



SATHI ALL FOR PARTNERSHIPS



Sathi All for Partnerships

Annual Report 2009-2010



Sathi All For Partnerships (SAFP)

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Sathi All for Partnerships, Annual Report 2009-2010

Note from The Executive Director

This year SAFP has gone through experiences that have lead our team to reflect on the mode of work our group could follow. SAFP has been vary of building itself as an institution and the year has strengthened our belief that voluntary contributions will make the social change we desire manifest itself with more strength than a funded process. The funding support this year came from NCW, UNIFEM, Food Water Security Coalition and from CWLR membership. We are great full for all contributions. This report enumerates the main projects, events and processes at work.

What I will like to do is to share with you an experience this year where we struggled with the idea of moving away from a physical to a virtual office. Even though we have afforded an office place, most of us travelled all the time and could work on the move or from our own spaces.

For both our target groups SAFP was instrumental in getting resources together. Yet we could not resource ourselves as professionals. At times we felt more of our time went in doing work we like doing. Our target groups have however been more engrossed than us. Once resources have reached the groups they have become very insular in managing a specific activity and looking inwards rather than making collaborative work move ahead. Sathi all for Partnerships philosophy is to promote multiple partnerships but the relationship of one own resource and the will to share it on agreed terms is a block that needs further working upon. For example 100 acres of land was given on use rights to women's groups by Suzlon foundation. This work was done through work of SAFP as an intermediary and the aspiration of SAFP to stretch the role to develop further work collaborations to a next level of work did not happen till March 2010. Experience tells SAFP that it needs to alter of working that it followed previously.

The ways of development work has changed tremendously. The issues that SAFP has worked upon since 2003 have now been taken on by resource agencies with human resource identified and expertise developed to carry forward work in different capacities. The support for advocacy is slowly shifting to working on tangible and perceptible change in people's lives. Therefore the funding support has become demanding to have field base. SAFP team struggled with UN government department with numerous proposals. Even knowing people closely and being professionally competent to produce good proposals was not enough to get project awards. It seems to us that to win proposals organizations need to invest in many areas at the same time. The advocacy of creating partnerships as a method has becoming an area of voluntary contribution. SAFP thus could not benefit much from funding support but on the other hand the non funded support poured in as voluntary contributions of many people who believed in what SAFP stood for.

Care givers have got together to building self support with SAFP help. The entire work this year centered around training for self reliance. All meetings but a few for disabling mental illness have been held in individuals homes of people. Each time people get together in warmth of their own families, it requires the space and permissions of others at homes in Delhi and elsewhere. These permissions are got and thus the thinking for this work is shared by many more than just staff members of SAFP. Ms Susan Neymier extended voluntary support in creating a gender monitoring system with SAFP. She also paid for travel and stay of SAFP staff to Germany and organized a presentation for SAFP at GTZ office in Eschbonn. Ms Bridget Hartland Johnson offered to give money from her provident funds saving for SAFP representation to a UN habitat meeting. She already has given considerable time to build the communications of SAFP this year. Dr Muxi hosted SAFP in Barcelona and Ms Katherine Koit hosted SAFP team in Paris.

Of special mention is the work of volunteers. Ms Sujata Sharma learnt about SAFP work and was inspired to work on widow pension outreach to Muslim women. She worked for SAFP only for a short period but on her own invested the remaining time she had to get women their entitlement to the widow pension from government of Delhi. This task involved many trips to the government departments as well as women's homes in Shaheen Bagh and Abul Fazal in Okhla area but relentlessly she worked on her own to complete all official requirements for the process.

Other volunteers came in to work for SAFF include Ms Shikha for helped in communications in French, Mr Shashank Jain who transcribed a report , Ms Swati Gupta who assisted in developing a proposal for submission to UNIFEM. Senior retired people like Dr. Indira Baptista and Ms Santwana Nigam worked with us on a seminar documentation. It is with the contribution for these wonderful people that SAFF has been able to achieve progress in its work this year.



Chapter 1.

Introduction

SAFP builds capacity on women's livelihood and resource rights and disabling mental illness. In 2003 four women came together to develop issues neglected by the social sector and to make a difference to the lives of vulnerable groups of people. A year later Sathi all for partnerships was registered as a public trust in 2004. Nowadays, SAFP continues its work as a Secretariat for two International forums; Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR) and Women and Habitat Network, by working on projects to increase resources for the marginalised.

Activities range from advocacy to grass roots interventions covering 10 states in India and supported by members from 20 countries globally. SAFP activities therefore collate learning and build knowledge by sharing it across the world. SAFP has experience of working with women and men on gender equality issues

and plays an active role in articulation for women's groups such as; the unorganized sector, indigenous people and Muslims, in both urban and rural areas.



Our organization is committed to Disabling Mental Illness, a movement to achieve highest levels of 'wellness' and coping skills for persons with mental health/illness and their families.

International experience sharing continues offering internship opportunities to international students; the collaboration begun

people and Muslims, in both urban and rural areas.

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International experience sharing continues offering internship opportunities to international students; the collaboration begun in 2009 with AIESEC, a student association spread over 107 countries, officially founded in Rotterdam, Netherland in 1948, will be renewed also this year, contributing to knowledge increase for both the organization and individuals. This program will provide training in gender equality for the interns to enhance an international experience collation in the focus area of increasing women resources. The Sustainable Development Gender Equal Zone (SDGEZ) or WRZ (women resource zone) as a concept was developed and shared across our global and local partners such that projects related with its implementation could further our mission to empower women with increased access to resources. We worked on this throughout the year to build this as a core activity for the future for SAFP.

Most work was done with help of UNIFEM support and SAFP needs to thank, Ms Vandana Mahajhan and Dr Govind Kelkar for their support and guidance. When newer leadership in UNIFEM took over, they took some time to understand our focus. UNIFEM too changes its ways of working in India, from supporting small groups like ours to handling work with help of larger organizations who could support the UNIFEM strengthening as UN women. It has been becoming clearer to SAFP that either we too become large corporate entities or we run enterprise of our own to sustain our activities and continue our work through a non funded mode. This year the SAFP board met several times to consider different kind of enterprises as funding was considerable shrunk

during the year with even less hopes for it increase next year.

Through out the year SAFP worked very hard to prepare global and national and state level bids for taking on work. Each process was more grilling than the previous and it became clearer that professionalization and corporatization of NGO sector is here to stay. However SAFP team did travel on invitations to work on activities it has planned through voluntary support of its members and civil society.

Chapter 2.

Advocacy and lobby for women resource rights

2.1 CWLR

2.1.1 CWLR information

Consult for Women and Land Rights secretariat is presently held by Sathi All For Partnerships. It was entrusted as the secretariat by CWLR members at the National Workshop in Allahabad in May 2004 and reinforced at the international consultation organized at UNDP hall in November 2005. The secretariat is the coordinating and implementing body of CWLR's activities and policy objectives as formulated by the executive committee. The secretariat works in close collaboration with the executive committee and at present all CWLR members work as honorary members.

The Consult for Women and Land Rights members operates through the secretariat that is responsible for firming a program of action for developing a program on women and resource rights by:

- 1 Building alliances with CWLR members.
- 2 Building awareness on Women's Land Rights.
- 3 Protection and promotion of Women land and resource rights.
- 4 Organizing and carrying out state-level meetings and one national-level workshop in collaboration with other grass root organizations as part of the Consult on Women and Land Rights.
- 5 Organizing civil society and NGO interface with the government.
- 6 Developing pilot initiatives on women and resource rights.
- 7 Strengthening the CWLR with state level chapters and learning from International exchange programs.

2.1.2 Issues of SAFF as CWLR

Women role and status in society are often marginalized and face numerous discrimination. SAFF, as CWLR Secretariat, plays an important roles in women empowerment, dealing with the issues reported below. SAFF acts and encourages changes to women's status, organizing and attending events, meeting communities and women consults and committees. The goal is to make women and marginalized people understand their rights and have an impact on government, private sector and individuals to have a change.

• Muslim Women's Right to Land, Resources and Livelihood

When the community itself is socially and economically backward and under constant threat of their very existence, the position of women of that community can not be better. Muslim women in India being a minority within a minority face various social, economic, political and identity problems which ultimately affect their access to various resources.

The situation of Muslim women is little different from other marginalized sections especially with that of Hindu community as there is no legal entitlement of women in the agricultural land of the family.

Women's illiteracy and several restrictions made in the name of religion and cultural practices inhibit their awareness and exposure to changing social and economic situation arising out of liberalization, privatization and globalization. They are unable to take advantage of various government schemes due to their ignorance and hence, remain socially and economically backward and often become the victim of oppression made in the name of religion. This year SAFF reached out to Muslim women leaders in 8 different contexts. Proposals were drafted for them to get additional support for their activities. Meetings were organized in Vikasnagar in Uttranchal, Moradabad and Lucknow in UP.

CWLR membership in different parts of the country participated in events that SAFF got invited to. Dr Sabiha Hussain led these initiatives and representations in Jakarta and Gujrat.

- **Tribal Women's Right to Land, Resources and Livelihood**

The tribal people oppose land ownership by individuals in the community, as community owns the land. The tribal way of living presupposes that human beings belong to nature thus they cannot own land but only participate in its protection. The changing context of pressures from the market has however led to the erosion of tribal people's lifestyle and beliefs. Tribal people's land is under threat from mining companies and over all development paradigms. Tribal people are loosing their traditional rights and concessions over forestland due to large development projects, unfavorable government displacement policies and increasing control of land by corporate bodies. This has lowered their status and led to homelessness, increased violence against women and trafficking. The impact of globalization has aggravated land scarcity and has further impacted tribal women's livelihood rights. Privatization and individualization of tribal community land also makes women destitute. This particular year was important to develop deeper links with tribal women groups in MP and Chattisgarh. The CWLR member represented themselves in national forums organized by Wada Na Todo and CBJA in Delhi. Grassroots women leaders across the country came together and made a strong statement on the experiences of women who face acute social and economic discrimination – including Dalits, Denotified & Nomadic Tribes, Adivasis, Forest Dwellers, Muslim Minorities, Women with Disabilities & Single Women. The initiative was founded on the premise that the struggle to end poverty is powerless without the participation and leadership of women, and that the government cannot be effective unless the women's agenda is central to its policies, programs and budgets.

- **Women and resources in Urban Areas**

The process of increasing greater women's ownership on housing, land, resources in city development plans needs to be nurtured through inter ministerial coordination committees by adopting a Women Resource Right Agenda. Sathi has been lobbying with CWLR members consent that the government reserves spaces for workers in city and rural areas by allotting 25% of residential and commercial land under ownership of women workers collectives. Women workers from 4 different states developed proposals and submitted them to their district administration. SAFF

with support of National Commission for Women.

- **Land, Resources and Livelihood Rights of women in Agriculture.**

Across our country social perceptions dictate that women play the role of producers and providers of food and nutritional security, as well as agriculturalists. Their responsibilities within this family construct are that of caretakers of the home, and managers of natural resources. But they do not have the ownership of land. Despite constitutional provision having entitled women with equal inheritance rights to sons and daughters have seldom claimed their right. The reason is that customs enforce daughter to believe that they are temporary members of the family. Thus daughters do not demand

rights in natal family when dowry has been paid during their marriage. Moreover, as the migration of male members of the family for work is a common issue across India, land property instead of being entitled in the name of women are inherited by sons. Even as Hindu Succession Act gave equal rights to daughters through the 2005 amendment the number of cases in the court have not been recorded to monitor if the women have begun access and control of agricultural land as a result for the change in law. SAFP has dealt with inquires on land rights on a regular basis that it gets referred to its members like Mahila Daxita Samiti and Lawyers within its contact. Affirmative action on agricultural land is needed to develop this area as a definite way to increase women's resource base. The WRZ rural concepts were accepted by CWLR member on SAFP instance and 6 rural groups are now working towards action agenda to develop this context. GEAG presented one such possibility of WRZ in context of agricultural land in Gorakhpur. This presentation was received well at a national consultation organized by SAFP in November 2009 in Habitat centre.

provided these workers training opportunity as well as representational space in a public hearing with support of National Commission for Women.

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SAFP received media attention for the first ever public private partnership on agricultural land. Please download (the SAFP Suzlon Foundation csr brochure) <http://sathiallforpartnerships.org/publications/> to review one of the major achievements of SAFP in this year. There are many dilemmas civil society groups like our go through when we engage with the market. It is these very corporate who displace people so why ask them for small take away. The fact remains that we do need to engage with the not only the market but also the very people we consider doing much harm to society. Peace building is about making bridges and that can be done without compromising values.

2.2 HIC Habitat International Coalition: Housing and Land Rights Network

2.2.1 Brief information about HIC and HIC-WAS

SAFP is a member of Habitat International Coalition (HIC) since 2004. HIC is an independent, international, non-profit alliance of some 400 organizations and individuals working in the area of human settlements. The strength of the Coalition is based on its worldwide membership that includes social movements, grassroots organizations, civil society organizations, NGOs, academia and research institutions, and like-minded individuals from 80 countries in both North and South. SAFP has played an instrumental role in upholding women and land rights issues within HIC. For this contribution SAFP has been on the board of HIC for the past 4 years. A shared set of objectives bind and shape HIC's commitment to communities working to secure housing and improve their habitat conditions.

HIC reaffirmed strategic focus include:

- *Developing relationships* inside and outside HIC, through advocacy, promotion, facilitative, supportive and direct action; and strengthening civil society's role in improving housing and settlement development.
- *Strengthening people's processes* by supporting community based efforts to improve housing and settlements and alleviate poverty by assisting a broad range of people's actions, addressing a set of core issues: housing, governance and poverty.
- *Advocacy for recognition, defense and full implementation of housing rights*, to improve the quality of life of the poor through improvement of housing conditions, in addition to income enhancement and social empowerment; and to move toward sustainable environment.

Currently **activities** concentrate on:

- Solidarity actions for the Right to Housing.
- The global implementation of popular and democratic strategies towards the planning, financing, construction and governance of human settlements called Social Production of Habitat.
- The discussion and implementation of the Charter of the Rights to the City, which has been initiated in Latin America.
- The participation at the World Social Forum and the Regional Social Forums.
- Information and experience exchange regarding social habitat issues all over the world.

SAFP took on global Coordinator role for HIC – Women and Habitat Network in February 2009. Through the year, this network was represented at UN habitat meetings as well as women and safe cities campaign.

The Women and Shelter Network (HIC-WAS) – now renamed Women and Habitat Network (WAHN) is a group of organisations that recognize the particular struggle of women in accessing land and housing and in participating in all aspects of human settlements development. Member organizations support and work with low-income communities, and link to provide mutual capacity-building and solidarity both regionally and globally. The network has developed initiatives highlighting and strengthening women's participation in the struggle for land and urban services, and has had a formal consulting relationship with UN Habitat since 1989.

The network is composed of initiative centers that actively promote the objectives and activities of the network through concrete work in their respective countries. These designate a regional or sub-regional reference centre that together form the Women and Shelter Group, the directing body of the network. The group formulates policies and designates the International Secretariat to facilitate and support the network's activities.

The Women and Shelter Network's primary goal is to foster healthy, improved and sustainable human settlements for women in low-income communities.

HIC-WAS works at local, national, regional and international levels:

- ·to promote and strengthen horizontal exchanges among members
- ·to support lobbying for women's land and housing rights
- ·to link global processes with local action
- ·to provide greater access to information and training on human settlements
- ·to create public awareness about the priorities of women and habitat
- ·to voice the concerns of women in low-income communities
- ·to ensure women's concerns are policy priorities for agents working in human settlement development
- ·to develop and deliver campaigns that ensure policies support women's priorities
- ·to promote the development of disaggregated data and clear indicators that measure women's access to land and shelter

Source: HIC GS (07-08-2007).

2.3 Events & outcomes

a) Local and national

1. Training program for Women workers in Tamil Nadu organized by SAFF in Chennai (22 April 2009)
Objective: To understand what conjunctive land use could be in context of work outcomes expected from a group of Dalit and HIV Aids affected women. The groups were identified by SAFF with assistance from UNIFEM and land negotiated for their use from a wind energy company called Suzlon. Outcomes: 40 women signed a one year agreement for use of 100 acre land that the company held on lease from the government. This first ever Public private partnership was received well by the media.
2. Meeting with Ministry of Statistics in Puducherry (26 April 2009)
Objective: To understand gender data gaps that Government of India need to focus on.

Outcome: SAFF was invited to make a presentation and it choose to focus of gender data gaps in resources. It was later asked to work further with the ministry to develop this in shape of a proposal. The proposal went through different stages of approvals in the systems of ministry of statistics. SAFF put together a highly competent team of professionals to work on the proposal frame work and presentations. The process itself was very educating for SAFF since it involved research and knowing how gender resource differential will continue to a gap that is an area of work for future.

3. ICCO meetings (27 May 2009) *Objective: To plan year long activities towards Copenhagen summit on climate change in relation to food security Outcomes: SAFP along with other partners planned activities toward the build up of Copenhagen summit on climate change. It performed two specific responsibility of developing the web site for FWSCI and impact gender dimensions of the coalitions work.*

4. Suzlon meeting in Radhapuran (2 June 2009)

Objective: Strategy to develop work on women and land for UNIFEM, Suzlon and UNIFEM Outcomes: A draft MOU was developed that has a detailed project plan as well as logframe of activity that could help women in Radhapurum make productive use of the land grant and SAFP to work at the national level to upscale the experience.

5. Presentation to Ministry of Statistics and Planning (MOSPI) (27 July 2009)

Objective: To propose to the ministry action agenda to include gender resource gap as a part of the next NSSO round of data collection. Outcomes: The proposal was well received by all office except one. This officer raised relevant queries on methods that need to be adopted to make the exercise of gendered data gaps of resource available by a ministry on an ongoing basis. The NSS data collection did not take recommendations on board. The matter is till pending with the ministry at present

6. Meeting with Migrant workers by NCCUS at ISI Delhi (28-29 July 2009) *Objective: To review what the unorganized sector socialsecurity legislation had done on the issue of migrant workers. Outcomes: The bondage of the workers was seen as a area of work that needed to be focused for immediate policy and programme work. SAFP along with other participants worked on a bonded labor study after this meeting to carry forward learning from this consultation.*

7. Meeting with National planning commission to propose WRZ (29 July 2009)

Objective: To promote WRZ as a concept with Planning commission Outcomes: Regular interaction with planning commission was opened up. The planning commission later agreed to invite SAFP for a presentation on wrz on 18 Nov 2009.

International Conference on District Planning in Kollam organized by ISS and UNDP (August 29-30 2009)

Objective : To impact district planning with women and space discourse.

Outcome : SAFP presented the WRZ context in this conference. This work was done after a prolonged field work in Kerela where focus group discussions were organized by SAFP with Positive women Network, Kudumbashree as well as members of Self Employed women's Association.

8. UNIFEM Project Completion Events at Habitat Center, in Delhi (17 September 2009)

Objective: Trained gender advocates presented their ideas around WRZ to invited panelist Outcomes: more than 45 gender Resource rights advocates trained themselves on initiatives of SAFP to work on women resource rights agenda within their sphere of influence.

9. WADA NA TODO Tribunal in Delhi (25 September 2009) *Objective: To record testimonies from women on climate change to feed in the Copenhagen Climate change summit Outcomes: SAFP prepared three different interventions for this tribunal. The over all analysis of the work was taken to Copenhagen and the women movement representatives could refer to this work as evidence to speak on behalf of women as mitigators of climate change interventions.*

10. UNDP Presentation (26 November 2009)

Objective: A presentation was made to UNDP in Delhi on how a group of their staff could be trained to work better on their women empowerment project in Raidas, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Outcomes: SAFP drafted a training manual and a method to work on women and resource increase that was submitted to UNDP. Another organization was chosen to carry out the training. None the less the framework developed for UNDP project was useful for SAFP partners in UP and Delhi. A group of young leaders in Kusumpur Pahari were trained subsequently to strengthen their work on gender equality.

11. Presentation to Chhattisgarh government (3-4 December 2009) *Objective: Presentation of Gender Sub-plan idea to Chhattisgarh government representatives Outcomes: SAFP roll out plan was utilised by the state planning board as a framework to carry forward work through the state training dept.*

A small team of people in Bilaspur are now ready to develop work further on gender sub plan in the district.

b) International

1. UN Habitat Governing council meeting, Nairobi (1-2 April 2009)

Objective: To impact the UN Habitat GC meetings with Gender Equality Action

Outcomes: The UN habitat program agenda got impacted as proposed. The women groups were gathered in full force at the meeting. One of the groups got major role in the ongoing programmes. Others got sidelined or had to work in collaboration with the master group. Groups like SAFP were left to organise within world Urban campaign activities.

2. HIC meeting in Cairo, Egypt (8-17 May 2009)

Objective: Land issue in Middle east got discussed and other regions got shared

Outcomes: The exchange helped HIC members to re strategize themselves as a collective to impact World Urban Forum and World Social Forum in a organized way. HIC WAHN got an opportunity to reconstitute itself.

3. Meeting with US senators (8 October 2009)

Objective: Input on Youth and gender equality issues to a team of US youth senators

Outcomes: SAFP interacted with a team of US senators on youth and women rights in India to make them aware of issues taken up by the young people in India as they seem relevant to them.

4. UN-Habitat meeting in Barcelona, Spain (12-16 October 2009)

Objective: To develop the constitution of the World Urban Campaign

Outcomes: The activities of the World Urban Campaign were decided with a set of strategies. SAFP and HC included gender equality concerns that competed with over all inclusion and getting sidelined by the over all push for climate change as well as only technological solutions to urbanization.

5. Training field testing on Islamic tool on women and land Rights in Jakarta. 26 Nov-6 Dec

Objective: UN Habitat with its partners including HLRN had developed an Ismaic framework on woman and land rights training.

Outcome : SAFP was requested by UN Habitat for trainers to undertake the field testing for the tool. SAFP approached many people for participation but travel Jakarta to was not possible for many members and it selected Dr Sabiha Hussain for the task. Dr Hussain had a very insightful presentation to offer as her academic work was related to the topic.

6. Developing UN habitat partnership agenda in Paris (9 December 2009)

Objective: To develop a partners platform to impact World Urban Forum civil society round table conference. Outcomes: HIC partners including SAFP worked to develop this agenda. HIC was able to chair the session at World Urban Forum.

7. GTZ Gender mainstreaming event (16 December 2009)

*Objective: GTZ vocational training stream gets their gender mainstreaming strategy revised
Outcomes:SAFP was invited to provide field experience of developing monitoring indicators on gender mainstreaming. The impact was good and SAFP was able to connect to GTZ office in India for work in Utranchal. SAFP provided a local application for gender monitoring indicators to GTZ on its return.*

8. Meeting with Nepal Parliamentarian (21 December 2009)

Objective: Input to land rights committee of Government of Nepal on women issues.

Outcomes: SAFP made a presentation to a team of parliamentarians from Nepal on women and resource rights at the UNIFEM Delhi office.

9 World Urban Forum and HIC board meeting in Rio March 20-28,2010

Objective: Input on women and resource increase at WUF and the HIC meetings

Outcomes:

SAFP representative made a presentation to HIC on women and habitat network strategy at the HIC general assembly. Through WUF it participated by lobbying government representatives of Spain, India, Bangladesh and Brazil. As a result on return from the WUF SAFP was able to input on strategic directions to Ministry of Women and Child delegate to the IBSA conference that was deciding priorities for itself as a ministry to present to Prime Ministers of the three developing nations. (Brazil, India and South Africa)

Chapter 3 Refining Thrust for work on Disabling Mental Illness (DMI)

SAFP aims at partnership for a movement to achieve highest levels of 'wellness' and coping skills for persons with mental health/illness and their families. DMI has been another planned area of intervention. We shared the concept with organizations and sought partnerships on the issue. Our aim to create opportunities to try out new ways to **redefine care and rehabilitation strategies and initiatives**.

For the past year efforts were made in meetings organized by different organizations and groups to convince funding agencies, DMI families, corporate houses as well as government of the belief that people with mental disorders can get to a state of living a life independent of many of their present crutches and barriers. We conceptualized and initial the programme in which KPMG linked the students in Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC) (University of Delhi) with DMI families, to help them get an economic independence. We also have worked with Bapu Trust, Basic Need, and ANJALI on bill of rights for people with mental illness.

The Objectives of the DMI programme as seen by SAFR:

- Conduct situation assessment across economic classes and what is currently available to them
- Explore and pilot outreach mental health services in Delhi
- Resourcing and networking with scanning of the government, private and other charitable institutions.
- Sensitization workshops for various government depts./ministries, NGOs, family groups

The Intention in time is to build up partnership with and for the persons affected with mental health ailments, the related families towards addressing the cause of the affected groups of people. In order to reach the stated goal we intend to promote active involvement of groups, support capability building initiatives, counseling and sensitization at the family level, network and build alliance with people and larger institutions by forming an informal pro-active support group at city / zone level.

Ms Deepika Nair from SAFR has been an integral part of regional discussion for review of National Trust Act for guardian ship issues of mental health patients. She has developed advocacy such that more allocations can be set aside for care givers training. Under this group of activities most disabilities rights activist are not accepting mental illness as a disability but a big group has now emerged to lobby for its acceptance. Ms Nair has similarly made significant contribution to the mental health act and persons with disability act that Government of India is reviewing in light of UN CRC. Ms Nair is co founder of Nazmi held a workshop on knowledge building exercise on mental health at community level. Nazmi has had 7 rounds of meetings on the laws related with mental health. For the ARDSI(Alzheimer Related Dementia and Delhi Chapter) Ms Nair lent her personal care givers experience for a photo shoot in December 2009 as part of creating a global photo exhibition to show on the national summit to develop a dementia strategy at India level. Abstract of Ms Nair's presentation went in the India report of the ARDSI.

SAFR has been very keen to promote care givers supporters placement as a service. Towards this SAFR assisted the setting up of a "Hum Placement service" which is now run as an individual enterprise of a group of young women. Along with other NGOs such as detailed discussion have taken place on how elderly can be supported through such assistance and other self help activities.

SAFR has a special involvement with people with mental illness. Thus along with other groups working on disabilities and livelihood, SAFR worked on creating training opportunities. For example Saburi had set up a employment and training network that SAFR is a part off. Under this activity SAFR organized and attended programs with Air tel Bharti, intershoppe, coffee board and institute of retail industry. The purpose of these events was to sensitize the corporate sector as prospective employers of the persons with disabilities and organize training programmes for the target group.


Chapter 4 International internship program

SAFP believes in the involvement of Youth in its work. For this reason it relates with different organizations to include young people in the discourse it generates. The experience of SAFP has been shared and learnt through international internship program. A partnership initiated with AIESEC in 2007 has given SAFP opportunity to work with the organization to relate with youth from different countries and train them for under which

Besides IASEC, internship for senior associates has been offered to HIC members. An exchange between Shelter for Urban Poor Dhaka and SAFP took place in 2009 to train a staff member called Ms Jesmen Akhter on women and habitat issues. Mr Alberonee from Dhaka visited the SAFP office to firm this exchange programme as a result of which program ideas were exchanged and the two organization have been able to develop their work of women and resource increase.

Through out the year communication with Roof tops Canada continued to place Canadian youth intern with SAFP that fructified in last week of March 2010.

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AIESEC (*Association Internationale des Étudiants en Sciences Économiques et Commerciales*) is an international youth organization that engages in international student exchange and internship programmes for profit and non-profit organisations. Its international office is in Rotterdam, Netherlands. The AIESEC network as of June 2009 includes over 38,000 students in 107 countries and territories. It is present in over 1,700 universities across the globe, and sends students on 5,500 international exchanges yearly.



Mr. Joey Chow

A Graduate, Mr Chow from China worked on developing work on the youth and gender equal habitat program that was submitted for consideration of UN Habitat. Mr. Chow contributed towards developing SAFP presentations at UN Habitat and UNIFEM and worked on CWLR web site during his stay with SAFP. Joey continues to be of help to SAFP on line even after his return to China.

Intern from 06 Feb 2009 to 6th April 2009

Name of intern, description and duration

Name of intern, description and duration

All IASEC interns worked on developing the work of SAFF with youth. A meeting was held in UN habitat with young people where ideas on women and habitat were shared. Student from Africa and Australia were in touch with SAFF team to gain from experience that could be shared on email. IASEC vice president Ms Aditi Sethi and Her successor Karan Chhabra were instrumental in planning a 8



Ms Jonna Bak

A Graduate, from Polland, Ms Bak worked on developing work for SAFF on gender gap in resource base. She continued work that Mr. Chow did on the youth and gender equal habitat program and followed up with UN Habitat on inclusion of the concepts. These concepts were then taken on by UN Habitat that now supports along with UNIFEM a program in Delhi on the issue. Ms Bak also developed and set a web site for Food Water and Security Network India as a contribution of SAFF to the network.

Intern from 28 April. 2009 to 26th June. 2009

Name of intern, description and duration



Mr. Alessandro Tosatto

Marketing and Management Graduate, from Italy, Alex contributed towards developing SAFF work in the area of women's rights. His current assignments include developing business proposals and updating SAFF web site. He has also drafted designed this annual report.

Intern from 21st Dec. 2009 to 07th Feb. 2010

cities campaign on youth for women and habitat. Ms Adithi Sethi attended consultation organized by SAFF to promote IASEC voluntarism with CWLR members.

Chapter 6 Our project: Sustainable Development Gender Equal Zone

Let us share with you the dream: can communities take charge of their habitat to take responsibility for nurturing areas to make them sustainable in a way that there is also equality of resource distribution between women and men? Yes they can and this can be supported by the local authorities. The EU countries have signed up charters for equality between women and men in an area. Based on EU draft we could make our very own charter that can make gender and generation equality sustainable resource zones.

SAFP advocate that government and community leaders should give women groups infrastructure, credit, training and support to set up neighborhood care and entrepreneurial work. We advocate designing cities and villages in a way that spaces including parks, parking lots, housing plots, some floors in community and commercial centers are designed and owned by women for the care functions in an area. We call such spatial planning a Sustainable Development Gender Equal Zone (SDGEZ) that may be owned by women and include men for support to develop what a community requires in a neighborhood. The only condition in this arrangement is that properties, whether private or public, need to be in long term possession of local women groups to be designed and managed by them on what they consider as the best use for their good and therefore the service of the community or the neighborhood that they belong to. This way, perhaps, women and men of an area will plan with the government on what care and area needs

and how women groups in each area get skilled to deal with infrastructure management as well as income generation activities to make neighborhood a productive place.

SAFP advocates an increase women resource base to achieve greater economic development with gender equality for sustaining any development effort. An equal society will be more productive and be able to face more challenges. If women and men together plan how to share resources in a neighborhood to

For more information about the sustain human beings, they could also plan how to sustain Kerala SDGEZ concept and plan

the resource within their district and area development

see:

plans. In Kerala a group called inspiration has developed a sustainable development zone. We propose the same in a [www.inspirelot](http://www.inspirelot.com) lot of other locations, first of all in Delhi, where our office is india.com/concept1a.htm located. The pilots can begin in areas where we have talked with communities. For this we will need to plan the entire administrative zonal area. A study should determine what resources the area has in terms of water, forest and green cover, public and private property. Which of the resources have come under planned net and which remain that can be reallocated or redistributed. From this resource mapping can be listed project ideas to develop sustainable development resource zones that give equally to women and men opportunities to sustain resources in a manner that the areas water, greens and soil remains to give value to life and its regeneration within this urban village.

The Integrated District Development Plan of Kollam has taken ideas on policy and project ideas from SAFP advocacy. The town planner who is planning the sustainable development zone in Edakochi is considering how the women resource zone can be planned within the initiative. We have moved to a level on this concept in Kollam and Edakochi in Kerala and see every reason that the same pattern can be followed for it to become a reality in Delhi and in other areas.



LCC: Local Convenience Centers (for care and production) designed and managed by women groups but used by all, owned by the corporate on government/church/temple/mosque land.

The role of deprived populations and the women within these sections needs to be crafted for inclusion and this will mean that resources for orientation and training of different groups will need to be kept aside for them to be a contributing entity of the economic growth of enterprises and neighborhood services. Women would work together and jointly with men, in collaboration with association, private and public partnership.

Planning the area to be developed in a sustainable way is necessary. As seen above in a SDEGZ plan for the Kollam district, in Kerala, services, infrastructures and land are interconnected. Land dedicated for agriculture is near micro enterprises and the market, so the products can be used and/or sold. The provision of services, as care, water, waste, energy and transport services, to carry products as well as local workers to reach workstation. Care facilities need to be built for both tourists and for internal migrants with adequate accommodation.

Chapter 7

Upcoming Work

7.1 The Revival of HIC-WAHN and Strengthening of CWLR

In the past year, WAHN has members have pursued their individual and regional activities, with less international coordination. SAFP's activities as WAHN Secretariat for the coming months will entail the following:

- Make WAHN a part of the gender mainstreaming process within HIC (that would be by making it and its members an active force: i.e: through its participation in events.
- Write and circulate a report on who is doing what within WAHN and in relevant international organisations, in order to start the process of devising a new strategy for WAHN as a whole
- Send best practice examples to the WAHN Asia web site based on member's voluntary contributions or through our own web search

CWLR has been more active in its global coordination as compared to WAHN. SAFP will continue to develop project as well as youth internships programmes between CWLR members to continually maintain the excellent interaction between CWLR memberships.

7.2 Taking forward the WRZ project

Through the architecture departments as well as town planner projects in Edakochi and Delhi have developed as ongoing WRZ processes organised by SAFP. Work on women and resources in Bhopal, Chhattisgarh and Chennai, is planned to be taken up in the course of next year. The concept of WRZ has will be translated in data and design concepts in the next year. For the time being, SAFP's activities are focused on using this work as a lobbying tool to secure land and funding to implement a pilot WRZ. As part of this campaigning, here are some of the activities SAFP plans on undertaking:

- Design and implement a Youth Sensitization Campaign based on the WRZ report and Work: extension lecture in Jamia, reaching out to students in Universities in Delhi to encourage them to take on this work
- Co-write the Pilot project document for the WRZ based on experiences in Delhi and Kochi, and draft a one-year plan. Approach stakeholders (universities, private corporations, government authorities, individuals, etc. who might be able and willing to take this plan forward and implement it).

7.3 Continue work on Mental health and disabilities

The work on mental health for SAFP will be responsive to what groups it associates with want it to take on. This is so as the people SAFP works with are full time care givers of mental health difficulty survivors.