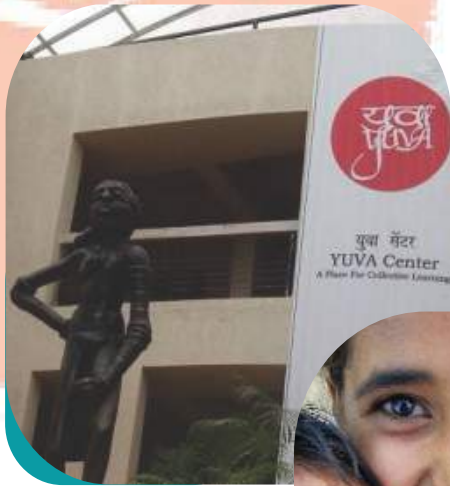




YUVA

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13

Youth for Unity & Voluntary Action (YUVA)



Chairperson's Message



Amitabh Behar
Chairperson, YUVA

The passing year has been historic in many ways, witnessing great political intent for social programmes and citizen welfare, but at the same time the State's association with civil society has declined. Civil society plays a crucial role in monitoring and ensuring equitable entitlements to marginalised communities. I believe that civil society, social action groups and grassroots organisations need to collectively galvanise people's action for ensuring State responsiveness to their promises. YUVA with its vast experience over the last 30 years has a crucial role to play and over the last two years the organisation has consistently worked

on improving socio-economic conditions of the marginalised by ensuring their rights are upheld.

As in past years, YUVA continued its work in the interrelated themes of poverty, environment and governance. Specifically the rural arm of the organisation implemented projects in 11 districts, collaborating with both civil society organisations and peoples' organisations. These projects are primarily focused at bringing change in the conditions which are precipitating the livelihood crises. YUVA played a key role in Wada Na Todo Abhiyan in Maharashtra, working on state level advocacy issues such as education, health, dalit rights and livelihoods. YUVA Urban's work on the development plan has deepened our understanding of urban planning processes towards inclusive city spaces. YUVA's central unit continued facilitation of Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK), strengthening the capacities of young people as leaders of social change. Details of these interventions and others are presented in the Report.

The context in which YUVA works is one where there is an immediate need to look at development from the lens of people. Amidst the transitions of socio-economic and political landscapes, YUVA has stood strong in nurturing people and providing leadership in the social sector. I thank my fellow Board members, the outgoing Executive Committee, particularly outgoing President Kavitha Krishnamoorthy for their contributions. Thanks also to the entire YUVA team, our donors, supporters and co-travelers. Together we look forward to the year ahead as one in which the key principles and values guiding our work will enable us to achieve greater impacts in areas of critical need.

In Solidarity,
Amitabh Behar



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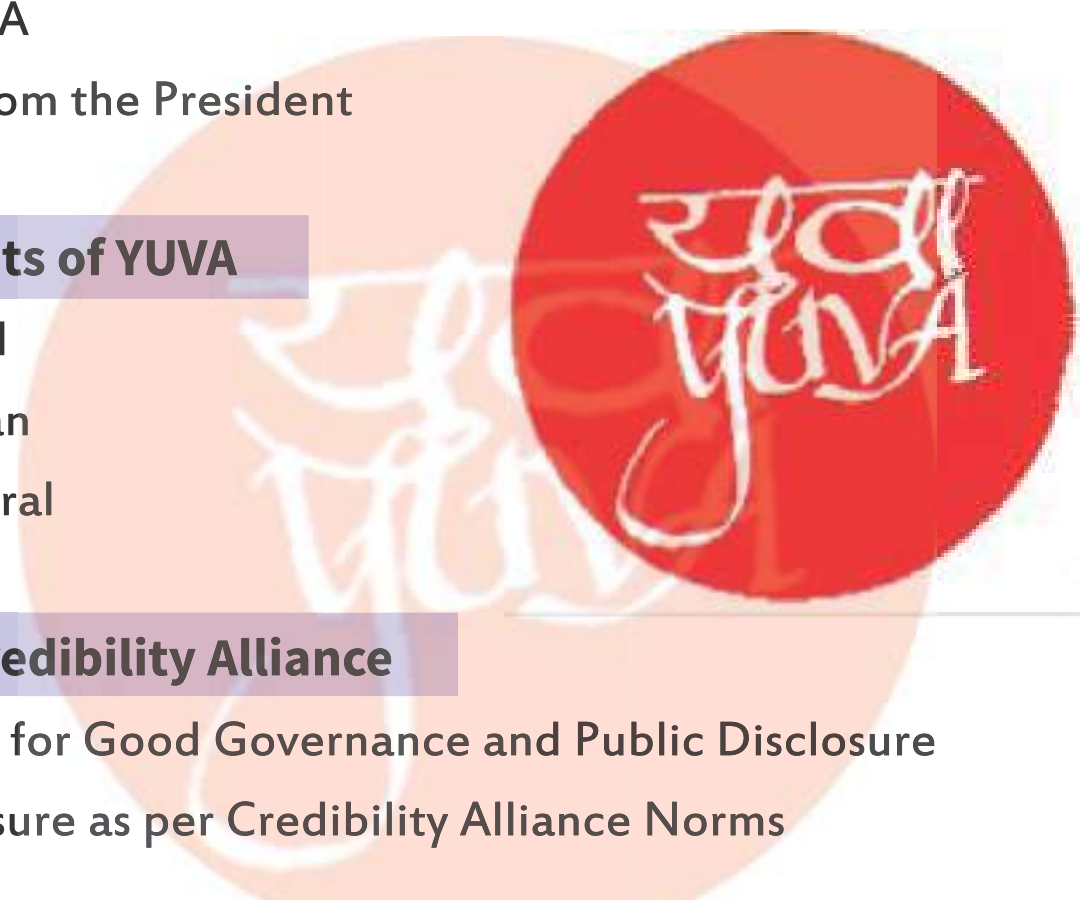
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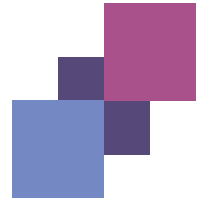
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PART I: OVERVIEW

Vision, Mission, Core 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

Our Core Values

YUVA is committed to certain fundamental principles of development, known as Core Values of the organization. All YUVA's involvement is based on five core values, which YUVA considers as non-negotiable in nature. These core values are:

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

Our Core Purpose

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



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.

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 marginalized 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 upon creating access and enabling processes to a gamut of rights and opportunities for the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, within the human rights framework.

YUVA's engagements of the last twenty nine 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 ambit of our intervention spans the relationship between the three fundamental and interrelated themes of **Poverty, Environment** and **Governance**.

Poverty is seen as being a violation of human rights with recognition that it is structural and there are social causes that create and perpetuate the impoverishment of communities and specific

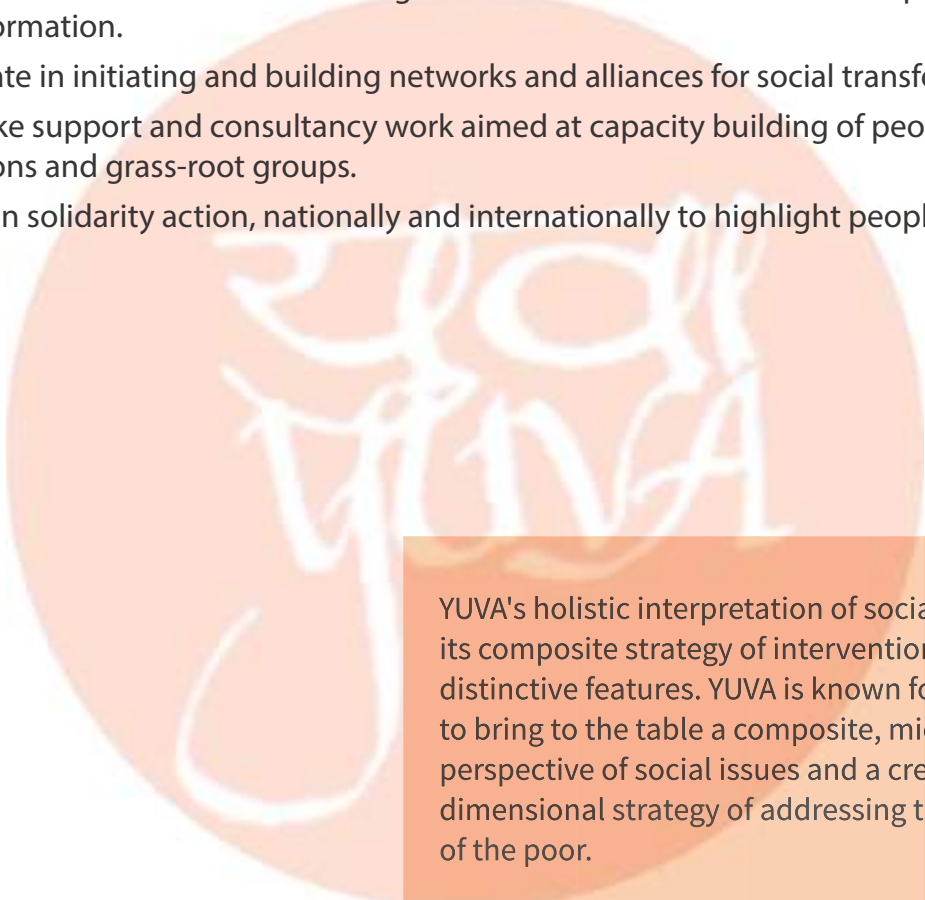

groups. The theme of environment focuses on issues of quality, equity and sustainability in relation to the development and management of natural resources and infrastructure. Work on governance centers around facilitation of the democratization of power and decentralized access to and management of 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-centred 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 grass-root groups.
11. To engage in solidarity action, nationally and internationally to highlight people's causes.



YUVA's holistic interpretation of social issues and its composite strategy of intervention are its distinctive features. YUVA is known for its ability to bring to the table a composite, micro-macro perspective of social issues and a creative, multi-dimensional strategy of addressing the concerns of the poor.

PART II: UNITS OF YUVA

Yuva rural

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 marginalized sections. The 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 milieu. This strengthened an earlier conclusion that the issues and conditions affecting the poor were complex and inextricably bound together, whether in the rural or urban situation. Thus YUVA Rural was initiated in 1994.

Currently, YUVA Rural has project offices in four districts- Akola, Bhandara, Buldhana and Wardha. The head office is located in Nagpur. YUVA Rural is implementing projects in 11 districts of Vidharbha through a strong and dedicated staff of 20 members and a large number of volunteers. YUVA Rural also collaborates with a large number of civil society organizations and people's organizations working for the cause of YUVA Rural's prime constituency-the rural poor.

YUVA Rural undertakes activities such as awareness building sessions, trainings, demonstrations, advocacy, research, policy analysis and networking. The key areas of intervention which form the basis of the work of YUVA Rural are:

- A. Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods
- B. Gender and other forms of Social Discrimination
- C. Responsive Governance and Human Rights.

A. Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods

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 the livelihood crisis. YUVA Rural's efforts are organized in the form of two key projects: Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra (CAIM); and Promoting Agro-produce Marketing and Convergence of Agriculture Interventions for Increase of Family Income of Distressed Farmers' Community.



i. The Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra (CAIM) project

The objective of this project is to add financial, physical, social, human, and environmental capital in each target household to pull them out of poverty trap forever. CAIM is being undertaken in 32 villages of the Deoli block in Wardha district and in 25 villages of Barshi Takli block of Akola district. In Deoli block several activities have been undertaken for this year's project implementation. These include organic farming training, study tours, training on soil testing, orientation on government schemes, linking farmers to market, poultry training, dairy training, fodder distribution workshop, skill based training for youth and women. The outreach of this project in Wardha has been to 2344 males, 1606 females, and 551 youth.

Outcomes of the project in Wardha District

The various activities resulted in different outcomes for different sets or groups among the beneficiaries.

The key outcomes have been listed below:

1. The organic farming training resulted in many farmers adopting organic farming. Currently, organic farming is being undertaken on 12 acres of land. By adopting organic farming, farmers have been able to reduce the input cost by Rs.3500 per acre of land.
2. The training on soil testing made the farmers realize the harmful effects of pesticide on agricultural land. Many farmers have decided to reduce the use of pesticide on their land.
3. In terms of linkage with market, a discussion session between farmers and ITC company took place. ITC offered to buy soyabean from the farmers. 290 farmers sold 1800 quintal of soyabean to ITC. This reduced costs of

marketing by Rs. 130 for every quintal.

4. Through the Gatiman Kadadhanya Yojana, cultivation of gram and wheat were undertaken on 360 acres of land.
5. The (35) farmers who participated in dairy training undertaken by the Dairy Department, started dairy units. Each farmer is earning a profit of Rs. 1400 to Rs.1600.
6. 12 farmers undertook poultry training and have submitted proposals to Banks for starting poultry units.
7. The Gram Panchayat level Dairy Development workshop reached out to 2800 villagers.
8. The Gram Panchayat level Fodder Distribution workshop reached out to 700 farmers. Post this workshop fodder plots were prepared on 250 acres of land. The fodder plots have reduced the dependence of farmers on market for purchasing fodder and hence has led to reduced expenses for the farmers.
9. 120 farmers got trained through the two dairy development field schools. 90 farmers have started household dairy units.
10. Two Joint Liability Groups were trained on goat rearing. 13 members started goat rearing units. This has led to an annual income of Rs.10000 per family.

Challenges

1. Due to paucity of water, cultivation of fodder is difficult.
2. Farmers find it difficult to get loans from banks.
3. Livelihood is a pressing concern for the rural populace. Hence they show interest in interventions which will yield immediate results. Sustaining their interest for long term interventions is

Organic seed plots



Farm Pond constructed through



Convergence of government schemes

Activities and outcomes in Akola District

1. Cluster Melawa undertaken in 25 villages.
2. 250 farmers have developed soyabean seed plots on 530 acres of land.
3. Linkages developed with Mark Agri Genetics Pvt. Ltd. The company has agreed to pay Rs.100 more than the market rates per quintal. The company will also collect produce from the farms, thereby reducing the transportation costs for the farmers. This will help in increasing the profit of each farmer by at least Rs.300 per quintal.
4. Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been formed in 25 villages.
5. Eleven cement Nala Bandhs have been constructed in six villages. Seven individual farm ponds have been constructed.
6. Onion plots have been developed on 32 acres of land with 14 farmers. Bee keeping units (or honey boxes) have been provided to the farmers. These units help in increasing pollination, thus increasing yield of onion and also provide additional income to the farmers by the sale of honey. This will lead to additional income from honey and around Rs. 400 per quintal from Onion.
7. 15 SHG trainings and 20 Farmers Meetings have been undertaken.

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

Part of the work on NRM and Livelihoods is a project implemented in six villages of Devli block in Wardha district of Vidharbha. This three year project (January 2010 to December 2012) has three objectives: 1) facilitate the selected families to link with market for better prices for their produce; 2) involve the families in primary processing and value addition to increase the value of their produce; and 3) facilitate convergence of all available schemes of the Government through agriculture department and rural development department towards farming sustainability and increasing family income. The direct beneficiaries of this project were 100 distressed families having small land holdings. Indirect impact of the project can be seen on few landless families as also the medium farmers too.

Activities and Outcomes

The activities undertaken under this project during the period March to December 2012 and the corresponding outcomes are given below:

- I) Education and Awareness Programmes: were undertaken in 6 villages. A total of 64 programmes (6 on dairy units, 35 on Joint Liability Groups, 5 on organic farming, 6 on farm bundings, and 12 on government schemes) were held. More than 600 people (women SHG members, farmers etc.) participated in these programmes. These programmes were helpful in making the participants aware 15 families have already started their dairy units. These families are each earning a profit of Rs. 1800 – 2000 per month through their dairy business.
- II) Linkage with market: Through Joint Liability Groups, partnership was undertaken with ITC for sale and purchase of Soyabean. ITC bought Soyabean from 152 farmers. A total of 456 quintals of Soyabean were sold to ITC. Due to this, the farmers had to face no harassment from the middlemen which would have been the case otherwise. Also, the travel and transportation costs of the farmers were drastically reduced.
- III) Agro Allied Activities: Agro allied activities have been promoted by YUVA for providing additional sources of income for the people. YUVA has conducted various capacity and skill building trainings and workshops for the same. Businesses have been started on dairy units and goat rearing for 61 individuals.
 - a. Dairy Units: 15 villagers started individual dairy units and received additional income of Rs 1500 to Rs 1700 per month.
 - b. Goat Rearing Units: 46 villagers started individual goat rearing units and received additional income of Rs 7000 to Rs 10000 per six months.
- IV) Watershed Development Activities: In this period, under the National Watershed Development Programme and MGNREGA, farm bunding, farm ponds building, well recharging, pipeline fitting and canal building activities were undertaken in 6 villages. A total of 244 farmers have benefited under these activities. A total of 1500 hectares of land have been developed under the watershed development activities.
- V) Horticulture Development Programme: Under this programme, Mango, Amla and Drumsticks trees were planted on the border of the fields through the government's Shetkuti Vruksh Lagwad (tree plantation) scheme. 38 farmers benefited from this scheme. This is helpful for the farmers in two ways – for in-situ water conservation and additional fruit production for the farmers from the 2nd/3rd year onwards.
- VI) Kitchen Gardening: 55 women were given training on kitchen gardening. They were provided with five types of vegetable seeds. All these women developed kitchen gardens in their homes and reaped benefits in the first three months. This helped save about Rs. 300 - 400 each on vegetables for their house. They are now getting the seeds from their produce and are continuing vegetable growing in their gardens.
- VII) Organic farming: YUVA believes in promoting organic farming in order to reap additional benefits at low input costs of production. One training on organic farming was held in this period. 14 farmers attended this training and

VIII) Household Schemes: Overall 33 households have benefited from various household schemes (7 in Boargao, 6 in Pathri, 9 in Bhopapur, 7 in Sonegaobai, 4 in Chhana Takli)..

IX) Fodder Seed Distribution: In convergence with the Livestock department of the government, 40 farmers were given fodder seeds. These farmers have been supplying fodder to the dairy units developed under this programme. Some of these farmers themselves own the dairy units and hence do not need to source the fodder from the market. Also, the fodder crops rejuvenate on their own, thus reducing manual inputs.



B. Governance and Human Rights

A transparent and accountable governance structure is critical to the functioning of a vibrant democracy. In spite of the legislative provisions mandated by the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution and the subsequent enactment of Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), the local governance structures continue to be alienated from the people. YUVA Rural has been working on raising awareness among the rural populace about their basic rights vis-à-vis the structures of local governance, so that they are empowered to take decisions over their own and their community's development. A special focus is on promoting wider participation of women and youth so that they are able to understand and resolve their issues. The Millennium Development Goals are the articulation of the internationally agreed

development goals associated with the United Nations development agenda. They provide a historic framework for focus and accountability. As they 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.

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1. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution set the legislative framework for devolving resources, responsibility and decision making from central government to the lowest unit of the governance, the *Gram Sabha* or the Village Assembly. A three-tier structure of local self government was envisaged under this amendment.
 2. (PESA) attempted to vest legislative powers in Gram Sabhas, specially in matters relating to development planning, management of natural resources and adjudication of disputes in accordance with prevalent traditions and customs of the tribal populations. Maharashtra is one of the eight states which is under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India and hence PESA becomes applicable to the state.

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan 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. YUVA is a key partner of Wada Na Todo Abhiyan and is co-ordinating the state campaign in Maharashtra which is known as Wada Na Todo Maha Abhiyan (WNTMA). YUVA started implementing WNTMA from July 2011. The state level advocacy agenda focuses on primary education, health, rights of dalits, livelihood.

Several activities were conducted under the WNTMA campaign. Details regarding these activities and the outcomes are given below.

District Campaign Committee Meetings

The District Campaign Committee Meetings were held in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts on the 9th of April and 20th of April 2012 respectively. Members from various organizations, activists, renowned personalities from the respective districts such as lawyers, people's representative, media people and government officials, teachers, lecturers etc. were present at these meetings. These meetings were used as a medium to communicate information

3. 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. They include eradicating extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics such as AIDS, and developing a global partnership for development

regarding the MDGs and its goals and objectives to all the members present. In all, about 40 members attended these meetings (18 people in Gadchiroli & 22 in Chandrapur). Meetings were also held with the district teams in Sindhudurg, Raigad, Osmanabad, Kolhapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.

The outcomes of these meetings were as follows:

- i) Local level issues were discussed in detail and these issues were placed in front of the Guardian Ministers of these districts through a memorandum
- ii) The members were made aware of the various topics discussed such as the MDGs and the various schemes applicable at the district level. They were made aware of their rights.
- iii) An environment of enthusiasm and commitment towards the MDGs campaign was developed.
- iv) New individuals from these districts have become a part of this campaign. These individuals were previously unaware of the MDGs and the WNTMA campaign.

2. Preparation, design and publication of pamphlets, reports & case stories

A pamphlet was designed providing information about the MDGs, WNTMA campaign. This pamphlet had indicators related to poverty for Buldhana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Thane and Mumbai districts; indicators related to education for Nanded, Jalna, Hingoli, Sindhudurg and Kolhapur; indicators related to health for Chandrapur, Raigad, Akola, Yavatmal and Osmanabad. Around 8000 copies of the pamphlet were printed and distributed in all 15 districts of Maharashtra. The outcome of this was that people became aware of the MDGs and the current scenario regarding poverty, health and education. Many people also contacted the district coordinators, the national convenor for WNTA, after reading this pamphlet.

A 33-page report was also developed and printed



containing details on the present status of poverty, health and education in the 15 districts of Maharashtra. Apart from statistical data, this report also consists of a total of 15 case stories (one from each district) on matters concerning poverty, health and education. The objective behind the publication of this report was to present this to the Guardian Ministers and social activists in all 15 districts.

A total of 45 case stories on poverty, health and education have been collected from 15 districts (3 stories from each district). This was done to identify gaps and issues faced by the people with respect to availability and accessibility of these services. These are currently in the process of getting printed and will be used for advocacy purposes.

3. Meetings with the Guardian Ministers

'Maharashtra day' i.e. 1st of May is considered to be an important occasion as Maharashtra attained statehood on this day in 1960. Therefore, it was decided to give the above report and pamphlet to the Guardian Ministers in all 15 districts on Maharashtra day. On 1st of May 2012, 10 Guardian Ministers from 10 districts were handed over the memorandum and above documents. In 5 districts, the Guardian Ministers were provided with the documents

between 11th and 15th of May 2012 and 5th of June in Raigad. The objective behind this was to make the Ministers aware of the situation in their respective district and to make them aware of the MDGs so that the implementation with respect to achieving the MDGs begins in their district. In Mumbai, the Guardian Minister immediately sent the WNTMA delegates to the Collector asking him to extend all required support to the delegates. In



Meeting with the Gaurdian Minister In Kolhapur



Meeting with the Gaurdian Minister In Akola

Thane, the WNTMA delegates attended a public hearing where the Guardian Minister publicly announced his support to the WNTMA campaign and also urged the Collector to do the same. The

4. Repeat Petitions to the Guardian Ministers with detailed demands and probable solutions

Repeat petitions containing a list of detailed demands and probable solutions were given to the Guardian Ministers of their respective districts. This was done to continue the rapport with the Guardian Ministers. This petition again emphasized on the need to achieve the MDGs at the district level by 2015. It emphasized the focus required on the Village Health and Sanitation Committees and School Management Committees and their strengthening. The petition demanded the inclusion of agricultural labour and works in the MGNREGA works in order to provide livelihood opportunities all year round. For proper implementation of the Rationing scheme, it was asked to decentralize the implementation of the scheme. Also, removal of corruption in the implementation of the schemes such as the Antyodaya scheme, Mid-day Meal scheme is essential for the target beneficiaries to reap maximum benefits. A demand for the increase in budget specifically for women and child

Guardian Minister in Dhule district stated that the district officials would hold a special meeting with the WNTMA delegates to discuss and resolve issues in this district.

development was made.

5. Media Advocacy

Local level media advocacy was successfully undertaken in all the 15 districts of intervention. The WNTMA campaign was covered in Punyanagari, Tarun Bharat, Deshonatti, Lokmat, Loksatta, Bhaskar, Pudhari, Nav Shakti, Raigad Times and other district level newspapers and this resulted in good publicity for the campaign. This helped in creating awareness about the WNTMA campaign. A meeting was arranged with all the renowned writers in Nagpur on 4th of June 2012. A total of 15 members attended this meeting. The information on MDGs, WNTMA campaign, collected case stories, other documents and materials were shared with these writers. They were requested to write articles, essays on these issues and publish it in the various newspapers. As a result of this, two articles have been published by Ms. Asawari Ingle & Mr. Purushottam Pendse as 'Central Stories' in ShreeSuryaTimes.

C. Gender and Other Forms of Social Discriminations

The Indian Constitution declares that everybody-regardless of sex, caste, religion, and economic, political and social status. Gender discrimination represents one of the worst forms of violence of our times. Women are discriminated against within patriarchal structures such as the 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.

Under this thematic area, the main project being undertaken by YUVA Rural is

1. Women's Empowerment through Women's Organization (WEWO);
2. We Can End All Violence Against Women (We Can);
3. Combating HIV/AIDS through Community Engagement.

Women's Empowerment through Women's Organization

WEWO is a partnership program between YUVA and Oxfam India. This is a long term process of empowering women which started in 1999. WEWO has four aims: a) strengthening and institution building of Mahila Vikas Parishad (MVP) as a women's organization with political visibility; b) political empowerment of women members of MVP; c) promotion of policies, practices, ideas and beliefs that create equal gender relationships; and d) reduction of gender based discrimination and violence in all forms.

Table: WEWO Objectives and Activities Undertaken

Objectives	Activities
Objective 1: Consolidation of Institutional Building Process of MVP	i) Block level capacity building workshop for core MVP members. ii) Regular meetings at regional, district and block level. iii) Political engagement (engagement of MVP core group with governance at district and block level.
Objective 2: Creation of gender sensitized community to facilitate positive strategic changes leading to gender equity and women's political empowerment.	i) District level women empowerment workshop. ii) Model gender-sensitive village. iii) Organization of women's gramsabhas. iv) Formation of Village Mahila Samitis.
Objective 3: Development of institutional support mechanisms for the change process wherein number of marginalized women live their life free of discrimination and violence.	i. Training of barefoot counselors Provision of counseling services.

4. 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 SC, ST, OBCs and minorities from 31 blocks of 5 districts (Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Wardha) of Vidharbha region.

Outcomes

- i) 280 cases related to women and children were lodged in the counseling centres of the various districts. Many of the cases were dealt with by the MVP members themselves and resolved amicably.
- ii) Women and children have benefited under various government schemes.
- iii) The awareness and acceptance of MVP has increased. Around 2050 new registrations of the MVP have been made. 850 members have only filled forms and 600 members have filled forms and paid the requisite registration fees.
- iv) 445 Mahila Vikas Samitis have been formed in 4 districts. These samitis have been successful in raising awareness about various issues in the villages. Large scale awareness is being undertaken by these samitis.
- v) 57 women stood for local PRI elections, out of which 28 won the elections.
- vi) 4 model gender sensitive villages were developed in Akola and Amravati districts. 540 Women's Gram Sabhas were conducted in the districts. These Women Gram Sabhas saw the participation of about 45000 villagers.
- vii) About 132 MVP members have been trained as barefoot counselors and are providing counseling services to the women in their respective areas.

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". The campaign recognizes that violence against women is rooted in gender inequality and that whether in homes or outside, it reflects the power structures in society which relegate the status of women in society to be only that after men. Its starting point is, thus, to deal with conditions that systematically deny women their lives, health, rights, choices and power in the family. 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. YUVA's Rural Unit was associated with the We Can campaign from 2005 to December 2012. This campaign was being conducted in 33 districts, 150 blocks and 6000 villages of the state. The key outcomes of this campaign are as follows:

- i) The campaign has created its identity and visibility in the state and the key message of ending violence against women has reached to more than 6 lakh people in the state.
- ii) There are more than 2,10,000 change makers in the state and a cadre of over 146 volunteers who interact with these change makers.
- iii) MLAs, MPs, Zilla Parishad officials, District Women and Child Development Department officials, Municipal Corporation officials, doctors, lawyers, Sarpanch and Gram Panchayat members, teachers, police officials, police patils, union heads, SHG members, youth, students and many more members have joined this campaign and are spreading the message of this campaign around them.
- v) Voice Tree (a telephonic service) for online information on the We can campaign has been started. This is available in Marathi language for Maharashtra state.

Combating HIV/AIDS through Community Engagement

Creating awareness to encourage participation has been a powerful platform for conducting YUVA Rural activities. This project aims to engage young men in tackling gender issues. The project's efforts are specially directed to promote gender equality, prevent HIV/AIDS, help HIV/AIDS affected people (especially women) to access their rights to medical treatment, shelter and care, and stop violence and abuse of women (particularly HIV/AIDS affected women). Commonly referred to as Men's Engagement in Gender, this is being implemented in three districts in Maharashtra- Nagpur, Buldhana and Bhandara.

Activities

Activities under the project include district level meetings of stakeholders and civil society organizations, block level youth orientation, and production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials.



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.

YUVA Urban's strategy is to build just and equitable cities where cities could be the engines of sustainable growth for all rather than a few. YUVA Urban works in two prime thematic areas: human settlements; social security and livelihood. Participatory governance, gender, and social inclusion are three themes that run across all the work YUVA Urban does. YUVA Urban also focuses on building capacities of other organizations.

OVERVIEW OF THE THEMATIC AREAS

YUVA Urban engages with two broad thematic areas: Human Settlements; Social Security and Livelihood.

I. Human Settlements

Human settlements' refers not only to the physical environment of residence and work but also the social aspects related to their habitation. This thematic area of work specializes in facilitating the provision of basic services by the state, participatory

governance and ensuring dignity for people especially children, youth and women.

The programmes under this thematic area are as follows:

Re-visioning Urban Spaces-An Intervention for Better Habitat for Urban Poor

Working on the development plan has brought YUVA closer to the issues of urban planning and exclusion of the people from spaces within the city. Through a project titled 'Re-visioning Urban Spaces-An Intervention for Better Habitat for Urban Poor', YUVA is working to promote people's participation in the development planning process. The work in this project has been a learning experience for YUVA in understanding norms and standards of urban planning and in engaging people in the process of translating certain instruments like Development Plan to their agenda.

The activities and outcomes are presented at three levels: city, state, and national.

City Programme

Campaign on Development plan Awareness

The work on Development Plan was initiated with the making of a documentary on the development Plan process. This documentary has been screened in 20 communities in P/N ward, in 4 Fisher folk communities and 25 places across Mumbai. The outcome of this campaign was that the urban poor started relating to Development Plan processes and understood its significance; they started sending Ground Truthing"

"Ground Truthing" study carried out in P North ward

demand letters to BMC for new Development Plan. In totality more than 200 demand letters were addressed to BMC. The campaign also led to the formation of a strong city level network which further anchored the process of existing land usage in their respective wards.

with BMC and DP Department. Various consultations were done with Academicians, NGOs, CBOs and community leaders to initiate fact findings in their respective areas. Thus “Ground Truthing” became an advocacy document, which was being used in every forum.



Ground Truthing

“Ground Truthing” study carried out in P North ward from the perspective of the urban poor revealed that the majority living in informal settlements in P/N ward have not benefitted from the existing Development Plan (DP). The study breaks and challenges the usual notions of the poor being the 'encroacher' and 'benefactor' of the lax state planning. The study reveals that the DP considered a tool of equity building, has lead to the formation of huge ghettoized communities in the most undeveloped parts of P/N ward without any accompanying reservations for amenities, infrastructure etc.

On the basis of the findings of this study, concrete recommendations for the revision of Development Plan were formulated and shared

Existing Land Use

A study on existing land use in Mumbai commissioned by the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) as a guide for the preparation of the new Development Plan (DP) was made public in the month of September 2013. There after the team carried out a survey in P/N ward to check the existing land use

prepared by BMC and 75 mistakes were identified. Based on the discrepancies in the existing ELU, letters were written to the Mayor, Commissioner and Chief Engineer DP Department. On 17th January 2013, BMC Standing Committee Chairman, Rahul Shewale called for a meeting on Existing Land Use (ELU) with NGOs and CBOs across Mumbai. YUVA put forward specific demands (koliwadass, homeless, pavement dwellers to be looked into the new plan, satellite images to be used etc) during this meeting.

Training and Workshops

Various trainings on ELU were organized with NGOs, fisher folk communities, hawkers, community leaders, political party members.

Attached below are a few clippings from newspapers which covered the initiatives undertaken by YUVA in the development plan process.

Land use plan: NGOs spot 227 errors in two wards

Uinab Bhalga | TMM

Mumbai: If one goes by the survey conducted by citizens groups and NGOs, there are 227 errors in the existing land use (ELU) plan for two wards in the eastern suburbs M East and M West wards in Chembur. The plan was recently made public by the civic body.

The errors were identified by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, YUVA (Youth for Voluntary Action), SMS (Shree Mukti Sangathan) and Apnalyan. "All these errors are in M-East and M West wards, which have the worst human development index in Mumbai. The civic officials were required to take special steps while conducting the ELU survey to uplift the standard of living as against the present flawed one," said Dhanraj Khare of YUVA.

“ All these errors are in M-East and M-West wards, which have the worst human development index in Mumbai. The civic officials were required to take special steps while conducting the ELU survey to uplift the standard of living as against the present flawed one

Dhanraj Khare | YUVA

This survey is crucial to the formulation of the Development Plan (DP) in 2014 as it forms the blueprint of issues related to housing and basic services.

Of the 227 errors, 20 involve identifying existing land use as vacant land and not as playground or recreation ground by the BMC, because they are not maintained. Activists say that the plots should be labelled with the reservation marked in the previous DP of 1991, which was not being done in the current ELU survey.

Among the errors identified by the NGOs are Mandala village in Trombay not being mapped and Ghatla village, a ghetto in Chembur, being wrongly mapped as a slum cluster and shra 8 cluster instead being wrongly mapped as Ghatla village, utilities like Reliance Energy and fire brigade stations being either shown as residential units or under construction, and government offices and hostels being marked as residential units.

The ELU survey for the BMC was conducted by Group SCE, a French company last year.

06 | metro | hindustantimes

227 errors in just one ward's map

LAND SURVEY After a joint scrutiny, local groups say most of the mistakes show that civic body is ignoring the city's urban poor

your city your land

Kunal Parikh

MORE DISCREPANCIES YUVA, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Apnalyan and Shree Mukti Sangathan (SMS) together carried out a scrutiny of the existing land use (ELU) maps of the M-East and the M-West wards.

WHAT THEY FOUND 227 total errors found in mapping of spaces

M-EST 142
M-WEST 85

POOR BEING LEFT OUT? Many residents have complained about the ELU map. They say it is not correct. Some say that the map is not updated. Some say that the map is not accurate. Some say that the map is not clear. Some say that the map is not easy to understand. Some say that the map is not helpful. Some say that the map is not useful. Some say that the map is not relevant. Some say that the map is not important. Some say that the map is not necessary. Some say that the map is not a priority. Some say that the map is not a goal. Some say that the map is not a vision. Some say that the map is not a mission. Some say that the map is not a strategy. Some say that the map is not a plan. Some say that the map is not a policy. Some say that the map is not a program. Some say that the map is not a project. Some say that the map is not a task. Some say that the map is not a job. Some say that the map is not a duty. Some say that the map is not a responsibility. Some say that the map is not a commitment. Some say that the map is not a promise. Some say that the map is not a guarantee. Some say that the map is not a certainty. Some say that the map is not a confidence. Some say that the map is not a security. Some say that the map is not a stability. Some say that the map is not a peace. Some say that the map is not a harmony. Some say that the map is not a justice. Some say that the map is not a freedom. Some say that the map is not a democracy. Some say that the map is not a human rights. Some say that the map is not a social justice. Some say that the map is not a economic justice. Some say that the map is not a environmental justice. Some say that the map is not a cultural justice. Some say that the map is not a gender justice. Some say that the map is not a interfaith justice. Some say that the map is not a international justice. Some say that the map is not a global justice. Some say that the map is not a world justice. Some say that the map is not a universal justice. Some say that the map is not a common justice. Some say that the map is not a shared justice. Some say that the map is not a collective justice. Some say that the map is not a public justice. Some say that the map is not a people justice. Some say that the map is not a citizen justice. Some say that the map is not a stakeholder justice. Some say that the map is not a beneficiary justice. Some say that the map is not a partner justice. Some say that the map is not a collaborator justice. Some say that the map is not a ally justice. Some say that the map is not a friend justice. Some say that the map is not a supporter justice. Some say that the map is not a sponsor justice. Some say that the map is not a patron justice. Some say that the map is not a benefactor justice. Some say that the map is not a philanthropist justice. Some say that the map is not a donor justice. Some say that the map is not a contributor justice. Some say that the map is not a provider justice. Some say that the map is not a funder justice. Some say that the map is not a sponsor justice. Some say that the map is not a backer justice. Some say that the map is not a supporter justice. Some say that the map is not a helper justice. Some say that the map is not a assister justice. Some say that the map is not a provider justice. Some say that the map is not a benefactor justice. Some say that the map is not a donor justice. Some say that the map is not a contributor justice. Some say that the map is not a provider justice. Some say that the map is not a benefactor justice. Some say that the map is not a donor justice. Some say that the map is not a contributor justice.

Handwritten text: Hindustan Times Pg-6 17/11/2013

Hindustan Times (Mumbai)
Wednesday, January, 16th 2013.

Mumbaiites spot 550 errors in BMC maps

Kunal Purohit

■ kunal.purohit@hindustantimes.com

MUMBAI: After scrutinising the civic body's existing land use (ELU) survey and comparing it with ground reality, citizens' groups, NGOs and other surveyors have spotted at least 550 errors in the ELU maps.

Among the most glaring errors are heritage structures such as the Gateway of India and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club being marked as open spaces and Prithvi theatre being classified for residential use.

The ELU survey will form the basis for the new development plan (DP), which is a blueprint for the city's development for the next 20 years. Mistakes in the ELU will reflect in the 2014 DP.

The BMC has extended the

CONTINUOUS COVERAGE

HT WAS THE first to report on the 1,200 discrepancies that the Urban Design Research Institute had spotted in the existing land use survey, and since then it has reported on the issue, including citizens' fight to be allowed to scrutinise the ELU maps.

Last date for submitting the scrutiny reports to January 24, and the Urban Design Research Institute, which originally found 1,200 discrepancies, is compiling a fresh list and has spotted 40 errors. While BMC chief Sitaram Kunte said he was attending a workshop and won't be able to comment, DP department officials refused to respond.

» RELATED REPORT, P3

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Errors in BMC land plan: NGO

BHAGWAN PARAB
MUMBAI, NOV. 4

While work on preparing Mumbai's next development plan (DP) is on, a study in P-North ward (Malad) has found several discrepancies in the Existing Land Use (ELU) survey, carried out by the BMC, which will be used to devise the plan.

A study carried out by Yuva Urban, an NGO, in P-North areas of Malad, Malad, Malwani, Dindoshi and Marve to check the accuracy of the ELU map-

ping, revealed mapping errors with various communities in the ward.

Architect and member of the NGO, Aravind Unni said, "We have discovered at least 75 errors in the mapping of ELU survey. The errors range from not mapping several dwellings to a school or a dispensary not being marked in the survey. The coastal villages and informal settlements are the ones that are mapped most erroneously. Many villages have not been mapped

at all, while various informal settlements have also been left out of the survey. There are also mistakes in marking communities as slum clusters and residential."

According to the study, the ELU survey has also left out many amenities and social infrastructure that should have been mapped.

"The ELU and its errors clearly reveal that the survey was primarily done through satellite imagery and not through people participation. The

survey, which will eventually lead to the DP, should be free of any errors and inaccuracies. They have to be corrected before taking any further steps in the DP revision process," said Mr Unni, adding that their findings had been presented to the P-North ward officials.

"We have received Yuva urban's report regarding the ELU survey and assured them to look into the errors," said Dinesh Naik, chief engineer, P-North ward.



Times of India dated 15th January 2013.

'Civic body has flawed land use plan for Koliwadadas'

NGO Finds 70 Errors In Mapping

Linaah Baligal TNA

Mumbai: The presence of Koliwadadas and Kolis has been overlooked and they are marginalized sections, where city urbanization has overshadowed them. To see how the existing land use (ELU) plan, recently made public by the civic body has impacted Koliwadadas in Mumbai, Yuva, an NGO, along with the Maharashtra Machiwar Kruthi Samiti, has found 70 errors in the mapping of the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation's ELU survey in 10 Koliwadadas alone. The ELU map will help formulate the development plan (DP) of Mumbai in 2014.

The errors range from not mapping entire Koliwadadas, as in the case of Malvani and Bhatti Koliwada, Malad (W), where they were marked as residential areas. In another case, Chimbai Koliwada is mapped as an informal settlement. In many other Koliwadadas, informal settlements are interchanged with Koliwadadas.

"The survey is ignoring the coastal regulation zone (CRZ) notification of 2011 on Koliwadadas. A major error is Koliwadadas are not marked as Koliwadadas or urban villages but they are marked as residential areas. Chimbai Koliwada is marked as a slum cluster. This will attract the builders' lobby. If the DP moves on, and unfortunately Kolis don't notice this, and it is approved, it will be a flawed DP

EARLIEST INHABITANTS OF MUMBAI



ELU SURVEY & ITS ERRORS

> The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation's existing land use (ELU) plan has not mapped entire Koliwadadas, as in the case of Malvani and Bhatti Koliwada, Malad (W), where the Koliwadadas were not marked as a distinct area but as residential areas. In another case, Chimbai Koliwada is mapped as an informal settlement. In many other Koliwadadas, informal settlements are interchanged with Koliwadadas

> Khar Danda Koliwada, a civic fish market, has not been mapped. Sassoon Dock, one of the biggest wholesale fish markets, is shown as a transport node

> ELU survey is in the form of marking land parcels being used by the community as 'vacant' or reserving them under some other use. A lot of land is used by the community for fishing-related activity



BMC junks land use survey 'flaws'

2013 / 15 JANUARY

A TOI report on October 23, 2012

KOLIS, THEIR HISTORY AND AREAS INHABITED BY THEM

The Kolis were the earliest inhabitants of the archipelago, now known as Mumbai, dating back 400 years. They were members of the Kol tribe, which migrated at the beginning of the Christian era. There are 38 Koliwadadas today. They survived periods of Hindu colonization in the 13th century, Muslim rule until the mid-16th century, colonization, and the development of modern Mumbai. The city's original name comes from Mumbadevi, the patron deity of the Kolis

We are trying to address the issue that they are natives of the city and their culture and identity are important for the city as Mumbai derives its name from their goddess Mumbadevi," said Aarvind Unni, an architect with YUVA, an NGO that works for the urban poor.

The ELU survey also does not map formal and informal markets where Koli women play an active role. For example, in Khar Danda Koliwada, a civic fish market has not been mapped, as also Sassoon Dock, which is one of the big-

gest wholesale fish markets, has been shown as a transport node.

"It is very important that such markets be mapped in the ELU survey and be employed to recognize and formalize such informal markets in the coming DP," said Unni.

The other major errors that have emerged from the study of the ELU survey are in the form of marking land parcels being used by the fishing community as 'vacant' or reserving them under some other use. But a lot of land is being used by the Koli community

for fishing-related activity like fish drying, net drying, place for keeping boats, sheds for maintenance and other ancillary uses related to fishing.

The ELU survey maps fishing-related activities as primary in the cases of Juhu and Worli Koliwada. "But in all other cases, it does not accurately map activities on the ground, thus giving a false picture of land parcels being vacant or not developed, which in reality has got deep socio-economic linkages with Koliwadadas and the Koli community," said Unni.

Umeed

YUVA Urban has been working as one of the partner organizations in the Umeed programme from October 2009 onwards. Covering four slum communities of Garib Nagar, Pipeline, and Patel Nagar, YUVA's goal is for children in the project areas to develop in a safe and enabling environment that

Youth Initiative for CPP

Youth intervention in communities started from the month of Oct 2012. Through the processes of sports for development and theatre for development we were successful in reaching out to youth members from the community. Around 19 youth from our project area participated in 7 days theatre workshop.



ensure their right to protection and participation. To achieve this goal, various activities are being implemented with the project beneficiaries- (children, women, and youth).

Activities and Outcomes

In line with the above mentioned goal, various activities- ranging from meetings and exposure visits to cultural programmes have been conducted. A key strategy to foster child friendly spaces has been in terms of setting up 'Ankur' Child Learning Centre. This centre has toys, books, entertainment facilities apart from educational and motivational programs

This workshop resulted as a big confidence booster for the participants and especially within the girls. Youth prepared two street plays based on their community problems and performed them at various platforms.

5.The central idea behind Hole-in-the- Wall is that groups of children learn on their own without any direct intervention. Conceptually Hole-in-the-Wall is explained as Minimally Invasive Education, a pedagogic method that uses the learning environment to generate an adequate level of motivation to induce learning in groups of children, with minimal, or no, intervention by a teacher. <http://www.hole-in-the-wall.com/MIE.html>

TAPORI Event:

Trained theatre youth's group has named their initiative as TAPORI which means Theatre Arts Performance Open for Rahiwasi (residential) Interaction. Two street plays based on community issues of sanitation and corruption have been performed on 2nd Feb 2013, at P L Deshpande, Auditorium, Prabhadevi, Mumbai.

Women's Initiatives for CPP

a) Input Sessions with Women's Group:

Input sessions are conducted on an ongoing basis with women's group. There were around 65 women who are part of this process. The input sessions are need based. For example, once the group felt the need to create awareness on the issue of domestic violence for every woman and hence sessions were based on domestic violence and the role of police system. An input session on Self Help Groups was organized on demand from women in Patel Nagar.

b) Exposure visits

Two exposure visits were organized for the women leaders. The objective of the exposure visits was to build and strengthen organizational building process of women.

c) Literacy Camp

During the 'girl child education campaign', women from Patel Nagar expressed the need for a basic literacy sessions. To meet this need, a seven day literacy camp was organized in Feb. Basic hindi and maths were taught in the camp. 15 women were regular in the literacy camp.

d) Women Rights Activism Campaign: 'Hamara bhi Wajood Hai..'

A women rights campaign was organized from 25th Nov to 10th Dec. As part of the campaign various activities such as Street plays, workshop to build organization of single women, dance performance

based on gender based violence, film shows etc were organized. This campaign gave the women an opportunity to organize events and to participate in them.

e) Women's Day Celebration:

Women's day was celebrated on 10th Mar 2013 at Umeed. 'Vibhinnata main Ekta' (unity in diversity) was the theme of event. Women presented a street play during this event.

Right To Water and Sanitation

A study on the status of water and sanitation was carried out in a slum called Garibnagar. Data was collected through a series of interviews and focus group discussions. The study revealed that there was a severe shortage of toilets and drainage in Garib Nagar. Youth from the community were involved in the study process and attempts were made to understand interventions and efforts of the community to solve their problems. The findings were presented to local corporators and MP's who then committed that toilets would be constructed from their funds and the other issues relating to sanitation would be looked into. Meetings were also held with women and youth from Garib Nagar to discuss management of the newly constructed toilets. The youth were willing to take responsibility of maintaining the toilets and each family agreed to contribute Rs20 a month towards this.

Team members attended a workshop on water, sanitation and hygiene in Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu in Aug 2012.

Besides this, the team attended several capacity building workshops during the course of the year. For instance a training on gender and sexuality organized by Nirantar in Delhi, a workshop on participatory training methodology organized by TISS, a workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation practices organized by Magic Bus.

Wajood - Basic Service Facilitation:

Wajood is an initiative which will facilitate the Entitlement rights for the community people from the local area. It is based in Behrampada, Bandra (East). Wajood was inaugurated in oct 2012. Till the end of Mar- 2013, around 200 people visited the centre. This initiative helped to get: ration cards (50), pan cards (60), birth certificates (6).

The UMEED team has been trying to build processes which results in the active participation of communities at various platforms. The Basic Service Facilitation Centre or the Study on Water and Sanitation help us bring the community together to actively get engaged in addressing the problems faced by them. Our programs and activities with children, women and youth attempt to propel leadership within these groups, motivate them and give a boost to their confidence.

Pavement Dwellers Programme: Re-defining 'Inclusiveness' in Governance from the Urban Poor

Context

A project targeted at pavement dwellers who are an invisible, yet integral part of the city was initiated in 2012. Regular meetings were conducted with pavement dwellers and the main focus of these meetings was to create awareness of the Below Poverty Line census which the state government has undertaken and to disseminate information about the 'Employment Readiness Program'. Information regarding the processes necessary for procuring a ration card for the homeless or obtaining a special monthly toilet pass from the Sulabh Souchalaya was also briefed to them. YUVA helped them obtain these free toilet passes, ration cards and opening zero balance bank accounts. The pavement dwellers were also included in the Development Plan activities of YUVA and the fact that these communities have not been identified nor has their existence been incorporated in the current plan was also repeatedly highlighted.

Vocational training centres were set up in the Mankhurd communities after conducting a need assessment survey where English, personality development and computer programs were conducted.

YUVA also addressed the special concerns of children from these communities and opened bank accounts for them as well as issued BASS I.D. cards (Bal Adhikar Sangharsh Sangathan). Children were encouraged to elect leaders among themselves who would raise their issues at various platforms. A survey was conducted to study the level of substance abuse and YUVA endeavoured to work in depth with children in this regard. 8 sessions on substance abuse were conducted and linkages were made with Nair Hospital and KEM hospital to facilitate rehabilitation of the children.

Capacity and leadership building sessions were held for leaders of the community and women were also encouraged to undertake an active role and participate in issues faced by the community. A 2 day workshop at Mandva in Alibaug was organized for 23 leaders from the pavement dweller community. The leaders discussed topics to be covered for the proposed training programme, organising the planned survey, planning meetings with concerned officers to stop demolition. The major thrust of this meeting was to share the concerns as well as activities conducted by each community.

A survey was conducted with pavement dwellers to understand the after effects of rehabilitation under the Mahatma Gandhi Pathkranti Yojana. Not only were 12 pavement communities surveyed but case studies, in depth interviews with the community as well as Deputy Municipal Commissioner of BMC in charge of MGPY were also conducted. Data received from an RTI filed for 7 communities in our intervention area was also analysed. This study was then used as a backbone of the efforts undertaken for the welfare of pavement dwellers.

On the advocacy front, meetings were held with local



corporators, MLA's, housing minister and guardian minister regarding the rampant demolition drives of pavement communities in the city. Efforts were made to request the government to take back several demolition orders, or at least prevent it during the monsoon and also with regards to the rehabilitation of pavement dwellers. The issues of the pavement dwellers as well as the lacunas of the MGPY were presented by YUVA at a meeting organized by the Republican Party of India to discuss the housing scenario in Mumbai.

YUVA also coordinated the western and southern regional consultation on the 7th millennium development goal 7 and developing a post 2015 MDG in association with Oxfam India and TISS.

A public hearing was organized on the 19th of December 2012 in the presence of Miloon Kothari-Ex UN Rapporteur on Housing. Over 1200 pavement dwellers were mobilized for this program and leaders from different communities were a part of the deposition panel.

A handbook listing various government schemes and the processes involved to actualize these schemes has been prepared. This handbook would be useful for the urban poor as well as other CBO'S and NGO's.

The staff working on this project attended several

training sessions such as a 2 day training program organized by Vidyak Sansad on the processes involved during assembly sessions and a workshop to understand differences between pavement dwellers and the homeless as well as the provisions of the GR on acquiring a ration card for the homeless.

Skill Development for Employability of Youth

The purpose of this project was to tap into the potential of the youth from urban poor communities by channelizing and developing their skills. YUVA reached out to several youth groups from Mankhurd using strategies such as sports, group discussions, street plays and personal meetings.

Youth were mobilized and encouraged to undergo vocational training programs such as English speaking, computer, mehendi and personality development. Some of them also attended an electricians course with the Parivartan Yuva Vikas Manch.

Voice of the community

Bharat Melkundri, 20 years of age, a male recipient of the Electrician course from Jogeshwari Sanjay Nagar shared his experience. He had not gone to school and was also not able to visualize what the concept of school. He said that since he was not able to get education, job has been a far – fetched dream.

He works as informal labourers without any skills depending on the mercy of other trained workers.

He proudly says “Today for the first time I have received some training for electrician and I will be called a skilled worker, because of the certificate I will receive”. He also showed his willingness to study further incase any opportunity is provided to him.

An attempt was made to map the livelihood agencies in the M(East) ward in Mumbai as well as identify government training programs and schemes.

It was noticed that mobilizing young men to attend vocational training programs was far easier than engaging women for the same because of family pressure and strong patriarchal communities. YUVA makes an effort to engage parents in the development of their children as well and conduct meetings with them to understand the changes they see in their child before and after attending programs.

A leadership development program titled ' Karyakarta Kasa Ghadato' was held at YUVA Centre on the 19th and 20th January 2013 to help youth understand the processes involved in becoming active social workers on field. A major outcome of the workshop was that the youth understood the concept of leadership, and need of effective leaders for effective functioning of a team. The workshop helped them understand the different roles they can play in a group and various group building processes in the community. It also gave them space to help them build their understanding on social transformation processes and the required role of leaders in the communities.

In order to train and develop understanding of the youth on governance processes, a training on the Right to Information Act was conducted in Jogeshwari with the Parivartan Yuva Vikas Manch. Thirty youth from the Sanjay Nagar slum attended this session.

STATE PROGRAMME

Tenure Rights Campaign

Shahar Vikas Manch carried out a campaign on SRA policy. The objective of this campaign was to abolish SRA policy and to demand that rehabilitation take place within the city limits. 80 communities were covered through the campaign. Public hearing was organized during the assembly session which was attended by 4000 slum dwellers. Dialogue was initiated with the Chief Minister and Housing Minister.

The outcome of this campaign was that BSUP and SRA have been stopped. The Municipal Corporation has given a letter to SVM stating that the 10th July 2002 GR will be implemented. However this programme will be implemented through the medium of cooperatives and not individuals. Municipal Corporation has also taken initiative of providing in-situ development for people.

Advocacy on property Rights:

YUVA has given recommendation to the state on formulating property rights bill. YUVA along with other like-minded organizations is in dialogue with the state mechanism on the issue of property rights. A draft of the property rights bill has been sent by the state to the central government for comments. The Central government has given its comments on the draft but the same has not been put out in public domain. YUVA along its network partners has been demanding that the same be made public.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

A round table meeting on RAY on 22nd & 23rd January, 2013. (Odisha)

This round table meeting was held to understand the issue related to implementation of RAY, and issues of housing; and prepare recommendations and plan of action for intervention in Odisha along likeminded actors. Total 45 participants from Bhubaneswar, Kalahandi, Baripada, Baleswar, Puri and Joda shared their experiences and challenges in

and Joda shared their experiences and challenges in implementation of RAY.

Consultation in Jharkhand on RAY

The four cities in Jharkhand (Dhanbad, Bokara, Chhas Bokara and Ranchi) have emerged as engines of change and development for the city. Most of the industries located in the above areas fall in the category of private and public ownership. Eligibility of the slum dwellers is depended on the land category they fall in (Private owned/Public owned) Slum dwellers residing on the private land (owned by companies) are ineligible for any government policy on housing. In Tatanagar 123 slums exist only 70 of these fall in tenable category, Dhanbad 150 slums - 70 are tenable, Ranchi 150 - 65 tenable, Bokaro all slums are non tenable. Community Visits and meetings were also conducted to understand the issue of tenable and non tenable slums in 4 cities. The aim of this consultation was to create awareness about RAY.

Capacity Building Workshop (Surat) on RAY

The objective of this workshop was to build capacities of grassroots workers and activist on addressing the issues of housing and to create awareness on RAY. 50 participants were part of the training. The outcome of this workshop is that the leaders are taking the awareness process ahead at community level.

Training & Capacity Building Workshop(Gaya-Bihar)16th & 17th March 2013

The objective of this workshop was to train grass root workers in organization building process. 35 participants from Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal consisting of leaders and grass root workers were part of this training. As a result of this workshop the participants developed better understanding on the role, responsibility, and skills of a leader.

II. Social Security and Livelihood

YUVA defends the rights of the large number of informal sector workers, 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 unorganized labour 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. Hence this cluster aims to promote 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 up-gradation processes with the urban informal workers groups.

CITY PROGRAMME

Migrant Resource Centre

Since 1998 YUVA has been engaged in ensuring the rights of informal workers. Our experience of working with the informal workers made us aware of the vulnerabilities of a segment of workers who were extremely mobile. These migrant workers who are new to the city have no social security, no identity of their own, and are thus invisible to the government officials, policy makers and public at large. Keeping in mind this group 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

coming up.

Under the Migrant Resource Centre domain, YUVA Urban has established a facilitation centre at Navi Mumbai with its 'Empowerment of Migrant Workers through Facilitation of Support Services and Advocacy for Legal Entitlements' project. The Pravashi Shramik Sahayata evam Margadarshan Kendra, aptly referred to as Migrant Resource Centre (MRC), was set up to provide migrant workers basic services and to address their needs.

The project targets seasonal and semi-permanent migrant workers seeking employment in Navi Mumbai. The project aims to enhance understanding about seasonal and semi-permanent migration patterns to peripheral areas of a mega city by facilitating services to this population and engaging in advocacy for comprehensive legislature for migrant workers. Apart from setting up the facilitation centre, the project's main activities include the following: research and documentation for evidence based inquiry; networking and advocacy; and training, capacity building and knowledge sharing.

Activities and Outcomes

Some of the services provided are health camps for migrant workers, different awareness programmes at construction sites, provision of identity card from the centre, registration of labourers in schemes beneficial for them, helping them open bank accounts, make PAN cards and so on. MRC also organizes labour collective meetings known as Majdoor Manno Milan, where workers find a space to express themselves

Along with provision of basic services and identity cards, MRC also aims to provide counselling, legal aid and other useful information to labourers. MRC has also initiated a helpline in January 2013, for labourers who are in trouble or distress. Most of the

cases that come to MRC are related to wages. Till date, 165 cases are registered at the centre. This year, the outreach of MRC has been to more than 1000 workers.

The Migration Resource Centre has also been working on an evidence-based research on seasonal and semi-permanent migrant labourers. This study revealed the following: the average age group of migrant workers is between 18-35 years, 44% of migrant workers are illiterate, the major group of unorganized workers is single migrants and they work at construction sites. A seminar was organized to share the findings of the study with media and various other institutes in Mumbai.

STATE PROGRAMME

YUVA has been actively involved in the implementation and monitoring of the National Street Vendors Act and the National Social Security Act at the state and national level. YUVA Urban organized a state level hawkers meeting on the Hawkers Bill and FDI in retail on the 25th of September 2012 in Nagpur. There were 35 participants from different parts of Maharashtra.

Attempts were made to mobilize and organize various sectors (street vendors, domestic workers, construction workers) to advocate for their right to work, social security and dignity. Labour day celebrations were held on the 1st of May in Sangli and Nagpur.

A workshop was conducted with street vendors on policy implementation in Pimpri Chinchwad on 6th May that was attended by 100 participants. Pimpri Chinchwad is the first municipal corporation to allocate a 10 cr. Budget for the welfare of street vendors.

Meetings with the state labour ministry were conducted for the effective implementation of the domestic workers and construction workers act.

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

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

On the 8th of April, YUVA along with the Social Security Now Campaign organized a National Workshop on Social Security and the Right to Work in Delhi. There was a discussion on the social security act, its current status and future plan. A plan was made to strengthen the SSN campaign and make it more independent. A core committee was also formed with the leaders of mass based organizations. A total of 60 participants attended this workshop.

On 8th & 9th Sep, Hawker's meeting in the South zone was conducted in Chennai along with 25 representatives from Tamil Nadu and Bangalore. This meeting was basically focus on hawkers bill and forming south zone committee to pressuring state government and M.P.s MLAs in south zone towards amendment in the bill and implementation in their respective states.

From 11th-13th June, YUVA participated in a National Workshop organized by the NHF on Social Security, Housing and Federation Building in Kolkata. There were discussions on how the right to livelihood and the right to housing can be incorporated in the agenda of the NHF. The federation also discussed ways of including work with construction workers, rag pickers, domestic workers and rickshaw pullers. YUVA has taken initiatives to advocate with the Central Urban Ministry to make a central act for street



vendors.

Extensive campaigning was undertaken in four states (Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, West Bengal and Bihar) for the implementation and monitoring of NSSA and National Policy for Street Vendors.

YUVA attended a regional workshop in Odisha on housing and social security. 58 participants came from Kolkata and 13 districts of Odisha.

YUVA attended a regional workshop in Jharkhand on housing and social security where 40 participants came from Jharkhand and Bihar.

National Hawkers Federation along with YUVA held workshops in Orissa and Jharkhand on Rajiv Awas Yojana and Social Security in the cities of Bhubeshwar, Orissa and Ranchi, Jharkhand. The states of Orissa and Jharkhand had seen some of the largest forced evictions in recent times and resistance of people for their right to housing and livelihood. The workshops were intended to enhance community understanding on Rajiv Awas Yojana and the Draft Model Property Rights Act.



YUVA CENTRAL

Introduction

YUVA Central Unit has the mandate of i) ideology and value building within YUVA, ii) vision building, iii) strategizing for YUVA as a whole, iv) synergy building across YUVA units by setting up of common finance, human resource, organizational development, and program systems across all units. The programmatic aspects of YUVA Central Unit are:



- A. YUVA Centre
- B. Information Resource Centre
- C. Project Facilitation

I. YUVA Centre

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. Adjacent to the Centre is Bodhi (meaning 'to awaken') which is a rejuvenating space for this Social Welfare Complex.

A. Training Centre

Reflecting the core values and principles related to human rights and empowerment of marginalized groups that YUVA represents, the Training Centre offers training programmes to address the needs of NGOs, CBOs, and citizens. Dubbed as a place for collective learning, 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.

B. Information Resource Centre

Information Resources Centre (IRC) comprises of a library and media unit. The IRC is committed to building perspective, knowledge and skills in various aspects of development work through various resources such as books, training materials, journals, newsletters, publications, audio-visual services etc. These resources are accessed by children, students, social activists, development professionals, and YUVA staff. During the year, students from Wilson college, Rizvi college, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, D.Y. Patil college, IGNOU were associated with IRC for internships.

i. YUVA Library

At present, the library contains about 8220 books in English and 2050 books in Hindi and Marathi. It has about 425 films on various social issues such as housing rights, environment, gender, child abuse, education etc.

ii. Media Unit

Activities of the IRC in terms of the Media Unit can basically be divided into four: 1) Archival; 2) Productions; 3) Training Unit; and 4) Consultancy.

C. Projects

YUVA Central acts as central facilitation unit for a number of projects in the state and national levels. At present, YUVA Central is facilitating and coordinating the following projects: South Asia Network on Dams, River and People (SANDRP), and Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK).

South Asia Network on Dams, River and People (SANDRP)

SANDRP, a network of organizations and individuals working on issues related with water sector. SANDRP has a special focus on issues associated with large

dams, mostly in India, but including South Asia regional issues. The broad objective of SANDRP is to work on these issues so that democracy, people and environment get due place. 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.

Activities and Outcomes

In this year, SANDRP along with other likeminded groups has focused on issues related to transparent and participatory governance surrounding water and environment. Some of the key activities and outcomes are as follows:

1. Two committees of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Expert Appraisal Committee and Forest Advisory Committee) have now accepted to put up on their website detailed information on dams and related projects. Following SANDRP's application for transparent governance, Central Information Commission issued notice to Ministry of Environment and Forests to make public information on dams and related projects.
2. SANDRP initiated a campaign which highlighted certain concerns (their background, track record, and conflict of interest issues) regarding two members of the reconstituted Forest Advisory Committee. Following this campaign, one of the members resigned.
3. The Director of Ministry of Environment and Forests wrote to us stating that he finds SANDRP inputs 'very informative and relevant'. We are noticing that the Expert Appraisal Committee and Forest Advisory Committee are becoming increasingly responsive towards SANDRP's submissions.

4. On the occasion of World Fisheries Day, SANDRP made a submission to MoEF to be more sensitive about the impact of dams on fishery. This submission was endorsed by twenty scientists specializing in fisheries. This submission along with other related efforts resulted in the EAC recommending that fish ladders should be set up for two Hydro projects coming up in the Himalayas.

Anubhav Shiksha Kendra

YUVA Central Unit is facilitating Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK), a youth programme with the slogan of 'Youth for Development and Youth for Development'. The facilitation is done by ASK-CFU (Central Facilitation Unit). The basic aim of Anubhav Shiksha programme is: "To prepare, and build capacities of young people who are willing and capable, for social engagement or the process of social transformation." The pursuance of this goal is with the immense faith and underlying philosophy that everyone is prone / ready to change if there is a nurturing environment and there is an opportunity to change.

This programme promotes six core values of Gender Justice, Social Justice, Secularism and Democracy, Ecological Justice, Honesty and Integrity, Dignity of Labour amongst youth through the medium of alternative education and exposures.

The geographical expanse 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. A list of the regional centres and the organizations in which they are located, geographical area covered by the regional center and the outreach numbers have been depicted in the table below:

Partner centers	Geographical area covered by the organization	Outreach	
		April-Sep	Oct-March
Abhivyakti Anubhav: Abhivyakti Media for Development	North Maharashtra	376	353
Anubhav Mumbai: College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan	Mumbai	396	396
Anubhav Bharti: Dr. Ambedkar Sheti Vikas Va Sanshodhan Sanstha	Western Maharashtra	292	292
Samarthan Anubhav: Samarthan Bhopal	Bhopal	440	140
Vikas Anubhav: Vikas Sahyog Pratishtan	Konkan	355	184
Yuva Anubhav Akola: YUVA (Rural) Association, Nagpur	Western region of Vidharbha	355	401
Yuva Anubhav Nagpur: YUVA (Rural) Association, Nagpur	Eastern region of Vidharbha	304	370
Apna Anubhav: YUVA (Urban), Mumbai	Mumbai	512	512
TOTAL		3030 (female-29% and male 71%)	2648 (female-35% and male 65%)

Each partner centre conducts activities categorized under three broad programme interventions- youth motivation, Youth Exchange, and Youth Forum Building. ASK focuses on three themes- Governance, Livelihood, and Sexuality. During the period April-September YUVA-CFU facilitated the ASK process in 247 villages and 42 colleges of 58 blocks in 27 districts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. During Oct-March period, YUVA-CFU has facilitated the ASK process in 221 villages and 48 colleges of 53 blocks in 27 districts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh of Central India.

Youth taking leadership in social life is a commonly observed phenomenon in all the centers of ASK.

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

I. Intervention in Youth Policy matters:

i. State Youth Policy: Since the past few years, ASK along with other like-minded organizations has focused on advocacy so that the Maharashtra state mechanism declares the state youth policy. In June 2012, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra publicly declared the state youth policy.

ii. National Youth Policy: In June 2012, Union Youth Minister had declared the draft National Youth Policy 2012. YUVA ASK and Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) jointly organized a National level consultation at Mumbai to disseminate and share the draft of National Youth Policy. The main aim of the consultation was to provide space to youth and youth organisations to express their opinions, suggestions and recommendations on the draft National Youth Policy. Based on the suggestions received from the participants, a document consolidating the recommendations on the draft was generated and sent to the Union Youth Minister to ensure optimal conditions for the development of youth and larger society.

II. Youth Leadership Building Course (YLBC):

Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK) Program has conceptualized and has started implementing a Youth Leadership Building Course (YLBC) in Maharashtra. The main objectives of the YLBC is to equip youth with knowledge, attitude and perspective on societal issues; and to build their analytical and organizational capacities so that they are able to facilitate campaigns and solidarity actions on youth issues at various levels. During the year, three stages (course designing, selection of the participant youth leaders, implementation of the first module) of the course have been completed. The course is planned as a one year course comprising of five modules. 27 youth leaders (16 male and 11

females) from ASK clusters were chosen as participants based on their capacities and engagement in voluntary activities. The first module was conducted in January at YUVA Centre, Kharghar. The focus of the first module was on 'Youth Identity', state and national policies for youth, unity and diversity amongst youth, issues and challenges faced by youth, stress management, career guidance.

III. External Evaluation of Anubhav Shiksha Program: During the year, ASK underwent a detailed external evaluation. The overall purpose of the external evaluation was to examine the relevance of Anubhav Shiksha program objectives in the context of the social, economical, cultural and political realities of Indian society; to study and assess the effectiveness of our programs and interventions in relation to stated objectives and to make recommendations about our future functioning. The insights from the evaluation will be used to strengthen the ASK program.

IV. ASK Planning, Learning and Review Meeting YUVA-CFU organized two planning, learning and review and planning meetings. The first meeting was conducted at Nashik in April and the second meeting was conducted at Mumbai in October. During these meetings, each centre shared its six monthly report and their action plans for the next six months. These meetings also provide a platform for reflecting on the ASK process collectively and planning common programs.

V. Monitoring and Coordination:

As a part of monitoring and coordination ASK CFU conducted two ASK Steering Committee Meeting at YUVA Urban office. The steering committee reviewed the progress of centres. CFU organized a meeting of ASK Coordinators and Facilitators for effective coordination of the Program. As part of monitoring and coordination, the ASK-CFU co-ordinator visited

the partner centres.

Lessons Learnt

1. Alternative media related skills programme such as street plays, songs, wall paper making, film making give space for creative expression of youth. It makes them realize their potential and it helps youths to get deeply involved in a creative way to engage in social acts. The challenge before ASK is to explore and encourage creativity as a means to challenge, provoke ideas and connect.
2. The right to work is critical for youth but there are issues like under employment and unemployment which need to be addressed.
3. If we provide space for local youth leaders then we are legitimizing their leadership. It results their active participation in program and strong engagement in community programs.



Disclosures

1. Origin and brief History of the Organization

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action is a registered voluntary development organisation taking up issues of the poor and the marginalised in urban and rural areas. We are a non-profit making organisation funded by external and Indian funding organisations as well as Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, other governmental bodies and UN agencies.



YUVA was founded in 1984 when a group of students and lecturers from Nirmala Niketan, College of Social work got together with other like minded people with the vision of the creation of cities that are just, equitable and sustainable.

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

Since inception, YUVA has consciously chosen to implement its development agenda by engaging

with local, community based organizations. This has involved strengthening existing organizations to understand and respond effectively to the local development issues, and encouraging new formations – such as community action groups, groups of women, youth, children and informal sector workers – to engage in development. YUVA has its direct interventions in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Vidharbha.

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

2. Registered Address

Youth for Unity and voluntary Action,(YUVA)
YUVA Centre,
Plot No. 23, Sector VII,
Kharghar, Navi Mumbai 410210
Telephone: +91-22-27740970 / 80 / 90

3. Status of Organisation

- Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (836 GBBSD 1984/ 26 December 1984)
- Registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 (F10304/ 20 April 1985)
- Registered under section 12 A of the Income Tax Act (ITA) – INS/24339/ 7 May 1985 from inception
- Registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) - No. 83850025.
- YUVA enjoys recognition under section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

4. Name and Address of Main Bankers

- Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, Fort Branch, Mumbai
- Axis Bank Ltd, Kharghar Branch, Navi Mumbai
- Corporation Bank Ltd, Kharghar Branch, Navi Mumbai
- State Bank of India

5. Name and Address of Auditors

M/s Contractor, Nayak & Kishnadwala, Chartered Accountants,
Jash Chambers, 3rd floor, 7-A,
Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400 001

6. Remuneration and reimbursements to Board members/Trustees/Shareholders

Rs. 3,70,000/ paid to Ms. Berna Lysa John, Hon. Secretary of Governing Board towards full time service rendered as a Campaign Lead.

Governance

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

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 62% 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.

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 Governing Board (2012-2014)

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 2012-2014 has 10 members and was elected on 23 August 2012.

Amitabh Behar—President

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.

Berna Lysa John—Hon. Secretary

Lysa John is the Head of Outreach for the HLP Secretariat. She began her career in 1998 with YUVA, Mumbai, working on issues of urban poverty, governance, housing and women's rights. In 2006, she joined 'Wada Na Todo Abhiyan' (Don't Break Your Promises Campaign), helping create what is now one of India's strongest advocacy networks, which brings over 3,000 organizations and 500,000 supporters together to monitor and support government efforts on the Millennium Development Goals and National Development Goals. Following this, Lysa served as International Campaign Director with the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), working with civil society organizations across 83 countries to address poverty and inequality through nationally organised and globally linked initiatives such as 'The World We Want' and 'Africa at the Table'. Lysa holds a Masters degree from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and is currently pursuing a Ph.D. on digital activism and its relevance to socially excluded communities.

Archana Shrivastava—Treasurer

Archana Shrivastava is an independent Trainer, Researcher & Consultant. Her competency areas are Advocacy and Policy related work, Networking & Partnership building, Training and capacity building, Program Development and management, Research and Evaluation and Organization development (OD) 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.

Dr. Lata Narayan—Member

Dr. Narayan is Professor and Chairperson, Centre for Lifelong Learning, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. She is also a member of the University Grants Commission's (UGC) National Consultative committee for Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education. She is a member of the Governing Board of Meljol and LAYA. She is on the Board of Directors of YUVA Urban Initiatives and YUVA Consulting. Currently, she is also the Asia representative on the International board of Aflatoun Child Savings International.

Gagan Sethi—Member

Gagan Sethi was the Founder Managing Trustee of Janvikas, an Ahmedabad-based Training and Support and incubating Organisation. Currently is its Chair. He is also the current chair of DALIT

Support and incubating Organisation. Currently is its Chair. He is also the current chair of DALIT FOUNDATION, Navsarjan and the Human and Institutional Forum (HIDF) also the Vice President of Centre for Social Justice and Sahjeevan (an Environment Organisation in Kutch, Gujarat). He holds a Masters Degree in Social Work from Maharaja Sayaji Rao University, Baroda, and is a recognised OD consultant and Leadership and Governance trainer. He is also Director of YUVA Consulting and on several diverse boards of non profits like KMVS, DRISHTI, South Asia Women's Fund, Nirantar, Wassan to name a few.

Seemantinee Khot—Member

Seemantinee is Chair of YUVA (Rural) Association. She is currently the Head of CSR in the Suzlon Group of Companies, Pune. She has worked for more than 25 years for the welfare of women farmers in the country and in the development sector. This includes managing and advancing the implementation of comprehensive development programs, coordinating multi-stakeholder analysis and facilitating need-based and learning-oriented development programs, both in India and overseas. Her experience in planning, executing and monitoring grassroots level development programs, strengthening community-based organizations, and empowering them to promote sustainable natural resource management comprises a significant part of her current profile.

Rajendra Joshi—Member

Rajendra Joshi is the founder and Managing Trustee of SAATH. He has initiated and developed the Integrated Slum Development Program, written and published papers on recycling of construction material, pro-poor accountability in WATSAN and on Integrated Slum Development. He has received the Schwab Social Entrepreneur of the Year Award for 2009, Nagrikta Puraskar in 2004 by the Ahmedabad Management Association, has been a finalist for

Social Entrepreneur of the Year Award 2007 by the UNDP, CII, Schwab and Khemka Foundation; Listed amongst 50 “Pioneers of Change” by India Today in July 2008; is an Ashoka Fellow, September 2008; and was awarded the Karmaveer Puraskar, by iCONGO, as a Real Wealth Creator for the communities on the 26th November, 2008. He is a Director-Incubate Social Venture Fund. He is also Chair of YUVA Urban Initiatives.

Dominic D'souza—Member

Dominic D'souza is Associate Director of LAYA. He is Trustee of the National Youth Foundation. He is also founder member of YUVA. He succeeded Minar Pimple in the capacity of Change Manager and held on to this responsibility to facilitate and integrate managerial operations in the light of changed leadership scenario. He is the chairperson of YUVA (Rural) Association.

Kavitha Krishnamoorthy—Member

Kavitha Krishnamoorthy has vast experience on child rights and was formerly Director of YUVA's urban programmes. A Masters in Social Work, she is today based in Bangalore, where she has initiated an organisation Kilikili which works on Inclusive Play: children of all abilities playing together.

Dr. Nandita Shah—Member

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. She is active in the women's rights movement for the last 23 years - as activist, researcher, gender trainer and as a writer. She is also founder member of YUVA.

The Board of YUVA does not comprise any staff member.

Management Teams

In order to strengthen and support the core functional areas of YUVA there are management teams at each unit. Presently, two management teams, the Central Management Team and Urban Management Team enhance the functioning of the organization by performing the following roles: Program Development (People's Transformation, Community Resurgence, Urban Alternatives); Organizational Development (Strategic Planning,, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communications); Human Resource Development (Recruitment, Training and Capacity Building, Staff Appraisal). A Project Management Team which comprises of project and programme coordinators meeting on a monthly basis to build synergy and create linkages among the various projects and for knowledge sharing.

Other Fora within the Organization

A part 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 has 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.

YUVA Sahayog

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.



Human Resources: YUVA staff as of 31st March 2013

YUVA Urban

Director - Program

Rajendra Bhise

National Desk Associate

Sadafut Tauhid

Documentation & Communication

Esther Torres

Right to Housing, Water and Sanitation

Sitaram Shelar

Shilpi Syal

Suryakant More

Sumati Beladi

Mohan Chavan

Aravind Unni

Dhanraj Khare

Shailendra Wasnik

Raju Vanjare

Right to Work, Social Security, Food Security, Livelihood

Mecanzy Dabre

Teresa Benedict

Harshala Tilak

Nagesh Pednekar

Sushil Vir

Anjali Inamdar

Gopal Dubey

Ratna Mane

Dipak Kamble

Mangesh Kamble

Chandana Das

Simrin Makhija

Dipashri Khade

Child / Youth / Women's Rights

Arokia Mary

Dinesh Mishra

Jaisingh Randive

Tasleem Khan

Priyanka Gadre



Kavita Chandekar
Ravindra Pednekar
Bhagwan Keshbhat
Pramila Sharma
Husna Khan
Jagdish Patankar
Tejaswita Dalvi
Aquila Khan
Shabana Ansari

YUVA Rural

Programme Coordinator

Nitin Mate

Programme

Suresh P. Lule

Nirmal Bhele

Robert Khaire

Vidya Akode

Sanghpal Wahurwagh

YUVA Central

Director - Systems

Dilip Bhadarge

Programme

Anil Ingale

Bharat Kale

Charushila Pawar

Accounts and Finance

Pallavi Sawardekar

Neelima Mahadik

Shailendra Mandaokar

Poonam Dhotre

Administration

Prema Marquis

Sanjay Chaturvedi

Neeta Khedekar

Prashant Chavan

FUNDING AND SUPPORT PARTNERS FOR 2012-2013
(In alphabetical order)

- **Community for Reconciliation**
- **Childline India Foundation**
- **Department for International Development (DFID)**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **IPE Global Pvt Ltd**
- **Institute for Development Education and Learning (IDEAL)**
- **Jamshetji Tata Trust**
- **Katholische Zentralstelle Fur Entwicklungshilfe E.V**
- **Karnataka Health Promotion Council**
- **LAYA**
- **MSAMB CAIM Program PMU Amravati, Govt of Maharashtra**
- **Mastek Foundation**
- **Oxfam GB**
- **Oxfam India**
- **Plan International (India Chapter)**
- **Swedish Society for Nature Conservation**
- **SWISSAID, Swiss Foundation for Development Cooperation**
- **Saath Charitable Trust**
- **Terre des Hommes**

Financial Statements

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The total income during the period 2012-2013 was Rs. 37,539,443 and the expenditure against this was 37,007,674. The total utilization during this period was 98.58%.
2. There has been a 3.11% increase in income over the previous year
3. The Top 5 Donors of YUVA are as follows:

Top Five donors in 2011-2012	Amount in Rs. (Lacs)	Top Five donors in 2012-2013	Amount in Rs. (Lacs)
OXFAM INDIA	69.75	KATHOLISCHE ZENTRALSTELLE FUR ENTWICKKLUNGSHILFE E.V.	64.52
KATHOLISCHE ZENTRALSTELLE FUR ENTWICKKLUNGSHILFE E.V.	60.20	DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT(DFID)	60.06
PLAN INTERNATIONAL (INDIA CHAPTER)	46.16	PLAN INTERNATIONAL (INDIA CHAPTER)	49.62
OXFAM (INDIA)TRUST	34.75	OXFAM INDIA	37.93
FORD FOUNDATION	28.40	FORD FOUNDATION	35.68

4. YUVA's sources of income are as follows:

- Grants from donor and support organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and state government including its bodies.
- Interest
- Donations from individuals and trusts
- Community Contribution
- Publications
- Income from Training Centre/Programs

Summarized Balance Sheet for 2012-2013

LIBILITIES	Amounts in Rs.		ASSETS	Amounts in Rs.	
	31 st March 2012	31 st March 2013		31 st March 2012	31 st March 2013
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPS	3,36,63,353	3,36,63,463	IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES	1,23,68,965	1,15,76,196
OTHER EARMARKED FUNDS	60,59,984	55,49,179	MOVABLE PROPERTIES	3,05,15,75	25,79,980
CURRENT LIABILITIES	15,37,486	20,22,809	INVESTMENT	1,14,893	1,14,893
			ADVANCES	11,80,640	11,09,365
			CASH AND BANK BALANCE	33,77,551	44,65,769
			INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	2,11,67,199	2,13,89,248
Total	4,12,60,823	4,12,35,451	Total	4,12,60,823	4,12,35,451

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