



Annual Report

2011

ANANDI in Gujarati signifies Joyfulness and it is our endeavour that all our struggles and work help make this world a joyful place for all especially the most vulnerable women. ANANDI, which also stands for Area Networking and Development Initiatives, has been working for the rights of women from marginalized communities.

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PREFACE

VISION

ANANDI's vision is to bring rural women's concerns in the centre of all development processes so that all can live in a just, equitable and peaceful society.

MISSION

- Advance rights of women who belong to poor rural vulnerable marginalised communities
- Intervene in structures/institutions to make them gender responsive and accountable to address inter and intra household inequities

APPROACH AND STRATEGY

Forming women's collectives and working towards changing the nature and direction of systemic forces which marginalise women has been an integral component of ANANDI's work. ANANDI engages with women from low income groups such as the tribals, migrant families, salt pan workers, marginal farmers, farm and construction labour and fishing community. ANANDI organises these women in collectives to become active agents of change to improve their living conditions and develop sustainable livelihoods.

The organisation lays a strong emphasis on collective processes, and an empowerment approach. ANANDI has seeded and developed 7 women led local organisations with a collective membership of over 7000 women that address different needs of its women members.

ANANDI has been actively engaged in advocacy at the state, national, and international level for women's safety and security by promoting women's concerns in the Campaign to End Violence Against Women, the Right to Food Campaign, Right to Health Campaign, Campaign for Rights of Single Women through revisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, through petitions to improve access of social security schemes, housing rights, forest rights etc. The impact of the organisation's work can be seen in terms of increased participation of women in leadership roles as well as in the overall improvement of the living conditions of the community they belong to.

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SECTION I

BACKGROUND

While the past few years the economic policies have come under sharp criticism as a global crisis unfolds, there has also been a greater focus on those that the development processes have failed to reach out as there are increasing references to the 'ultra poor', poorest of the poor, the most vulnerable, the marginalised. Policies are being framed, new laws being considered to ensure that the world becomes a place where all can live with dignity and aspire to reach their full potential.

Since 16 years ANANDI has consistently endeavored to work with such marginalised communities and engage with the challenges they face in a holistic manner. The effort has been to promote leadership of women of these communities to seek sustainable alternatives to meet their basic needs, ensure that the state and resource agencies become accountable to their promises. Thus, ANANDI has played the role of catalyzing change and success stories at the community level. This engagement forms the basis of the organisation's position for policy dialogue at the state and national level.

THE 5 YEAR (2010 - 2015) STRATEGIC PLAN IN BRIEF

In the year, 2010 ANANDI developed a 5 year strategic plan to guide its work. While the goal remains constant, the objectives of ANANDI's work and the strategies were sharply defined.

THE FIVE CORE OBJECTIVES OF ANANDI ARE¹ :

1. Promote Women's empowerment & leadership
2. Promote women's rights to security and resources
3. Ensure food and livelihood security
4. Develop inclusive and gender responsive programmes & policies
5. Ensure responsive accountability mechanisms of relevant institutions (state and non state) to women's rights and
6. Create women-led alternative models which can be up scaled

¹ Five Year Concept and Strategy Paper - 2010-2015; ANANDI

In order to achieve its goals and fulfill its mission and objective, ANANDI will employ and build upon the following set of ***strategies*** over the next five years:

1. Strengthen women-led organizations (Sanghathans, SHGs, MFIs, Co-operatives)
2. Capacity and Leadership Development of Women
3. Strengthen Community Resource Centres and campaigns for Gender Justice
4. Building feminist knowledge, approach and applications
5. Deepening accountability mechanisms of relevant institutions (state and non state) to women's rights

In doing so, ANANDI will also integrate the following ***sub-strategies***:

- i. Continual process of advocating at state and national levels on women's rights issues
- ii. Practice internally the values and processes we believe in
- iii. Participate and take leadership of relevant campaigns and processes that have the potential and power to transform structures and policies for women
- iv. Building next generation competencies in the communities

We have completed two years of having adopted these strategies and this year's report will present the progress made towards these objectives.

Since the strategic plan was developed, children and adolescent girls have emerged as a new constituency that ANANDI now works with a long term focus as work on the sub strategy of building leadership for the next level of leadership is gaining importance among the various interventions of the organisation.

SECTION II

STRENGTHEN WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS (SANGHATHANS, SHGS, MFIS, CO-OPERATIVES)

Investing in communities and in particular the women has been a core value that has guided the interventions of ANANDI from the beginning. The investment is in terms of leadership, skills of community organization, building the confidence to seek change and challenge injustice and exploitation. Thus in each of the geographical regions that ANANDI works in different forms of women-led organisations (WLO) have been promoted to meet diverse needs.

| No. | Name of the Organisation | Location | Primary membership | Registered or Not |
|-----|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Devgadh Mahila Sangathan | Devgadh Baria and Dhanpur blocks of Dahod District and Ghogamba Block of Panchmahaals district | Tribal and OBC Women | No |
| 2 | Panam Mahila Sangathan | Shehera Block of Panchmahaals district | Displaced Dalit, Tribal and OBC women | No |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-----|
| 3 | Maliya Mahila Shakti Sangathan | Maliya block of Rajkot district | OBC, Muslim, Dalit Women affected by the Kutch quake | No |
| 4 | Ratanmahal Adivasi Mahila Sajeev Khet Utpadak Vechan Mandal | Devgadh Baria Block of Dahod district | Organic Producers of agriculture inputs and produce. | No |
| 5 | Mahila Swaraj Manch | Shihor, Umralla and Bhavnagar Blocks of Bhavnagar District | Elected Representatives of the Local Self Governance Structures | Yes |
| 6 | Panam Mahila Bachat ane Dhiran Sahakari Mandali | Shehera block of Panchmaals District | Displaced Dalit, Tribal and OBC women | Yes |
| 7 | Azad Mahila Machhimar Sahakari Mandli | Maliya block of Rajkot District | Fisher Women | Yes |

A. DMS - DEVGADH MAHILA SANGATHAN

This is the first WLO, formed in 1998 and now has a membership of 3500 women from around 100 villages. In order to respond to the problems and offer solutions to the communities, leaders of DMS at various points formed sub-committees. Taking forward their “*Nirdhar*” - commitment for protecting and promoting human rights, DMS continues to march forward for rights and entitlements of women and marginalized communities. The Justice committee - *Nyay samiti* is one of the most well known and a long standing committee of this WLO. It looks into cases of domestic violence against women and women’s right to land and property that occur in the region, undertakes primary investigation, counseling, arbitration. In cases of serious violation such as rape, murder, violence by the forest and other state officials the *Nyay samiti* works with the lawyers and paralegal workers to file cases in the formal legal system.

Since 2010, DMS has promoted the formation of *Vikas Samiti* consisting of 2-3 leaders from each of the villages. The *Vikas Samiti* meets on the 5th of every month where a minimum of 70 and upto 150 women leaders participate. They bring the success stories and problems of their village level mahila mandals. This the forum that keeps the members informed of the various programs initiated by ANANDI and DMS and acts as solidarity forum.

Geographically DMS has decided to expand to the neighboring block of Dhanpur. This is a block that is also poor on the development indicators and the members have natural ties with the villages that border their current work area. Although in the past there have been requests from women of this block to form mahila mandals, and DMS leaders have

responded to cases of violence, this year there was a formal commitment made to expand to the new block through community monitoring of the govt. health interventions.

DMS has been working on developing a second line of leadership and this year there were several sessions to work out the strategy and deal with the challenges that come with designing leadership change. The DMS leadership encouraged district level processes for women's economic rights through the Ratanmahaal Women Organic Farmers forums, Ghogamba Mahila Vikas Sangh and cluster level forums of SHGs in Ghogamba and Devgad Baria respectively. DMS sees value in mechanisms to be able to address financial needs of women.

On March 8th 2012 the International women's Day a "Women's Solidarity and Equality" sammelan was held. 16 women's collectives of the Panchamhaals and Dahod districts participated in this event and adopted a "Nirdhar Patra" - Statement of commitment. The key commitment made were

- Ensuring food security for women and children on a priority basis.
- End all forms of violence against women and ensure a life of dignity.
- Ensure access to all forms of social security with dignity
- Ensuring women's right to property and land ownership.
- Ensure women's right to Livelihood.

The key slogan was "we will become well-informed, capable and through collectives become empowered."

DMS continues to be a source of learning and inspiration for many development organizations and civil society groups as they are able to clearly articulate their value based work and commitment to support vulnerable groups and women to.

B. PMS - PANAM MAHILA SANGATHAN

Members of this sangathan mostly belong to the displaced families spread across 30 villages due to a large irrigation project constructed in the 1970's. The economic and social conditions have both been extremely challenging for these families. The sangathan decided that they will formalize the savings and credit intervention by the formation of the credit cooperative. This cooperative draws a lot of support from PMS as it continues to fight the socio-political forces that feel threatened due to the growing collective strength.

This year the sangathan has been able to put its energies to address the issue of non payment of wages under the MNREGS in the area and have responded to many more cases of violence against women and denial of entitlements as is evident from the data of the cases that come to the Lok Adhikar Kendra described later in the report.

The leadership of the two WLOs of the Shehera block - PMS and the credit cooperative is distinct and at the same time to ensure that there is overall convergence three members of

the PMS are advisors to the cooperative. The primary role is to keep the social program and the economic programs of the two WLO in tandem.

The two sangathans – PMS and DMS anchored an accountability mechanism with the District Collectorate at Godhra, Panchamahaals. This initiative required influencing the block level revenue and development department officials to come to the villages so that they could directly receive the claims of the villagers. The purpose behind this was to establish a pilot towards “Participatory Gender Responsive Governance” in partnership with the government’s Jan Seva Kendra which translates into “People’s Service Centre”. Typically the Jan Seva Kendra operates like a receiving office for those who can travel upto the government office located in the district. In this pilot the objective was to move the government officials out of their offices to the people’s doorstep in order to service their needs. Over three thousand applications were filed and later on followed up by the people themselves as well as by the Lok Adhikar Kendra teams. More than 50% of the applications received positive response and reached their logical end.

C. MMSS - MALIYA MAHILA SHAKTI SANGATHAN

This WLO was formed in the aftermath of the earthquake and in the process of rehabilitation work undertaken by ANANDI during 2001-2003. After the rehabilitation process, the strategy was to develop MMSS as a local organisation to make the local governance more effective and provide a platform for women’s mobilization. In the 7 years that followed MMSS has collaborated in forming savings and credit groups. A Jivan Vikas Samiti - Livelihood support committee provided loans to the SHGs for income generation. In response to the specific needs of women of the fishing community, a cooperative is registered. Like the DMS they too have a Nyay Samiti for similar functions in their area. Today the total membership of this WLO is 1100 members.

This year saw the continuation of the streamlining processes for the village level savings and credit groups such that they take greater control of their monthly operations. At the end of this year one can see that the village level groups are not only taking greater responsibility of the financial aspects but are also responding to denial of rights of women in a more proactive manner.

Besides over three to four workshops the inter relation between the MMSS, the Jivan Vikas Samiti, the Nyay Samiti and the Azad Mahila Machimar Cooperative. The women leaders initially wanted to register the Jivan Vikas Samiti as they saw it to wield greater power compared to MMSS or the Nyay Samiti. Over the workshops held the idea of social power, the implications of a registered body were discussed and debated. Many of the leaders also took the discussions to the villages. Towards the end of the year (i.e. Jan- Feb 2012) there was greater clarity and the women felt that the MMSS has to remain the overarching organisation that will be the public identity. The goal of MMSS was to ensure overall development of the women of Maliya block and specifically the poorest women. Thus the

larger identity would be that of MMSS and the Nyay Samiti, The Jivan Vikas Samiti are seen as forums within the MMSS and the Azad Mahila Machimari Cooperative that has majority of the its members of MMSS is seen as partially independent organisation. In terms of decision making the executive committee of the MMSS would consist of two members each from the three committees/cooperative and 6 members from the SHGs so as to represent the different clusters.

D. MSM - MAHILA SWARAJ MANCH

MSM was initiated by ANANDI in 2001 with the explicit focus on elected women and using the PRI to address the needs of women. It was registered in 2008-09 as a voluntary organisation. ANANDI continues to provide both programmatic and financial support. One of the highlights of this year was ensuring that in the villages of women sarpanch, the gram sabhas is actually Chaired and conducted by women. This has come after several years of consistent work and as women's confidence grows they are assuming the full public role that comes being an elected representative.

This year 18 new elected women have become members taking the strength of MSM to 178. Two new blocks of Umralla and Bhavnagar have been added to their work area as the MSM leaders left that some of the strategies they have evolved effectively in Shihor block should be extended to the neighbouring blocks. The decision to add Bhavnagar was from the point of view that it would lead to visibility with the district administration and eventually has the potential to scale up their work in future.

E. RATANMAHAAL ADIVASI MAHILA SAJIV KHET UDPADAK MANDALI

This cooperative is known locally by its short name - 'Ratanmahaal'. This was formed as part of a livelihood project that sought to enhance incomes of those families that have practically no assets or very minimal assets. The interventions that were undertaken this year were production of food grade maize seed that was certified by Gujarat State Seed Corporation Limited. In the third year of seed production 76 farmers produced about 15 ton (15000 kg) of maize in 61.7 acres of land. These seeds produced were sold to around 3000 farmers as these are a preferred variety to ensure food security. They sold these seeds at Rs. 40/- per kg, where as the govt. sold the "Bio-seeds" (read genetically modified seeds) at Rs. 90 through their depots.

Ratanmahaal continues to produce and market organic manure and organic pesticides. Single women members of the mandali are the producers who now earn between Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 10000/- a year. Collectively they have earned Rs. 12.86 lakhs of which the producers earned and income of Rs. 8.6 lakhs from the seed production.

The Ratanmahaal mandali member along with the members of DMS and PMS undertook large scale awareness programs to promote the organic agriculture and pointed out the

problems with genetically modified seeds like the Monsanto. Thus the mandali had the dual task of countering the propaganda of the government as well as of marketing their produce.

Due to the intense awareness programs combined with lobbying with like minded organisations in the state, this year the government was forced to withdraw its open marketing of Monsanto seeds, but they continue to sell the same under new names.

Ratanmahaal is almost ready with the formal registration as a cooperative after having explored various options of registration.

F. AZAD MAHILA MACCHIMARI COOPERATIVE

This is the fourth year of the Azad Mahila Machimari Cooperative. This year they added 118 new members taking their membership to 323. This is the first year they have registered a profit of Rs. 12,263/-. The fishing business has several intermediaries and strategy of the cooperative is to gradually reduce the intermediaries and gain greater control over their trade. This year 50% of the women went to the market and sold their catch after knowing the local selling price for the day and they themselves do the trade of the dried prawns. Of the Rs 1,90,000/- credit taken by 65 cooperative members to further their business, members have returned 100%

A high profile meeting was held with the District health Officer where the members of the Cooperative made a presentation which was supported by the presentation of a study conducted by CEHAT a Mumbai Based community health research and advocacy group and ANANDI. A proposal was immediately put up to the state government to provide a mobile health van to the PHC located closest to the Fishing Community of Maliya and to ensure primary health care at the fishing sites.

The executive of the Cooperative met 9 times during the reporting period and they have fulfilled all the statutory requirements of the cooperative.

G. PANAM MAHILA BACHAT AND DHIRAN MANDALI

The credit cooperative has been functioning regularly and performing all the statutory requirements of a registered cooperative. They are using a special software to maintain their accounts and track their savings and credit.

There has been an increase of membership and loans are increasingly going towards asset creation such as goat rearing, agriculture, cattle purchase, small grocery shops etc.

Closing Remarks: Each of these WLOs are now paying for one or more of their full time leaders. They undertake the annual exercise of planning for the coming year to prioritize their issues of work, the strategies and the responsibilities of the leaders.

All these WLOs are recognized in their communities and among the block level government offices for the collective women's strength, the value based work that they undertake. At the same time as their strength grows they also have to at times face opposition and challenges from the vested interests.

CAPACITY AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

During the year, the WLOs continue as earlier to be partners in the various projects that ANANDI has implemented. At the beginning of the year, planning exercises are held separately and then common programs are identified. The WLO identifies based on their assessment of its leaders and members as to who among them will take responsibility of the different issues. They have been encouraged to pick a mix of new women and older more experienced women as it helps to expand the leadership base.

For instance, ANANDI designed and supported MSM to train a total of 154 elected representatives and female sarpanch and another 299 village level women leaders in various aspects of panchayati raj to make governance more democratic at the village level.

The WLO team have received issue specific inputs on technical and strategic aspects. Working on real issues is the firm ground on which the grass roots women discover their own potential and emerge as strong community leaders.

Several of the senior women are called regularly for providing inputs to other organisations which further builds their confidence and pushes them to articulate more clearly and in specific terms.

This year instead of focusing only on inputs by ANANDI for leadership development, specific women leaders were registered for programs organized by the state and other agencies.

There has been an increasing recognition among all the WLO for the need to develop the next line of leadership and they have developed strategies and also face the challenges within themselves to make space for new faces and fresh minds. This has also meant the the Directors have had to engage with the WLO on this issue more intensively to hand hold them through this delicate phase.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES AND CAMPAIGNS FOR GENDER JUSTICE

The community based Gender Justice Centres were initiated as a partnership where in ANANDI and the local sangathan together respond to cases of denial, exploitation, injustice using a combination of formal and informal dispute resolutions mechanism. This is an attempt by ANANDI to set up an institutional arrangement to use the strengths of VOs and the WLO to promote social justice, to act as a facilitation centre to realize rights and to provide information on various schemes and procedures.

These Gender Justice Centres are locally known as Lok Adhikar Kendras (LAK) as they respond to the needs to the vulnerable communities through a feminist lens and to promote gender equality.

The LAK's operate in 5 blocks viz Devgadhi Baria, Ghogamba, Shehera Shihor and Maliya. Members of the Nyay Samiti of the respective WLO of that block and the team of social workers, lawyers are present on fixed days of the week at a specially designated place at the block headquarters. Para-legal workers, Lok Adhikar Mitras are identified and trained by this team jointly with inputs from external resource persons. Campaigns are held from time to time at the village level to spread awareness about the laws to promote gender equality



Awarness workshop in progress in Maliya.

As the LAK model evolved, each of the centres felt the need to have two separate teams one to focus on cases of violence against women and the other to ensure various entitlements of the poor and to deal with the bottlenecks and corruption. The latter are also seen as efforts to make the government more accountable to the poor and will be covered in the next section in the report.

In all 288 cases of gender based violence were dealt with by the 5 GJC. (Refer to the Table in Annex 1 for the total no. and types of cases handled in each of the Blocks). Of these 288 cases 132 cases are registered as DV alternative which denotes cases of domestic violence that have been dealt by the Nyay Samiti using alternative dispute resolution means. There is an increasing acceptance of the role of the Nyay Samiti in the community.

In the tribal areas it has meant that the families do not have to spend on feeding both parties who are present when they called their traditional "panch". In Saurashtra where the panch system broke up more than 4-5 decades ago the Nyay Samiti is seen as a more efficient and women centric alternative preferred by both the parties.

Of the 8 cases of rape, 7 cases are from the tribal areas. Fact finding in these cases takes a lot of time and convincing the parents/family members to file formal complaints requires persuasion and patience.

Filing of cases under the new PWDVA too takes a lot of effort as the protection officers often tend to begin the arbitration process without following the procedures. Cases of filing of maintenance are easier but recovery of maintenance takes a lot of follow -up. The GJC teams have had to accompany the police to ensure that the warrants are served to the erring husband who does not wish to pay the maintenance.

Another significant area related to gender justice is securing land rights including housing rights for women. Each of the Lok Adhikar Kendra's make a special effort to educate women about their entitlements as per the Inheritance laws as well as under the various government schemes. Widows who come seeking assistance to claim the widow pension scheme from the government are informed about law and the procedure by which they can get a share in her marital families' property and claiming housing as per the government schemes. This entire process requires that local Nyay samiti members also counsel the family members to give the share. In several cases the matter has to be taken to court. The LAK team has to make efforts with the government officials at the village, block and district level to ensure that the patriarchal mindset does not come in the way and case is taken to its logical end as per the laws. ANANDI is a active member of the state level network of Working Group for Women's Land Ownership and is represented on its the steering committee.

IN THE TRIBAL AREAS

In the tribal areas ANANDI and DMS and PMS have done sustained work on the developing strong legal response to witch hunting. It is a sensitive issue and yet the nature of violence suffered by women is extreme and quite gruesome. In Gujarat the experience has been that police usually do not record the cases and usually refer them to the local panch. So the effort has been to get the cases registered at the police station under existing sections of CR.Pc. A research study is now being conducted on what happens to the victims who are declared witch by the villages and the responses by the police after recording them. The team is working with Centre for Social Justice, Ahmedabad at the Gujarat level and Partners in Law New Delhi on the issue.

Complaints Registered in 4 police Records - October 2009-Sept 2010

| NO. | Block | Total Complaints | Complaints registered | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|-------|----|-----|
| | | | Reg.A | Reg.B | NC | FIR |
| 1 | Ghoghamba | 51 | 38 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Shehera | 54 | 40 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Devghadh | 59 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Baria | | | | | |
| 4 | Limkheda | 47 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 2 |
| | Total | 211 | 99 | 75 | 25 | 12 |
| 17 Victims complained more than once | | | | | | |

The ultimate aim is to get a law passed by the Gujarat State which is along term aim and in the immediate run is to develop appropriate support mechanisms for victims. The Nyay samities in the tribal areas have been increasingly effective at local level.

In Panchamahaals the ANANDI team works closely with the SP's office to activate the women's support cell located at the SP's office and provides counseling support to women in the women's police station in Godhra town. During this year the efforts to make the Support Cell visible, the team has held training workshops for the police and awareness workshops in village markets. The cases at the support cell come from all of Panchamaahals district and the urban areas as well.

The provision under FRA for livelihood of forest dwellers and adivasis continues to be a most challenging task. The state government has been unresponsive. The LAK team with technical and legal support of Adivasi Mahasabha appealed at the Sub Division Level Committee (SDLC) in cases where the claims were rejected without proper verification. Collecting documentary proof, training to face the appeal process and building collective strength of the claimants has been the core strategy of the tribal area teams. While in Rajkot LAK the team focused on understanding the law and provisions for community claims as the state has not put priority in this district.

IN MALIYA AND SHIHOR

An intensive campaign was held in all the villages of MMSS to make women understand the provision of the inheritance law that entitles women property rights. It is well known that many women suffer violence as they have no property in their name. As a result of the campaign for the first time 220 people came forward to seek land record and find out the owners of their land. This is only the first step, the next step would be that women come forward to get their name included in the family property that they are entitled to.

Resisting police atrocity comes from the knowledge that police too are governed by the rule of law. The following case study from Maliya illustrated the point.

Case Study: Mahila Mandal women stand up to Police Atrocity

Village: Khirai; Ta: Maliya (Miyana); Dist: Rajkot

Khirai is situated 17 kms away from the Maliya block head quarters. Miyanas a Muslim community forms the majority of the community that lives in this village and the block. In the pre Independence era the Miyana community were considered a criminalised community as they had refused to succumb to the British laws. Since Independence this community has settled down in the hostile terrain of Maliya block. They engage in fishing, salt pan work and wage work besides cultivating the

small pieces of land. The need to work in multiple occupations arises because it is not possible to eke out a decent living from any one source and in any case each of these activities occur in different times – agriculture between June to October; Fishing between September – January; Salt farming between February to May. Both fishing and salt farming is done in extremely tough conditions away from their village settlement.

Although the government has de criminalised them – the people still carry the burden of not being trusted easily and from time to time face atrocity from the police as narrated in this incident.

On the 3rd of February in 2012 a team of 12-15 policemen led by the Police Sub Inspector (PSI) arrived in Khirai village and ransacked some 50 houses. They were acting on a complaint of petty theft (that of agricultural implements) made by the Rajput/ Darbar community of the neighbouring village of Vadharwa. The complainants had generally mentioned that it might have been the Miyanas of Khirai village.

The police arrived in their vehicles and entered the houses without issuing any search warrant and opened up suitcases, cupboards and scattered the contents, they pulled down whatever meagre furniture they had. The male police even held women by their hands and pulled them out of their homes. They abused the women verbally and physically. One of the Mahila Mandal women who had learnt that police do not have absolute authority and they need to have documents to be able to search any premises, gathered courage and asked the police what are they searching for, what papers do they have?" They beat a 20 year old Rehmat who first asked the police questions about their authority. When some older women went to save her – they too were beaten up. The police even beat up a person who is living with intellectual disability. They continued to use bad language and heap abuses on the people and their community and kept saying "you are all thieves".

For over two hours they continued ransacking the homes in about 50 houses and finally when they left they took away the agricultural implements from some of the houses. The ploughs, and iron implements are expensive items for these families and they are the main capital items they need to cultivate their lands. They also took three men into custody with them.

After the Police left the women gathered some more people and contacted two fellows who have been associated with ANANDI for over 10 years. They were all outraged even as the other families were scared in the face of the brute power used by the Police. The trained youth informed the community leaders that they can file a complaint against the police and also informed them that those taken into custody will be taken to the court the next day where the judge will ask them if there has been any physical violence in the police custody. The leaders then went to meet the three men in the lock up and informed them that they should tell the court that they have been physically abused. They were scared but finally the three men agreed to state the facts.

The next day the villagers also went to the court. When the three men informed the court that they were injured the judge ordered a medical check up and a further enquiry into the incident. All three were released after two hours of treatment.

The next day the mahila mandal women decided to go to the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Dy. S.P) of Morbi and made a representation that the police misbehaved with them. The Dy. S.P asked for a written complaint and instituted an inquiry.

Within two days the PSI was transferred due to the orders of the court and the complaint received by the Dy. S.P.

Such an action by them becomes an example for not just the villagers but the entire region where Miyana's are terrorised by the police. The prompt action by the senior police officials has further given a boost to the local people's faith in acquiring information about citizen's rights and rule of law.

In Shihor block the team members of MSM conducted a campaign on ways and means to counter violence against women in 19 villages where 342 women participated.

This year a two day workshop was held for all the Nyay samiti member of the WLOs to share their experience and with the aim of standardizing best practices. They also received inputs from senior lawyer and board member of ANANDI Adv. Bhushan Oza and from lawyer of Centre of Social Justice.

BUILDING FEMINIST KNOWLEDGE, APPROACH AND APPLICATIONS

ANANDI has made the effort to collaborate with other research and academic organisations to undertake action research, write articles, develop training modules to put out into the public domain the knowledge it has gained from its field experience.

This year two articles were written

1. Community Organisation and Community Research: addressing issues of Food Security with Tribal women : which will appear in the book by Lisa Gordan and Ann Bolpride named 'Community Research" by Policy Press U.K.
2. Women Leadership and Change by Monica Alzsat, Janki Andharia et, al in Marie Weil, "Handbook of Community Development; 2nd Edition, Sage USA.

ANANDI is providing training inputs to the UN Women Fund for Gender Equilaity project being jointly implemented by Jagori Delhi and Pradan.

ANANDI's engagement with the various campaigns - right. To food and work, right to health are instances where the experiences of the organisation are mainstreamed into larger campaigns working on policy issues.

DEEPENING ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS (STATE AND NON STATE) TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS

As stated earlier the LAK is the centre that deals with cases of people's entitlements. Having a physical place that acts a single window for all those who need assistance to access their rights also gives us an idea of the need for such a centre. Between the 5 LAKs they have during this year dealt with nearly 6000 cases during the year. A team at LAK maintains duly filled registers to indicate the help that each claimant seeks and the category under which they seek to access their claims.

As an illustration the data of the Maliya and Shihor LAK are presented below.

| No | Types of Entitlements | Maliya LAK | Shihor LAK |
|----|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Cases related to Food Security | 124 | 131 |
| 2 | R.T.I.-Application | 12 | 0 |
| 3 | Cases related to Social Security | 231 | 428 |
| 4 | Cases of Health Entitlements | 19 | 196 |
| 5 | NREGA | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | Other Income generating Schemes | 19 | 37 |
| 7 | Land Rights for Women | 36 | 0 |
| 8 | Cases of Community entitlements | 240 | 306 |
| | Total | 688 | 1098 |

GENDER RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING CAMPAIGN

The government has set up Jan Sewa Kendra at the block level with a similar aim. One of the highlight of this year was a campaign that was designed by ANANDI and jointly implemented with the Jan Sewa Kendra Collectorate Godhra. The Campaign Titled – “Sahabhagi Gaam Stariya Mahila Abhimukh Abhiyan (Gender Responsive Governance and Planning Campaign) was a demonstration of a participatory process for ensuring entitlements and planning with women’s Sangathans done along with the Government. There were two parts to the campaign – one was to record the applications/grievances and the other was to undertake micro planning at the village level particularly the wards/hamlets where the poorest ST/SC families lived in the villages.

The Jan Seva Kendra is a single window facility that the govt has established at the block and district level to receive the applications and hand them over to concerned department for further action and follow-up. This centre was situated in the Collector’s office and the Mamlatdar’s Office at the district and block level respectively.

Under the campaign this centre was converted in a “mobile Jan Seva Kendra” i.e. the official in charge of the JSK brought their computers printers, forms, camera, and receipt books. ANANDI provided a vehicle and a photocopier machine and a team of workers to facilitate the work.

This campaign lasted for two months to cover 43 villages of two blocks where ANANDI works – Ghogamba and Shehera of Panchamahaals District. The ANANDI team had printed leaflets to inform the citizens about the campaign and the various entitlements and the supporting documents that they need to avail of the benefits. A team also visited the villages a day prior to the arrival of the JSK in their villages to identify and prepare the potential applicants. The District Office wrote letters to the Sarpanch, Talati (secretary to the Panchayat cum revenue official) to remain present on the day assigned to their village so that she/he could facilitate the issuing of necessary documents to the applicants. The Taluka Development Office and Mamlatdar’s office appointed one official respectively to authorise documents required to be attached in the applications under various schemes. These efforts were aimed at expediting the claims, entitlement and complain redressal.

This campaign with the Panchmahaals district administration proved successful on many parameters.

- In a span of two and a half months 3228 applications related to food security, health entitlements, social security and complaints related to range of individual and community development programmes were made at village level and received by “Jan Sewa Kendra” .

- Acknowledgement of an application became a first break through for all those who participated in the village level camp as against the repeated unfruitful visits to the block and district offices.
- This campaign provided a demonstration to the villagers of that procedure that the JSK has to follow.
- Effectively this campaign took the government grievance Redressal mechanism to the people instead of the people having to keep going to the government.
- In 4 villages the senior block level officials were present to receive the applications and to either solve the problem or to provide the right guidance to the applicants on the next steps.
- In 10 villages the Sarpanch and /or the Talati (village level revenue official) were present to complete the paper work/issue the documents of proof to facilitate the application process.

On the second objective of the campaign viz the planning not much could be done as the deluge of those wanting to get their applications was unexpected. And the micro – planning team that was supposed to sit separately with the villagers also had to be deployed to assist in the writing of the applications.

There were numerous applications for community works like water, anganwadi centre, water harvesting structures, electricity from Devlikuva, Sajora, Gorada, Khanpatla, Kantaveda, Godli, Galibili, Bariafali, Pandedi, Juna Mehlan, Nandarva, Chopda to name a few.

IMPACT OF THE CAMPAIGN

The impact of the campaign can be seen from two lenses one – that the entitlements of a citizen are met and the other is that from a gender perspective it could also mean the chance to reduce drudgery, or to have some money of her own to spend, instead of being dependent or borrowing from someone. The presence of the government officials in the village made it possible for a large number of women to interact with them and break the stereotypical image of “hard to get” officials.

In Ghoghamba the highlights of impact of the Campaign:

- Widow and IGNOAPS pension released in Godli, Galibili, Malu
- AAY ration cards issued to over 70 households
- Anna Brhama cards issued to widow and disabled families in Malu during the campaign
- Senior Citizen certificates issued right there.
- Age certificates required for the IGNOAPS scheme for 40 Elderly persons issued

- A list of priority cases shared with the DSO to ensure early action for those without ration cards or widow, socio-economically vulnerable but having APL ration cards was shared

LEARNING AND INSIGHTS:

While the SGMA was conceptualized as a means to ensure gender responsive governance; the officials of “Jan Sewa Kendra” set up by the govt to receive applications or complaints perceived their role as a single window receiving system. However the concerned departments did not have a system in place to respond to the applications once they were forwarded by the JSK. They shared no responsibility or accountability either towards the applicant or to their department as the monitoring of the agency managing the JSK is ambiguous at the Collectorate.

Throughout the SGMA, ANANDI optimized on the primary steps in accessing the entitlements of social security, right to food and right to work but many decisions are still pending with the govt. To illustrate, the Mamlatdar of Ghoghamba accepted that they were informed by the district administration not to accept applications for division of ration card as per nuclear family norm. Since the State govt. decided to issue ‘Bar-coded’ ration cards, there isn’t any action for the past two years. Over 35% of SGMA applications were linked with the same problem and thus remain unattended. The social security entitlements are followed up regularly and money was released for widow pension, old age pension.

STRENGTHENING PRI FOR IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In Shihor the MSM team undertook a campaign to form the vigilance committees under the PDS. They would hold meetings with the gram Panchayat members as well as community meetings in the dalit and OBC habitations. 30 such vigilance committees have been formed and in each of these villages the gram Panchayat put up boards announcing the members of the committee and they ensured that the PDS shop displayed the price and stock. The MSM team informed the members of their roles and responsibilities.

The MSM team held meetings in 42 villages to announce the forthcoming SECC and the key aspects to be mentioned by the families. These meetings were held with the marginalised and vulnerable families and communities.

In the two blocks of Shihor and Umralla another 42 meetings were held undertake micro-planning where in 738 women and 1000 men participated. At the end of this decentralised planning exercise relevant committees were formed. The gram sabha became more vibrant as these people made representations regarding the problems faced and the same were then put forward by the gram Panchayat to the block level offices to necessary action.

MSM through their LAK has received 1171 cases of which 900 have reached their logical conclusion in terms of the entitlement being released and 271 are still under process.

As member of the Jan Swasthya Abhiyan this year too ANANDI trained the members of 149 VHSC's in three blocks of Dahod and Panchamahaals. ANANDI continued to contribute the content of the training of trainers and training material.

ROJI ROTI LOK JUMBESH

Since the year 2006-07 – the year the MNREGA act came into force, ANANDI and the Sangathans have been conducting a campaign in the months of Jan- Feb called the Roji Roti Lok Jumbesh (RRLJ) – People's campaign for right to food and Work. The usual format of the campaign is to cover about 50-75 villages in a period of 15 days through padyatras. A team that comprises of ANANDI members, Sangathan members and Volunteers from the area and College students spends a full day in the village and spreads awareness, and records the status of the food and work schemes and registers complaints.

Over the years the responsibility has shifted to the local teams and the Sangathan to plan and manage the campaign.

Dates - 2nd Feb 2012 to 9th Feb 2012

Total Padyatri Teams -7 consisting of 100 women and men.

Districts - 2 (Dahod- Panchmahaals) Talukas - 3 (Devghadh Baria, Ghoghamba, Shehara)

Villages – 50 Padyatra,

Activities during the Padyatra - Village level sabha followed by faliya meetings and night meetings on issues of

- **Food Security**- PDS, MDM, ICDS monitoring, activate the vigilance committees, Grain Bank, awareness on NFSB, information on rates and entitlements on the ration cards, use of toll free helpline and complaint registration system, application for ration card separation, new ration card, AAY card for widow and poor house hold.
- **MGNREGA** - Job card renewal, bank ac, demand work, starting work sites, meeting at work site, issues of non payment and delayed payment, bank accounts, review the plans made in previous meetings, presenting individual land development plans to ward members/ Gram Panchayat.
- **Social Security** - Pension to widow, old, disabled, case follow up and complaints / applications
- **Role of Takedari Samiti**, Village Vigilance Committee, Village Health and Sanitation Committee, School Management Committee

OUTCOMES OF RRLJ

- ✓ The RRLJ teams met with over 3000 women during the 8 days.

- ✓ About 254 job card applications were made.



- ✓ 700 applications were made to demand work in the set NREGA form.

- ✓ In 51 villages the names of the members of the three vigilance committees of the respective villages were read out in public. (In 95% of the villages they had either not aware of the committee or of the members name.)

- ✓ As part of informing the national debate on the proposed National Food Security Bill the people wrote 1000 post cards to the Joint Secretary Food and Civil Supplies New Delhi where they stated their views which were as follows



- ** Demand to increase production of food grains

- ** Immediately stop the cash transfer and continue with supplying the full quota of grain through PDS

- ** Instead to supplying food through pre packaged food by contractors train and invest in the local SHGs to supply fresh food.

- ** Open ICDS centres in each and every hamlet, settlement and provide all the services of the ICDS at such centres.

KEY CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGA

At the end of meeting over 3000 people during the RRLJ, the problems that people stated with regard to MGNREGA are as follows

- Even now a large number of job cards are withheld by the Sarpanch and the Talati and not handed over to the workers.
- The workers find it difficult to continue to work on MGNREGA as the payment of a month's work is not made in total even after six months – as daily wage earners who work the day to buy their day's food cannot sustain themselves and hence they lose interest in working on NREGA.
- The wages have been so low that the people feel that the scheme does not fulfill the promise of minimum wages and hence prefer to migrate.
- Since the new notification that all accounts should be in Nationalized Banks, many of the workers have to re do the formalities of opening of new accounts which is cumbersome.

SOCIO- ECONOMIC CASTE CENSUS:

During this period, ASAA Gujarat engaged with government and civil society organisations on the Socio Economic Caste Census 2011. The census identifies poor and the list is used for 10 years to decide eligibility for all entitlements and subsidies for the poor- food, health, shelter, social security, maternity benefits and scholarships in education.

The BPL/SECC surveys have been faulty as pointed out by various national surveys, including those of planning commission concluding that 50% of poor are left out from these surveys.

The design of the SECC-2011 is done by the Union government on which over the last six months as ASAA as a constituent of Right to Food campaign had protested the methodology and pointed out the different changes that were required. Single women headed households & adopting the NREGS definition of household for enumeration of separate households were accepted and incorporated in the survey design. These were further taken up with the principal secretary Rural Development in Gujarat who was the nodal department and the RGI's representatives, following which detailed advertisements were released by the government informing people about the survey. On 10 December, 2011 ASAA conducted training with the Registrar General of Census Office in Gujarat on the SECC survey for its members which was attended by 24 organisations, 23 networks to equip them to monitor the implementation of the survey.

On the 29th of November 2011 a national level convention – satyagrah was called for known as “*Roti Bhat satyagrah*” in which 11 people from ANANDI and the Sangathan in all 50 people from Gujarat participated. This convention sought to take ahead the grass roots advocacy to inform the debate on the proposed National Food Security Bill. Over a thousand people from 14 state put their demands before representatives of the national political parties and Members of Parliament. Several MP's agreed to take forward the agenda during the discussion on the bill in the Parliament.

TRAINING OF LAK VOLUNTEERS

One significant part of the LAK model is to involve the youth and other interested citizens to give time and support to the activities of the LAK. Each of the LAK undertake different means to attract volunteers during their campaigns, training programs and so on.

This year in Dahod district State Legal Aid Authority conducted training of para legal workers and at the end gave identity cards to those who completed the course they offered. ANANDI proposed named of 20 participants who have all successfully completed the course. This has

added to their confidence as they were learning directly from the respected Judges and they also have cards authorized by the state body.

In Devgadh Baria, Ghogamba and Shehera around 122 volunteers have been trained and in Maliya 30 Volunteers have been trained. In Shihor 50 volunteers have been trained who support the elected women representatives and take up issues of violence against women.

ANNA SURAKSHA ADHIKAR ABHIYAN

At the state level ANANDI as the convenor of the state campaign Anna Suraksha Adhikar Abhiyan undertook sample study of vulnerable households in 6 districts namely Dahod, Panchmahaals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Dangs.

Follow – up of the Food schemes and its implementation continues to be done by ANANDI in its role as holding the ASAA secretariat which is a key State advocacy unit for promoting food security in the Gujarat. It also holds to office for the State advisor to the Rt. To food Commissioner’s Office. The highlights of the meetings held as part of these roles are presented below.

| Meetings of the State Advisor with the State Officials in pursuit of the Supreme Court Orders under the writ petition No. 195/2001 | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Date | Name of the State Office | Purpose | Members Present |
| 3/11/2011 | Principal Secretary Food and Civil Supplies – Shri Rajkumar | To follow up on the Supreme Court’s order of May 14 to issue additional grain in the back ward districts | Ms. Chandrika |
| Sept 2011 | Principal Secretary Food and Civil Supplies – Shri Rajkumar | To inform the State Office about the views of the communities on the proposed National Food security Bill | Ms. Sejal Dand – (State Advisor), Ms. Sumitra Thacker (Convener ASAA), Ms. Neeta Hardikar (Director ANANDI) and Ms. Chandrika (ASAA secretariat) |
| 17 th February 2012 | Principal Secretary Food and Civil Supplies – Shri Rajkumar and Commissioner Women and Child Development | To develop appropriate mechanisms to resolve problems of PDS and replacing the contract system with cooking done by the local women’s SHG | Ms. Sejal Dand – (State Advisor), Ms. Chandrika (ASAA secretariat), Mr. Joseph BSC, Ms. Mita and Ms. Pradeepa (ANANDI) |
| | Principal Secretary Rural Development Ms. Rita Teotia | Overcoming the shortcomings of the SECC survey | Ms. Sumitra Thacker (ASAA convener), Ms. Neeta Hardikar (ANANDI), Ms. Mital (Member ASAA) and Representatives of the Disability Group. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| 19-20 August 2011 | Visit of Justice Wadhwa with the Food And Civil Supplies Dept | Additional allocation of grain in poorest districts and computerization of PDS | Justice Wadhwa Commission and Ms. Sejal Dand visit Dahod, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha |
|-------------------|---|--|---|

The role of Advocacy around food security involves working both with the state as well as other NGO's, networks and CBOs. While the above indicates the meeting held with government officials the table below gives an overview of the efforts undertaken to involve the larger civil society organizations from across the state. Significant numbers of districts have consistently participated indicating the level of interest.

| State Level Training and Workshops Conducted by ASAA | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|---|---------------|
| Date | Subject | Districts Covered | No. of NGO, CBO, Networks Representated | No. of People |
| 8/9/2011 | ASAA state level Meeting on SECC and Update of Food schemes | 24 | 35 NGO, 5 CBOs and 3 networks | 64 |
| 18/9/2011 | Preparing a note to be submitted to the State Govt. on the short comings of the SECC survey tool | 5 | 7 NGOs | 7 |
| 9/10/11 | Reaching out to urban NGOs to involve them in the monitoring of the construction and setting up of night shelters that the Supreme Court has ordered | 3 | 5 NGOs | 10 |
| 10/12/2011 | Training by the Registrar General of Census Office of Gujarat | 14 | 17 NGOs/7 CBOs/3 Networks | 50 |
| 16/02/2012 | ASAA state level meeting | 14 | 27 NGOs/4 CBOs/2 network | 53 |

WORKING WITH CHILDREN - EMERGING AREA OF WORK

At the time of the developing the five year concept and strategy document of ANANDI, the organisation had worked with children mainly through holding of various camps for enrollment, immunization and so on. A more regular engagement with children began in Maliya when non formal centres were started for children of salt pan workers in a the hamlets away from the villages and the towns. In Devgadhi Baria the team began by supporting girls with books and material through the SHGs around 2005-06. After this they started mobilizing out of school children and migrant child workers through Bal Adhikar Kendra. The summer and winter camps are held regularly each year to promote a culture of quality education and motivate out of school children to join and complete formal schooling.

This year through three different projects ANANDI is working with children in diverse situations.

Like in other areas of Saurashtra, in Morbi and Maliya block of Rajkot, most large farmers have shifted to growing BT cotton which is fairly labour intensive. The labour comes from the neighbouring states and the tribal areas of eastern Gujarat. None of the children that accompany their parents went to school. The older children either worked in the cotton fields or looked after their younger siblings. ANANDI identified 20 villages of Morbi and Maliya blocks where cotton is being grown and is also marked by a high number of migrant workers. Next all the children of the migrant families were identified. 250 children of approximately 200 families of varying ages were listed and none of them went to school. In the first phase 10 "Kalrav" centers were started for the very young children. The 'teachers' were volunteers drawn from the local farmer community. The volunteers were provided a crash course in basic teaching techniques and the Right to Education Act. Gradually the older children too started coming to the centers. The idea was to create a kind of a bridge school so that migrant workers' children developed the confidence to go to the village school. The volunteers followed up with the local school and the parents of the migrant children to do the necessary paper work and ensured that the older children started attending the government school in the village.

The project in Panchamaals and Dahod seeks to deepen the engagement of the WLO on issues of children and adolescent girls. The key activities undertaken were winter and summer camps for children to aim to improve their academic performance and to motivate out of school children into the formal system.

Young women were mobilized through Mela's and workshops on health and legal awareness. This year two batches of adolescent girls have been provided vocational training and supported to setup their unit to earn an income. The training was provided by Dalit Shakti Kendra (DSK). This is a unique centre as it focuses on training for youth of underprivileged families. It not only provides the technical skills but builds into the curriculum confidence building components, life skills, and an exposure to value based struggles of world leaders. The leaders of DMS and PMS who have been associated with grassroot level mobilization and struggles for gender equality for over a decade and half have been instrumental in motivating their own daughters and other young girls in their area to educate themselves. When the first batch of young girls went to DSK in 2010 for their training the founder head of DSK was moved by the harsh conditions under which these girls and their families struggled to survive. He offered to run exclusive batches for 100 girls from tribal areas and priority is given to girls from the areas where ANANDI works. Most of the girls of first batch were able to carry on the activity and earn an income of around Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 4000/- a month.

From the 1st batch in the year 2010 to the third batch in 2012, one can see a change in the parent's approach towards skills and capacity building of their daughters. Most parents arrange for the course fee as well as equipment fees. ANANDI, DMS and PMS facilitate identification, selection, monitoring during training and capacity building of these young

women. DMS and PMS recognize these young women as political partners in development of these areas.

ANANDI TEAM

The achievement of ANANDI and its sustained work has been made possible by a committed team, many of whom have been with the organization for over 12-13 years. The challenges and hurdles faced in the work have been overcome with the long standing solidarity and support of the WLO's and the volunteers.

SECTION III

BALANCE SHEET

**AREA NETWORKING AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (ANANDI)
FROM THE AUDITED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012**

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2012

(Rs. In ' 000)

| Source of Fund | Amount | % | Application of Fund | Amount | % |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Trust Fund | 1801 | 5.78 | Fix Assets | 789 | 2.53 |
| Anandi Corpus Fund | 3739 | 11.99 | Investments | 23836 | 76.45 |
| Anandi SDTT Corpus Fund | 14601 | 46.83 | Cash & Bank Balance | 2879 | 9.23 |
| Unutilized Project Fund | 1817 | 5.83 | Loan & Advances | 2058 | 6.60 |
| Current Liabilities | 2500 | 8.02 | Current Assets | 385 | 1.23 |
| Income & Expenditure A/C | 6720 | 21.56 | Project Fund Receivable | 1231 | 3.95 |
| Total | 31178 | 100 | Total | 31178 | 100 |

Income and Expenditure A/C for the year ended March 31, 2012

(Rs. In ' 000)

| Expenditure | Amount | % | Income | Amount | % |
|--|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Salary | 2819 | 18.92 | Grant Received | | |
| Travel | 287 | 1.93 | - Jyoti Trust | 542 | 3.64 |
| Administrative Exp. | 773 | 5.19 | - Child Rights & You | 790 | 5.30 |
| | | | - iPartner / God My Silent | | |
| Depreciation | 187 | 1.25 | Partner | 1293 | 8.68 |
| Loss on Sales On Vehicle | 5 | 0.03 | - Oxfam-II | 900 | 6.04 |
| Programme Head | | | - HIVOS | 1176 | 7.89 |
| Gender Justice | 1207 | 8.10 | - Terre Des Homes (BMZ) | 4764 | 31.98 |
| Sustainable Livelihoods | 44 | 0.30 | - Paul Hamlyn Foundation | 1671 | 11.21 |
| Micro Finance (Self Help Groups) | 736 | 4.94 | - FRHS | 96 | 0.64 |
| Children's Education | 1208 | 8.11 | - Terre Des Homes (CC) | 703 | 4.72 |
| Advocacy & Networking and Research & Documentation | 1176 | 7.89 | - iPartner India / Puneet Malhi Trust | 198 | 1.33 |
| Community Health Program | 172 | 1.16 | Interest | 1905 | 12.79 |
| Campaign for Right to Food & Work | 1257 | 8.44 | Donation in Cash or in kind | 463 | 3.11 |
| Strengthening People's Organisations | 29 | 0.19 | Contribution & Fees | 197 | 1.32 |
| Sarvangi Vikas Karyakram | 3892 | 26.12 | Consultancy | 200 | 1.34 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 1107 | 7.43 | | | |
| Total | 14899 | 100 | Total | 14899 | 100 |

| All GJC data 2011-2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Types of Cases | DV-Alternative | PWDVA | 498/a | Maintenance | Maintenance Recovery | Witch-Hunting | Sexual Harassment | Rape | Abduction | Unnatural death | Violence by villagers | Dowry | Missing | Children Custody | Fraud Marriage | Total |
| Bariya, Dahod Ghoghmba, Shahera. Panchahamaals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ongoing cases in April 2011 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| new cases during the year | 79 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 165 |
| Total | 84 | 13 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 196 |
| Completed Cases | 46 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Still Ongoing cases | 38 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 127 |
| Shihor, Bhavnagar and Maliya Rajkot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Ongoing cases in April 2011 | 30 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 61 |
| new cases during the year | 18 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| Total | 48 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 92 |
| Completed Cases | 40 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 69 |
| Still Ongoing cases | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 23 |
| Overall Total | 132 | 33 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 288 |
| Total Completed Cases | 54 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 95 |
| Total Ongoing cases | 78 | 23 | 31 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 193 |

Accountability and Transparency

Identity and Legal Status

- Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 as a Public Charitable Organization with Registration No. F-5043 Ahmedabad
- Societies Registration Act, 1860 as a Registered Society with Registration No. Guj/5189/Abad
- Donation is exempted under section 80g if the Income tax Act, 1961.
- Foreign Contribution Registration Act-2010 (FCAR) which permit it to accept donations from foreign countries and agencies
- Registered with Income tax Act, 1961 under 12 A Registration No. A-5/ 96-97/ Range 4

Banks : Majot - State Bank of India, IIM Br, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad 380015

Auditors : Chandravadan Shah & Co. 801, Sahajanand Complex, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad

Governing Board - Office Bearers

| Name | Age | Gender | Position | Occupation | Meetings Attended |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|---|-------------------|
| Ms. Suneeta Dhar | 56 | F | President | Executive Director Jagori | 2/4 |
| Ms. Neeta Hardikar | 45 | F | Jt. Secretary | Executive Director ANANDI | 4/4 |
| Ms. Sejal Dand | 47 | F | Vice President | Director Research and Advocacy: ANANDI | 4/4 |
| Ms. Sumitra Thacker | 53 | F | Secretary | Director Sau Program: ANANDI | 4/4 |
| Mr. Bhusan Oza | 66 | M | Treasurer | Advocate, Gujarat High Court | 3/4 |
| Mr. Lallubhai Desai | 57 | M | Member | Founding Trustee - Manav Kalyan Trust | 1/4 |
| Dr. Mihir Shah | 56 | M | Member | Planning Commission Member | 0/4 |
| Mr. Amitabh Mukhopadhyay | 62 | M | Member | Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Parliament of India | 0/4 |
| Dr. Indira Hirve | 64 | F | Member | Economist , Director CFDA | 1/4 |

- None of the board members are related to each other
- International travel of Ms. Sejal Dand - Director from 12th Nov to 20th Nov. to Spain for “Genfinance Meetings and Workshops” - Total cost - Rs.9392/- (Only Visa & Insurance) - Cost of tickets, accommodation and registration of the conference paid by HIVOS and Oxfam Novib
- Total National Travel during the year is Rs.286915/- (Inclusive of Local Travel)
- The Board met 4 times in the FY 2011-12
- A Board rotation policy exists and is practiced
- The Board approves programs, budgets, annual activity report and audited financial reports
- The Board ensures the organization's compliance with laws and regulations
- The Board Members are not paid any sitting fees but are reimbursed travel expenses

| Details of Remuneration paid to Governing Board Members serving as Directors | |
|--|---------------|
| Name | Rs. Per Month |
| Neeta Hardikar – Executive Director | Rs.26667 |
| Sejal Dand - Director Research and Advocacy | Rs.11917 |
| Sumitra Thacker – Director Saurashtra Programme | Rs.22167 |

Remuneration of the highest paid staff member : Rs. 30000 per month

Remuneration of the lowest paid staff member : Rs. 2937 per month

| Distribution of Staff (as on 31st March 2012) | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Slab of gross salary plus benefits paid to staff | Female | Male | Total |
| <5000 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| >5000 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| >10000 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| >25000 | 2 | | 2 |
| Total | 37 | 13 | 50 |

**AREA NETWORKING AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (ANANDI)
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT STATEMENT AS AT 31-03-2012**

| RECEIPTS | TOTAL | PAYMENTS | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | | Capital Expenditure | |
| - | | Computer | 41750 |
| <u>Cash on Hand</u> | 13564 | Vehicle | 134925 |
| <u>Bank Balance</u> | 2742920 | Revenue Expenditure | |
| Consultancy Income | 200000 | Expenditure on object of the trust | |
| <u>Grant Received</u> | | Educational | 5977394 |
| -Paul Hamlyn Foundation | 1571954 | Relief of Poverty | 7610627 |
| -Oxfam-II | 675000 | Bank Charges | 2991 |
| -HIVOS | 971803 | Loans & Advances | 1424 |
| - Terre Des Homes - BMZ | 2581457 | Tax Deducted at Source 2011-12 | 215347 |
| - iPartner / Puneet Malhi Trust | 158844 | Investment in SBI Fix Deposit (SDTT) | 215778 |
| - iPartner / Gofd my Silent Partner | 1346530 | Grant Returned to DRDA Ankli | 17880 |
| - Terre Des Homes - CC | 1338500 | Other fund utilized | 96688 |
| - Child Rights & You | 1024395 | Closing Balance | |
| - Jyoti Trust | 500000 | <u>Cash on Hand</u> | 9596 |
| - FRHS | 209262 | <u>Bank Balance</u> | 2869365 |
| - CINI | 10800 | | |
| - NABARD | 11700 | | |
| <u>Interest</u> | | | |
| - On Fixed Deposit | 821194 | | |
| - On Bank Account | 86339 | | |
| - On SDTT Corpus Investment | 988637 | | |
| - On Income Tax Refund | 8836 | | |
| SDTT Corpus Fund | 215778 | | |
| Publication & Media unit rent | 30204 | | |
| Donation Recd. | 463165 | | |
| Misc. Income | 12179 | | |
| Resource Person Fees | 90409 | | |
| Commission Income | 60000 | | |
| Contribution and Fees | 4200 | | |
| Mambership Fees | 300 | | |
| Investment back | 811683 | | |
| Loans & Advances | 15507 | | |
| Income Tax Refund | 222104 | | |
| Salea Of Vehicle | 6500 | | |
| | 1719376 | | |
| | 5 | | 17193765 |