and encouraged them to participate. PM empowers people by providing information about the procedure of EPH, project details, points to represent during EPH and helping them to prepare written presentation.

**District wise environmental public hearing held April 2012-  
Mach2013**



## 2. Combating Climate Change

- PM has observed that the CDM projects are implemented haphazardly in India and the Government is in a promotional role and not in a scrutiny role. Much of the Foreign Exchange in name of CDM comes to India but goes to industry's pocket. The affected people are neither aware nor beneficiary project implementation though pollution is not under control and the purpose of CDM project is not served. PM has sent comments on PDD of 19 projects from Gujarat at the validation stage to UNFCCC. Under the UNFCCC provisions for CDM projects the project proponent has to organize a meeting of local stakeholders while preparing the PDD. Generally in the absence of a strong national monitoring system, the project proponents don't organize it well. PM performs a proactive role in such meetings to encourage local people to participate and present their views.
- In April 2012, an International conference "Civil Society Workshop on CDM and Carbon Markets" was held from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2012 at Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad. More than 80 representatives of Peoples' Movements, NGOs, academia, local authorities and concerned citizens gathered at a workshop in Ahmedabad. Paryavarán Mitra acted as an active partner in this workshop. At the end of the workshop, a statement was prepared in a cooperative process with all the participants. The final version was circulated after much discussion.
- UNFCCC's CDM Executive Board Meeting held at Bangkok in November 2012 approved Paryavarán Mitra as "observer organization" and on this basis it took part in the COP 18 held at Doha.
- As part of its networking with other organizations it helped CDM-Watch in its data collection to understand grass-root realities of CDM projects in India, Wrote an article in "Watch This" magazine to highlight the loopholes present in the implementation of CDM projects. It helped a group of students of the BBA course from H L College to study solar projects to get Carbon Credits. It also signed an MoU with LAYA to monitor CDM projects of Gujarat. PM monitored 4 CDM projects of Gujarat
- PM helped senior news Reporter of "New York Times" to cover a story of the first CDM project of the world. We had given the detail about whole picture and all data about violation

of environmental laws.

- NCDMA invited comments for new PCN format through its website but the time period was very short so we demanded to extend the date and at the end they extended the date. PM took the lead in drafting suggestions and sent joint suggestions.
- PM visited the Gujarat Fluoro Limited (situated at Ranjitnagar-Halol) on 2/3 April, 2012 to understand effects on the environment. It held a meeting with 25 women and 10 affected farmers of the village of Nathkuaan to discuss the negative impacts and difficulties posed by the project.
- PM met with the Director of NCDMA and submitted a presentation mentioning problems of CDM projects and also suggested a few options
- PM participated in the Indian stakeholder consultation of CDM policy dialogue panel at Delhi on 16.07.2012. It attended the Climate Change Conference at Bangkok from 30<sup>th</sup> August to 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012. It also participated in the Doha Climate Change Conference in November 2012 at a side event, to share a presentation on the effects of CDM from a Human Rights context.

### 3. Advocacy

- **Right to Information Act, 2005:** Paryavaran Mitra has used the RTI Act to get information in environmental sectors to monitor and follow up environmental laws by getting information on violation of various environmental laws, encourage organizations and individuals at grass roots in preparing their RTI application. The DoPT, GOI invited PM to present the success story of RTI in their national meet at Delhi on 21-22 May, 2012 at Delhi. We presented Carbon Credit case study in that meet and shared journey to get information through RTI. During the reporting period, PM followed up previous applications as well as did first and second appeals key among them are listed below:
  - First appeal on 13/6/2012 information received on 22.09.2012 about issue of number of unstarred questions asked in Vidhansabha regarding Gauchar land given to industries. Information not received till 30 days.
  - Details of cases of Code of conduct violation during Municipal, Nagarpalika, district, and taluka elections and action taken by government against it and 2nd appeal on 12/09/2012 to a

violation of the judgment.

- Piplaj MSW and TSDF site's NOC, CTO, guideline to operate, site visit / field visit report, capacity, site area.
  - 5 complaints / applications to Information Commissioner came up for hearing that were attended with due response.
- A regional workshop was organized on the theme "Proactive Disclosure and Notification of RTI Rules by various Appropriate Government and Competent Authorities" on 08.10.2012 at YASHADA (Pune). Paryavaran Mitra participated and presented a success story and received a cash prize.
- Following is correspondence on key advocacy related activities of Paryavaran Mitra:
    - Suggestions to MOEF for draft notification to declare Eco sensitive Zones around Jamnagar Marine National Park.
    - Suggestions to Inabensa Bharat Pvt Ltd. for their project Green field manufacturing facility in Halol, Gujarat' (project funded by IFC).
    - A visit was made to the area near Hanjar Biotech Plant, Rajkot and talked to affected people of Rajkot Municipal solid waste dumping site and also contacted 30 affected people. We encouraged local people to file a complaint under the CrPC Act 133 for the prevention of pollution.
    - We have visited the place Rajula on date 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2012 and opposed the public hearing of M/s Swan Energy Ltd. In this public hearing violation of Environmental Public Hearing was done. So we have done the rally with the villagers of Bherai, Rampara, Varaswarup, Bagodar and Jafrabad. 14 affected people were visited and a meeting held with them to decide to give legal notice.
    - M/s. Swan Energy had violated EIA norms. People were mobilised to give memorandum to the Authority. Affected villagers of Bherai, Rampara, Varaswarup, Bagodara and Jafrabad organized a rally to demonstrate their voices.
    - Comments were sent to MoEF on the Draft CER policy - A notification for Institutionalizing Corporate

Environmental Responsibility has been uploaded on the website of MoEF on 18.05.2012. They invited suggestions from all stakeholders. We called a small group meeting to discuss the issue and prepared the joint submission.

- Public Hearing of M/s. Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd was held on date 12.05.2011. In June 2012, Pipavav Port got Environmental Clearance, but the EC was not available on the site of the MoEF so Paryavaran Mitra wrote to draw attention towards it.
- After visiting Mithivirdi we organized a meeting with 100 locally affected people with the help of NGOs like Uthan, Bhavnagar, Gujarat Sarvoday Mandal, Devuben and helped people to prepare a memorandum regarding to make the EIA report available in Gujarati language and the points that were not discussed in the EIA report. A letter was sent to MoEF and GPCB regarding the preparation of the EIA report by non-accredited consultant as till date there is no consultant accredited for a nuclear project.

#### **4. Awareness**

- As a resource person Mr. Mahesh Pandya attended an awareness programme on the RTI organized by Kadi Sarv Vidyalaya, Gandhinagar and Legal services authority and served as a guest faculty in workshops organized by SPIPA–RTI cell.
- Paryavaran Mitra newsletter is a bi-monthly publication. It has so far completed 172 issues with articles on policy level changes in Environmental legislation and other burning environmental issues. 7 issues were published during reporting period (April-March 2012).
- PM initiated the Climate Change Lecture Series as a common platform to share and discuss the climate change issue. It has been organized on 4th Saturday of every month at 4-30 pm. From October 2011, University school of Law collaborated with us and provided a fix venue for the CCLS. We invite people from different cross-sections of society through emails, letters and other sources. (Newspaper – “Today in City” column). Media coverage – local electronic media V-TV covered 2 lectures (CAG & CER), Divya Bhaskar covered 1 (Green Economy) and Sandesh covered 1 (CAG) lectures. .

- Environment Paralegals have been active in 4 talukas and they constantly try to bring an end to the local environmental issues and encourage people to participate in EPH and other protest and awareness activities.

- As part of a campaign to spread awareness to make Ganesha Utsav Eco-Friendly PM collaborated with the Gujarat Pollution Control Board in September 2012. As part of this initiative PM distributed 5000 pamphlets (A4 size) through newspapers, also in educational institutes and public places like gardens and traffic signals. PM printed 50 banners (3 x 5) and tied that at different public places in different areas. It organized awareness programme with educational institutes and motivated people to accept eco-friendly ways for idol immersion (Ganesh Visarjan Pavitra Kund). It also encouraged students to become volunteers at the Pavitra Visarjan Kund at the 14 places. Students from different colleges participated voluntarily in this campaign to save our river from pollution caused by PoP – they described the benefits of using Pavitra Visarjan Kund to people and many devotees followed their advice. Beside college students, people working with voluntary organizations also joined in this campaign. GPCB encouraged the students by providing t-shirt and cap to all the volunteers.

- Seminar on “People's role in Environmental Public Hearing” on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2013, Friday, at Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad organized by Aajivan Shishan Kendra, Gujarat Vidyapeeth and Paryavaran Mitra, Ahmedabad

#### **5. Networking**

- Student internship has been integral part of Paryavaran Mitra since almost 10 years with an idea that internship allows students to apply the concepts and theories they learn here about environment in their respective fields. We also believe that this is one of ways to spread environment awareness in the young generation. This year almost 46 students from various Universities did internship from Paryavaran Mitra.

- Individual Participation is a tool which helps to build and enhance existing knowledge and skills. It is also a way to share our experience, knowledge, and work with other organizations and people. With the perspective of learning and knowledge sharing

we have been participating in various conferences, seminars and workshop.

- Some of the organization with which Paryavaran Mitra has been associated are listed below:
  - National Social Watch-National level
  - The Millet Network of India (MINI)- National Level
  - Wada Na Todo Abhiyan-National Level
  - Carbon Market Watch (CMW)-International Level
  - Climate Action Network (CAN)-International Level
  - People's Union for Civil Liberty (PUCL)-State level.
  - The Working Group for Women & Land Ownership (GWLO)-State level
  - Gujarat Sarvodaya Mandal-State Level
  - Mahiti Adhikar Gujarat Pahel-State level

# work with internally displaced persons

Since 2002 Janvikas is engaged with the displaced persons and has been trying to work with them on different socio-eco-political issues they are facing. Started from distribution relief material to rehabilitation process; the work has shaped in a form of a long term movement for entitlements and non-discriminatory treatment to Muslim community in Gujarat. Gujarat violence 2002 had displaced more than 2 lakhs people in first two years. Later, some families returned to their original places of residence, many condemned to a life of permanent compromise and second-class citizenship. Numerous cases were reported of Muslims being 'allowed' to return only if they withdrew legal cases, stopped using loudspeakers for the azaan, quietly moved out of certain businesses, and basically learned to live with downcast eyes. Many of these compromises were brokered by public officials carrying out the State's mandate of enforcing 'normalcy' and creating an illusion of public order. At present about 17000 people continue to live in 86 relief colonies (these colonies were built as temporary shelter but now they have become permanent shelter) spread across 7 districts. There are more than approx. 25000 (no survey of the scattered displaced persons has been carried out) displaced persons living in rented houses or have built their own house in some other Muslim locality or have been living in slums.

Janvikas's intervention is focusing on empowering the IDPs, their leadership to access socio-economic rights and advocating for recognition of IDPs and demanding policy for their proper rehabilitation. As part of this, the team of community workers working with IDPs have been engaged in mobilizing and organizing IDPs at grass-root level to access basic amenities and government schemes, developing and capacitating community based leadership, facilitating ownership of houses by the IDPs living in colonies and empowering leadership of women in taking up community issues and also of women.

## 1. Leadership Development of Muslim Youth

- A group of 55 young boys and girls participated in a 3 day leadership camp organized at Mount Abu. These are the youth who lives in IDP colonies where we work. The objective of this camp was to offer these youth an opportunity to explore leadership qualities in them and to understand and learn about value based

leadership through experiential and reflective sessions. The sessions were combination of trekking and facilitated group exercises.

- 3 workshops on “Leadership and Perspective Building” was organized for Youth at the District level at the Nadiad Pastoral Centre and at Himmatnagar with the youth. The objective of the workshops is to give a basic understanding on the issues of communalism, casteism and gender. The workshops are also process of identifying potential youth leaders which was later selected for the advanced training. The topics that were included in the workshop were: - Indian Social System, Democratic Structure of State, and Fundamental Rights.

| Date                        | Place       | Participants |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 25th to 27th September 2012 | Panchmahal  | 32           |
| 19th to 21st October 2012   | Anand       | 45           |
| 22nd and 23rd November 2012 | Himmatnagar | 47           |
| <b>Total</b>                |             | <b>124</b>   |

- A 3-day theatre workshop was organized from 7th to 9th December 2012. 55 youth from Ahmedabad, Khambhat, Sabarkantha, Anand, and Panchmahal participated in the workshop with the objective to train young women and men from diverse community in cultural activities and form a cultural team and build the skill among youth for cultural activities and understanding issues that help them to articulate the issues at community level through a cultural medium. The youth were trained on the basics of 'Theatre of the oppressed' and at the end of training, two production on caste and communal issues were developed based on the experiences of the participants.
- A cultural tour was organized with 85 youth of Ahmedabad and Mehsana to expose them to cultural and religious diversity in architecture that existed in the cities and to generate awareness on the rich diversity that existed and the feeling of communal harmony amongst youth. This is also learning about their history of cities and towns from social, cultural and historical perspective.
- in order to develop a culture of dialogue among youth a “Filmograph” event was organized by Janvikas in association with other local organizations viz., Darshan, Connect, Waves, Aman Samundaya, Lok Kala Manch. This festival of feature and documentary films was held on the theme of migration and development from 5th to 7th October at Golden Jubilee Hall, St Xavier's Loyola School, Memnagar, Ahmedabad and 6th to 9th December 2012 at Rangmandal, Paldi.

## 2. Strengthening Secular and Just Society

- 2 day seminar was organized at the Behavioural Science Centre, Ahmedabad to discuss key lessons learnt from Gujarat conflict under the banner of 'Insaf Ki Dagar Par'. The seminar was organized by the All India Secular Forum & IPSCR in association with Janvikas, Insaaf, Safar and Uthaan. The seminar was aimed to compile papers presented by different people in the form of books and compile the history and analysis of various aspects related to the issue. The seminar gave ideas for work in coming years and provided a platform for civil society and eminent activists to come together.
- Janvikas, All India Secular Forum and other partner organizations organized a half-day consultation on 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparation) Bill 2011' on 1st September 2012. The aim of the consultation was to create awareness regarding "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence" (Access to Justice and Reparation) Bill 2011. It also aims to start discussion and debate on the Bill in the civil society and community. The consultation also aims to assess the civil society's opinion regarding the Bill.
- Janvikas organized the 'Kabir Mela' a one day and night programme with performances celebrating the spirit of Kabir, a 19<sup>th</sup> century poet saint in alliance with the All India Secular Forum (AISF) and Insaf jointly in the month of December to promote cultural diversity at Kalol, Panchmahal district. The festival brings together more than 600 people from villages of Panchmahal, nearby areas and from different district.
- A state level convention of All India Secular Forum (AISF) was organized at Vadodara 'Jeevan Darshan' in collaboration with various organizations such as Aman Samuday; Centre for Development; SAFAR; Movement for Secular Democracy; PUCL; ARCH Vahini, Zidna Ilmi Trust; Parvaz, Sahiyar; Rajpipla Social Service Society; Bharitya Muslim Mahila Andolan; Jan Vikas; Darshan; Lok Kala Manch; Indian Society Youth Movement; (Utthan could not participate in this convention as they had their internal evaluation and planning on the same date and therefore they expressed their regrets). There were about 60 participants in all representing these organizations and prominent activists, academicians working for justice and peace in Gujarat.

The discussion on future programmes relate to the following:

- i. spread the AISF work in new districts and areas, try and get more organizations on to the platform
  - ii. Work for implementation of PM's 15 point Programme in Gujarat
  - iii. Work to bring about awareness on necessity of legislations like Equal Opportunity Commission and Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill 2011
- A Study on the conflict induced IDPs, anchored by Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) was conducted in 6 states - Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattishgarh, Gujarat, and Kashmir - where people were affected and displaced due to violence.
  - Janvikas took responsibility of data collection of a survey of Gujarat IDPs as part of a nationwide survey of IDPs carried out by the Centre for Social Justice. 464 IDPs were surveyed from different districts of Gujarat. The parameters of the study were on Relief and Rehabilitation, Return, Legal cases and compensation, Protection and Security, Income and Education. The methodology adopted was survey, focussed group discussion, orientation meeting, and statements from the IDPs regarding the displacement status. State report would be prepared by Janvikas.

## 3. Access to basic amenities and Socio economic rights of Muslims and IDPs

- A day long state level convention was organised on 6th October 2012 at Narottam Zaveri Hall, Paldi. The program was organized to highlight the issues of Muslim and raising demand for the coming state assembly election. The program was organized in alliance with Parwaaj, Niswaan, BMMA, Nyay Grah, Sneh Samudaya, Sauhard and others. Around 500 people from different areas and district participated in the program. The issues of Muslims were highlighted in the Media and the demands have been sent to candidates who contest in the assembly election
- Janvikas conducted a baseline of 70 localities in Ahmedabad, Himmatnagar, Kutch, Panchmahal, Bharuch, Vadodara and Mehsana cities. The focus is to bring out issues related to lack of basic amenities and civic services including ICDS, PDS, drinking

water, road, sanitation, health centre, ICDS centres, street light, etc, faced by Muslims. It is also to observe aspects of the PM's new 15 point program for minority community and bring out concrete facts with regard to access to basic amenities. The facts would also include any discrimination faced by the community in accessing basic amenities.

- Janvikas has been involved with community people in legal transfer of housing rights in the name of community people. In the wake of 2002 riots, many trust organizations came forward and constructed temporary shelters for the riot affected people. These temporary shelters later turned to permanent shelters but legal possession remained in the name of trustees. Therefore the people started feeling sense of insecurity as they did not have any ownership documents. Janvikas along with community people started dialoguing with various trustees for the transfer of land in the name of beneficiaries. Janvikas representative also contacted Collector of various districts like Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand, Vadodara, Bharuch and Panchmahal. The Collector was willing to cooperate according to the new Bill but he needs the "No Objection Certificate" from the Trustee of the organization who has build the temporary shelter in various colonies. This is to ward off future legal complications. A constant dialogue with the trustee is in the process.

#### **4. Incubating the Jan Adhikar Manch (JAM)**

JAM is collective initiated by Janvikas in association with organizations like Sahyog, Niswaan and Parwaaz. The collective was set up to monitor and create awareness of Right To Education and the Prime Minister's 15 point programme and its implementation.

- A consultation was organized for sharing the work done by JAM on the issues of PM 15 point program on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2012, at Ahmedabad. This is also to disseminate information to the community and to give plan future plan of action regarding implementation of program. Subsequently a memorandum was submitted to Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment Department and other related Department. Continuous follow up resulted in hearing from CM office in 'Lok Fariyad'. Janvikas has highlighted the issues of non implementation 'PM new 15 point program' in Gujarat. Regular filing RTI made State administration accountable to give answer

and keeping records of the schemes. Information has also sought at central level and they forwarded the application in State and state has given minutes of the meeting held on PM 15 point program first time. The minutes have clearly shows that Gujarat has not formed District level committee to implement PM 15 point program. It also come out that the meeting at quarterly level is not organized by the State to update the progress of program.

- Efforts were made to collect information from different District authorities on the status of implementation of PM's 15 point programme. In Anand, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad the Social Welfare Department were not aware of the programme and some also feigned ignorance on having NGO representatives in the District level Monitoring Committee as per requirement specified in the Guidelines.

#### **5. Strengthening Leadership of Women**

- The focus of 2012 is to develop women leaders from different districts who would take up community issues and women issues. In this context, a women leader training programme was organized for the Himmatnagar, Anand, Kheda, Ahmedabad, and Panchmahal Districts. The aim is to build leadership qualities, generate awareness about women rights and equip women with knowledge of various government Departments and their responsibilities. They were also given practice in writing applications w.r.t. to various Government Departments. 162 women participated in four 2-day workshops organized (11th & 12th April, 22nd & 23rd May, 25th & 26th June, 19th & 20th Sept) followed up by 25 handholding meetings at the field level. Women leaders took initiative to conduct meetings by themselves and decided dates for colony level meetings and were motivated to take up leadership positions. 162 women were trained on leadership perspective in Ahmedabad, Himmatnagar, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Anand and Kheda Districts. 50 women trained on advocacy skills / bureaucracy knowledge. Women groups were formed at District level. (Panchmahal 2 groups 30 women, Ahmedabad 2 groups 30 women, Himmatnagar one group of 15 women, Anand one group of 10 women)

- Janvikas and partners like ActionAid India, Pervaaz, Nizwa, Antyodaya Vikas Sikshan Centre, Safar collaborated to celebrate international women's day. The focus of the celebration was to make women aware of the provision of budgetary allocation specifically for women. The panel of speakers was Mahendrabhai Jethmalani from Pathey, Ilaben PAtthak from AWAG, Sofiyaben from SAFAR, Nuzatben from Gujarat State Minorities Finance Corporation. Over 700 women from different part of Gujarat participated in the meeting.

- A 5 day campaign on Gender equality 'Stree Purush Samanta abhiyaan' was organized in Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Panchmahal. The major objective of the campaign is to make the society aware of the issues and ideology behind gender violence. The issue that was covered in the campaign was: "Discrimination in Girl child education, issue of Violence Against Women and Patriarchy system". Lok Kala Manch – cultural group performed the play 'Ladki Padh Kar Kya Ka regi' based on girl child education and 'Aurat' based on plight of women and picture of patriarchy during the campaign. At Anand, children of Relief Township also performed the play 'Abhisraap' based on illiteracy and girl child marriage issues. After the play the program culminated in discussions with community.

- The Delhi rape case sent shock waves and fear among the families regarding security of their daughters. It was decided that it was necessary to do small intervention in this area. Girls from Khifayat nagar area were given basic understanding of negative non-verbal / verbal communication which they should be aware of. Boys were also educated to change their mindset-and behaviour, confront boys who pass lewd or suggestive remarks towards girls, boys who physically abuse girls and also be co-operative witness to issues of sexual assault and rape and issues of outrage of modesty.

## 6. Ensuring Child Rights

- 4 career guidance meetings were organized during the year for the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> pass students. Mr. Jairaj Pandya, Director of Stree Kelavani Trust, was the resource person to the students. 150 students participated to gain insights on professional courses offered by colleges and simple yet crucial tips towards studies. The meeting was organized at Ahmedabad, Khambhat, Anand and Kheda.

- Community Education Centres were initiated to improve the quality of education of children in 5 areas. The tuition centre in Citizen Nagar Danilimda was discontinued as parents were not ready to pay the nominal fee of Rs.30/- to the teacher. In Mogri Siswa colony the community has taken complete responsibility of running the tuition centre without fee and is seeing better performance among children in math and language. Children display greater confidence which reflects in their regular attendance in schools and in their participation in diverse extra-curricular activities in school.

- 2 workshops at Khambhat and Anand were organized with children to form committee of children, address issues of education and develop potential of children. The children were engaged in cultural, art and craft activities. The children learnt a play on education theme and performed in the community. The workshops were organized on 17<sup>th</sup> November at Khambhat and on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2012, in Anand. The Khambhat Education Development Group was formed consisting 9 members for the purpose of education of children in the area. The group helped 180 students for getting post metric and maulana azad foundation scholarship worth Rs 3400/-

- Parents submitted application to the District Education officer, Chief Minister, and finally to NCPCR for renovation of school building in Akbarpur area of Khambhat taluka- 1961000 approved for new construction of school, temporary alternative place is provided. The construction is under process

- During the year 6 diversity camps were organized in which 705 children of Dalit, Muslim, and tribal community were taken on an exposure visit to Kankaria zoo, Parvati Hills, Himmatnagar, Sundar Van, Dhuvaran Electric House etc. The objective of the camp is to promote diversity amongst children and to create a space to come together, play and inculcate the values of togetherness. 705 children of different communities shared space together and were exposed to an understanding of science, nature, environment, animals and reptiles

Some of the rights and entitlements accessed during the year under this initiative worth mentioning are given below:

1. 4 students of the Siddiqabad Colony, Juhapura, Ahmedabad got the scholarship in Maulana Azad foundation and Post-Metric scheme.
2. 3 dropped out girls of Imdad nagar got enrolled in 8<sup>th</sup> Std. And 5 children in Khambhat got regularized in Schools.
3. 106 beneficiaries benefited under the District Industrial Centre in various schemes.
4. 57 people got B.P.L cards. This has helped them to get access to free medical treatment to cancer/heart ailments which are expensive and unaffordable.
5. 200 forms of post-metric scholarship filled under Maulana Azad Foundation for pursuing courses after 10th Standard.
6. 210 people were provided Election Card.
7. 7 houses received Electricity connection under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme and 25 more forms submitted
8. 32 girl children were enrolled and 42 boys in 1<sup>st</sup> Std.
9. 60 women of Himmatnagar underwent a vocational training on 'Bedside Patient Assistance Course'
10. Monitoring of PDS shop in Agol colony led to a regular supply of food grains, oil and sugar to the Antyodaya card holders and BPL card holders
11. 2 villages in Khambhat block following the Akbarpur model are in the process of getting sanction.
12. Free Transport facility for children was started by the Municipality in the Amraiwadi area of Ahmedabad.
13. Regular opening of schools in Kutch and other areas was started due to monitoring by Edu-leaders
14. Regular filing of RTI and other applications put pressure on the administration to follow the RTE rules in Amraiwadi and Gomtipur area schools.

# governance and finance department

The Governance and Finance Department of Janvikas is run by a newly formed unit, called Governance and Financial Services (GFS). This is an autonomous unit, which provides a range of Governance and Finance related services to Janvikas as well as other organizations.

During the year 2012-13, GFS organized three meetings of the Janvikas Board of Trustees and two meetings of its Finance and Monitoring Committee. The following legal compliances were fulfilled:-

1. Change Reports in respect of two retiring Trustees and two newly appointed Trustees have been filed with the office of The Dy, Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad;
2. Internal and Statutory Audits were completed on time and all queries answered to the satisfaction of the Auditors;
3. Income Tax and FCRA Returns for the previous Financial Year were filed on or before the due dates;
4. Provident Fund Contributions were deposited with the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and all necessary Returns filed before due dates;
5. Income Tax (TDS) and Professional Tax was deducted, as per rules, and deposited with the respective authorities;
6. Staff Mediclaim and Personal Accident Insurance Policies were renewed and updated from time to time, as required;
7. Employees Group Gratuity Scheme was renewed.

GFS also oversees the functioning of the Janvikas Training Centre (JTC) and the Janvikas Credit Co-operative, known as JCC Staff Credit and Supply Co-operative Society Ltd (JCC).

## **Janvikas Training Centre**

The Janvikas Training Centre (JTC) was created to conduct Training Sessions, Workshops, Meetings, etc. for Janvikas as well as other organizations. The facilities offered by JTC include:-

- (a) Nine AC Rooms, three of which are twin-sharing delux rooms with TVs and the remaining six rooms which can accommodate three persons;
- (b) A Dormitory with seven Beds;
- (c) Two Training Halls;
- (d) A Recreation-cum-Dining Hall and;
- (e) A full-fledged Kitchen.

The occupancy ratio of JTC for the year 2012-13 was 44 % for Accommodation and 39 % for the Training Halls. JTC also provides Lunch for staff members of Janvikas and its sister organizations, at a subsidized cost.

JTC also manages a Women's Hostel for women staff members of Janvikas and its sister organizations and a Crèche for the children of all its staff members (male and female). An average of 6 women staff members and 5 children benefit from the Women's Hostel and Crèche facilities, respectively.

JTC earned revenue of Rs. 21,20,724/- and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 26,85,651/-, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 5,64,927/- during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

## **JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society**

The JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society (JCC) provides a means of small savings (minimum Rs. 200/- per month @ 4.5% pa interest) and also gives financial assistance in the form of small Loans (maximum Rs. 75,000/-) at an affordable rate of interest (9.5% pa) to Janvikas staff members.

**JCC has 76 members. The financial details as on 31 March, 2013 are as follows:-**

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Savings in members' Contribution Accounts   | Rs. 7,76,652.55  |
| Outstanding in members' Loan Account        | Rs. 12,13,890.75 |
| Interest paid to members on their savings   | Rs. 37,098.81    |
| Interest charged from members on loans      | Rs. 1,04,299.63  |
| Unaudited surplus generated during the year | Rs. 30,063.82    |
| Accumulated profits                         | Rs. 2,63,923.22  |

| <b>Diversity profile of staff as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b> |                   |                     |                    |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Social Group</b>   | <b>Male staff</b> | <b>Female staff</b> | <b>Total staff</b> |
| General   | 11                | 8                   | 19                 |
| Religious Minorities  | 17                | 17                  | 34                 |
| OBCs  | 5                 | 2                   | 7                  |
| SC  | 19                | 2                   | 21                 |
| ST  | 2                 | 1                   | 3                  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>54</b>         | <b>30</b>           | <b>84</b>          |

| <b>Total Cost of International travel of all personnel including volunteers and board members, for the year 2012-13</b> |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Name  | Mr.Gagan Sethi   |
| Designation   | Chairperson      |
| Destination   | Bagi (Indonesia) |
| Purpose   |                  |
| Gross Expense (Rs)  | Rs. 11,000/-     |
| Sponsored by external organization  |                  |

**Total cost of national travel by board members / staff / volunteers on behalf of organization for the year 2011-12 (excluding local conveyance) ... Rs. 1,90,617/-**

| <b>Staff Remuneration (Gross yearly income + benefits) in Rupees</b> |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Head of Organization (including Honorarium)                          | Rs. 7,45,200 per year |
| Highest paid full time regular staff                                 | Rs. 7,45,200 per year |
| Lowest paid full time regular staff                                  | Rs. 52,868 per year   |

| <b>Distribution of staff according to salary levels &amp; gender break-up as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b> |                   |                     |                    |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Slab of gross salary per month (in Rs.) plus benefits paid to staff (including consultants)</b>              | <b>Male staff</b> | <b>Female staff</b> | <b>Total staff</b> |
| Less than 5,000/-   | 22                | 10                  | 32                 |
| 5,000/- to 10,000/-   | 11                | 12                  | 23                 |
| 10,000/- to 25,000/-  | 15                | 7                   | 22                 |
| 25,000/- to 50,000/-  | 5                 | 1                   | 6                  |
| 50,000/- to 1,00,000/-  | 1                 |                     | 1                  |
| Greater than 1,00,000/-   |                   |                     |                    |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>54</b>         | <b>30</b>           | <b>84</b>          |

# List of governing Board members

## List of Trustees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013:

| Name                    | Designation / Position |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Gagan Sethi         | Chairperson            |
| Dr. (Ms) Syeda Hameed   | Trustee                |
| Mr. Martin Macwan       | Trustee                |
| Mr. Tushar Dayal        | Trustee                |
| Mr. Srinivasa Rajagopal | Trustee                |
| Dr. (Ms) Kalpana Shah   | Trustee                |
| Mr. PGJ Nampoothiri     | Trustee                |
| Ms. Farah Naqvi         | Trustee                |
| Mr. Vijay Parmar        | Trustee / CEO          |

Janvikas has been accredited for good governance practices by Credibility Allinace



IMPROVING GOVERNANCE  
BUILDING TRUST

**CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION**  
**CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE**

*Is pleased to declare that*

JANVIKAS

in the State of GUJARAT

*adheres to the Desirable Norms prescribed for  
Good Governance of Voluntary Organisations*

Certificate Registration No.: CA/17/2012 Valid from: 15.03.2012 to 14.03.2017

*Roopam Natarajan*  
Chairperson  
Central Accreditation Committee

*S.P. Selvaraj*  
Executive Director

# auditor's report

Name of the Public Charitable Trust : JANVIKAS

Registration No. : E/19527/Ahmedabad

## REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Janvikas Trust** having registration Number: **E/19527/AHMEDABAD**, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2013, the income and Expenditure Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

Management of the trust is responsible for keeping regular accounts that facilitate preparation of the financial statements that give a true account of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the requirements of the Bombay public Trust Act, 1950 (as applicable to Gujarat State) ("the Act"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the keeping of the accounts that give a true account and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

Our responsibility as per section 34(1) of the Act is to prepare these financial statements and to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on Auditing issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## OPINION:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet of the Trust for the year ended March 31, 2013 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

As required by rule 19 of the Rules framed under the Act, we report that:

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.
2. Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
3. The Cash Balance and Vouchers in the Custody of the Manager on the date of audit are in agreement with accounts.
4. Books, Deeds, Accounts, Vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
5. An inventory, certified by the trustees, of the movables properties of the Trust has been maintained.
6. The Manager/Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
7. No property of funds of the Trust was applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purposes of the Trust.
8. The amount outstanding for more than one year is Rs. NIL and the amount written off is Rs. NIL.
9. Tenders were invited for building repairs & construction as the expenditure involved is more than Rs. 5,000/-
10. No money of the public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35.
11. No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

PLACE:  
MISTRY CHAMBERS,  
KHANPUR ROAD,  
AHMEDABAD - 380001  
DATE: 29th June, 2013



# Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2013

| PARTICULARS                      | SCHEDULE | 31.03.2013        | 31.03.2012        |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>     |          |                   |                   |
| TRUST FUNDS                      | A        | 14,382,943        | 38,529,700        |
| GENERAL FUNDS                    | C        | 47,577,471        | 48,207,243        |
| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT   | D        | 3,543,901         | 3,373,510         |
| UNUTILIZED GRANTS / DONATIONS    | N        | 12,849,957        | 4,468,058         |
|                                  |          | <b>78,354,272</b> | <b>94,578,511</b> |
| <b>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</b>     |          |                   |                   |
| NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS        | B        | 9,241,663         | 9,580,133         |
| INVESTMENTS                      | E        | 38,524,684        | 60,025,428        |
| CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES | F        | 30,587,925        | 24,972,950        |
|                                  |          | <b>78,354,272</b> | <b>94,578,511</b> |
| NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS   | P        |                   |                   |

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 29th June , 2013

*(Signature)*

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGN. NO. - 108908W



(HRD DALAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 29th June , 2013

*(Signature)*

# Income & Expenditure Account for the Period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013

| PARTICULARS                         | SCHEDULE | 31.03.2013        | 31.03.2012        |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>                       |          |                   |                   |
| GRANTS ,DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS | G & G1   | 35,105,780        | 38,192,055        |
| INTEREST INCOME                     | H        | 5,842,811         | 6,309,409         |
| OTHER INCOME                        | I        | 1,683,198         | 1,256,532         |
| TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS        | A & C    | 24,776,529        | (589,047)         |
|                                     |          | <b>67,408,318</b> | <b>45,168,950</b> |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>                  |          |                   |                   |
| EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST | J        | 62,532,229        | 40,062,949        |
| ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES              | K        | 2,116,348         | 2,333,212         |
| AUDIT FEES                          | L        | 126,967           | 104,785           |
| LOSS/ ( PROFIT) ON SALE OF ASSETS   | P        | 166,371           | (71,088)          |
| CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION   |          | 50,000            | 50,000            |
| REMUNERATION TO MANAGING TRUSTEE    | M        | 754,301           | 719,153           |
| DEPRECIATION                        | B        | 1,491,712         | 1,398,628         |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE   |          | 170,391           | 571,311           |
|                                     |          | <b>67,408,318</b> | <b>45,168,950</b> |
| NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS      | P        |                   |                   |

FOR JANVIKAS



( VIJAY PARMAR )  
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PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 29th June , 2013

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGN. NO. - 108908W



(HRD DALAL)  
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# Consolidated Receipt & Payment Statement for the Period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013

| Payment                           |            | Amount             | Receipt                | Amount             |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Expenditure towards</b>        |            |                    |                        |                    |
| <b>objects of the Trust</b>       |            | <b>62,532,229</b>  | Opening Balance        | <b>86,119,878</b>  |
| Programme Cost                    | 48,687,834 |                    |                        |                    |
| Programme Staff Cost              | 9,602,117  |                    |                        |                    |
| Programme Admin Cost              | 4,242,279  | Grant              | <b>43,487,680</b>      |                    |
| Establishment Expenses            |            | <b>2,116,348</b>   | Interest on Investment | <b>5,842,811</b>   |
| Capital Expenses                  |            | <b>1,650,613</b>   | Income From            |                    |
|                                   |            |                    | Other Sources          | <b>1,683,198</b>   |
| Remuneration to Managing Trustee  |            | <b>754,301</b>     | Sale of Vehicles       | <b>331,000</b>     |
| Audit Fees                        |            | <b>126,967</b>     |                        |                    |
| Charity Commissioner contribution |            | <b>50,000</b>      |                        |                    |
| <b>Total Expenditure</b>          |            | <b>67,230,458</b>  |                        |                    |
| Closing Balance                   |            | 70,234,109         |                        |                    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                |            | <b>137,464,566</b> | <b>Grand Total</b>     | <b>137,464,566</b> |

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)  
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FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGN. NO. - 108908W



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# Financial Data Analysis (2012-13)

## 2012-13, 2011-12

|           |  |              |              |
|-----------|--|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Grant receipt to Total income</b>   | <b>83%</b>   | <b>80%</b>   |
|           | Grant Receipt  | 29,515,103   | 28,445,153   |
|           | Total Income   | 35,404,753   | 35,606,250   |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Total grant receipts to total expenditure</b>                                       | <b>90%</b>   | <b>73%</b>   |
|           | Grant receipts   | 29,515,103   | 28,445,153   |
|           | Total expenditure  | 32,785,268   | 39,135,486   |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Interest to total income</b>  | <b>13%</b>   | <b>12%</b>   |
|           | Interest   | 4,546,217    | 4,346,217    |
|           | Total Income   | 35,404,753   | 35,606,250   |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Grant receipt to grant utilization</b>  | <b>122%</b>  | <b>81%</b>   |
|           | Grant receipt  | 29,515,103   | 28,445,153   |
|           | Grant utilization  | 24,281,764   | 35,047,434   |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Programme cost to expenditure towards objects of the trust</b>                      | <b>58%</b>   | <b>71%</b>   |
|           | Programme cost   | 17,181,966   | 25,652,846   |
|           | Object Exps  | 29,737,652   | 35,999,425   |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Grants/Donation to Other Organization towards object of the trust (without CSJ)</b> | <b>14%</b>   | <b>38%</b>   |
|           | Donation to Other Organization)  | 4,266,800    | 13,612,841   |
|           | Object Exps  | 29,737,652   | 35,999,425   |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Programme staff cost to expenditure towards objects of the trust</b>                | <b>31%</b>   | <b>20%</b>   |
|           | Programme staff cost   | 9,198,017    | 7,312,402    |
|           | Object Exps  | 29,737,652   | 35,999,425   |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Establishment cost to total cost</b>  | <b>6%</b>    | <b>6%</b>    |
|           | Establishment  | 2,116,348    | 2,333,212    |
|           | Total Cost   | 32,785,268   | 39,135,486   |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>CSJ Trust fund to total Trust fund</b>  | <b>25%</b>   | <b>72%</b>   |
|           | Trust funds earmarked for CSJ as on 31.03.13   | 3,564,100    | 27,764,913   |
|           | Trust funds With Out CSJ (2012-13)   | 10,487,302   | 10,764,787   |
|           | Total Trust Fund   | 14,051,402   | 38,529,700   |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Return On Investment</b>  | <b>9.33%</b> | <b>8.78%</b> |

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
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# Comparison For Last 5 Years

| Establishment Expenses |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Year                   | Amount    |
| 1.4.12 to 31.03.13     | 2,116,348 |
| 1.4.11 to 31.03.12     | 2,333,212 |
| 1.4.10 to 31.03.11     | 1,768,595 |
| 1.4.09 to 31.03.10     | 2,497,090 |
| 1.4.08 to 31.03.09     | 2,492,444 |

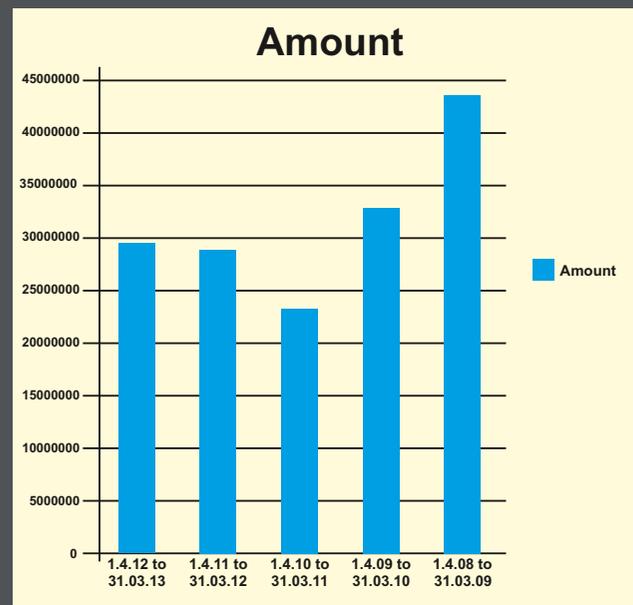


| General Funds    |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Year             | Amount     |
| As on 31.03.2013 | 46,549,495 |
| As on 31.03.2012 | 48,207,243 |
| As on 31.03.2011 | 45,644,980 |
| As on 31.03.2010 | 41,238,549 |
| As on 31.03.2009 | 32,548,225 |
|                  |            |

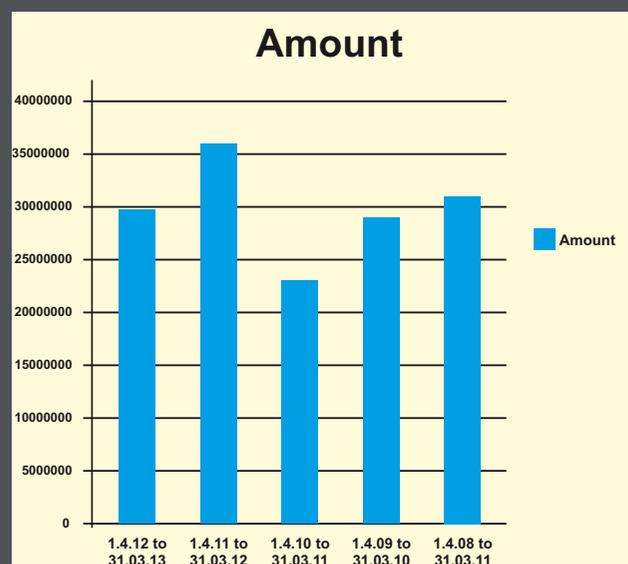


# Comparison For Last 5 Years

| <b>GRANT</b>       |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Year</b>        | <b>Amount</b>     |
| 1.4.12 to 31.03.13 | <b>29,515,103</b> |
| 1.4.11 to 31.03.12 | 28,445,153        |
| 1.4.10 to 31.03.11 | 23,282,313        |
| 1.4.09 to 31.03.10 | 32,920,477        |
| 1.4.08 to 31.03.09 | 43,605,218        |



| <b>Expenditure towards object of the Trust</b> |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Year</b>                                    | <b>Amount</b>     |
| 1.4.12 to 31.03.13                             | <b>29,737,652</b> |
| 1.4.11 to 31.03.12                             | 35,999,425        |
| 1.4.10 to 31.03.11                             | 23,002,518        |
| 1.4.09 to 31.03.10                             | 29,123,637        |
| 1.4.08 to 31.03.09                             | 30,937,771        |



## **JANVIKAS**

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