

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-2017



CONTENTS

BACKGROUND, VISION & MISSION	3
VISION	3
MISSION	3
Chapter 1: ENSURING RIGHTS OF THE URBAN POOR	4
Ensuring Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods	4
Empowering Valmiki Community In The City Of Ahmedabad	7
Chapter 2: INCLUSIVE RURAL GOVERNANCE	14
Decisive Leadership of Women and Marginalized Communities in Local Governance for Inclusive Development and Human Rights	14
PEOPLESJ Programme	17
Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act	17
Chapter 3: WOMEN’S RIGHTS /EMPOWERMENT	21
SWA BHOOMI KENDRA (Women’s Land Ownership Rights)	21
WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COOPERATIVES IN GUJARAT	24
Chapter 4: Child Rights and Life Skill development	28
SKILLS TO SUCCEED	28
LEARNING AND MIGRATION PROGRAM (LAMP)	32
Chapter 5: Research, Training and Publication	39

BACKGROUND, VISION & MISSION

Human Development and Research Centre (HDRC) is a registered non-government organisation working under the aegis of St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society (SXFES) since 1977.

HDRC is committed to ensure social justice and equity based development of deprived communities, articulate and raises their issues, fighting social exclusion and discrimination by empowering the poor and marginalized. Centre strives to develop CBO's, methods and tools to articulate the voices of deprived in collaboration with various stakeholders. HDRC contributed significantly in area of Human Rights, Social Justice, Governance and Microfinance with community mobilisation, organization, research, legal action, advocacy with the state and creating people's movement of the marginalized/ discriminated / excluded communities to achieve social justice and dignity within human rights frame work and democratic mechanisms of the Indian Constitution.

VISION

To carry out our mission, HDRC combines two important aspects of developmental strategy:

1. Active involvement and direct intervention at the grassroots level with Right based, Empowerment and inclusion approaches;
2. Conceptualizing major strategies based on 'Action – Reflection – Action cycle' or 'knowledge based action', in which caste, class, gender, poverty and illiteracy are cross-cutting frameworks used for analysis through academic courses, research, training and critical reflection.

MISSION

"The Human Development and Research Centre is a secular, non-denominational, voluntary organization which exists to empower marginalized communities, particularly Dalits, Tribals, OBCs, minorities and women of these communities to bring about social change, by conceiving and conducting programmes of an educational nature, facilitating people's movements and creating sustainable livelihood options".

1.1 Ensuring Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods

"The Sustaining Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods through Empowerment and Rights (SHELTER)"

Background

Several urban infrastructure development projects such as the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) corridor, Kankariya Lakefront Development, and Sabarmati Riverfront Development, have resulted in large-scale forced evictions and displacement in arbitrary manner, without proper adherence to procedures, guidelines, from 2007 till date. Those evicted were denied of basic human amenities and dignity particularly shelter, housing, health care and other entitlements despite all provisions under EWS and other schemes. Inadequacy of education and protection for the children of these families resulted in increased child labour. It was in this context that HDRC is through SHELTER project is working for the betterment of the society by ensuring sustainable housing, health, education and livelihoods of the vulnerable and the marginalized.

Samaveshi Sheher (inclusive city) aims to ensure a dignified life for city slum dwellers with opportunities to grow and prosper, fulfil their democratic rights and duties and get acknowledged as an integral part of the society through a cadre of City Makers who are volunteers from NGOs working in the area and the community. City makers/volunteers are making the slum dwellers aware of their issues, government policies and programs and are leading the advocacy and networking initiatives to improve their life situations.

Strategy

The strategy adopted by HDRC include

- Mobilizing and organizing city makers
- Promoting and strengthening people's organization
- Capacity building and leadership development.

Activities

The key activities under this initiative included capacity building of city markers on rights and entitlements, advocating for change in housing rights and slum development policies, accessing basic amenities in the slums including education, health and secure livelihoods and facilitating the process to ensure the access of slum dwellers to citizenship-related documents such as voter ID card, ration card, PAN card and Adhar card.

- 1. Capacity Building** In continuation to the previous year's capacity building initiatives, during the current year we focused on capacity building of the leaders through training sessions on the RTI, RTE, Budgets of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), Health camps, National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Area Mapping ,Minimum wage Act, Urban governance consultation etc. Table below shows the details of trainings-

Sr.	Areas covered	Topic covered in trainings
1.	Nehru Bridge	RTI
2.	Mohan Talav	RTE
3.	Sewage Farm	RTF
4.	Chepirog Hospital	Area Mapping
5.	Powerhouse Sabarmati	Area Sabha
6.	Keshwani Nagar	Budget Training
7.	Asarva Chakla	Kaydakiya Taleem
8.	Chamunda Bridge	NULM, NUHM
9.	Girdhar nagar	Minimum wages
10.	Kagdiwad Idgah	Urban Governance Consultation
11.	Area near Kalupur Bridge	Interface Meeting

2480 people were trained out of which 1749 were women and 731 were men. These trainings resulted in

- RTIs filed on issues related to their houses, basic facilities, water, toilets, ration card, etc.
- U-win cards were made.

- Written application given to the Corporator of Behrampura area regarding basic facilities in their areas. As a result roads were repaired in the Chipa society and new gutter line was laid in sewage farm area.
- 90 toilets were constructed under the Nirmal Gujarat scheme. Out of these 60 families from Kakrikui received grant of Rs. 8000 each under TSC scheme.
- A 16 year old boy met accident finger gets injured while working in the let machine in the factory. The case was registered under child labour act and he was given Rs. 35000/ for operation.

2. Ren Basera

Ren Basera are shelter homes which are made for night stay for beggars, deserted people, migrant workers, deserted women, homeless children, elderly, and differently able people. These shelter homes have all the basic facilities such as electricity, clean drinking water, toilets, mattresses, pillows and bed sheets. This project is being taken up as part of the government night shelter program. The areas covered under this program include Girdharnagar, Memko, Saibaba, Naroda, Naroda Bharwad Vas, Chamunda, Anil Star, Saraspur, Karunanagar, Jamalpur, Khodiyarnagar, Subhash Bridge and Girdharnagar. Following activities were carried out during the year.

- Information was given to AMC official regarding 44 shelter homes in Ahmedabad regarding their status i.e. running or closed
- Meetings were held at Nehru Bridge, Jamalpur, Kalupur and memko bridge with workers sleeping on the road to convince them to use shelter home.
- A penalty of Rs. 5000/- was imposed on Ratna Sagar Trust for closing down the Anil star ren basera.
- Oral and written applications were made before AMC with documents for proof regarding closed ren basera.

3. Aawas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)

AAZ is a collaborative movement of NGOs including HDRC, CFD, SXSSS, Sahyog, Janvikas, Raah, Jivantirth, CEPT and Kranti. This movement was initiated to provide a common platform to the 792 slum dwellers (710 old and 82 new) in Ahmedabad with the view

to made aware them of their rights, give them collective voice to their problems and fight for their rights. As part of this movement, HDRC took up the following activities:

- A meeting of executive committee was held on 6th June 2016 to discuss plan of action. 50 leaders from different areas took part in this planning meeting.
- Another executive committee meeting for planning was held on 2nd Aug 2016 at HDRC. The agenda of this meeting was to discuss how AAZ can help people at the time of eviction. 40 leaders from different areas took part in this meeting. Total 7 such meetings were held.
- A two-day capacity building training was organized on 19-20 Nov 2016 at Hadad. 40 leaders were oriented about aims and objectives of AAZ
- A consultation program was organized on "Urban Governance" on 10th December 2016 at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad to discuss major issues such as transport, housing, budget, duties of the elected members Councillors. It was jointly organized by HDRC, IGSSS, CFD, SXSSS, CEPT, JANVIKAS, PRAYAS, SAHYOG and PATHEY.

1.2 Empowering Valmiki Community In The City Of Ahmedabad

Introduction

HDRC has been working with the Dalit community to address the problems they are facing and to enable them to fight for their rights and social justice. In Ahmedabad HDRC has been working with valmiki community, the group which has been denied all rights and has been excluded from the benefits of development since 2014. Women and children of the community constitutes the most vulnerable group and therefore HDRC decided to organize the women from the community, make them aware of their rights and entitlements, build their capacity, develop leadership and facilitate processes that will enable them to access basic services and schemes and to demand their rights and entitlements. As a result of HDRC's intervention women started getting organized in the form of collectives and also their awareness level has increased in the intervention area. They started realizing the importance of registration of birth and death, enrolment of new family members (daughter-in-law) in the ration card, the importance of education

for girls. At times, they also participate in decision making. They started going out to meet civic centres for various purposes. They also became aware of ICDS (vaccination and nutrition) and began to understand the structure of government.

During the reporting period the focus was given not only on organizing women in the form of collectives but also to build their capacity so that they could access social, health and educational services for the community.

Strategy

- 1) Organizing in small collectives
- 2) Strengthening these collectives through training
- 3) Awareness raising events/activities/campaigns

ACTIVITIES

3.1 Organizing and awareness generation

Through area meetings women were organized in the form of small collectives in 10 settlements of valmiki community in the city of Ahmedabad. They were made aware on various entitlements and social, health and educational services provided by the government. They were also informed on how to apply for various entitlements. The main objective behind this was to make them self-reliable.

3.2 Strengthening and capacity building of the collectives

Several trainings were conducted on topics like leadership, constitutional rights, human rights, advocacy, RTI, RTE, health schemes, and various schemes for SCs. The details about the trainings conducted is given in the table below-

Sr.	Topic Covered	No. of trainings	Date & place	No. of participants
	Trainings on Human Rights, Right based approach, Advocacy	4		
1	Human rights, constitutional rights, fundamental rights, role of collectives for right based approach	1	16 th Feb 2016, HDRC, RP:Mr. Joseph Pateliya	40
2	Bhim Yatra by National Safai Karmcharis Andolan in 2 project areas namely	1	3 rd April 2016	205 (Comprised of Local community,Local

	Amraiwadi and Vejalpur			NGOs, NSK state conveners)
3	constitutional rights, advocacy, right based approach	1	8 th Nov 2016 Ambaji, RP: Mr.Ratilal Jadav	35
4	Citizen's charter, civic rights	1	9 th Nov 2016 Ambaji, RP: Mr. Ratilal Jadav	35
	Trainings on Acts and Schemes	5		
5	Various education and health related schemes for valmiki community(sanitation workers/cleaners) by Gujarat Safaikamdar Vikas Nigam	1	7 th may 2016, HDRC, RP: Ms. Mita Makwana, Asth.Manager, GSKVN	46
6	Health schemes & ICDS schemes	1	23 th Nov 2016, Hadad center, Danta, RP: Mr. Ratilal Jadav	22
7	Educational schemes for SCs, provisions under RTE, Ati pachat Vikas Nigam's scheme	1	29 th Dec 2016, HDRC	29
8	National Food security Act-2013	1	9 th June 2016	30
9	RTI & housing rights	1	29 th Aug 2016 HDRC, Ahmedabad, Adv. Govind Parmar	16
	Leadership Training	4		
10	Budget allocation for SC and demand generation by the community & advocacy	1	18 th July 2016 HDRC, Mr. Vasudev Charupa, NCDHR	42
11	Women leadership, SHG in community development	1	21 st Sept 2016 Waghodiya, Vadodara	22
12	Understanding leadership, issue based collective leadership and strengthening of area level collectives	1	23 rd Nov 2016 Hadad center, Danta	22

13	Understanding deprivation, causes of deprivation, need of agitation & unity	1	28 th Dec 2016 HDRC, RP: Dr. Mukesh Lakum	32

3.3 Review, Reflection and Planning

3.3.1 Monthly reflection and Planning meeting with staff – monthly meetings were organized in with volunteers and community workers. Staff meetings were held on the last 2 days and the 1st day of every month. These meetings provide platform for sharing of progress and challenges or problems faced during the implementation. It also served as tool for monitoring the project activities.

3.3.2 Planning and Reflection meeting with Collectives' leaders, once in 4 months

The meetings with volunteers and community leaders were held once in 4 months (thrice a year). These meetings basically help to take account of the progress of the project in the areas of intervention, to know the present status of the collectives and if the leaders come across any problem then to help them or to facilitate them in solving their problem. These meetings also helped in planning the future course of action. During the reporting period following meetings were held-

SN	Date	Place	No. of participants
1	8 th July 2016	HDRC, Ahmedabad	31
2	22 nd Nov 2016	Hadad Center, Danta	22
3	28 th Dec 2016	HDRC Ahmedabad	32

3.4 Visits of city civic centers, AMC and government offices –

Volunteers and community workers and staff paid visits thrice or 4 times in a month to city civic centres and Ahmedabad municipal corporations (AMC) and other government offices to collect and submit various application forms, collecting information on various schemes and to build rapport of leaders with the government officers and other authorities .

3.5 Activities with children-

11 groups of children were formed. The members of the group select 2 boys and 2 girls as the group leaders. They met once a week. Apart from the weekly meetings the adolescent group also met on bi monthly basis. 3 trainings on leadership were also organized for the adolescent children, covering 7 areas which include Khokhra (13 participants), Amraiwadi (4 participants), Idgah (14 participants), Shankar bhuvan(10 participants), Vijay Mill (15 participants), Suryanagar (25 participants) and Makarba (8 participants). A two day residential camp was also organized on 15th& 16th Nov.2016 in which total 51 children from 10 slums participated.

3.6 Other Activities-

- Mamta Divas (Health and Nutrition Day) in the Anganwadi Centres a monthly bases in each Anganwadi Centres. Social worker, Volunteers and Valmiki women leaders have attended Mamta Divas in order to track the women and adolescent girls whom they have motivated with proper understanding of importance of Mamta Divas to them.
- Bhim Yatra was organized in Amraiwadi and vejalpur area on 3rd April 2016.

3.7 Networking with NGOs and CBOs

- Participated in RTI campaign held Urban Poverty Project in Keshwaningar on 20.4.2016.
- Participated in AAZ Karobari (Managing) Committee Meeting held on 11th April 2016 at Danilimda
- Participated in Mega Metro related meeting held at HDRC on 30th May and 22nd June 2016
- Meeting for Woman drivers' project by Janvikas at GDS, Amaraiwadi held on 26.06.2016
- Participated in seminar on research by HDRC on Safai kamdar women's health issues held on 3rd July 2016 under the Sahiyar Hira Research fellowship
- Visit was made at JivanTirth Santha on 9th July 2016 to see their work for livelihood for women's groups
- Planning meeting was held with Janvikas and Manav Garima on implementation of Prohibition of Manual Scavenging Act on 19th Jan 2017

- Participated in an event on Child rights funded by UNICEF. This event was organized in Ahmedabad by Shaishav, Bhavnagar
- Regular Networking with NULM, NUHM, UCD centre
- Project coordinator from Ambuja Cement foundation for understanding of NULM schemes

3.8 IEC material to distributed to educate and aware community on social and economical issues

Following IEC material has been provided from the Government offices during the project period.

- NULM (National Urban Livelihood Mission) schemes- Sakhi Mandal (Women SHGs)
- Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam's Schemes

4) Outcome

1. Increased access to education and health services through collective action by valmiki women's collectives. The data below reflects this:
 - 53 families started receiving PDS ration card under PDS
 - 10 Aadhar cards
 - 9 ration cards
 - 2 Birth certificates
 - 2 Mamta cards
 - 11 forms submitted under Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana (PMAY)
 - 1 new electricity connection in Keshwani nagar
 - 1 toilet construction
 - 67 women and girls participated in health and nutrition day held once per month by urban health centers.
 - 13 children were enrolled in near-by private schools under RTE

2. Community's ability to defend its own interest and secure legal entitlements is improved through the coordination among the valimiki women's collectives and

other community based organizations, government structures, statutory committees and municipal corporation committees as reflected from the case below:

The sewerage line was blocked and overflowing in Jubilee Mill area. This issue was with the Dariyapur ward authority and as a result new sewerage chambers were constructed and the problem was solved and now 42 families have this facility of gutter line.

3. Child participation and child rights protection ensured in the community and by the educational institutes attended by the valmiki children in these colonies. Some specific results include-

- 11 groups of adolescent children were formed that comprises of 151 members (86 Boys, 65 Girls).
- As a result of training and other activities children started participating in the national festivals i.e. 15th Aug and 26th January

CHAPTER 2: INCLUSIVE RURAL GOVERNANCE

Decisive Leadership of Women and Marginalized Communities in Local Governance for Inclusive Development and Human Rights

OBJECTIVE

- Resource Centres Set Up to Promote and Strengthen Associations of Women, Dalits, Tribals and Minorities etc to work for inclusive governance
- Improved governance, social justice, tribal self-rule and amendments in PRI.

ACTIVITIES

1. Area Mapping

Target villages were identified through area mapping with focus on indicators that include (1) incidence of atrocities (2) women Sarpanches (3) basic facilities (4) implementation of government schemes (5) good governance (6) women's participation (7) implementation of the PESA act (9) issues of human rights and social justice. Based on these indicators 15 villages from each block were identified thus a total of 75 Tribal villages and 105 Dalit villages. The total selected 180 villages were selected.

2. Baseline Survey

A baseline survey was conducted to know the present status in of the participation of marginalize communities (and specially women) in Panchayati Raj institutions. Emphasis is placed on participation in the Panchayat and in the Social Justice committees.

The tools for the baseline were designed to assess the awareness of the respondents of the composition and functioning of 5 Village Committees (social justice; water committee; school management committee; vigilance committee; Panchayat body); the participation and leadership of women in each of these and in village-level governance. The survey was conducted in 180 selected villages. The survey was supplemented by Focus Group Discussions conducted with (1) Panchyat Memebers (2) Women (3) members of the Gram Sabha in three villages in each taluka. These villages were chosen to represent lower, medium and higher levels on the indicators.

1) Setting up resource centers

Resource centers were set up in tribal and dalit areas as a link between local government and marginalized communities. One center was set up in Bhiloda, for the Tribal area July 2016. The other center was set up for the Dalit area, in Junagadh July 2016.

2) Training of trainers (TOT) for taluka level educator facilitators and cluster coordinators

Two Cluster Coordinators and 8 Educator Facilitators have been selected based on educational qualifications, experience and other skills. 9 Modules were developed. An orientation program was organized in Jun 2016 organized for the cluster coordinators and educator facilitators, to share the detailed background of the program, its vision/output/outcome; the process to be followed in conducting the baseline survey and focus group discussion; the understanding of resource centres and overall activities in the project.

First round of training (TOT) was organized on 14-15 October 2016. In this training selected 27 participants with educators and facilitators identified taluka level leaders. During the three days of the training three the modules that were covered were-1) social justice and human rights 2) 73rd constitutional amendment and 3) decisive leadership and association formation

3) Activating and promoting taluka level associations of women, dalit women, dalit leaders, minorities and SJs

Majority of the dalits do not have agricultural land and depend on upper caste landlord farm for their livelihood. Caste based atrocities are common in these villages, and dalits are denied of their basic rights. 2 indicators were decided 1) person who have some understanding of dalit issue and 2) who are interested to work on dalit issues. Meetings were organized in the area where majority of the residents belongs to dalit, minorities and other backward classes. Issues like atrocity cases, lack of participation in the local governance, lack of basic civic amenities etc were discussed and based on these meetings 4-5 leaders from every village were selected and were called for the block level meeting. Total 239 people from 7 blocks took part in the meeting out of which 149 as male leaders and 90 as female leaders were selected.

The first round of training on association formation was held in all the seven blocks. It covers topic in three sessions respectively- what is association? Structure/formation and importance of association, association and leadership

followed by the questions and feedback. Block wise details of the training in dalit area is given in the table below-

SN	Place/block	Date	Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Ranavav	7 th Nov. 16	15	8	23
2	Kutiyana	8 th Nov. 16	16	6	22
3	Dhoraji	9 th Nov. 16	29	15	44
4	Upleta	10 th Nov. 16	32	12	44
5	Bhesan	11 th Nov. 16	24	5	29
6	Mendarda	12 th Nov. 16	8	24	32
7	Veraval	3 rd Dec 16	23	8	31

4) Activating and promoting taluka level associations of tribal women, tribal leaders

In tribal areas many household live scattered across the hilly area and thus it was very difficult to meet at the cluster level. Initially leaders 15 villages from each of the 5 blocks were selected based on the indicators- 1) their understanding of village level problems and 2) their capacity to raise voices for tribal problems. These 5 blocks include Khedbramha and Vijaynagar (Sabarkantha distt.), Bhiloda and Meghraj (Arvalli distt) and Santrampur (Mahisagar distt). Total 20 meetings were held and 52 male leaders and 43 women leaders were identified from the tribal areas.

The first round of training on association formation was held in all the five blocks. It covers topic in three sessions respectively- what is association? Structure/formation and importance of association, association and leadership followed by the questions and feedback. Block wise details of the training in tribal area is given in the table below-

SN	Place/block	Date	Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Khedbramha	7 th Nov. 16	12	13	25
2	Vijaynagar	21 st Nov. 16	9	14	23
3	Bhiloda	12 th Nov. 16	13	15	28
4	Meghraj	10 th Nov. 16	8	16	24
5	Santrampur	18 th Nov. 16	23	12	35

Outcomes

- In the recent election 19 sarpanch and 45 panchayat members from SC community and 6 sarpanch and 14 members from ST community were elected.
- Women brought ban on alcohol in Badarpur village of Dhoraji taluka.
- Insufficient grains were distributed in Jamgad, Venpur and Itawadi under PDS. As a result of intervention here now proper quantity is being distributed.
- Local level collectives were raised in the tribal area.
- 13 seasonal hostels were opened in khedbrahma district for children of migrant workers with the support from SMC. 325 children are residing at present in these hostels and thus were able to continue their education.

PEOPLESJ Programme

Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act

INTRODUCTION

Forest Rights Act 2006 has the potential to undo the historic injustice done to the Adivasis as it recognizes individual as well as collective rights of the tribal people over forestland. HDRC provides support to submit claims for protection and recognition of the rights of the tribal community over forest lands in - Amirgarh, Danata blocks in Banaskantha district; Khedbrahma, Poshina, and Vijaynagar in Sabarkantha district, and Meghraj and Bhiloda blocks of Arvali district to secure their rights & development entitlements since 2003 HDRC also mobilize and strengthen these groups through an all-Gujarat Adivasi platform.

The Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling (OTFDs) communities have been denied their rights over forest land as their claims over land has been rejected citing several resolutions, circulars and letters, which directed the district authorities to consider only the record-based evidence acceptable (i.e. the evidence based on Forest Department records). This was despite the fact that Rule 13 of the Forest Rights Rules has listed different types of evidences, including elders' statements and physical attributes of the land, as acceptable evidence.

STRATEGY

HDRC adopted a two way strategy in the intervention area it is supporting the tribals to file individual and common rights claims and is doing follow up of the same. It forms forest right committee at village level and strengthen this committee so that they could take up the task on their own. On the other hand it is mobilizing and strengthening platforms like Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat and others for advocacy. Networking both at the state and national level is another strategy which HDRC adopted to ensure the rights of adivasis.

Activities - The following activities were taken up during the current year.

1 Protection and Recognition of Forest Rights-

HDRC is facilitating the process of filing claims for review based on the set criteria. All the due procedures to file the claims were followed in the presence of the president or secretary of the Forest Rights Committee (FRC). The file was then submitted to the sub-divisional committee (SDLC) along with the resolution and satellite imageries. It was a challenge to motivate the tribal community to submit their claims.

- 875 claims were rejected
- Total 326 claims were sanctioned in Khedbramha

2 Common Forest Rights-

Based on the proofs required to claim common forest rights (CFR) total 173 claims were submitted for review by passing resolutions in the Gram Sabhas and later the resolution was submitted to the sub-divisional committee in the talukas. Village wise details are given in the table below.

No	Taluka	No. of villages	CFR sanctioned	CFR Appeal	GramSabha resolution
1	Ameergarh	28	15	05	05
2	Danta	19	10	09	09
3	Poshina				
4	Khedbramha	35	28	20	20
5	Vijaynagar	30	25	19	19
6	Bhiloda	36	28	15	15
7	Meghraj	25	18	10	10
	Total	173	124	78	78

Meetings with collector SDM (prant collector)-

Meeting with collector of Himmatnagar Sabarkantha to discuss the rejected cases and resubmitting required document including GPS imagery. 875 such cases were submitted out of which 345 were sanctioned and the hearing is pending for the rest of the cases.

Looking at the work of HDRC the collector himself proposed to HDRC to conduct the GPS survey in Poshina also.

Training Program

Two trainings (2 days each) was organized by HDRC at Khedbramha from the period of July to September 2016 to train FRC members from Khedbramha on Global Positioning System (GPS). The reason to organize this training was that, highest number of claims rejected was from Khedbramha taluka without citing proper reason for the rejection. Two reasons were given lack of documents and no proof of possession, without detailing which documents are lacking etc. HDRC then decided to train FRC members from each village for GPS which is a space based navigation system that provides location and time information to a GPS receiver in all-weather condition. This image was used as the proof for claiming the individual rights. 2 clusters of 10 villages each were formed and 3 persons from each FRC (Pramukh/mantri and member) attended the training. The resource persons were Ms. Trupti and Mr. Ambrish Mehta from ARCH vahini Vadodara, an NGO that is promoting the cause of land rights for tribal.

After completing the training the trained participants did GPS of 875 individuals and submitted their claim in appeal. Out of the 875 claims 326 claims were sanctioned.

Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat

Adivasi Mahasabha, Gujarat, is a platform that collectively spearheads the advocacy for FRA in Gujarat along with similar platforms in other states of India. Mahasabha organizes bimonthly meetings at different places and with different conveners to discuss the status of implementation of the FRA and the High Court orders.

During the reporting period the focus of Adivasi Mahasabha is to advocate for the speedy survey and rejection of claims and as a result of their rigorous efforts and continuous follow up this process was stopped and now even the government is doing this work in collaboration with the Mahasabha.

OUTCOME

Total 326 individual claims were sanctioned in a public hearing held at Khedbramha. In this hearing the rejected appeals by the district committee/ individual claims, along with the necessary documents and satellite imageries were submitted through individual claimants/ van adhikar samiti.

CHAPTER 3: WOMEN'S RIGHTS /EMPOWERMENT

Women especially Dalit, Adiwasi and sizable number of Muslim in context of Gujarat and India constitutes the poorest among the poor and are vulnerable to all kinds of atrocities. They are not able to voice their concerns and are not involved in decision making process. There is a need to help women to articulate their need and preferences, to fight against the historical injustice and access their legitimate rights and entitlements. Thus there is a need to educate women about their rights, build their capacity and enable them to take up leadership and to use the democratic spaces for redistributing power in their favour. With the view to empower and capacitate women following two programs have been running.

1. Swa Bhoomi Kendra (Women's Land Ownership Rights)
2. Women's empowerment through cooperatives in Gujarat

1. SWA BHOOMI KENDRA (Women's Land Ownership Rights)

INTRODUCTION

HDRC is running Swabhoomi Kendra in 20 villages (Panchal, Pahadiya, Rola, Jharda, Jamgadh, Navagam, Itava, Kasana, Kadvadi, Bedaj, Navagaam, Vadi Kubhera, Ranjedi, Dhandhiya, Vaghpur, Dhenkva, Foota, Gopavada, Borsi)of Meghraj taluka of Arvalli district with the objective of –

- Increasing women's ownership of land by facilitating the implementation of existing laws through legal literacy and by supporting women in issues related land-based entitlements.
- Those women who own the land in their name should get the identity as farmers
- To provide necessary guidance and support for government schemes related to livelihood

The centre is open every Monday and Thursday. There are 2 point-persons who coordinate with the field office and the main office and there are 2 field workers who were trained as paralegal workers. The paralegal workers make door to door visits and talk to women and other family members and collect information on land ownership from the families. They use the Right to Information (RTI) Act and E-dhara to collect information from the gram panchayat and Talati (the government administrative head of the village) regarding women's land inheritance. This information is useful in providing women their due rights. During the year total 933 people visited the

swabhoomi Kendra. 509 women took the benefit of various agricultural schemes and 323 women get the benefit of social security schemes. 35 women farmers were enrolled under I Kissan Portal.

STRATEGY

In India women do not have control over the land they cultivate. Even today, they are invisible workers on family farms or work as underpaid farmhands. Their position at home and in the community remains vulnerable, as they own no productive asset. To address this issue HDRC has been a part of a network of 15 like-minded organizations known as Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO) for the past three years. It adopted a two way strategy one at the network level to have broader impact and the other at the field level through Swabhoomi Kendra.

At the broader level it addresses the issue of women's ownership of land by facilitating the implementation of existing laws of the Government of Gujarat, influencing the government and non-governmental agencies, including the media, to help mainstream the issue of women and land ownership and advocating for reforms in Government of Gujarat laws that hinder women's ownership of land in their name. And at the field level through Swabhoomi Kendra facilitate and provide necessary guidance women to get their entitlements

ACTIVITIES

Activities related to land ownership- the details of land-related cases taken up and resolved during the year is given in the table below-

SN	Details of cases	No. of cases resolved
1	Joint Family ownership	2
2	Widow inheritance	8
3	Rights of Married daughters	1
4	Rights of Unmarried women	1
5	General (Family) Inheritance	3
6	Landless/ land in partnership	3
7	Other cases related to claim forest land	12
8	Cases in civil court	2

Total	32
--------------	-----------

Facilitate women for various agriculture related scheme

The paralegal workers facilitate the process to enable women to access various government schemes and provide necessary guidance so that they can be recognized as women farmers. During the reporting period 35 women were enrolled to get recognition as women farmers. 25 women were linked with the ATMA (Group) which entitles them for various training and exposure programs related to agriculture, organized by the government, and at times they receive direct grants from the government and were given preference for all types of schemes. The table below provides details of the benefits that women could access under various government schemes

Sr.	Scheme	Number of beneficiaries
1	Agriculture related benefit	473
2	Various Social Security schemes	323
	Total	796

Participation in Training Programs and Workshops

During the year WGWLO organized several training programs, reflection meetings and workshops. Representatives of HDRC participated in all these events. The details are given in the table below.

Sr.	Date	Training/Workshop
1	3-4 th Jul 2016	Meeting and workshop
2	21 st Aug 2016	Regional meeting of MAKAAAM (Mahila Kisan AdhikaAr Manch) presentation of work done by Swabhoomi Kendra at Gujarat Vidyapeeth
3	20 th Sept 2016	Meeting of working group on women and land rights at Janvikas
4	23-25 th Jan 2017	Training of paralegal worker

5	18 th – 20 th Feb 2017	Training on laws and documents related to land
6	5 th March 2017	Meeting to organize campaign

Other Activities

- Meeting with the Mamlatdar On the 26th April, 2016, a meeting was held with the Mamlatdar in Meghraj taluka regarding cancellation of the land acquisition bill 2016. Nineteen women and men met him in this meeting and gave an application to him in this regard.
- Under the Campaign “Bharat Uday” which was initiated from the village Uday total 29 Gram sabhas were organized in the month of April in 10 villages- Valuna, Panchal, Vadkhali, Kunol, Jharda, Jamgadh, Kadvadi, Bedaj, Lalpur and Kasana. The field worker and other women from the village took active part in these gram sabhas.
- From 22nd april to 4th May application were given to the FRA team on the issues related to forest rights.
- land maps of 15 women were taken out in regard to the circular to correct the damage that comes out or identified after the Resurvey Record Promulgation.
- 3 women were sent on an exposure trip organized by ATMA.
- 3 homeless women were facilitated for allotment of land for housing on the panchayat land.
- 2 women were doing organic farming on 1 bigha of land.

Outcome

- 933 people visited the swabhoomi Kendra to seek information and guidance.
- Recognition in government offices and other authority as support organization as a result the paralegal workers are invited to participate in various government programs and sharing of information (circulars/notification).
- 796 women received the benefit of various government schemes related to agricultural and social security.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COOPERATIVES IN GUJARAT

BACKGROUND

HDRC has been working on the issue of women's empowerment since long. For the same cause it has been working on the women's saving and credit cooperative project in collaboration with other NGOs and other faith-based organizations. Under this project 20 cooperatives were being promoted with the objective of providing marginalized women a platform, to assert their leadership and to influence decision-making in the community and private spheres, claim their rights over property, gain economic independence and fight gender discrimination. The role of HDRC in this project is to build institutions and capacity of members of cooperatives which includes members of the managing committee, cooperative staff and members who are not role-holders and also for promoters and other NGO functionaries.

STRATEGY

Since this project was under implementation in collaboration with several NGOs and faith based organization, HDRC decided to build and strengthen Capacities of the cooperatives and its members.

ACTIVITIES

The following activities were undertaken to strengthen the women's cooperatives:

1. **Training for the cooperative management committee (CMC)**- trainings for the cooperative management committee (CMC) were conducted and the topics covered under this training include how to increase membership of the cooperative, The table below gives the details about these trainings-

Sr.	Name of the Zone	Name of the cooperative	Place	No. of Participants
1	North Zone 1	Bhiloda, Lasudiya, Meghraj, Himmatnagar, Hadad, Khiloda	Bhiloda	41
2	North zone 1	Palanpur, Vadgam	Palanpur	23
3	Central Zone	Dakor, Borsad, Tankhla	Vidyanagar	21
4	South Zone	Nani Singloti, chitalda, Mandal, Subir	Mandal	62
			Total	147

2. **Orientation cum training program** – an Orientation cum training program was organized. The objective of this training was to make promoters aware on various

aspects of a project such as its objective, out-put, tools, result, Impact, indicator, monitoring etc. 28 women participated in this orientation cum training program.

3. **Staff Training-** training for staff of cooperative was organized. This training was organized to train the staff of cooperative on using the Vayak Software. The purpose of this training was to connect the grass-root cooperatives with the latest technology available. This software enables them to get information on monthly saving, loan disbursed, recovery of loan, new members, details of cooperative, details of villages, Map of villages cooperative and villages in fraction of seconds and that too in an accessible manner. 23 women from 11 cooperative (Himmatnagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj, Nana Kanthariya, Mandad, Subir, Zankhvav, Palalanpur, Vadgam, Dholera, Bhavnagar) attended this training.
4. **Cooperative level Training (CMC)-** A training on basics of savings and credit society and communal violence, financial management of cooperatives and managing savings and credit society etc was organized. 319 women from 15 cooperatives participated in it.

OUTCOMES

- 8 cooperatives started using the Vayak Software (Accounting software) and 7 were planning to purchase it. This motivated other cooperatives also to use technology for record and other functions.
- Monthly meetings were being held regularly. The cooperatives also started displaying their information on board for transparency.
- Municipality of Kutchh gave land (free of cost) to the Kutchh cooperative for their office. The same was in case of Dakore where they have their office premises in the market.

Impact The impact of the program can be seen in the economic, social, administrative and political

Economic Impact- The habit of saving is encouraged. The cooperatives also increases their saving and loan limits. Actions were also initiated for those members who were loan defaulters. The cooperative members also initiated economic activities like making soaps, washing powder and selling saris, tarpaulin sheets etc which benefits not only the cooperative but also the individual. Audit process for cooperatives was completed till current year.

Social Impact - Women have started to use the information, knowledge and skill acquired in various trainings related to Panchayati Raj, inheritance, laws and government schemes to help other women and needy persons at the village level. They started visiting various government offices at the taluka and district level for solving local issues, getting information about new scheme etc. They also share the information on patriarchal structure of our society and how women are taking lead in solving issues of concern, with the other women from the village. Their identity in society is recognized and there is an increase in their social self-respect. Women from the Dakor lodged a complaint against the PDS shop owner who was not giving sufficient amount of grains. As a result he was fined with Rs. 10000/-in Zankhvav a trained cooperative member make a call the women helpline to rescue a women from domestic violence,

Administrative impact – cooperatives began to update their record books and registers systematically. The savings and monthly income and expenditure figures are displayed on the board. Daily registers were made transparent. After the training there is an improvement in the management committee. Some (kutchh and Dakore cooperative) were successful in getting land and that too on free of cost from the concerned government authority.

Political Impact: After the training, women started taking part in gram sabhas and they also read the resolutions (tharav) passed in the gram sabha. In some of the Panchayats the trained leaders also monitor the fund utilization of the Panchayat. Women are coming forward to take on various responsibilities in the Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Milk Cooperatives and School Management Committees (SMC).

CHAPTER 4: Child Rights and Life Skill development

SKILLS TO SUCCEED

INTRODUCTION

Large no of India's young people are unemployed or underemployed due to lack of skills, competencies and lack of awareness about work ethics. Skills to Succeed is a livelihood project with its objective of imparting knowledge and skills to disadvantaged and undeserved youth so as to enhance their employability and successfully grow in their career through digital learning system. Accenture in India support Quest Alliance, a non-profit organization to create opportunities for training disadvantaged youth who have dropped out of school for socio economic reason or youth who are continuing their education but required skills and knowledge to hold down a job.

Human Resource Development Centre is one of the active partner of Quest Alliance since 2015 and is working in both rural and urban areas. In Rural HDRC's target area is Banaskantha district, where HDRC is working on other issues such as women's empowerment, child education etc., and in urban it is working in Ahmedabad district. In Banaskantha district HDRC is focusing on Palanpur and Hadad Taluka. However the target group in both the urban and the rural area remain youth (unemployed or underemployed) between the age group of 18 -25 years.

STRATEGY

It was decided to adopt blended learning approach which is a combination of digital learning technology and classroom activities. This model was strategically chosen to leverage the best, technology has to offer while allowing the facilitators to bring their teaching and practical experiences into the classrooms.

The strategy to use Learning management system (LMS) in managing the class allows to administer instructor led e-learning courses to train and evaluate, so as to keep track of learner's progress. It also ensured various types of training content, developmental content and performance content available to trainer and learner on regular basis.

It is done in a phase wise manner where students are first enrolled, then trained, then evaluated, then certificate were given to them and the final step is linking them with industries, to be more specific linking them with retail sector.

ACTIVITIES

1. Meetings

Meeting is a major activity in this project because this is the first step. This activity could be divided into three categories-

- 1) Meeting with Parents and meeting with the youth/target group- it was observed that the key to mobilize and motivate parents and youth is meeting them in person or at times in groups. These meetings –
 - a) Provide information about the various components of the programme
 - b) About HDRC and Quest Alliance
 - c) How this programme will help them or future perspective. Apart from these the other issues that were discussed during these meetings were-
 - d) Gender discrimination
 - e) Importance of girl child
 - f) Importance of livelihood
 - g) Students' absenteeism, performance, feedback and suggestions and other important issues.

- 2) Meeting with probable employers- meetings were held with probable employers and to organize exposure visits to their respective units. It was through these meetings that market scan activity is carried out. These meetings also help in understanding the market requirement. Meetings were held with potential employers that include retail hubs /chains like Reliance Fresh, Big Bazar, vadilal ice-cream etc

Total 16 meetings were organized with parents and youth and 7 meetings were organized with the potential employers.

2. Linked-in day celebration-

Students as a part of this course were trained in computer skill, internet access, opening of Gmail accounts so that they could understand the digital world and interact by using it. Apart from the basic computer skills they were also taught how to open linked-in and contact probable employers.

They were first briefed about how to open the account in LinkedIn, then they were given a self-explanatory brochure about the procedure. They have to read it and by following

the steps mentioned in the brochure open their own linkedin account. Trainees were connected to Quest Youth connect Group.

3. Guest Lecture for trainees

A series of guest lecture was organized at center from 1st September 2016 to 31st March 2017 where probable employers like representative from Eureka Forbes, DGCell were invited to share information about their company's work, its position in the market, their requirement through job description and employee benefits etc. To give trainees a practice regarding how to face interview a mock interview was also conducted.

4. Exposure visit

The trainees were taken for an exposure visit to Banas dairy district cooperative Milk federation Palanpur in Banaskantha on 2nd Mar 2017. Founded in 1969 today it is Asia's topmost milk production unit. It collects an average of 35 lakhs Lts. of milk every day. Under the brand name Amul, Sagar and Banas it produce milk, butter, ghee, curd, paneer, ilk powder, cheese, ice creams, chocolates ,sweets and many more products.

During this visit an H R person accompanied the team regarding work pattern, recruitment process, work ethics and working hours. They informed us that the unit works in 3 shifts i.e 8 AM to 4 PM, 5 PM to 12 PM and 12AM to 8AM.

5. Workshop on "Gender"

3 one day workshop were also conducted on the current issue of concern i.e Gender at the Ahmedabad centre on 7th Sept 2016, 29th Nov 2016, 20th Feb 2017. During the workshop they were made aware on issues like workplace sexual harassment, laws related to it and provisions in the law through audio visual mode.

6. Market Scan

The basic objective of this activity is to give them the first- hand experience of market and at the same time to get to know the various opportunities available for them. Also this activity gave them an opportunity to interact with the probable employers.

The information was collected in the form of a questionnaire which they have to fill while interacting with people. Before executing this an orientation was given to them for how to fill up the questionnaire.

Some of the companies trainees visited include- Honda Show room, Jay Bhawani fast food chain, Pankaj gift gallery, Green park hotels, Reliance fresh, Domino's Pizza, Big Bazar, Vadilal Ice cream, Gopinath Khaman House (a popular snacks joint), planet Hyundai, Aromen hospitality Pvt.ltd

This activity helps them in exploring new trends in job pattern, to know the demands of the employers and to estimate and judge themselves.

7. Block level convention

A block level convention was organized at Hadad on 22nd Jan 2017. This event aim to-

- Increase awareness about program and its values regarding vocational training and skill to succeed program.
- Support networking and learning
- Build connection/ linkages with community members
- Sharing of organization's learning during the last 2 years
- Common challenges and how to go forward.

Total 185 people from various nearby areas of Danta block gathered for this convention.

OUTCOMES

- Total 55 students/youths were motivated to join the program.
- Total 143 trainees open their LinkedIn account
- Total 189 trainees were benefitted from the guest lecture
- Exposure visit gave them the practical experience of work culture and practices
- Workshop on Gender helped 70 trainees to become aware of the issue and various provision made under the law
- Market scan activity helped 245 no. of trainees to understand the requirement of the market and to boost their confidence while interacting with employers.
- The convention made 185 people aware about skill to success program

LEARNING AND MIGRATION PROGRAM (LAMP)

INTRODUCTION

Migration, due to lack of local economic opportunity has been the root cause of the children to drop out from the mainstream education and join the unskilled labour force. This is a prominent feature in Northern Gujarat where many tribal families migrate seasonally to get employed in mining, farming, animal grazing, brick kiln, roof tile making etc. children of such families migrate with their parents for 4-5 months which hinders their education. To prevent these children from being drop out from the school or to fill the gap due to poor quality of education in rural areas HDRC has been implementing the Learning and Migration Program (LAMP) in the Danta block of Banaskantha covering 55 villages Since 2013. The same is now extended to the Poshina block of Sabarkantha district covering 15 villages. Thus now the total coverage is 70 villages of two blocks in two districts.

The program focuses on the migration of students, school governance, provision of Learning Enrichment Program (LEP) and Learning Resource Centre (LRC) etc. to increase the literacy rate and education level among the Adivasis with its emphasis on improving children's access to primary education, retaining these children till they complete their primary education; improving school governance and ensuring the delivery of high quality education by drawing the full prospective from District Education Office (DEO) , Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the School Management Committee (SMC).

STRATEGY

The strategy chosen was to initiate Learning Resource Center (LRC) so that on one hand it can increase children's access to quality primary education and motivate them in the manner which retain them till they complete their primary education. At present there are 4 LRC which covers 20 villages.

Supplementary training is provided to children who are below the baseline level of performance in the school through Learning Enrichment Program (LEP) by giving training to teachers who provide supplementary education to children.

It was also decided that while doing this improving school governance will be the key focus area and therefore training was provided to the members of SMC and PRIs.

ACTIVITIES

1) **Decrease in prevalence of child migration**

A base line survey was initiated in the month of June where child wise data was collect to identify children at risk of migration, drop out, never enrolled, and to track the migration status. This data was updated and maintained regularly. Total 820 childrens were covered in this database from 70 villages. Out of these 820 children 658 children from 70 villages retained.

2) **Enrolment drive**

An enrolment drive was carried out in the month of June every year in the form of Awareness campaigns, meetings and rallies at the village level because it was observed that due to migration and lack of awareness that children are dropping out from the school. Prior to the campaign, a mapping exercise was undertaken by the citizen's educators (volunteers) to identify eligible children and based on this information various events were organized in the villages. Out of Total 16911 children 16222 children (including 8308 boys and 7914 girls) from 70 villages were enrolled. This was shared and discussed with the SMCs and block-level associations and they ensured that these children will be re-enrolled.

3) **Learning Enrichment Program (LEP)**

LEP is being implemented in 4 (earlier 12) direct intervention villages of Danta block of Banaskantha district. These classes focus on enhancing the reading, writing, comprehension and arithmetic skills of children from the 3rd to the 5th standard. Through the LEP, the children have been bridging their learning deficit and have developed the habit of studying regularly through different activities supervised by a trained teacher (BalMitra). These classes are for 2 hours before the school. Apart from the academic activities, extracurricular activities (based on special days) were also organized in these centers. Games and sports, various competitions, Bal Mela (Children's Fairs), celebrations of special days, learning new things through fun, and Math workshops are some of the curricular and co-curricular activities held on Saturdays in all the LEP classes.

Monthly parents-teachers meetings are also held in all the centers. During these meetings, the parents were motivated to send their children regularly to these classes by showing them the progress their child made. This was also intended to challenge their belief that these children cannot learn. This was done by

comparing the baseline survey with the end line survey in two subjects namely Mathematics and Language. The bar graph below shows it

4) Learning Resource Center (LRC)

In existing to three LRCs in Khandoubri, HathiPagla and Bamodara of Danta Block a fourth one was successfully opened in Dantral village in sabarkantha district with the help of the community. 298 children are directly associated with the centers. Each Centre is equipped with learning materials such as books, educational games etc. and technology to address the different needs of children from grade 1-8. Each facilitator/ Bal Mitra is responsible for conducting different activities and coordinating with the parents in 5 schools. Children from the 8 th to the 10th standard were also provided with guidance and counselling on career opportunities. LRC also provides technical support to change teaching learning practices in Govt. Schools in the 1st to the 8th standards.

5) Meetings with community and other stakeholders

Community meetings were organised to reach out to the parents and the community to create awareness about provisions made in the RTE act regarding infrastructure, teachers and mid-day meals and the role of the parents in improving the functioning of the school. They also tried to create an enabling environment to discuss the concept of 'Dream School' as against the reality, through building community participation. HDRC team shared their observations with the village level community in the presence of PRI representatives, SMC members and community leaders which include- high level of absenteeism among children due to migration and poor quality of education in government schools. Students' achievements and their learning outcomes; the absenteeism of teachers; community participation in school governance; the infrastructure of the school, retention and completion of primary education; the education of girls etc. were also discussed in these meetings. It was observed that SMCs are formed in many schools but exist only on paper and even the SMC members do not know anything about their role and responsibilities. There was also a lack of awareness regarding the RTE Act, resulting in the SMC monthly meetings not being organized regularly. Meetings were organized at the village level with the SMC to build the understanding of the RTE Act and their roles and responsibilities. This helped enhance their competencies, thus enabling them to take up an active role in achieving the larger objective of improving school governance. During the year,

140 village level meetings/consultations were conducted at the Gram Sabha level in 70 villages with SMCs, PRIs and the community. 4850 members participated in these meetings and discussions, out of which 421 were SMC members, 74 were PRI members and 4355 were community members.

6) Training- SMC, citizens educators (volunteers)

Training of SMCs and follow up - Two rounds of training programs for the School Management Committee members and Panchayati Raj Institution members at the cluster level were organized during the year. They covered the following themes:

- Key provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.
- The roles of the SMCs and PRIs to improve the functioning of their schools.
- How to prepare a School Development Plan, generate information using the school records and school mapping
- Understanding the current situation of the school and the school system including the quality of teaching and infrastructure.
- Understanding the current situation of student enrolment, student retention, promotion, learning achievements and the participation of parents and community in the school management.
- The role of the parents in the School Management Committee
- The relationship of the SMC with the local authority.
- Issues of child rights.
- Issues of girls' education.

All the 70 SMCs and PRIs were covered under this training program in two phases and a total of 381 members were trained at the cluster level.

Training of Citizen Educators (Volunteers) – During the reporting period 70 citizen's Educator (Volunteers) groups were formed in the project intervention areas. 840 Citizen Educators (Volunteers) were associated with this program in the intervention area. From each village, 2 volunteers were trained on the Right to Education Act and its provisions, issues of schools governance, child rights, the role of youth in the school governance and ways to engage in the issues of the

schools. This trained cadre of citizen leaders will be working as support system to SMCs and PRIs in the school governance program and take care of the logistics while holding meetings, managing various activities, meeting emergencies and imparting knowledge about Right to Education Act. Two rounds of training were provided to 176 citizen educators to strengthen their capacity.

7) Promoting and strengthening association of SMC at Block level

An association of SMCs was formed at the block level to work on different aspects of school education and issues related to migration. This association is a committee with 12 members representing all the SMCs. Six meetings were organized to sensitize the members on different aspects of school governance including providing the necessary handholding support to SMCs to strengthen school governance, ensure regular attendance, monitor the progress of the Learning Enhancement Program class and provide support to boost the morale of the school staff.

8) Preparation of school development plan & Village Education Register (VER)

Right to Education Act, 2009 has enabled SMCs, parents and community to participate in school management, in preparing School Development Plan (SDP) for their respective schools and in monitoring implementation of the SDP. In the month of October, the team started working on the assessment of the school and development of SDP with community participation. For smooth facilitation of SDP preparation process, SMC members and citizen educators were trained on the entire SDP process. Assessment of the schools was done in the villages with the support of citizen educator and community. Various issues which included in the SDPs are the number of additional class rooms, free text books, Mid-day meal, free uniform, Toilet, Drinking water, building maintenance, educational materials, scholarship, teacher training, prize distribution, sports materials and extra-curricular activities, Furniture, Library, extra-curricular activities and administrative expenses and also including some softer issues that do not require Govt. funding that are children's rally, household visit, interaction among teachers on student learning, parental visits, cleaning program, keeping records of students with maximum and minimum attendance, staff meeting Students'/teachers' regularity, Awareness related programme.

Every school is requested to submit their SDPs. In the month of January, all SMC members were directly involved in submitted the SDP online in their school.

VERs had been successfully prepared and submitted in all 70 villages. During the process, focus group discussions were conducted with SMC members, PRI members & community members separately to compare the education survey data of previous and current year and report major changes in the number of eligible for enrolment. Any major change in the enrolment needs to be examined and confirmed by the concerned authority and the reason for the change in the enrolment should be identified. Cause for drop in the enrolment should be analysed and suitable corrective action should be taken.

9) Bal Mela

70 Bal Melas were organized from August 2016 to December 2016 at 70 primary schools in which 7195 children participated in various sports, games and other activities during the period. The winners were awarded prizes.

10) Seasonal Hostel

One seasonal hostel is being successfully opened and is in operation in Dantral. It was opened and functioning in a community hall. There 32 children has been stayed in the hostel in which there are 13 girls and 19 boys. This hostel was operational from November with the help of community member, SMC's & PRI and citizen educators, who were regularly monitor and visited in the hostel to ensure the proper functioning of the hostel. The primary focus has to community participation in whole functioning of this hostel.

11) Block level stakeholder consultation

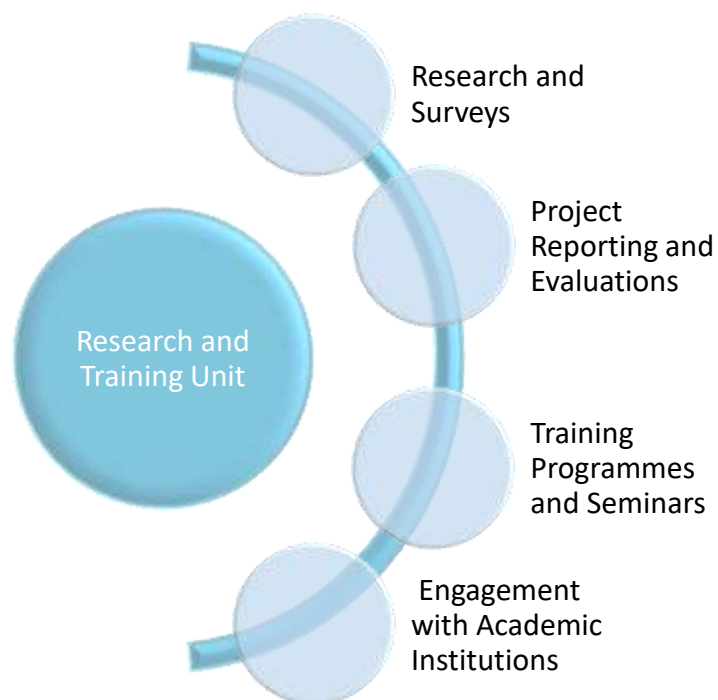
A Block Level consultation was organized on 22nd January 2017 at Hadad office in Banaskantha District. In the consultation more than 120 community members including SMC & PRI members, Sarpanch and volunteers from 70 villages of Danta & Poshina Block, gathered at Hadad to discuss major issues related with elementary education & claiming right to education for their children. This consultation was organized to bring different stake holders together at a common platform at Block level, to highlight status of RTE implementation from specific excluded and marginalized sections from different areas of Danta & Poshina Block, facilitating cross sharing of experience and interaction between SMCs and different stakeholder from 70 villages.

OUTCOME

- Prepared database of Total 820 children from 70 villages. This helped in reduction of migration of children. Out of these 820 children 658 children from 70 villages retained in their respective villages.
- Out of Total 16911 children 16222 children (including 8308 boys and 7914 girls) from 70 villages were enrolled.
- A new LRC was opened successfully in Dantral village in Poshina block Sabarkantha district. Each LRC covered 5 schools. 3 government school teachers are implementing and practice the processes of LRC activities in their classrooms. Total 4 LRC are helping 298 children in their studies in a child friendly environment.
- 29 resolutions have been passed by the SMC of 21 villages regarding improvement in school infrastructure, drinking water, separate toilets for girls and boys, absenteeism and shortage of teachers. All got approval from the government.
- Training to 176 citizen's educators helped them to participate actively in all activities related to the program.
- Block level association of SMC was formed to handle issues related to school governance, regular attendance of children etc.
- 1 seasonal hostel was opened and functioning with 32 children.

Chapter 5: Research, Training and Publication

The Research and Training Unit tries to reflect the vision and mission of the organization by sharing the findings of social studies at the academic level, and thus drawing a link between the field level and the academic level. The wing takes up studies that help not only present programmes, but also the organization in general to broader its working. The activities undertaken by the Research and Training Unit are:



Research Studies during the Financial Year 2016-17:

1. **Baseline Survey** for the project *Building Strong Collectives and Leadership of the Urban Poor in Ahmedabad City to Secure Housing and Development Entitlements*.

Brief: A study focusing on the housing and human rights of the urban poor was undertaken to understand the implementation of government schemes and their reach to the most marginalized families in the society, as well as the awareness and understanding of different area-level committees and their functioning. The study surveyed 11 areas, and 716 families to cull out issues such as lack of awareness among the urban poor pertaining to the area level committees and their working, and also the issues faced by the slum dwellers.

2. Report for the ***Samaveshi Shaher programme*** on **Issues faced by displaced families of Ahmedabad city** with regard to different government schemes.

Brief: A study was conducted under Samaveshi Shaher (inclusive city) programme, funded by Indo Global Social Service Society. The program focuses the issues of urban poor and their housing rights. The study analysed the issues faced by the displaced families of Ahmedabad city, who lost their housing due to the implementation of government policies/ schemes. Five areas of Ahmedabad city were covered in this study: Vasna, Raipur, Vatva, Inida Colony and Saraspur. These are the areas wherein the families have been allocated new houses. Data for the study was collected through a questionnaire administered to 400 families. The study was able to highlight a number of serious issues faced by the displaced families regarding education, health, livelihood, security and basic amenities.

3. Baseline Survey for ***Decisive Leadership of Women and Marginalized Communities in Local Governance for Inclusive Development and Human Rights***

Brief: The Baseline focused the working areas of the Decisive Leadership programme, in Saurashtra, and the North belt of the tribal region. The study surveyed village level committees, i.e. Vigilance Committee, Water Committee, Forest Right Committee, School Management Committee and Social Justice committee, to understand their effectiveness at the grassroots level, and also to understand the extent of the participation in governance and leadership of Gram Sabha and committee members from marginalized communities. Both qualitative and quantitative data was used for the study which pointed out areas which need to be addressed by the project to ensure that full use is made of the role and powers of the committees.

4. Evaluation of CBOs of Ahmedabad City for ***Samaveshi Shaher***:

Samaveshi Sheher program, funded by Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) works to strengthen a number of CBOs at the grassroots level. The Research and Training Unit undertakes evaluations of these CBOs at the end of the year. Issues like awareness among the CBO members, capacity building at the level of the CBOs and initiatives taken for the benefit of the wider society are taken evaluated.

Facilitation in Training Programs

Sr. No	Subject of the Training Program	Participants	Facilitator
1	One-day Workshop on Field Study and Data Gathering	PHD Students from Central University	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
2	Networking for Urban Development Partners	IGSSS Consultation	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
3	Leadership	Staff of Loyola School	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
4	Strategic Planning Workshop	Central Gujarat Jesuits	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
5	Leadership Training	Group of women – Nadiad	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
6	Socio-Political Scenario of Gujarat	Jesuits- Baroda	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
7	Leadership and Organization	Teachers- Vatva School	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
8	Organization and Leadership Training	Staff- Loyola School	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
9	Organization and Leadership Training	Anand Group	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
10	Self-Management	Ahmedabad University	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
11	Socialism and Communalism	Janpath	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
12	Leadership Training	Field workers of different voluntary organizations in Ahmedabad city	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi and Priyanka Christian
13	Human Process Lab	Banglore	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
14	Leadership Training	School Staff-North Gujarat	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi

15	Seminar	Fellows-Delhi	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
16	Leadership	Adani group of Management	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi
17	Gender Training	Leaders' Group of the Decisive Leadership Programme	Catrinel Dunca and Priyanka Christian
18	Workshop on Sexual Harassment at Work place Act	Group of students- Danilimda Center under Quest Alliance	Priyanka Christian
19	Presentation of a study on Health Issues Faced by Valmiki Women	Group of NGOs of Gujarat	Priyanka Christian

Seminars Organized

Sr. No	Subject of a Training Program	Place
1	Trends and Responses of Atrocities in Gujarat	Ahmedabad