

Annual Report **2010-2011**



Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action

Vision, Mission, Values and Core Purpose

Our Vision

We believe that development is a continuous struggle to create a humane society, which sustains all human beings, as well as nature, where women, men and children enjoy universal human rights.

A humane society based on the values of equality, distributive justice and secularism is liberated from oppression on the basis of caste, class, creed, gender, age, ethnicity, language; is free from all forms of exploitation and violence; and demonstrates integrity and respect for democratic polity and processes.

Our Mission

YUVA will empower the oppressed and the marginalized by facilitating their organizations and institutions towards building equal partnerships in the development process, ensuring the fulfillment of the human right to live in security, dignity and peace.

YUVA will also engage in critical partnership with the government and forge alliances with other actors of civil society such as people's movements, trade unions, women's group, academic institutions and the private sector to enable and strengthen the people's empowerment processes.

Our Core Values

YUVA is committed to certain fundamental principles of development, which YUVA considers as its core values. These core values are:

1. Social Justice
2. Gender Justice
3. Environmental Sustainability
4. Honesty and Integrity
5. Secularism and Democracy

All of YUVA's involvement is based on these five core values, which YUVA considers as non-negotiable in nature.

Our Core Purpose

Democratization of society, polity and economy for all women, men, youth and children.

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Published by YUVA in 2011

The consolidated Annual Report for 2010-2011 was prepared by Ms. Tara Korti and Ms. Cherry Bobadilla, a volunteer from Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO).

ABOUT YUVA

The birth of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), a voluntary development organization, in the year 1984 marked the beginning of a journey of empowering the oppressed and marginalised in urban areas, and later in rural areas. Since 1984, YUVA has questioned social structures along the side of the poor, with the aim of empowering them to participate in a process of meaningful change. At the heart of YUVA's mission lies the conviction that the collective destinies of the human race are bound together. For a genuine, sustainable and lasting social system, sharp differences in income and opportunities must give way to a more equitable distribution. Thus, YUVA has focused on creating access and enabling processes to a gamut of rights and opportunities within the human rights framework for the marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society.

YUVA's engagements of the last twenty seven years are derived from the Paradigm of Human Rights. The foundation of engagement lies in defending, promoting, restoring and creating the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of the poor, at the levels of both the individual and the collective. The scope of our intervention spans the relationship between the three

YUVA's constituency groups include women, children, pavement dwellers, unorganized workers, youth, tribals, *dalits*, slum dwellers, small and marginal farmers, people living with HIV/AIDs.

fundamental and interrelated themes of P o v e r t y , Environment and G o v e r n a n c e . YUVA's interventions can thus be read within the frame of: Poverty is seen as a violation of human

YUVA's INTERVENTIONAL THEMES

(Tribal - Rural - Urban)

Poverty Environment Governance

rights with recognition that it is structural and that there are social causes that create and perpetuate the impoverishment of communities and specific groups. The theme of environment focuses on issues of quality, equity and sustainability in relation to the development and management of natural resources and infrastructure. Work on governance centers around facilitation of the democratization of power and decentralized access to and management of public resources.

YUVA follows a strategy of balancing its work of securing rights with building assets for the poor. This has been labeled as the People's Organization-People's Institution (PO-PI) model. YUVA believes that these organizations and institutions are vital mechanism to enable people to negotiate with the state and market, the two overarching forces in today's political economy. YUVA believes that people's institutions are needed to protect existing assets, enhance assets by making them more productive, and create new assets; people's organizations are needed to protect existing rights, expand existing rights, and create new rights.

YUVA believes that the process of social change has to be composite while seeking to deal with the root causes of inequity. YUVA has identified eleven levels of engagement which ensure a composite, multi-pronged approach towards the development agenda.

These eleven levels of engagement provide a significant focus to YUVA's work in urban and rural areas. These are essentially an indication of the nature of roles that a development organization

must play in its role as a catalyst, enabler and advocate for addressing concerns of the poor and achieving socially relevant objectives.

Eleven levels of intervention

1. To build organizations for direct action
2. To conduct popular education for building awareness
3. To undertake conscientisation through training processes
4. To ensure access to basic human rights such as education, health, nutrition, water and energy
5. To engage in experiments towards sustainable and people-centered alternatives
6. To conduct research aimed at formulating and influencing policy
7. To engage in advocacy and lobbying activity aimed at participatory governance
8. To undertake documentation and strategic information dissemination in the promotion of the right to information
9. To participate in initiating and building networks and alliances for social transformation
10. To undertake support and consultancy work aimed at capacity building of people's organizations and grassroot groups
11. To engage in solidarity action, nationally and internationally to highlight people's causes

Since 2001, YUVA's work has been organized into distinct areas of operation through the creation of four interlinked units. These are YUVA Urban, YUVA Rural, YUVA Consulting and YUVA Central. These formations have been developed as units with different programmes and functions, staff, management and governance bodies. The mandate of each of the units has been outlined as follows:

YUVA RURAL

YUVA Rural strives to create self-sustainable rural societies where there is no discrimination on the grounds of gender, caste, creed, class or religion. The focus of YUVA Rural's intervention is on three intertwined areas of Natural Resource Management and Livelihood; Gender and other forms of Social Discrimination; and Governance and Human Rights.

YUVA URBAN

YUVA Urban strives to create cities that are just, equitable and sustainable. It works to make cities a better place to live in, which ensures that its citizens, particularly the poor, lead a quality of life in keeping with universal human rights that all individuals and communities are entitled to.

YUVA CONSULTING

YUVA Consulting is a professional consultancy unit continuously innovating solutions, models, and approaches towards humane social development while being rooted in YUVA's values, ethics and culture. It is seen as a vehicle to scale up YUVA's approach, strategies and values in the development sector.

YUVA CENTRAL

YUVA Central has the mandate of i) ideology and value building within YUVA; ii) vision building; iii) strategizing for YUVA as a whole; and iv) synergy building across YUVA units and setting up of common financial, human resource, organizational development, and programme systems across all units.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is with pleasure that I present the YUVA Annual Report for 2010-2011.

YUVA programmes at the Urban and Rural entities and at the YUVA Centre have been growing from strength to strength over the last year.



YUVA Urban continued its community-led campaigns on people's human and universal rights to housing, livelihood and water through the "*Haq Se Lo... Shaamil Ho*" (an entitlements campaign), and *Panni Haq Abhiyan* (Water Rights Campaign). We also have contributed to the deliberations on the Community Participation Law in Maharashtra and have enabled an '*Area Sabha experiment*'. A Migrant Resource Centre that would be the fulcrum for grassroots interventions, and networking and advocacy on issues of migrant workers was established. In the area of child rights, YUVA Urban has focused on Right to Education and Right to Participation. A youth organisation Yuva Vikas Manch was formed. With women, the focus during the past year was on strengthening the organization of poor urban women, intensifying the "We Can End Domestic Violence Campaign" and mobilizing collective pressure for effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005).

YUVA Rural completed the second strategic plan 2007-08 to 2010-11 in this year and reviews were conducted, laying the ground for the next strategic plan. Due to the difficulties in finding committed and capable staff and local leadership, as well as the issues of long-distance monitoring, it was decided to withdraw from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and focus on Maharashtra. Conscious efforts were made during the year to diversify the donor portfolio and make more concerted efforts at accessing government funds.

YUVA Centre has been active in organizing its own training programmes as well as enabling NGOs' and CBOs' access the training facilities. Through Anubhav Shiksha Kendra, for which YUVA Centre plays the Central Facilitation Unit role, we have been conducting various programmes ranging from youth orientation to intensive capacity building programme, aimed at contributing towards developing a State Youth Policy. YUVA's media unit has continued its role in bringing out video magazines on community issues which have been highly appreciated by viewers. We have also been engaged in organising Folk Media and Street Play workshops in different parts of Maharashtra.

Due to the lack of requisite leadership and personnel, work in YUVA Consulting and CYBC has been a bit slow.

The year saw changes at the top management level with Ashis Biswas being appointed as the CEO for YUVA. Ashis has worked for over 23 years in the development sector, primarily in the Eastern part of India, working on issues including micro finance, livelihood, governance, disaster management, rural development and the right to information. On 29 August 2010, a new YUVA Governing Board was elected for 2010-2012, with Archana Shrivatsava and Amitabh Behar stepping in to help strengthen the governance processes.

YUVA's programmes and institutional processes are detailed in the following pages. We hope these would help you glimpse the work of the organisation. We welcome your feedback.

Kavitha Krishnamoorthy

President, YUVA

October, 2011

YUVA RURAL

INTRODUCTION

After having worked in Mumbai for almost a decade, YUVA felt the need to expand its mandate in keeping with its growing concerns and experiences with the vulnerable and marginalised sections. In addition, YUVA recognised that the issues and conditions affecting the poor were complex and inextricably bound together, whether in the rural or urban situation. Moreover, our early initiation in working with the urban poor in Mumbai clearly showed that the roots of their condition were related to the inequity and economic insecurity in the rural regions. Thus, YUVA Rural was initiated in 1994. YUVA Rural is operational in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The key areas of intervention which form the basis of the work of YUVA Rural are: Natural Resource Management and Livelihood; Gender and other forms of Social Discrimination; Governance and Human Rights.

OVERVIEW OF THE THEMATIC AREAS

Natural Resource Management and Livelihood

People's access to natural resources such as land, water, and forests is being taken away either by the State or by the Market. This is leading to a situation of unrestrained and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources as well as the loss of livelihood for communities dependent on natural resources for survival. In this scenario, YUVA Rural aims at building people's capacity for them to be able to demand, access, and utilize their rights on natural resources.

¹ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 192 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The eight goals are i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; ii) achieve universal primary education; iii) promote gender equality and empower women; iv) reduce child mortality rates; v) improve maternal health; vi) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; vii) ensure environmental sustainability; viii) develop a global partnership for development.

Gender and other forms of Social Discrimination

Gender discrimination represents one of the worst forms of violence of our times. Women are discriminated against patriarchal structures such as family, religion and other institutions sanctioning their disempowerment through control over their labor, mobility, fertility and sexuality. Women have unequal access to all resources-- economic, political, social and cultural--and face violation of their fundamental right to equality in all spheres of life. YUVA Rural is committed to creating a society that empowers women as equal partners and ensures the promotion and fulfillment of the fundamental human rights of women.

Governance and Human Rights

YUVA Rural works to make people aware of their basic rights vis-à-vis structures of local governance to empower them to make decisions over their own and their community's development. As the Millennium Development Goals¹ are an expression of basic human rights, YUVA Rural is playing the role of a watchdog to ensure that the Government of India is accountable to its promise to meet the objectives set in the UN Millennium Declaration (2000), the National Goals, and the National Common Minimum Programme.

ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES

A. Natural Resource Management and Livelihood

Livelihoods of poor people in the rural parts of Vidharbha region predominantly revolves around natural resources. Farming is the primary occupation of a large majority of families in rural

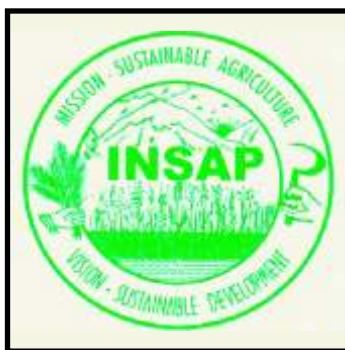


Vidharbha region. The large number of suicides by farmers in the Vidharbha region is a distressing phenomenon observed over the last decade. Keeping in view the rural livelihood crisis in the Vidharbha region, YUVA Rural identified natural resource management and livelihood as an area of intervention.

YUVA's work primarily aims at bringing a change in the conditions which are leading to the livelihood crisis. YUVA Rural's efforts are organised in the form of three programmes: Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Programme (INSAP); Empowering Tribal Communities for Natural Resource-based Sustainable Livelihoods; and Promoting Agro-produce Marketing and Convergence of Agriculture Interventions for Increase of Family Income of Distressed Farmers' Community. The activities and achievements in the past year are as follows:

INSAP

2010 marked the 10th year of YUVA Rural's Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Programme (INSAP). The aim of this programme is to promote sustainable agriculture practices in Vidharbha region, specifically in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Washim, and Wardha.



Known for its poor farming conditions, the region had been beset by a crisis that saw thousands of farmers' suicides over the years. For the past decade, however, INSAP has successfully mitigated this catastrophe by introducing innovative methods and techniques of growing crops and other allied agro activities to farmers. With lower input costs, readily available small credit through farmers' Self Help-Groups (SHGs), and increased farm earnings, thousands of farmers have escaped the debt trap--a fundamental cause of distress that is said to have led their peers to commit suicide.

Last year, YUVA Rural continued to train farmers on organic farming, promoting traditional seeds and educating them on the adverse effects of genetically -modified crops on people's health and soil ecosystems. Out of the 6,400 farmers who had undergone the training, 3,000 obtained C-3 organic certificate from Natural Organic Certification Association (NOCA)². A *dal* mill and a producers' group were established to enable farmers to effectively link with and profit from their produce in the markets. As of this report, the producers' group has procured more than 2800 quintal of soya bean, 120 quintal of *tur dal*, and 50 quintal of cotton. The mill has processed 16 quintal of *dal*.



Inauguration of the *dal* mill in Dhanaj Village, Karanja block, Washim district

² NOCA is an Indian certification body which carries out inspections and issues certificates for organic production systems.

Empowering Tribal Communities of Vidharbha for Natural Resource-based Sustainable Livelihoods

Around 18% of the tribal population of Vidharbha region is in Gadchiroli, Gondia, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Amravati, and Buldhana districts. Despite being surrounded by rich forest resources, these tribal communities remain economically marginalized. YUVA Rural works in Bhandara, Buldhana and Gondia to ensure tribal communities' access to and control over natural resources for just livelihoods. Our initiatives include: demonstrating judicious use of natural resources; conducting skills training for alternative livelihood to augment family income of the tribal communities with special reference to women; and promoting convergence of different government schemes and programs for effective implementation. Last year, we have reached out to 6,147 families in 33 villages. Through our assistance, 1,450 tribals benefited from various government schemes.



Entrepreneurship development training for tribals

Promoting Agro-Produce Marketing and Convergence of Agriculture Interventions for Increased Family Income of Distressed Farmer Communities

This project is carried out for the distressed farmer communities in six villages of Devli block in Wardha

district. Our interventions focus on helping farmers increase profitability by adding value to their produce, specifically through processing and marketing. We also facilitate convergence of government schemes through various departments so as to enhance farming sustainability and family income. Last year, we continued to link participating communities to markets and government institutions so that they can access credit facilities and other agricultural support services. We likewise implemented projects to improve agronomic practices and to strengthen marketing opportunities for farmers. Farmers who adopted traditional pest control crop, *ambadi*, have experienced significant savings from chemical pesticide expenses. Through YUVA's assistance, 30 elderly people are receiving regular pension under the *Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna*.³

B. Governance and Human Rights

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan

YUVA is a key partner of *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*⁴ (WNTA) and is coordinating the state campaign in Maharashtra. YUVA is developing the state level advocacy agenda aligned with the thematic priorities of the campaign. The state level advocacy agenda focuses on primary education, health, rights of *dalits*, and livelihood. The state level campaign by utilizing the MDG framework has made an effort to provide a civil society perspective on the progress and lacunae vis-à-vis the goals in the state of Maharashtra.

To enhance the awareness amongst the public on the Millennium Development Goals and National Goals, YUVA organized meetings in which representatives of NGOs, people's organisations, elected representatives, and local networks have participated. A two-day review cum strategising

³ Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna is a socio-economic assistance scheme for financial aid to people, who are helpless, old, mentally retarded, physically handicapped or unable to earn.

⁴ WNTA is a national campaign to hold the Government of India accountable to its promise to end Poverty, Social Exclusion, and Discrimination.

workshop was held in Nashik in May 2010 in which the thematic experts and the state steering group members participated. YUVA Rural organised a women's tribunal last year. The aim of the tribunal was to give spaces for vulnerable and marginalised women to voice their experiences in the context of MDGs. These experiences were documented and will be used for advocacy purposes.



Newspaper clipping covering the women's tribunal

Youth in Development and Development of Youth

YUVA Rural is one of the partners of *Anubhav Shiksha Kendra*--the youth programme under the National Youth Foundation. The programme promotes the five core values of Gender Justice, Social Justice, Secularism and Democracy, Ecological Justice, and Honesty and Integrity amongst youth through the medium of alternative education and exposures. YUVA Rural is implementing the programme in all the 11 districts

of the Vidharbha region. The thematic focus is on livelihood, sustainable agriculture, and sexuality. During the last year, a number of training programmes, livelihood workshops, youth fairs, awareness programmes, and exposure visits to sensitize and motivate the youth were conducted.

Quantitative Outcomes of the Programme

1. In Akola, 32 youth were elected as *Gram Panchayat* members. Out of which, three (3) youth are *Sarpanchs* and six (6) are *sub-Sarpanchs*. In Nagpur, 11 youth were elected as *Gram Panchayat* members. Out of which, two (2) are *Sarpanchs*.
2. Youth have started small cooperatives and are generating livelihood through these. A total of 17 youth cooperatives (13 in Akola and four (4) in Nagpur) have been set up.
3. Organic farming is practiced by 350 youth in 1750 acres of land in Akola district.
4. In Akola, 70 youth availed the benefits of government schemes.
5. In Akola, the outreach through the various interventions was 13413 youth (10150 males and 3263 females). In Nagpur, the outreach was 17026 youth (10248 males and 6778 females).

C. Gender and Other Forms of Social Discrimination

Mainstreaming Gender

With the goal of empowerment of women, YUVA Rural has been working on issues of gender justice and gender equality. Efforts are being made through processes of capacity building and education to ensure that women are enabled to participate in decision-making at all levels from the family to the community to the village and beyond. Some of the key initiatives undertaken in the past year and their impact are outlined as follows:

State level consultation on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

YUVA Rural took the lead in organizing a state level consultation on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005) in Pune. This meeting was an opportunity for civil society groups working on women's rights across states to discuss, analyze and come out with concrete demands, action points and suggestions in order to hold the government accountable for implementation of the PWDVA.

Some of the draft recommendations proposed during the state level consultation

1. Protection Officers should be provided with independent infrastructure, staff support, and budget provisions.
2. Protection Officers should be recognized as public servants and their cadre should be developed independently.
3. Minimum of two (2) Protection Officers should be appointed per Judicial Magistrate.

Counseling Women in Situations of Crisis

In districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Amravati, Akola and Wardha, a cadre of 78 activists have been trained as 'bare foot counselors'. The trainings focused on enhancing their skills and capacities for counseling, legal knowledge, sensitivity to handle cases under PWDVA, 2005. Each barefoot counselor is responsible for 10 villages. In the past year, the bare foot counselors handled 1987 cases of atrocities against women in the five (5) districts. And in 2009-2010, they handled 4387 cases of atrocities against women.

Empowering Women through Organizing

Mahila Vikas Parishad (MVP) is a women's organization initiated in 2006 as an umbrella organization of women that aims at overall (social, economic and political) empowerment of women.

The members of MVP belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and minorities from 31 blocks of five (5) districts (Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Wardha) of Vidharbha region. The MVP members are involved in campaigning for women's entitlements over land and property. Members are engaged in addressing social and gender issues in the society. The members who have political aspirations vied for local elections of the three-tier *Panchayati Raj* Institutions and the Municipality. Many of them have been elected.

Campaign to End All Violence Against Women (We can...)

YUVA Rural has the responsibility of anchoring the Maharashtra chapter of the South Asian Campaign on violence against women--"We Can End All Violence against Women". During the year 2010-2011, YUVA Rural focused on "deepening change" among Change Makers already associated with it.

The central force of the campaign is people who bring change-Change Makers. Change Makers are people who pledge to not perpetuate or support violence and actively strive to influence others to take a similar path.

This is done by reaching out to existing Change Makers, holding dialogues, sharing and interacting with them so as to broaden their perspective on the concept of violence and to sustain their role in the change process. YUVA Rural also identified and facilitated the development of 48,000 new change makers.

The Change Makers include NGO activists, lawyers, police *patils*, *anganwadi* workers, primary teachers, and primary health workers, elected representatives, *gram sevaks*, SHG members and youth. Workshops and meetings were arranged for new and existing educational institution partners to share the efforts to spread the message of the

campaign. 'We Can' has raised large-scale public awareness on bias, inequality and violence against women, particularly domestic violence, and is a trigger for a new consciousness, attitudinal change and enhancement of rights.



We Can... Campaign meeting

Services for People Living with HIV/AIDS

YUVA Rural has started a community care center for people living with HIV/AIDS in Beed district of Maharashtra. The community care center is staffed by one (1) doctor and three (3) nurses. The 10-bed facility aims to provide holistic and comprehensive services to HIV/AIDS patients and their families. The centre provides medical and counseling support as well as financial assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS. The centre also conducts awareness programmes to educate the local community regarding HIV/AIDS. During the past year, 956 home visits were made, 788 patients availed of the inpatient services, and 1353 patients availed of the outpatient services. The centre provided guidance to 80 patients so that they could avail of government schemes for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Future Direction

YUVA Rural has prepared the strategic plan for 2011-2013 which is grounded in the consolidated

insights from the previous strategic plan. With this strategic plan, YUVA Rural seeks to consolidate and deepen its work on governance, natural resources and livelihood while simultaneously focusing on certain new areas of interventions in the areas of: Child Rights, Migration, and Forest Rights.

YUVA Rural Publications

On Natural Resource Management and Livelihood

1. Posters on Forest Right Act 2006 and 2008 (process information)
2. Posters on Forest Right Act 2006 and 2008 (individual and community rights)
3. Posters on roles and responsibilities of Joint Forest Management Committee
4. Posters on tribal manifesto
5. Pamphlets on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
6. Booklet on government schemes for Tribals
7. Survey Report on performance of CICR Bt. Cotton

On Gender and other Forms of Social Discrimination

1. Booklet on success stories of *Mahila Vikas Parishad* leaders
2. Booklet on Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Sexual Harassment at workplace
3. Volunteers Guide Book
4. Diaries of Changemakers: *Samvadini*
5. Posters for We Can Campaign
6. Booklet on success stories of Women's Participation in Woman's Tribunal held Under *Wada na Todo Mahaabhiyan*

On Governance and Human Rights

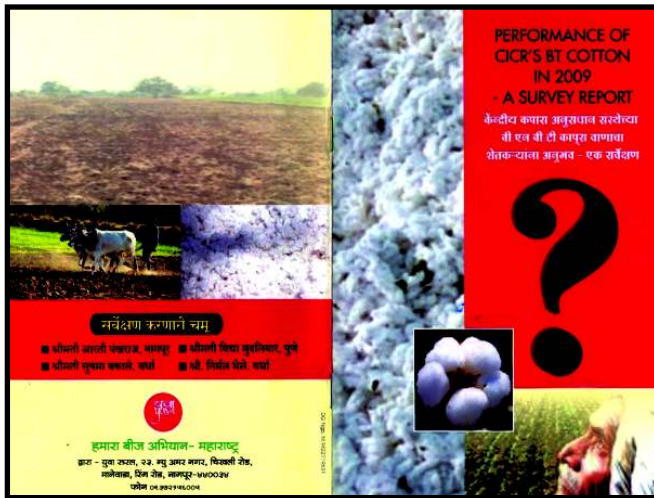
1. Pocket Book on MDG 8 goals
2. Booklet On *Wada Na Todo Mahaabhiyan*.



Booklet on Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Sexual Harassment at Workplace



Pocket Book - On MDG 8 goals



Survey Report on performance of CICR BT Cotton



Diaries of Changemakers: Samvadini

YUVA URBAN

ORIGINS

YUVA's work in cities dates back to its activities with youth in the suburb of Jogeshwari, Mumbai in 1984 and subsequent engagement with women and children on areas of education, housing and public participation. By 1995, our work had expanded to city, state and national interventions on housing, livelihood and rights of children, women and youth through action organization, capacity building, research and advocacy. Currently, YUVA Urban has direct operations in Mumbai, Nagpur, Nallasopara and Sangli in Maharashtra, and engages in state, national and global action through its training, advocacy, research and networking activities.

OBJECTIVES

YUVA's Urban Programme focuses on enabling vulnerable groups to access their human rights and on addressing human rights violations especially in cities. We work to build linkages between the direct experiences of communities and the larger context of the cities, states and countries. We strengthen the capacities of communities to understand and respond effectively to the local development issues, and encourage new formations--such as community action groups, groups of women, youth and children--to engage in development. Our endeavor to engage holistically on social issues accounts for the broad range of our activities that span from action organization in communities to international solidarity action.

OVERVIEW OF THE THEMATIC CLUSTERS

YUVA Urban engages with three broad thematic clusters: Economy (poverty), Habitat, and Social Transformation (of urban poor women, youth and children). In the sphere of Economy, the focus is on legalization and social security for

unorganized sector workers. In the field of Habitat, the interventions are aimed at securing housing and basic services as well as adequate and equal access to water for the urban poor, and enhancing the participation of urban poor in governance. The Social Transformation agenda consists of works on child rights, women's rights and youth rights.

The activities under the thematic areas are of four types: (a) networking, alliance building and campaigning; (b) research and advocacy; (c) capacity building of stakeholders; and (d) community mobilization including building people's organizations to negotiate their rights with the state and the market.

I. Economy (Poverty)

YUVA defends the rights of the large number of informal sector workers⁵ who, despite contributing to India's economic growth, continue to be undervalued and exploited. In the course of its work in cities, YUVA has time and again come face-to-face with the harsh realities of the large but unacknowledged mass of unorganised labor prevalent in cities like Mumbai. Although their contribution to the economic prosperity of the city is immense, their stake on its resources and even their right to live as citizens of the city continues to be negated.

YUVA aims to promote the right to work with dignity and social security of the informal workers. The issue of migrant workers is especially taken up by this cluster as the vulnerability of this group is immense. The cluster also facilitates savings, credit, income generation and skill upgrading processes with the urban informal workers groups. Overall, the work is organized under three domains: informal sector and social security, migrant resource centre, and livelihood alternatives for informal sector.

⁵ YUVA understands informal workers to be all those who work outside the protection of labor laws and/or social security benefits.

A. Informal Sector and Social Security

Since 2008 there has been a progressive approach by the Government of India where we saw the passage of Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 and the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009. With the rights ensured on paper through these legislative reforms, the strategy of Social Security Now⁶ (SSN) from 2010 is aimed at securing these rights through a process of monitoring the implementation of these Acts in different states. In addition, YUVA also continued its grassroots engagement in Maharashtra by strengthening the informal workers collective but through a sectoral strategy.⁷ Details of the work done at national level and state level are provided in the following sections.

A. National Level Advocacy Processes

The national advocacy process is composed of two themes namely, Street Vendors Rights and Social Security.

Street Vendors Rights

1) In relation to Street Vendors rights, a series of meetings were held with street vendors groups in Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Manipur so as to build their capacities. The street vendors groups will be gradually linked with the National Hawkers Federation (NHF) so as to strengthen its argument on implementation of the street vendor's policy in their respective states and municipal councils/corporations.

⁶ Social Security Now (SSN) is a loose network of over 500 organisations including people's movements, trade unions, civil society organisations and concerned individuals from all over India campaigning towards the realisation of comprehensive social security and protection for about 423 million unorganised workers through a central legislation. The uniqueness of this campaign is the active involvement of *dalits*, *adivasis* and other socially disadvantaged groups, asserting that social security is the legitimate right of all 'social classes' in India. The campaign of SSN is implemented by a national working group comprising 29 organisations, of which YUVA is a member.

⁷ YUVA defines its sectoral strategy as occupation-specific organising of the informal workers so as to ensure effective pressuring and lobbying for the implementation of the various legislations in Maharashtra.



Street Vendors Rally in Kolkata

ii) YUVA and NHF participated in the consultations organized in Pune and Goa by the central government through its Ministry of Urban Development and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). YUVA presented its perspective based on its experience of how the National Urban Street Vendors Policy needs to be implemented and also suggested amendments to Police Act and Municipal Act as they are closely associated with the current exploitative practices on the street vendors.

iii) YUVA hosted the National Workshop for NHF in Vasai, Maharashtra with an emphasis on strengthening its organization, strategizing its future intervention style and the key agenda for advocacy. A total of 58 core committee members from across India attended the workshop.

Social Security

Since 2005, SSN has been demanding for a legislation providing social security to informal workers. The efforts of SSN resulted in the passage of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008. However, this Act still has a lot of lacunae. The Act fails to cover livelihood rights as a part of the social security and there is no nodal ministry to implement the Act's provisions. In addition, there is no social security fund and grievance redressal mechanisms are absent. Some other issues with the Act are that the schemes can be changed at will, there is privatization of insurance schemes, and the current Below Poverty Line norms and

criteria leave a substantial portion of deserving poor informal sector workers out of the gamut of the welfare schemes. The challenge for SSN was to re-strategise the campaign.

YUVA played a key role in this re-strategization phase. Some of the key activities undertaken towards strengthening the Social Security Now campaign were SSN National Working Group meeting in Bhopal, contemplation workshop for core working group members of SSN at YUVA Centre, launching of a signature campaign on September 30 to demand 6% of the GDP as the budgetary allocation for social security.

II. Maharashtra State Level Processes

In order to strengthen the advocacy and lobbying efforts in the state of Maharashtra, YUVA adopted a sectoral strategy from July 2010. Under this strategy, we have been involved in strengthening a Domestic Workers collective (*Kashtkari Ghar Kamgar Sangathan*) with an aim to build their organization at the state level. This group is working towards pressuring the state government for effectively implementing the Domestic Welfare Board Act, 2008. The other occupational group that we are working with is the Naka workers⁸. YUVA is facilitating their collective (*Asanghatit Shramik Panchayat*) in Mumbai and Nagpur. With the strengthening of these grass-root processes the Social Security Campaign will also be strengthened.

B. Migrant Resource Centre

Since 1998 YUVA has been engaged in ensuring the rights of informal workers. Our experience of

⁸ Casual daily wage workers who stand in groups on specific crossroads or intersections of the city with an aim to be picked up for work by petty contractors or individuals. Majority of the naka workers are unskilled. They do not have surety of daily work nor of wages. The workers stand on the Naka sites from 7:00a.m. to 11:00 a.m. without any basic services like water, toilets etc. In the monsoon months, the work gets further reduced and thus adds to the vulnerability of these workers.

working with the informal workers made us aware of the vulnerabilities of a segment of workers who were extremely mobile. Keeping this group in mind, our interventions began in the city of Navi Mumbai between the Belapur and Panvel nodes. We chose to focus on Navi Mumbai as we realized that with the saturation of employment opportunities for the migrant workers in the island city, this population is now moving to the suburbs as well as Navi Mumbai. Navi Mumbai was particularly attractive to the migrant workers as it has witnessed a sudden spurt in growth with not only residential but also commercial and infrastructure projects coming up.

Our efforts have been in the form of grassroots interventions, networking and advocacy. The key grassroots interventions comprised of a survey to gather detailed information about the source and work profile of the migrant workers, and efforts towards setting up a resource centre for migrant workers in Navi Mumbai. A major initiative in the domain of networking and advocacy was joining the National Coalition of Organizations for Security of Migrant Workers¹⁰ (NCOSMW). YUVA and NCOSMW are united in the belief that 'Aadhaar' (a unique 12 digit identification number) would be of tremendous significance to the migrant population over time, enabling them to access a range of essential

In the current scenario, labour movement to urban agglomerations is inevitable. The challenge before civil society organizations is to gain an understanding of source and destination areas and the type of migration flow. These three aspects have to be seen within a political economy framework and this should be the basis of formulating strategies.

⁹ NCOSMW is a consortium of over 20 civil society organizations working on the issues of migrant workers and communities.

services including banking, in addition to social protection and government schemes. We believe that through this coalition we will be able to engage with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)¹⁰.

YUVA has been actively taking part in the various processes of the coalition like reviewing the draft Memorandum of Understanding¹¹ (MoU) between UIDAI and NCOSMW, to enable the enrollment of migrant workers; engaging in discussions with the UIDAI at the time of the MOU; and shaping and strengthening the coalition for future advocacy efforts. We have also interacted with various civil society organizations working with migrant workers so as to build our understanding of their issues.

C. Livelihood Initiatives with Informal Sector Workers

The aim of interventions in this area is to provide alternative options to the unorganized labor so that they can earn their livelihood in a productive and sustainable manner. One set of interventions are sector-specific, focusing on Naka workers and

There is need for micro credit enterprises and other social security measures for the informal workers. Informal workers face difficulty in opening individual bank accounts due to absence of identity proof and residence proof, inability to maintain minimum balance, inability to save the necessary amount of money to start an account, negative attitude of bank officials, and inability of workers to understand bank processes due to low literacy levels.

¹⁰ The Government of India set up UIDAI with the mandate to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of India.

¹¹ The MoU was executed on 29th July 2010.

¹² The profession of waste picking is hazardous. Majority of rag pickers belong to the last rung of the social hierarchy.

ragpickers,¹² and the other set of interventions are aimed at enhancing access to credit and social security measures for the informal workers so as to improve their security cover. A two-pronged approach of 1) initiation and revival of SHGs and individual savings; and 2) facilitation for access to life insurance scheme as a social security provision, is being followed to enhance access to credit and social security measures for informal workers.

Achievements

1. A total of 620 Naka workers working at different Nakas of Navi Mumbai have been organised under a labor collective.
2. Skill training programme on masonry was conducted for 60 unskilled Maka workers. There were 15 women included in this group.
3. Our negotiations with Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC) resulted in NMMC announcing a scheme offering skill training to Naka workers and educational scholarships for their children.
4. A study on the impact of privatization of waste collection and disposal in the Vasai region on ragpickers is nearing completion.
5. A total of 514 informal workers have access to social security provisions under the *Janshree Bima Yojana*, a life insurance scheme. Out of these workers, 55% are women.
6. 21 SHGs involving 503 women have been facilitated in Navi Mumbai.
7. A total of 187 informal workers have gained access to banking facilities which has been a confidence booster for them. Out of these workers, 40% are women.

II. Habitat

According to YUVA Urban, human habitat encompasses an understanding of marginalization and vulnerability in the context of living spaces in cities. Spaces refer to places of residence and also of work. In both, there are multiple layers which include presence of essential services, collective ownership, and management of the areas. The crux of a comprehensive habitat is good and inclusive governance. Keeping these components in mind, the Habitat Cluster engages in strengthening public participation for accountability and decentralisation of urban governance, as well as building capacities on leadership for social change and development in communities. It also includes creating, accessing and defending housing rights, and preventing evictions. This cluster works to enhance access to basic services and promoting systems for the collective management of the same. Thus, the main arms of this cluster are: Right to Housing and Basic services, Right to Water, Participation and Accountability in Urban Governance

A. Right to Housing and Basic Services

YUVA Urban views housing as an indispensable necessity for human development and for fulfillment of the right to life. YUVA Urban's work on housing spans initiatives such as protection against evictions, improving living conditions, and facilitating access to formal housing. YUVA Urban views universal access to basic services as a key concern in the context of poverty. YUVA Urban's work on basic services entails negotiating with the state to provide basic services in slum communities.

B. Promoting People's Control over Water Resources

YUVA's water rights program had its genesis in 2005-2006 to open up the municipal water

Activities and Achievements

Our community-led entitlements campaign "*Haq Se Lo... Shaamil Ho*" remains instrumental in helping slum and pavement dwellers realize their entitlements.

- We assisted hundreds of households in Mumbai and Nagpur, who had not been receiving their rations. After reporting their cases to local authorities, close to 2,000 ration cards are expected to be issued to these families.
- We extended similar support to slum settlements in Garib Nagar, where we conducted one of our Housing Animators Training Programmes to educate, organize, and encourage community participation in addressing housing concerns. Residents expressed their dissatisfaction on their housing conditions, pointing out stalled rehabilitation activities in their villages. YUVA Urban documented these grievances and presented them to Housing and State officials, who promised to act on the matter.

systems for private partnership in Mumbai. In this context, it was crucial to intervene as water was being converted from a 'public' good to a 'private good'. YUVA works at several levels on the issue of privatization of water: i) facilitating and strengthening action organization; ii) monitoring of water reforms process; and iii) campaign and advocacy work.

i) Facilitating and strengthening action organization in Mumbai

Two meetings of *Pani Haq Samiti* (a committee working on right to water) were organized. *Pani Haq Samiti* comprises of local activists, representatives of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), NGOs and social movements. *Pani Haq Samiti* has been negotiating

with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai and Urban Development Department of Maharashtra on the issue of denial of water to the post-'95 slums.

ii) Monitoring of water reform process

YUVA became a part of state coordination committee of *Lokabhimukh Paani Hakk Sangharsh Manch* (LPHSM), a state level forum which is actively involved in monitoring the water policies of Maharashtra. YUVA coordinated a meeting of LPHSM and participated in a Right to Water Conference organized by LPHSM.

YUVA is monitoring the water reform process in Nagpur. The Water Rights team of YUVA held meetings with urban local body officials, trade unions, and civil society organizations with an intention to understand the nature of the Public Private Partnership to be implemented by Nagpur Municipal Corporation in water management and distribution.

iii) Campaign and advocacy efforts

The various initiatives which were undertaken are as follows:

a) Poster exhibitions exposing the disparity in the distribution of water in Mumbai were organized in 10 communities.

b) In order to keep the water agenda alive and translate it into a political agenda, two public hearings on denial of water were held in Mumbai last year, in which more than 800 people participated. The participants reiterated their opposition to the proposed privatization of the city's water resources.

c) YUVA facilitated the formulation and communication of a civil society response for

universal access to and equal distribution of water to the American Tech Water Trade Mission (ATWTM), a consortium of US companies keen to invest in water business, which visited Mumbai.

d) As part of its advocacy efforts to establish Right to Water, YUVA has been constantly tracking the development of UN resolutions on Right to Water and Sanitation.

e) YUVA participated in a national level consultation on denial of water to urban poor organized by *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*.

C. Governance

Since the enactment of the 74th constitutional amendment in 1992, YUVA has been engaging with the policy and practice of governance. The primary objective of YUVA Urban's Governance programme is to build capacities of the urban poor to participate in local governance and decision making opportunities provided by the 74th constitutional amendment at the ward and area level. During the past year, as part of our organizational thematic streamlining, we placed the governance agenda under the Habitat programme.

YUVA seeks to make a contribution to the deliberations on the Community Participation Law¹³ in Maharashtra State--a mandatory governance reform required by JNNURM funding. As part of furthering its efforts to strengthen and gauge the efficacy of the participatory mechanisms instituted in Community Participation Law (CPL), YUVA continues to facilitate Area Committee Meetings in Electoral Ward No.44 (Azmi Nagar, P-North ward) where the first 'Area Sabha experiment' was conducted. The Area Committee is comprised of 23 residents of Electoral Ward No.44.

¹³ The Community Participation Law envisages the concept of Area Sabhas as a means of public participation in urban governance. The Area Sabha is conceived as an assembly of citizens comprising of one or multiple (upto five) polling booths (covering 1000 to 5000 population).

The agenda of the Area Committee is to take up the issues of the community related to basic services and act as a bridge between the people and people's representatives. A capacity building initiative for Area Committee members and local leaders in the form of a six-day Governance Animator Training Programme (GATP) was organized. The Area Committee has taken up water problem as their first agenda and have approached the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai regarding the denial of water supply in Azmi Nagar.

III. Transformation and Empowerment of the Urban Poor Children, Youth and Women

In "intervening in the processes of urbanization on the side of the poor", the focus has always been to ensure the participation of the most vulnerable sections of the community--women, youth and children. It was with this perspective that the programme for women, youth and children was conceptualized as "work with specific population groups". Population groups whether they are defined by age (children, youth) or gender face certain unique social developmental issues. Intervention strategies for these population groups are holistic and touch almost every aspect of their lives--from housing and health, to education and work. The emphasis with regard to women and youth is towards promotion and nurturing of leadership for promotion of human rights. YUVA advocates for child-centric approach in all governance processes and engages in sensitization for the same.

A. Child Rights

YUVA's intervention with children is mainly based on the universally accepted framework--the

"United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child" (UNCRC). YUVA works closely with children staying alone on the streets, living on pavement, in slum communities, with special emphasis on the girl child. YUVA seeks to reduce all the factors that put children at risk and enables them to reclaim their childhood. During the past year, YUVA focused on Right to Education, Right to Participation, and Child Protection.

i) Right to Education

Universalisation of primary education for children upto 14 years is a constitutional mandate. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act¹⁴, 2009, represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21 A. YUVA recognizes the concerns pertaining to retention, residual access, equity and quality of learning especially for children from the disadvantaged sections--Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslim minority, children with special needs, migrant workers, working children, children in difficult circumstances and children without adult protection. YUVA recognizes that there needs to be a specific focus on gender and that it does not operate in isolation but in conjunction with other axes of disadvantage resulting in girls' having to experience multiple forms of disadvantage in relation to the education system. Hence, in the past year, YUVA has focused on education through organizing awareness campaigns on RTE in communities and schools by drafting monitoring tools for RTE, being part of a network which is engaging with the discourse on Right to Education, and conducting a survey in M East ward to gauge the status of implementation of RTE Act. YUVA conducted a campaign on Girl Child Education on 24th of January on the occasion of National Girl Child Day.

¹⁴ The Act envisages 'free and compulsory' education and hence casts an obligation on the Government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 years age group. Maharashtra has enforced Right to Education Act since April 1, 2010.

ii) Right to Participation of Children

Bal Adhikar Sangharsh Sanghatan (BASS) is an organization of, for and by the children living in slums, pavement settlements, and on streets. This organization is a vehicle through which children articulate their issues and concerns. In the past, through this organization, children raised their concerns regarding health, education, child labor, and child abuse through various forums at different levels. In the past year, YUVA continued work with BASS. A Child Rights Animator Training Programme and Vacation Camp were organized for children from BASS. As part of the child week celebrations, two rallies and street plays were organized in H-east and M-east wards where most of the children of BASS reside. The street plays focused on child trafficking and RTE.

iii) Child Protection

In an attempt to familiarize the children about the functioning of the Police and to make the police aware of the problems confronted by the children, an interactive session between the police and children was organized in M-East. Another interactive session between State representatives and children was also organized in M-East which gave the children a platform to raise their issues. Children of both wards were given an opportunity to express themselves, particularly about the abuses they faced, through drawing sessions. A four-day training programme was conducted to sensitize the police on child rights and problems faced by children.

B. Youth Rights

With the belief that youth can be powerful catalysts for social change, YUVA has continued engagement with both student and non-student youth with an emphasis on *dalit* and minority youth. As youth struggle to find their own place in life, YUVA works to positively harness their energies and obtain their commitment to social

Achievements

1. In P-North ward, community leaders intervened in cases where admissions were denied due to lack of residential proof.
2. More than 6000 people were sensitized on RTE.
3. More than 5000 people were sensitized during the Girl Child Education Campaign.
4. A total of 110 children participated in the Child Rights Animator Training Programme.
5. A total of 50 Police personnel were sensitized on issues of child protection and child rights.
6. Two booklets which deal with health issues faced by underprivileged children were published.
7. A collection of poems on rights of children, *Gammath Jammath*, was published.

Substance abuse amongst children

We found that substance abuse was rampant in the community of Garib Nagar. A number of children, both girls and boys, consumed *gutka*. To address this issue, YUVA screened a documentary which depicted the health hazards of eating *gutka*. This was followed by a series of discussions with children. The children shared with us that they picked up this habit from their elders. The children bought *gutka* from the money their parents gave them to buy snacks. The documentary and the discussion raised awareness regarding the hazardous health consequences of *gutka*. The children formed themselves into a group to support each other in their attempt to give up *gutka* and decided to monitor the children who were in the habit of consuming it. As a result of the peer pressure and support, 13 children have given up *gutka* consumption. The children's group is also educating elders in the community about the health consequences of *gutka* consumption.

change processes. The main focus during the past year was on formation and strengthening of youth groups, facilitating the State Youth Forum, and creating employment opportunities for youth.

i) Formation and Capacity Building of Youth Groups

YUVA facilitated the formation of *Mathang Yuva Vikash Manch*, a youth group in Sathenagar--a non-notified slum with a high Scheduled Caste population. The group will collectively identify the problems in the community and work towards addressing them. A formal structure has been instituted for the group through a democratic electoral process. Various capacity building programmes have been organized for the members. Formation of another youth group at Ekta Nagar is also under progress.

State Youth Forum

YUVA plays a facilitative role in relation to *Maharashtra Yuva Parishad (MYP)*, a state level youth organization comprising of SC, ST, OBC, and minority youth. MYP has a membership of 15, 000 youth from 26 districts of Maharashtra. The aim of MYP is to provide an avenue where youth are able to voice their concerns regarding development, their access to quality education, the pressures of living in urban slums, the creation of youth-friendly cities, and a lack of representation in state and national politics. Gender representation, diversity, democratic principles are followed in all MYP processes. YUVA supported MYP so that it was able to influence the State Youth Policy with inputs at the drafting stage. MYP members also participated in the discussions called for by the Planning Commission towards preparing the approach paper for the 12th Five Year Plan. YUVA facilitated the coming together of 22 NGOs working on youth issues so that they could engage with the Youth Policy formulation. We have sent our critique of the Youth Policy to the Directorate of Youth Affairs.

iii) Employment Opportunities for Youth

As part of enhancing its perspectives on skill development of underprivileged youth, YUVA attended a Global Summit on Skill Development organised by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and Government of Maharashtra (GoM). We also took part in a discussion with 12th five year planning commission on skill development of youth.

C. Women's Rights

YUVA's interventions for women falls within the framework of working with the most vulnerable sections of society. We recognize that women are one of the most powerful agents for holistic change and the issues that affect them have a direct bearing on the well-being of the community. Women's empowerment is facilitated by ensuring their participation in decision-making in family and community affairs, addressing immediate needs such as protection against violence, advocating for changes in gender-biased policies and legislation, and supporting women to build and control assets. The main focus during the past year was on strengthening the organization of poor urban women, intensifying the We Can Campaign, mobilizing collective pressure for effective implementation of the PWDVA, 2005 in seven zones of Mumbai, and realising human rights of single women from marginalised communities.

YUVA works with especially marginalized groups of women such as those belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, and minority communities to ensure that those who have been rendered assetless and voiceless through the processes of gender discrimination regain control over assets and fully participate in public affairs.

Organization of Urban Poor Women

YUVA has made efforts towards strengthening of *Mahila Vikas Parishad (MVP)*, an organization of

urban poor women) from six (6) geographical areas of Mumbai region (Malad, Jogeshwari, Worli, Ghatkopar, Mankhurd, and Ambernath). Various capacity building interventions such as vocational training and income generation programmes were conducted. A health camp was also organized in Dharavi.

ii) We Can End All Violence against Women Campaign

Last year, YUVA Urban intensified the We Can campaign to end all forms of violence against women. The campaign's message was spread in communities, schools and colleges, and public places. New civil society partners and community volunteers have joined the campaign. Complementing the campaign is our work for the effective implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. We have oriented civil society partners, volunteers, and MVP leaders on different aspects of the said law.

iii) Awareness Raising and Collective Pressure for Effective Implementation of the PWDVA, 2005

YUVA has been actively advocating for effective implementation of PWDVA, 2005. YUVA organized programmes to raise awareness regarding the Act. Information kits on PWDVA, prepared by YUVA, were distributed during the awareness programmes. A Public Hearing was also conducted. YUVA is part of a network of 15 organizations which is acting as a pressure group for effective implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. YUVA's role in this network is on information dissemination, and advocacy with the state department and members of the legislative assembly. An important aspect of the Act which the network has been advocating for is the appointment of full-time protection officers across the state and for adequate budgetary provisions for the same. On June 2010, as a result of the collective advocacy, the government declared that it will implement the

High Court order to appoint full-time Protection Officers across the state. The government also declared that it has provisioned Rs. 5 crore for appointing protection officers.



State Level Convention for Single Women

Human Rights of Single Women

YUVA facilitated a state level convention for single women wherein 350 women from 22 districts participated. During the convention, problems faced by single women were articulated and district-wise agenda for action was formulated. We have initiated advocacy at state level for reviewing the beneficiary criteria and the provisions under Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (SGNY) in urban areas so that poor single women can access the scheme easily and lead a life of dignity. We are currently involved in preparing case studies of single women which highlight their problems and struggles.

Single women as a group is comprised of women who are widowed, divorced, separated, abandoned, deserted, unmarried. Single women face discrimination at two levels. Firstly, they deal with the fact that they are women and the marginalisation it brings. Secondly, the fact that they have another marginalised identity in the form of singlehood.

Publications by YUVA Urban

On Child Rights

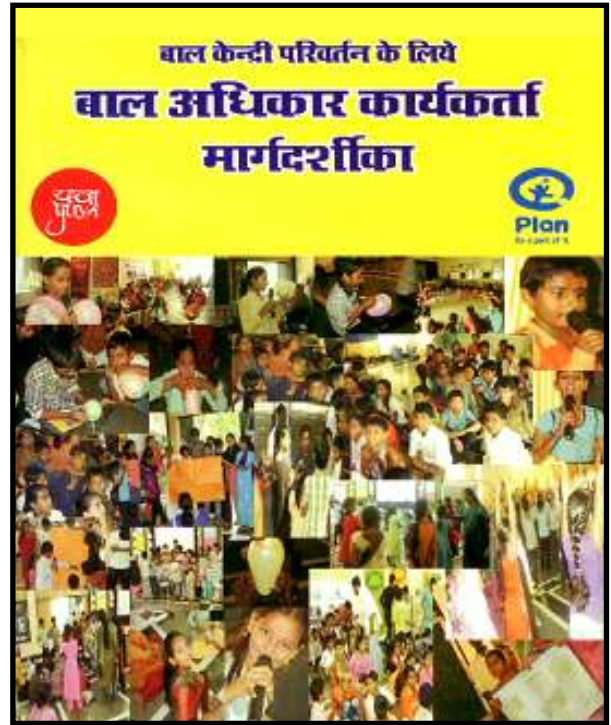
1. Booklet on Right To Education Act
2. Gamat Jammatt, a compilation of poems on rights of children
3. Booklet containing guidelines for activists on child rights
4. Handbook on health services for children on streets

On Youth Rights

1. Booklet on self-employment schemes

On Governance

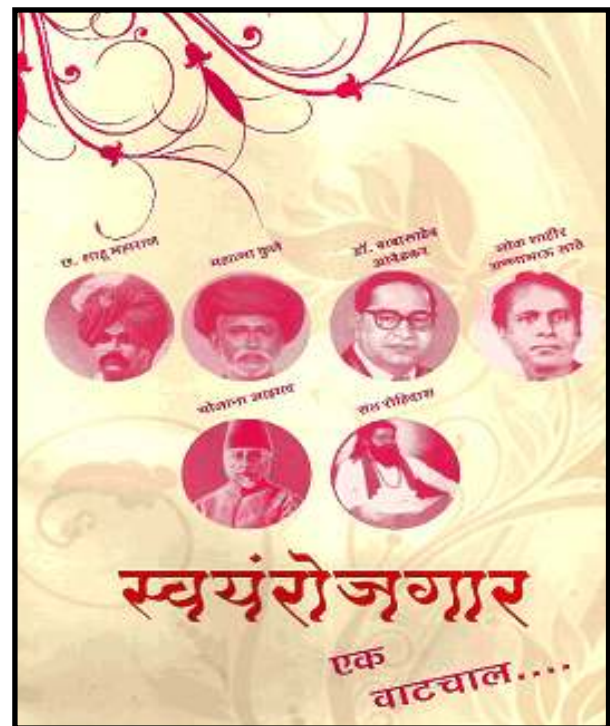
1. Handbook on enhancing people's participation through Area Sabha
2. A compilation of case studies on Right to food, to water and to housing
3. Booklet on community participation law



Guidelines for Activists working on Child Rights



Handbook on Health Services for Children



Guidelines for Activists working on Child Rights

YUVA CENTRAL

YUVA Central unit has the mandate of i) ideology and value building within YUVA; ii) vision building; iii) strategizing for YUVA as a whole; and iv) synergy building across YUVA units by setting up of common financial, human resource, organisational development, and programme systems across all units. The office of the CEO is located within the YUVA Central unit. The CEO is supported by the Systems Director, the Accounts Team and the Administration Team. The programmatic aspects of YUVA Central unit are YUVA Centre; Information Resource Centre; South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People; *Anubhav Shiksha Kendra*; and *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*.

A. YUVA Centre



The YUVA Centre was set up in 2001 primarily as a space for facilitating collective learning both within and outside the organization. YUVA Centre is a composite of the Training Centre, which represents a learning space for imparting soft skills, CIDCO¹⁶-YUVA Building Centre which is a hands-on practice space which imparts hard skills and reflects our value of respect for physical labour, and *Bodhi* (meaning 'to awaken') which is a rejuvenating space and the Social Welfare Complex.

¹⁶CIDCO stands for City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd

i) Training Centre

Reflecting the core values and principles related to human rights and empowerment of marginalised groups that YUVA represents, the Training Centre offers training programmes to address the needs of NGOs, CBOs and citizens. It is well-equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure and resources. It also caters to groups that seek to utilize the space for their own training and residential programmes.

ii) Activities

The Training Center organized a four-day residential training programme titled 'Accounting, Financial Management, and Legal Framework for Voluntary Organizations'. The programme stressed on the importance of effective and transparent accounting and financial practices within NGOs so as to improve their programme delivery, strengthen credibility with stakeholders, and maintain public confidence. The participants (24 in number) were accounts and finance personnel from different NGOs across Maharashtra. A common feedback which we received during the workshop was the need to build capacity of accountants and finance personnel of NGOs on the legal framework for voluntary organisations.



Training Programme titled 'Accounting, Financial Management and Legal Framework for Voluntary Organizations'

B. Information Resource Centre

The Information Resource Centre (IRC) is comprised of a library and media unit. The IRC is committed in building perspective, knowledge and skills in various aspects of development work through various resources such as books, training materials, journals, newsletters, publications, and audio-visual services, among others. These resources are accessed by children, students, social activists, development professionals, and YUVA staff. At present, the library contains about 8220 books in English and 2050 books in Hindi and Marathi. The media unit has about 418 films on various social issues such as housing rights, environment, gender, child abuse, education, etc.

i) Hamari Awaaz

Hamari Awaaz (our voice) is the name of the community video unit which is located within the media unit. *Hamari Awaaz* aims at empowerment of communities through building awareness on local issues by using video magazines. These video magazines are made by a team of trained youth who live in slums. The video magazines provide crucial records of social issues and are part of a process to educate the community and promote collective action. During the past year, *Hamari*

Zulekha Sayed, a community video producer, won the first prize in the Chrysalis 2011 film competition organized by N.G. Bedekar College in Thane and sponsored by newspapers Yuva and Prahar. Her work, *Sidhi Baat No Bakwas*, which focused on gender inequality, bagged the awards for Best Film, Best Direction and Best Editor.

Awaaz produced video magazines on diverse subjects such as youth rights, protection of child rights, gender discrimination, role of area sabha, and impact of television on society, among others. Two short clips were also uploaded on video sharing site YouTube. One of the video clip focuses on

the impact of privatization of water on the urban poor in Mumbai and the other video clip focuses on the condition of those who became homeless due to the fire that gutted Bandra East slum of Garib Nagar on 4 March 2011. A total of 77 screenings of the video magazines were held in various slum communities in Mumbai and at a construction site in Navi Mumbai. The screenings in slum communities reached out to 10773 people and the screenings at the construction site reached out to 350 people.

ii) Training programmes organized by IRC

To sustain itself, IRC offers training programmes and consultancy services to various organizations. During the past year, the training programmes and consultancy services included i) a basic film making workshop for children in the age group 10-16 years; ii) facilitating a workshop on forms of media for Balprafulta, a Mumbai-based NGO; iii) producing a documentary for Rangoonwala India Foundation Trust; iv) puppet-making and presentation workshop for Sahyog Chetak Trust; and v) still camera operating workshop for district co-ordinators of *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM).

In collaboration with UNICEF, IRC organized 'Folk Media and Street Play' workshops for folk media and street play artists in Jalna and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra. A total of 179 folk media and street play artists participated in these workshops. The workshops culminated in performances on child rights by the artists. Through these performances, 4550 people were sensitised on child labor, health concerns of children, discrimination faced by the girl child, and child trafficking.



Jalna Folk Media Training Program

C. South Asia Network on Dams, River and People

South Asia Network on Dams, River and People (SANDRP) is an network of organizations and individuals working on issues related with the water sector. There's a special focus on issues associated with large dams, mostly in India, but also includes South Asia regional issues. SANDRP's activities include monitoring, research, documentation, commenting on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project proposals, advocacy, networking, and awareness building among organizations and people related to these issues. Climate change is having an adverse impact on water resources, agriculture, and livelihoods. Hence, in the current context, SANDRP's work becomes all the more pressing and relevant.

D. Anubhav Shiksha Kendra

YUVA Central unit is facilitating *Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK)*, a youth programme with the slogan of 'Youth Development and Youth for Development'. The facilitation is done by ASK-CFU (Central Facilitation Unit). The basic aim of ASK is: "to prepare and build capacities of young people who are willing and capable, for social engagement or



KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Seven issues of the journal "Dams, Rivers and People" were published.
2. For some years now, SANDRP has been highlighting that huge investments (over two-thirds of water sector budget) by the government on big irrigation projects is not leading to addition of irrigated areas. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan corroborated the same, though no reference to SANDRP's work was made.
3. Over the last few years, SANDRP has been doing research and advocacy around the Polvaram Project in Andhra Pradesh (AP). We sent letters to the Union Environment Minister regarding violation of Environment Protection Act and Forest Rights by the Polvaram Project. Following this, the Union Environment Minister sent a letter to AP government and the AP Chief Minister seeking explanation. The Union Minister acknowledged SANDRP's letter and promised action.
4. Following SANDRP's letters, the Central Water Commission agreed that there were some mistakes in the flood forecasting done by that agency during monsoon 2010.
5. SANDRP continued to advocate policies and programmes that would help communities to be more resilient towards climate change impacts. The National Water Mission (of Union Water Resources Ministry) under India's National Action Plan on Climate Change quoted SANDRP's submissions in its report.

the process of social transformation." The geographical scope of the programme includes the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. There are eight partner centres through which the Programme is implemented. These eight centres are located in seven organizations which have an experience and commitment of working with youth. The three broad programme interventions with youth are as follows:

1. Youth Motivation

Youth motivation is comprised of orientation programmes, issue-based campaigns, outreach programmes, youth fairs, training and capacity building programmes, issue-based workshops and seminars, participation in national and international youth events, and media animation, documentation and publications to provide avenues for creative expression of youth.

2. Youth Exchange

Youth Exchange includes exposure to relevant development processes and providing opportunities to share and value experiences.

3. Fellowship

Under the fellowship programme, support is provided to youth who are interested in full time involvement in social development.

A list of the regional centers and the organizations in which they are located, geographical area covered by the regional center, and the outreach numbers are shown in the following table:

TABLE 1: OUTREACH OF ASK PROGRAMME

Regional centers	Geographical area covered by the organization	Number of youth
Abhiviyakti Anubhav	North Maharashtra	380
College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan	Mumbai	2152
Dr. Ambedkar Sheti Vikas Va Sanshodhan Sanstha	Western Maharashtra	675
Samarthan	Bhopal	876
Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan	Konkan	8434
YUVA Akola	Western region of Vidharbha	4135
YUVA Nagpur	Eastern region of Vidharbha	6302
YUVA Urban	Mumbai	1315
TOTAL		24,269 (29% female and 71% male)

The major role of ASK-CFU is to manage and facilitate the Programme. During the past year, CFU focused on the following activities:

1. Facilitating the drafting and submission of a

youth policy drafted by ASK youth: A series of youth meetings were organized across the ASK regional centres to elicit youth responses pertaining to the state youth policy. A drafting committee comprised of ASK youth put together suggestions, feedbacks, and views collected from these meetings in the form of a youth policy document. This document emphasizes the needs and aspirations of student, non-student, urban, rural, tribal, *dalit*, minority, differently-abled youth, youth living with HIV/AIDS, and female youth. This document was submitted to the Chief Minister of the State. This document is being used as a tool for advocacy and awareness building.

2. *Value booklet:* ASK is a value-driven process but there was no common module for training youth on values. Therefore, a need was felt to have a value booklet which could be used by facilitators and youth leaders during orientation and training programmes. CFU led the preparation of a value booklet in Marathi on the values promoted by ASK.

3. *Training programmes and workshops:* CFU organized a three-day capacity building workshop for staff associated with the ASK programme from the regional centres. This workshop focused on organizational development and a review of the ASK programme. CFU organized a workshop to promote communal and religious harmony among different social and religious groups. *Apna Anubhav* and *Anubhav Mumbai* participated in this workshop and committed to spread the message of harmony amongst youth.

4. *Exposure visits:* CFU organized a four-day exposure visit to NGOs (*Jan Vikas, Navsarjan, Dalit Shakti Kendra*) in Gujarat for youth leaders and volunteers.



Youth *mela* (fair)

Challenges in Organizing Youth

1. For student youth, the busy schedule at school/college coupled with pressures from their family to excel in academics make it difficult for them to devote time and energy for youth organizational processes.
2. Non-student youth are usually involved in making a living for themselves and taking care of their families. For them, striking a balance between these pressing concerns and the demands of organizing work is not easy.
3. The element of choice in the lives of female youth from marginalized communities is low. Cultural and social norms dictate their lives.
4. Families of minority groups are reluctant to allow their youth to mingle with youth from dominant group. Various schemas such as fear of losing their own identity and past negative experiences with dominant groups are some of the reasons behind the reluctance.

Teachers, family, community leaders and peers play a pivotal role in the lives of youth. To give momentum to youth organizing work, eliciting the support of teachers, family, community leaders, and peers is of paramount importance.



A youth forum meeting

Impact of the Programme

1. The sensitization programme provides learning opportunities by which information and experiences are provided, discussed and analyzed. This has been helpful in building the self-concept and esteem of youth.
2. The perspective of youth has widened--youth have been able to understand and see the linkage between self and society.
3. The youth are sensitized on various forms of discrimination. The programme has increased their clarity on politics of discrimination.
4. Values of citizenship are inculcated. The programme has resulted in involvement of youth in various civic processes.
5. The programme has raised the political awareness of youth. Experience has shown youth have entered the three-tier system of *Panchayati Raj*. The youth are more active in college elections.

E. *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA) is a national campaign to hold the Government of India accountable to its promise to end Poverty, Social Exclusion and Discrimination. The campaign monitors the promises made by the government to meet the objectives set in the UN Millennium Declaration (2000), the National Development Goals and the National Common Minimum Program (2004-09). The campaign works to ensure that the concerns and aspirations of *dalits*, *adivasis*,

nomadic tribes, women, children, youth and the differently-abled are mainstreamed across development goals, policies and programs of the central and state governments. WNTA is affiliated with the UN Millennium Campaign and the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP). The key activities and interventions which were organized are described below:

i) Fifth Annual Meeting of the Campaign Coordination Group

The fifth annual meeting of the Campaign Coordination Group (CCG) was held on 29-30 April 2010 in New Delhi. CCG is the policy-making body of WNTA. The objective of the meeting is to monitor the progress of the campaign over the 2009-10 period and set the agenda for the coming year.

ii) Panel Discussion on First Year of the Second United Progressive Alliance

A Panel Discussion on first year of the second United Progressive Alliance (UPA-II) government was organized on 17th June 2010 in Delhi. The objective of the panel discussion was to review the performance of UPA II, bring onboard key leaders to give their views, and follow it up by taking this discussion to the Indian parliament. During the panel discussion, a report containing the people's verdict on the first year of UPA-II was launched. Shri Ramdayal Munda, Member of Parliament and member of National Advisory Council; Varghese K George, Political Bureau Chief, Hindustan Times;



Launching the report containing people's verdict on first year of UPA-II

Pamela Philipose, Director, Women's Features Service; and D. Raja Comrade, from CPI were present during the panel discussion.

iii) National Consultation on Livelihood

A two-day National Consultation on Livelihood was organized in Ranchi on 13-14 September 2010. Livelihood is one of the thematic focus areas of WNTA. WNTA has been raising concerns pertaining food security, food prices and other livelihood issues both at policy and grassroots level. The objective of the national consultation was to form an informed opinion on livelihood issues which would aid in preparing a charter of demands and other strategies for advocacy.

iv) MDGs Shadow Report

As a counter-response to the India Country Report on MDGs 2009, a Civil Society Report on MDGs was prepared by Civil Society Organizations. The intent of Civil Society Report is not just to monitor the MDGs in India, but also to generate a public discussion on the government's report and the process of reviewing MDGs. WNTA released this report in New Delhi on 17 September 2010.



Actor Kunal Kapoor (on right) and Amitabh Behar, Convener of WNTA releasing the Civil Society Report on MDGs.

V) Stand up, Make Noise

On 18 September 2010, the United Nations in India, in partnership with the European Union, Oxfam India, Save the Children, Asian Development Bank, and *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*, organized a special concert at the Purana Qila in New Delhi, to highlight urgent action on the MDGs.

For the concert, 100 indigenous percussion and string musicians came together in a spectacular symphony of sound. This was coupled with a photo exhibition entitled "We can end poverty... working together to achieve the MDGs" which showcased efforts being made by various stakeholders to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and hunger across India. The event was also an occasion for civil society to promote a petition urging that the achievement of the MDGs form an important part of India's development plans for the next five years. The event was endorsed by celebrity Ambassadors Ms. Preity Zinta and Mr. Rahul Bose.



Performances from indigenous percussion and string musicians during the event



Stand up, Make Noise event in Delhi

vi) Nine Is Mine Cycle Rally

An ongoing children's campaign called 'Nine Is Mine' under WNTA led 25 students between the

age of 12 and 18 for a cycling rally from Chandigarh to New Delhi. The aim of the expedition was to remind the government to dedicate 6% of the Gross Domestic Product to Education and 3% to Health. A signature campaign was carried out to add momentum to the demands of 'Nine is Mine'.



Nine is Mine Cycle Rally

vii) Women's Tribunal against Poverty

WNTA organized the Third National Women's Tribunal against Poverty (WTP-3) on 19th and 20th November 2010 in New Delhi. It was a culmination of the State Women's Tribunals held in eight (8) states across India (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand) in the month of August and September 2010. The objectives of WTP were to bring the voices of women to the policy makers and to generate public discussions on women and livelihood.

viii) Radio Program

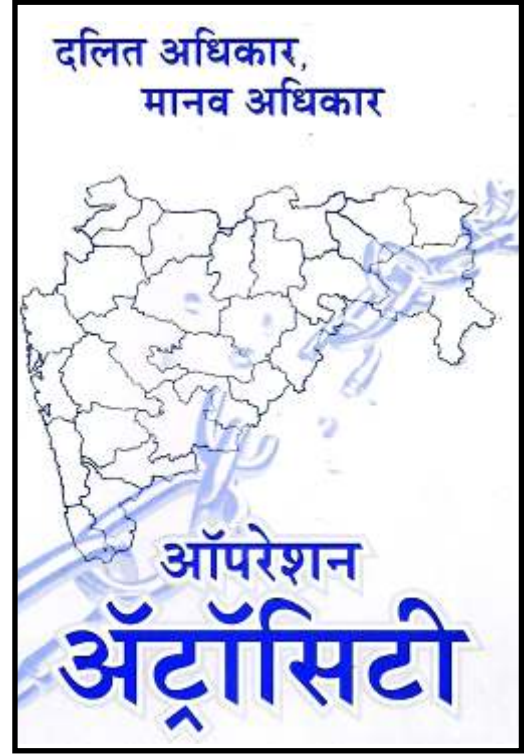
WNTA has been running a bi-weekly radio programme called '*Haq Hamara Wada Tumhara*' since December 2008 on various thematic issues. It is broadcasted on AIR Rainbow (FM 102.6). The episodes focus on the thematic areas of WNTA.

Achievements

1. The campaign has created a niche agenda around governance accountability with a view to end poverty and social exclusion.
2. The campaign has developed an extensive network of over 4000 affiliates across 31 states and union territories.
3. The campaign has recorded an outreach figure of 21,00,000 people.
4. The campaign has been able to build an active profile with the highest offices of government, policy makers, and the media.

Publications of YUVA Central

Operation Atrocity is a national level report card prepared by the National Coalition for Strengthening SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, on the occasion of 20 years of enforcement of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. YUVA is a member of this coalition. YUVA Central published a Marathi version of the above report. YUVA prepared a status report of the Act's implementation within the context of Maharashtra.



Report on implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in Maharashtra

YUVA CONSULTING

YUVA Consulting is a consultancy unit continuously innovating solutions, models, and approaches towards humane social development. YUVA Consulting was established with a view to provide specialized and innovative consultancy services to Government and Non-Government organizations. Unfortunately, over the last year, due to absence of adequate human resource, new projects could not be taken up.

CYBC: CIDCO YUVA Building Centre

CIDCO-YUVA Building Centre (CYBC) is a unique joint venture between the City Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) and YUVA, as part of the Building Centres movement being promoted by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Established in 1999, the mandate of CYBC is to propagate environment friendly building methods, focusing specifically on recycling construction debris into new building materials.

i) Objectives of CYBC:

1. A technology transfer centre in the field of housing, building and development for information-sharing on cost effective and environment-friendly building materials and technologies.
2. A skill upgrading and training centre for construction workers in various trades.
3. Manufacturing and distribution outlet of cost-effective and environmental friendly building materials.
4. A source for getting trained construction workforce to serve the needs of housing, building and other development activities by the individual and agencies.

CYBC has pioneered debris recycling processes and customized machinery to convert waste brick,

tile, plaster and stone into high quality concrete bricks, blocks, street pavers, and construction-grade sand. CYBC also seeks to function as a local manufacturing and distribution outlet that makes products available for individual and institutional users. These recycled building materials have been used at construction sites throughout Western India.

ii) Activities

After setting up a pilot plant facility for recycling of construction and demolition waste in early 2010, CYBC concentrated its efforts towards generating awareness regarding the pilot plant facility and forging possible partnerships for technology transfer as well as organizing training programmes for construction workers.

Generating awareness regarding the pilot plant facility

Presentations on the pilot plant facility were made during two national conferences held in Mumbai and Hyderabad. An information campaign was organized towards the end of 2010, in which Mayors and Commissioners of Kolhapur, Sangli, and Karad were introduced to CYBC's debris recycling processes.

Training programmes

CYBC trained 60 construction workers in masonry. Marc Aguanno, an intern under Rooftops Canada's International Youth Internship Programme, helped us prepare training modules for skill enhancement of masons and inexperienced workers in block work.

Part III

Legal Status, Funding and Support Partners

LEGAL STATUS

YUVA is registered under:

1. Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Registration No. 836 GBBSD 1984/ 26 December 1984)
2. Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 (Registration No. F10304/ 20 April 1985)
3. Section 12A of the Income Tax Act (INS/24339/ 7 May 1985)
4. Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.
5. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (Registration No. 83850025)

Bankers

YUVA's main bankers are

1. Standard Chartered Bank – FCRA designated Bank.
2. ICICI Bank Ltd.
3. State Bank of India
4. Axis Bank

Statutory auditors

M/s Contractor, Nayak and Kishnadwala, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

FUNDING AND SUPPORT PARTNERS FOR 2010-2011

(In alphabetical order)

1. AASTHA
2. Centre For Policy Research
3. Community for Reconciliation
4. Dignity International
5. Drishti
6. GCAP Global Foundation
7. High Commission of Canada

8. HIVOS
9. International Development Research Center
10. Jamshetji Tata Trust
11. Karnataka Health Promotion Council
12. Katholische Zentralstelle Fur Entwicklungshilfe E.V, Germany
13. Oxfam (India) Trust
14. Oxfam India
15. Plan International (India Chapter)
16. Rooftops, Canada/ Abri International
17. Social Action Forum Against Repression (SAFAR)
18. Swedish Society For Nature Conservation, Sweden
19. SWISSAID, Swiss Foundation for Development Cooperation
20. UNICEF
21. Video Volunteers

YUVA is accredited as an NGO with general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNECOSOC).

A. Governance

YUVA has a two-tier governance structure comprising of a General Body and a Governing Board.

i) General Body

The General Body of YUVA comprises eminent academicians, social work professionals, and development practitioners with a range of thematic expertise and skills which adds value to the organization in terms of conceptual thinking. The General Body of YUVA has 65% representation of women. They deliberate on the overall positioning of YUVA in the development context and give suggestions for future directions. The General Body is the key policy-making body of YUVA. There are clearly-defined guiding principles for the General Body members of YUVA.

ii) Governing Board

The YUVA Governing Board has a key role in upholding the organization's values and has the ultimate authority for guiding the organization and to ensure that the objectives of the organization are being achieved. The Governing Board plays a proactive role by conducting regular meetings, raising pertinent questions related to the strategies adopted, develops succession plans, and reviews the budgets. The YUVA Governing Board consists of distinguished academicians and social work professionals who bring their diverse skills and experiences to the governance of YUVA. The YUVA Governing Board for 2008-2010 had 11 members. The YUVA Governing Board for 2010-2012 has nine (9) members and was elected on 29 August 2010.

Members of the YUVA Governing Board:
(2008 - 2010)

Kavitha Krishnamoorthy, President

Kavitha Krishnamoorthy has worked extensively on Child Rights and was former Director of YUVA Urban Programmes. Kavitha holds a Masters degree in Social Work. She is based in Bangalore, where she has initiated an organization called Kilikili which works to mainstream issues of children with disabilities.

Mani Mistry, Secretary

Mani Mistry is the Executive Director of Children of the World (India) Trust. She holds a Masters degree in Social Work and is a founder member of YUVA. She was earlier affiliated with YUVA in the capacity of Joint Director.

Mohan Surve, Treasurer

Mohan Surve is the Executive Director of *Vikas Sahayog Pratisthan*, an alliance for Social Justice and Sustainable Development. He holds a Masters degree in Social Work from the College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai University. He is also Treasurer of YUVA (Rural) Association.

Alpa Vora

Alpa Vora has been associated with YUVA since its inception. She began as a volunteer and was one of its Co-directors. She has been working as an independent consultant since 2000. A social worker by profession, Alpa has contributed extensively in the field of child rights. She was one of the co-founders of the Campaign Against Child Labor and has extensively researched and documented areas of juvenile justice, child labor, child trafficking, children and housing, and child participation.

Anita Borkar

Anita is the Co-Founder of *Abhivyakti* Media for Development, a civil society organization working on alternatives in life-long learning. Anita is associated with Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE) as its Regional Coordinator for the Training for Transformation Program. Anita is based in Nashik, Maharashtra and tends a small organic farm.

Dominic D'souza

Dominic D'souza is Associate Director of Laya (a resource centre for tribals in Andhra Pradesh). He is a Trustee of the National Youth Foundation. He is a founder member of YUVA and is the current Director of YUVA Consulting.

Dr. Denzil Saldanha

Dr. Saldanha was a Professor at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. His research interests have been in the areas of social movements; voluntary social action groups and development organizations; elementary, non-formal and adult education. In the past three decades, he has been teaching, researching and contributing to policy in these areas, especially in the field of adult education. He has served as a member the Executive Committee of the Indian National Literacy Mission Authority and the 10th and 11th Plan sub-committees. He has worked as a consultant to the government, funding agencies, and bi-lateral and multi-lateral institutions. His publications cover the interest areas mentioned.

Gagan Sethi

Gagan Sethi is a development educator, organizational development expert, and leadership and governance trainer. He is a founder member of Janvikas, an Ahmedabad-based Training and Support Organization. Currently, he is the Chair of Janvikas, Dalit Foundation,

Navsarjan, Human and Institutional Forum (HIDF) and is the Vice President of Centre for Social Justice, Sahjeevan (an environment organization in Kutch, Gujarat). He is a board member of Drishti, South Asia Women's Fund, Nirantar, and Wassan. He is a resource person for Centre for Governance Studies. He holds a Masters degree in Social Work from Maharaja Sayaji Rao University, Baroda. He is also Director of YUVA Consulting.

Dr. Helen Joseph

Dr. Helen Joseph is currently a senior faculty member at the College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan. She is a member of Academic Council, University of Mumbai; President of the Bombay Association of Trained Social Workers; Member of the University Grants Commission's (UGC) National Consultative Committee for Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education; member of the Ethics Committee of King Edward Memorial (KEM) Hospital and Hinduja Hospital in Mumbai. She was the Founder Director of Salokha, a centre set up by the College of Social Work to work on the issue of communal harmony. She has several articles and research studies to her credit.

Dr. Lata Narayan

Dr. Narayan is a faculty member at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. She is also member of the Governing Boards of LAYA and Meljol. She holds a doctorate degree in Social Work from Mumbai University and is Chairperson of YUVA Urban Initiatives.

Dr. Nandita Shah

Dr. Nandita Shah is co-director of Akshara--a women's resource centre. Akshara is working with underprivileged women and youth with a focus on gender justice and social justice. Dr. Shah has been active in the women's rights movement for the last 20 years--as an activist, researcher, gender trainer, and writer. She is a founder member of YUVA.

YUVA Governing Board for 2010-2012

Members of the YUVA Governing Board for the year 2010-2012 are: Kavitha Krishnamoorthy, President; Dr. Helen Joseph, Secretary; Archana Shrivastava, Treasurer; Alpa Vora; Amitabh Behar; Dominic D'souza; Dr. Denzil Saldanha; Gagan Sethi; Dr. Lata Narayan. The profiles of the two new members are given below.

Archana Shrivastava, Treasurer

Archana Shrivastava is an independent Trainer, Researcher and Consultant. Her competency areas are advocacy and policy-related work, networking and partnership building, training and capacity building, programme development and management, research, evaluation, organization development process facilitation. She has worked extensively to promote and ensure rights of various population groups such as children, women, slums and pavement dwellers, disaster victims, unorganized labourers, and persons with disabilities. She also specializes in qualitative research through PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal), ensuring community participation in information collection, situation analysis and people's planning processes. She has been accredited by Indian Society for Applied Behavioural Science (ISABS) as process facilitator for human interactions.

Amitabh Behar

Amitabh Behar is the Executive Director of the National Foundation for India and the Global Co-Chair of the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP). He is also the National Convener of the *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan* and the co-convener of the National Social Watch Coalition. A political scientist by training, Mr. Behar has done extensive research on governance and civil society, especially decentralized rural self-governance and social movements in central India. He has earlier worked

with the Ford Foundation and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Board Processes

- A workshop on governance was held from 29-30 August 2010. This was attended by Board members, General Body members, and all members of the Directors' Forum. The purpose of the workshop was to build a commonality of purpose and to enable the participants to understand and fulfill their roles more effectively.
- The Board meets once every quarter to review the work of the organization and to make strategic decisions of the organization.
- No remuneration and sitting fees or any other forms of compensation have been paid to any of the board members other than actual travel reimbursement for attending the Board meetings.
- The CEO of YUVA is an ex-officio board member. The Directors of the Units along with the Systems Director, who also plays the role of Governance Officer, attend the Board meetings.
- The Board had three (3) meetings in 2010-2011.
- Minutes of the Board meeting are documented and circulated.
- The Board is advised by the Chairs Forum, and the Finance and Audit Committee.
- The Governing Board of YUVA set up the Chairs Forum in 2004. The Presidents of the four units are members of this forum. The agenda of the Chairs Forum is synergy building between the units, standardization of systems and processes, discussion of cross cutting issues across units, and knowledge sharing between the units.
- The Finance and Audit Committee has been appointed by the Board and has been functioning since May 2009. It is mandated to review the financial procedures within the organization on a quarterly basis.

B. Management Systems and Procedures

YUVA has well-defined procedures and systems for ensuring effective management and implementation of programmes. YUVA has intra-unit management system and an overall management system which aims to strengthen and support the core functional areas of YUVA. Each unit has a management team which has three-pronged functions of programme development, organizational development (strategic planning; monitoring and evaluation; communications), and human resource development (recruitment, training and capacity building, staff appraisal) for the respective unit. To focus specifically on the Programmes, there are Programme Management Teams which are comprised of Programme and Project Co-ordinators. The Programme Management Teams discuss, review and develop the agenda of the programme and/or projects. They also review the finances of the programmes and/or projects.

Overall Management System

The Directors' Forum

The Director's Forum is the apex management team of YUVA. The CEO of YUVA Collective, Programme Director of YUVA Urban, Executive Director of YUVA Rural, and Systems Director constitute the Director's Forum. The Director's Forum functions as the Secretariat of YUVA Board and plays the role of planner for and implementer of the Board's decisions. The Directors' Forum is responsible for knowledge sharing between units, convergence between themes and programmes, developing common systems and policies, and making decisions regarding YUVA's representation in external fora. The Director's Forum meets prior to the Board meetings and additional meetings are held as and when required. A brief profile of the members of the Director's Forum is given in the following sections:

Ashish Biswas, CEO of YUVA Collective

Ashish was appointed as CEO of YUVA Collective in September 2010. His expertise lies in project management, human resource management, organizational development, networking, and training. Some of the key appointments which Ashish has held prior to joining YUVA were as President, West Bengal Right to Information Manch; Director, Tagore Society of Rural Development; and State Director, CARE-India (Bihar and Jharkhand states). Ashish has also worked as a consultant to many NGOs especially in East India.

Datta Patil, Executive Director of YUVA Rural

Datta has been associated with YUVA since 1994 and was appointed as the Executive Director of YUVA Rural in 2002. Datta is a sociology graduate. His expertise lies in Natural Resource Management, Programme Management, Financial Management, Organisational and Institutional Management, and Networking, Alliance building and Partnership development, among others.

Raju Bhise, Programme Director of YUVA Urban

Raju has been associated with YUVA since 1993 and was appointed as the Programme Director of YUVA Urban in 2005. Raju holds a post-graduate degree in Social Work. His expertise lies in training, team building and leadership, facilitation of participatory planning processes, project management and evaluation, and conflict management. As Programme Director, YUVA Urban, Raju is involved in strategic direction, program development, planning and monitoring.

Dilip Bhadarge, Systems Director

Dilip has been associated with YUVA since 1995 and was appointed as the Systems Director in 2008. Dilip is a commerce graduate and has

expertise in Accounts and Finance, Project Management, and Personnel Management.

Other Fora within the organization

Apart from the various management fora, there are other fora within the organization which have been constituted to support the staff and to create a conducive and lively work environment. Information regarding these fora have been given below:

Committee against Sexual Harassment at Work Place

Keeping in view the Supreme Court Judgment and Guidelines issued in 1997 to provide for the effective enforcement of Gender Equality and Guarantee against Sexual Harassment and Abuse, more particularly against sexual harassment at work place, YUVA has constituted a four-member Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH) at work place. CASH includes an external legal expert.

Gender Committee

The Gender Committee is mandated to look into ways of sustaining women leadership within YUVA and to mainstream gender in YUVA's programmes.

YUVA Sahyog

YUVA Sahyog is a system that evolved in YUVA, through which the staff volunteer to part with at least 1% of their respective gross monthly wages as financial assistance to social activists and people's organizations engaged in development. This system is not an official contribution of YUVA but a collective and personal contribution of personnel in YUVA as financial assistance to activists in crisis situation, people's organizations in need of support to establish income generating activities, support to people centered development campaigns. YUVA Sahyog is not so much a gesture in charity as much as it is recognition that a token

monetary assistance will support an activist or a people's campaign to contribute to the betterment of society.

Self Help Groups

There are two Self Help Groups comprising of YUVA staff, one in Mumbai and one in Nagpur. The objective of the Self Help Groups is to provide credit to YUVA employees at low rate of interest in case of their need and to encourage savings within YUVA employees. Loans for the purpose of education, health, house purchase and repair, repayment of loan taken at higher rate of interest, and purchase of domestic appliances are given priority. Each Self Help Group has a General Body. The General Body elects the Managing Committee for the Self Help Group.

Chehek Mehak

Chehek Mehak is a forum only for women employees of YUVA. This forum has been constituted so that there is a support system for women employees within the organization. In this forum, female employees of YUVA share the challenges which they face pertaining to work-life balance.

Dinchak Committee

Dinchak Committee organizes picnics, farewells, welcome events for new members, cultural programmes, birthdays etc.

C. Human Resource

Staff Policy

YUVA has a well-documented staff policy and a manual of procedures. All staff are covered under Medclaim Insurance Policy and Personal Accident Policy. Maternity and paternity leave is applicable to all staff irrespective of their category.

Performance Appraisal

YUVA follows a bi-annual Performance Appraisal System. Every year in the month of September, the Interim Performance Appraisal is carried out while the annual performance appraisal is done in March. On the basis of performance appraisal, performance letters are issued which indicate strengths, limitations, scope for improvement, and training needs, if any.

Staff Training and Development

YUVA's emphasis on staff training and development is rooted in YUVA's belief that people are the most important and valuable assets in any organisation and it is important to preserve and provide for the growth and development of people in the organisation. This, in turn, reflects positively in the work of the organisation externally. During the past year, YUVA has encouraged its staff to attend various academic courses and training programmes.

The YUVA Team

(as of 31st March 2011)

YUVA COLLECTIVE

Chief Executive Officer

Ashis Biswas (upto 30th April 2010)

YUVA RURAL

Direction - Datta Patil

Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Team

Nitin Mate

Aarti Pankhraj

Suresh Lule

Ravikumar Bagde

Rajendra Satfale

Pushpa Umap

Avinash Bisen

Nirmal Bhele

Sanghapal Wahurwagh

Dinesh Bhawra

Ramesh Changal

Sanjay Ganjam

Dhaneshwar Patane

Prithviraj Sahare

Pandurang Lasuntte

Rajeshkumar Pathak

Gender and other Forms of Social Discrimination Team

Jyoti Nagarkar

Madhuri Khadse

Vanita Adhao

Vibhavari Pandhare

Babita Manohar Bharti Kuche

Sushma Bakale

Hemlata Bagde

Yogita Sathwane

Bhavan Nagdeve

Governance and Human Rights Team

Diwakar Deshmukh

Prabhatkumar Nag

Community Care Centre

Arun Kulkarni

Dr. Prakash Lalwani

Santosh Motegaonkar

Hrishikesh Khogre

Balasaheb Shendge

Anita Shendge

Pritam Tapadiya

Arun Mane

Dhamma Bansode

Daya Gavit

Usharani Kamble

Maya Shinde

Shivaji Chatuphale

Suhas Shelke

Rahul Dubey

Savita Balal

Parinita Dixit

Laxman Latte

Rahul Dubey

Sunita Thombre

Savita Balal

Rajebhau Phad

Ayodhya Wadpalliwar

Shivaji Nilpatrewar

Sonali Kamble

Sunita Sawant

YUVA URBAN

Direction - Rajendra Bhise

Habitat Programme

a. Housing

Maju Varghese

Mohan Chavan

Sumati Belady

Devanshi Kumar

Jagdish Patankar

Jitendra Borday

Shailendra Wasnik

b. Water

Sitaram Shelar

Ignatius Dias

Gopal Dubey

Raju Vanjare

c. Governance

Phoebe Simon

Sunil Makare

Shilpi Syal

Suryakant More

Economy

Informal Sector and Livelihood Program

Mecanzy Dabre

Richa Bharadwaj

Dipashri Khade

Sanjay Kamble

Nagesh Pednekar

Urmila Badge

Monika Bankar

Shanta Khot

Social Transformation Programme

a. Youth Rights

Bhagwan Kesbhat

Ravindra Pednekar

Neetu Singh

b. Women's Rights

Shilpa Kashiolkar

Kausalya Salve

Yashoda Padbidri

Pramila Sharma

c. Child Rights

Arokia Mary

Teressa Benedict

Rajesh Bhatkar

Mary Fernandes

Sandip Shinde

Stephen Arokia

Dinesh Mishra

Laxmi Kumbhar

Vijay Ramteke

Diwakar Unhalekar

Zohra Shaikh

Husna Khan

Jaisingh Randive

Nitin Silekar

Administration

Sanjay Chaturvedi

Prema Marquis

Rajendra Chavan

Neeta Khedekar

Dakshata Vhawal

Priti Srivastav

Dinesh Kadam

Prashant Chavan

Amol Dongre

Swati Pali

Sangita Abhyankar

M.M. Khan

Jitendra Ghate

CIDCO YUVA BUILDING CENTRE

Direction - Narayan Shirgaonkar

Programme - Dhanraj Shirsale

YUVA CENTRAL OFFICE

Director Systems - Dilip Bhadarge

Senior Advisor - K S Baroi, IAS Retd.

Programme

Anil Ingale

Bharat Kale

Charusheela Pawar

Accounts and Finance

Pallavi Sawardekar

Neelima Mahadik

Shailendra Mandaokar

Jayshree Medar

Poonam Dhotre

Rajesh Khade

Nikita Turate

Pratik Paliya

Part V Financial Statements

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The total income during the period 2010-2011 was Rs. 3 crore 40 lacs and the expenditure against this was 3 crore 98 lacs. The total utilization during this period was 117%.
2. There has been a 24 % decline in income over the previous year
3. Top five donors of YUVA :

Top five donors in 2009-2010	Amount in Rs. (Lakhs)	Top five donors in 2010-2011	Amount in Rs. (Lakhs)
OXFAM INDIA/OXFAM TRUST	127.51	OXFAM INDIA	142.62
KATHOLISCHE ZENTRALSTELLE FUR ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE E.V	99.94	KATHOLISCHE ZENTRALSTELLE FUR ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE E.V	48.78
NOVIB, OXFAM NETHERLANDS	54.25	SWISS AID	32.83
OXFAM(INDIA) TRUST	44.79	OXFAM (INDIA) TRUST	31.99
SWISS AID	19.56	PLAN INTERNATIONAL (INDIA CHAPTER)	19.75

- 4 YUVA's sources of income are as follows:
- 1) Grants from donor and support organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and state government including its bodies.
 - 2) Interest
 - 3) Donations from individuals and trusts
 - 4) Community Contribution
 - 5) Publications
 - 6) Income from Training Centre/Programs

5. Summarized Balance Sheet for 2010-2011

LIABILITIES	Amount in Rs.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Amount in Rs.	
	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011		31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	32,815,355	33,070,520	IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES	14,228,548	13,249,821
OTHER EARMARKED FUNDS	10,243,880	5,205,973	MOVABLE PROPERTIES	3,564,760	3,139,412
LIABILITIES	724,030	952,541	INVESTMENT	5,100,000	632,573
			ADVANCE	1,700,175	1,062,948
			CASH & BANK BALANCES	2,636,072	2,161,356
			INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C.	16,553,710	18,982,924
TOTAL	43,783,265	39,229,034	TOTAL	43,783,265	39,229,034

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

- 1) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India and the applicable Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- 2) All Income and Expenditure items in the financial statement are recognized on accrual basis.

B. FIXED ASSETS

- 1) Fixed assets acquired out of the amounts received from funding agencies towards specific projects are charged to the relevant project. The cost of acquisition of the asset is also taken to the fixed asset schedule by correspondingly crediting the Corpus, as these assets are eventually available for the use of the Institution for carrying out its objects.
- 2) Immovable properties, Furniture and Fixtures are stated at their written down value after charging depreciation as stated below.

C. DEPRECIATION

- 1) Depreciation on fixed assets is provided under the Written Down Value Method and at the rates prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961
- 2) Depreciation on fixed assets has been charged to the Income and Expenditure Account

D. INVESTMENT

Current Investments of the trust comprise of Fixed Deposits with Bank

E. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Income from investments are credited to the Income and Expenditure Account or to the earmarked fund as the case may be.

F. GRATUITY

Liability in respect of gratuity to employees is provided by means of annual contribution under the group gratuity scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

G. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

H. Previous year's balances have been regrouped wherever necessary to make these more comparable with that of the current year

For Contractor, Nayak and Kishnadwala
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101961W

Shariq M. Contractor
Partner
Reg.No. 33644.

President Secretary Treasurer

Place: Mumbai



Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action

Registered Office:

YUVA Centre,
Sector VII, Plot No. 23, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai 41010, Maharashtra
Phone: +91(22) 27740970/90 | Fax: +91(22) 27740970
Website : www.yuvaindia.org
Email: info@yuvaindia.org

Field Office: Mumbai

5 & 6, New Naigaon Municipal School, Opp. Saraswati Vidyalaya,
Dr. Ambedkar Road, Naigaon, Dadar (E), Mumbai – 400014
Tel: 91-22-24116393/94
Fax: 91-22-2413 5314

Ghar Ho To Aisa, Gala No. 13, Kavi Keshavsut Bridge,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar, Mumbai – 400028
Tel. : 91-22-24327350 / 91-22-65155178

Nagpur

Datir Building, Plot No. 23, New Amar Nagar, Chikhali Road,
Manewada Ring Road, Nagpur – 440034
Tel: 0712-2743972 / 2743986

Delhi

86-D, AD Block, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi 110 088
Tel:+91(11)27484654/55