

SAFP Annual Report 2012-2013

Women

SATHI ALL FOR PARTNERSHIPS

Sathi All For Partnerships (SAFP)

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Sathi All for Partnerships Annual Report 2012-2013

Summary : The SAFP work during the year focused on research and training activities besides focusing on policy change asks based on research work done by the organization. The year also saw consolidation of its activities in form of working on pilot proposals that visualize the advocacy SAFP proposed on the basis of its ongoing work for the women and resources program.

This year SAFP began its work with workers as an additional direct activity, where in work with domestic workers, waste workers and migrant workers was done intensely with support from FGHR and IPM. This direct work helped SAFP to contribute to the discourse in its partnerships with National Alliance for Labor Rights, Nirmana and Women Struggle Committee.

In Bihar SAFP worked as a consultant to IPE Global to promote inclusive planning for five cities under the government programme called JNNURM. SAFP was invited to Seoul in Korea to participate in ICCW conference wherein it promoted BUSAN agreement on women equality. SAFP worked with Parmarth to work on women and water budgeting and with IACR and TAAL on women and child right pilots. The health and wellness program also got SAFP to participate in various platforms as SAFP personnel continue to be invited by resource agencies and stakeholders to train others on issues that have been developed by us as a team. In the wellness field SAFP worked with Bapu trust, Emmanuel Hospital, NAZMI and HRLN to collate data of mental health issues and found that statistical gaps have yet to be researched for them to be addressed in earnest. A key realization from the effort during the year is that work on mental health financing will suffer if research on these areas are not supported.

The research work on Dalit women and resources continued from previous year and submitted to MWCD in February 2012. SAFP advised research process for “Youth Empowerment Process” of Guru Gobind Khalsa College and was chosen to work with Sarojini Naidu Women Studies centre Jamia as a collaborator on their Muslim women and migration research project. Being situated in the Centre enabled SAFP to work further on its Okhla Gender Plan with CWLR members and Equal Saree. The collaborators worked with Jamia School Of Architecture to conclude a three year process in October 2012 on work on sustainable development plan for a district. This plan was further worked upon to suggest Women Resource Zone in Shivpuri in two villages Madhya Pradesh. Swiss Aid supported SAFP with this study called WRZ Shivpuri. SAFP was chosen to be the core executive member of Food water and Security Network and as part of this activity SAFP worked on a research project along with Seva Mandir and TAAL, supported by ICCO. The research portfolio of SAFP provided insights to write and speak for policy change through solution exchange as well as participation in national and international events. These learning were humbly brought back to stakeholders at local levels when SAFP organized neighborhood walks, spoke at events and concisely undertook social media engagement as to express solidarity with women safety issues that rocked the country throughout the year.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

SAFP has worked on the idea of developing the women resource zone since 2006 when it received a one-year grant from Action Aid to set up a Forum called the Consult For Women and Land Rights. Academic and local interest was mobilized to highlight issues of women and land rights at national and international events. From then on, SAFP partners have set up different forums where women received information and trained others on women and land rights issues. Through the year SAFP worked with youth volunteers and volunteer professionals to further the urban and rural plans for inclusion which worked for women as well as the vulnerable. Youth from two different Universities, Jamia University in Delhi and the Barcelona School of Planning have been working on inclusive planning as part of their curriculum, which is how they came to partner with SAFP. Professors in Barcelona had agreed to host workshops which led to the OGP plan for infrastructure and environmental regeneration projects, enhancing gender equality, economic self-reliance and sustainable growth in an area. These young people wanted to build a green sustainable building that women could manage and control. Their plan and vision were proposed to the Jamia University, which had a budget to rebuild one of their women vocational training centres. Pictures and output of this work can be viewed on the Equal Saree web site (<http://equalsaree.tumblr.com/>). Authorities were open to hear from the youth how the structure could be made more women friendly but did not promote the “green building” or “sustainable architecture” aspect due to cost constraints. Land prices in Delhi are also very high, which made the Jamia university administration reluctant to hand over the control of constructions, even though involving users of the space for its planning would have made the space more tailored to and appropriate for their needs. Therefore, participants in this first initiative were disappointed by the turn of events, as they had no access to land to put up a structure or even design and cost a green building to demonstrate the difference it could potentially make at the community level.

SWISS Aid has supported in developing the Rural WRZ preliminary report this year and this gave a ray of hope for SAFP youth brigade to carry on learning from Okhla to Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh in Partnership with TAAI and SitaMarhi in Bihar in partnership with Drishti. ICCO from Netherlands supported SAFP to work as a member of the Food and Water Security Coalition India to develop this concept further in the context of workers’ livelihoods. SAFP has conducted a research on Dalit women’s resource rights funded by the Ministry of Women and Child, and received support from NCW for the development of four projects on gender and inclusive planning. The Okhla gender plan and many other products can be found on the Sathi All For Partnerships and Food and Water Security Coalition web sites. At present, SAFP is managing a scholarship program called Education SEVA that supports adolescents in the professional education of their choice. Last but not least, in partnership with the Sarojini Naidu Women Studies Centre, SAFP has begun conducting a needs assessment of Muslim women in the Okhla area, to document their socio-economic condition as a base line for the Okhla gender plan.

SAFP has been supporting wellness issues and women’s access to increased resources through its research and advocacy work since 2004. It has also been supporting families and individuals affected by disabling mental illness and vulnerabilities. SAFP has also continued its work as the Secretariat for of the Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR) by working with a small group of concerned members on processes and projects mentioned in this report.

SAFP activities have, for the most part in this year were centred around building knowledge through its primary research and therefore its networking role took a back seat this year. SAFP continued in conducting research and training in the field of Muslim, tribal and dalit issues to sharpen its gender equality thought stream along with partner NGOs. True to its philosophy of creating partnerships to better achieve its objectives of a more just society, SAFP has also engaged young people, academics and concerned citizens in several project initiatives.

Chapter 2 : Partnering on work with vulnerable communities

Work with education of the vulnerable

1. SAFP support to Eduseva : SAFP staff members have supported Eduseva through voluntary counseling support to students who are graduated from pratibha schools of Delhi. These students have caliber but do not have economic ability to continue their studies. Mr Jitender Dutta a resident of Bhiwadi from has initiated a scholarship to support such students. SAFP provides counseling to student on his behalf. 30 scholarships have been disbursed from Edu Seva for which SAFP personnel provided counseling support.
2. A Basti level school was supported through the year with help of the funding partner IPM wherein a teacher could be paid a stipend on a monthly basis for taking tuitions for children of rag pickers in East Delhi. Mr Shashi Bhushan Pandit supervised the teacher as part of his work with the Waste Workers Project.

Work with Unorganised Sector Workers

SAFP has been one of the core members of the National Alliance for Labor Rights and as a part of this partnership it has worked with workers of different sectors and attended meetings to develop the alliance through the following activities

1. Waste Workers Project

SAFP felt the need for direct work with community members this year and it choose social and environmental issues in Delhi focusing on unorganized sector gender mainstreaming of local plans to work for wellness by

1. Empowering waste collectors by organizing advocacy for policy and programs to ensure their livelihood, social security, health facilities and education and housing rights
2. Demonstrating how gender equal local plan can be developed that includes workers interest.
3. Working on strengthening livelihood, environment, and health by working on resource right of marginalized communities.
4. Demanding regularization, skill development and legal protection of marginalized workers and non productive people like the mentally challenged, children, elderly and women

SAFP focused to organize the vulnerable and supported them with multi level partnership that work on mainstreaming legislation for unorganized sector workers, women as well as excluded people. A focus group SAFP works with are informal-sector waste workers so that their voices are heard by the larger public and officials who have the power to change the policies that negatively affect their lives. To do this, SAFP conducted primary activities:

- 1) Organizing waste workers through regular meetings and actions
- 2) Contacting government officials to convey the plight of waste workers and appeal for recognition for their work, and

3) Conducting policy-oriented studies to provide evidence for our claims

SAFP priority in this work was to focus on policy change and to demonstrate action through pilot activities. Toward this SAFP staff member Mr Shashi Bhushan coordinated different activities with waste workers in Delhi as well as organized consultation and awareness rallies in neighborhoods as well as national level. This work was supported by Fund For Global Human Rights

2. Work with Domestic workers

SAFP has engaged with domestic work sector as these workers are one of the largest sectors of work in urban areas and majority of the workers are women. The sector is growing rapidly in urban areas and it is an important source of employment for migrant workers who come in search of livelihood opportunities. Despite its growing size and importance both for workers and families who benefit from their labour, domestic work remains unregulated and workers are unprotected by labour laws. SAFP has been an active participant in the discussion around women and work and provided input on the vulnerabilities of the domestic workers, to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), Government of India (GoI) by attending conferences organized by NAPM, Nirmana and National Women Commission that drafted a **National Policy on Domestic Work**. As a result of these national and Delhi level meetings an inter-ministerial task force to deliberate on



issues related to welfare and regulatory measures for promoting decent work for domestic workers was set up. The ILO provided technical assistance and the task force was expanded to include representatives from trade unions, civil society organizations' working for domestic workers. SAFP thus has been on the mailing list of ILO, and the Ministry and is able to provide input on the basis of its work with Nirmana partners.

3. Work with rural women

Swiss Aid supported Professionals and land rights advocates from the three organizations - Sathi All for Partnership (SAFP) , EqualSaree and Towards Action And Learning (TAAL) (together known as the SET team) in the two villages of Madhya Pradesh for development of

women inclusive resource zones. The inclusive resource zone encourages special measures that need to be undertaken by women, government agencies and community groups to build a protective environment for inclusion and promotion of women in infrastructural development. **Woman Resource Zone (WRZ)** within an inclusive planning of a local area redefines conventional planning to address inclusion of men and women equally. Since land use development is linked to many other local and national resource systems in practice, a system for convergence is required to identify critical gaps in gender equity and resource requirements to lay claim on budgets controlled by different government departments. Therefore, coordinated action and response from civil society institutions, women's groups, state agencies as well as district, state and central government departments is needed by integrating policy implementation through WRZ for schemes related to: land policies, water planning and climate adaption plans based on Food Security Act, Right to Work, Forest Right Act etc. through MNREGA, NRLM and livelihood initiatives and care needs at the village level. The lessons learned from evaluation of pilots and government schemes for sustainable development should be used to draw out the possibilities for a gender equal village plan using the Women Resource Zone (WRZ) as an inclusion mechanism. An SAFF report visualizes benefits that could accrue to the tribal and 'dalit' communities as a result of local planning that includes women getting access to land and resources. Initial feedback from the participants indicates that the Rural WRZ framework developed in Madhya Pradesh has the capacity to: improve inclusion of women from vulnerable communities, improve land based production and natural resource protection through local governance. It offers an implementation model for inclusion of the changes that are envisaged in the recently announced food bill, ban on manual scavenging, land policy as well as the draft land rehabilitation bill under discussion. However, the work requires more research and linking local groups to district and national planning and development mechanism to make gender plans work for sustainability at the local level. Similar design possibilities have been worked out in a village called Sitamarhi in Bihar with another CWLR partner and NGO called Drishti

Work on Disabling Mental Illness (DMI)

Deepikapl change this text as it is from earlier reportSAFF has been creating partnerships to support people and families affected by mental health/illness. SAFF has shared the concept with organizations and sought partnerships on the issue. Our aim was to create new ways to redefine care and rehabilitation strategies and initiatives, both of which are direly needed in India.

Three SAFF counselors work in three different part of Delhi to provide services to those in need. These SAFF associates have actively conducted workshops in schools and engaged with doctors and families that require care.

Chapter 3 Research activities

Food and water security research :

Sathi All for Partnerships and Seva Mandir anchored a research work that has been carried out in two states of India i.e. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on Food and water security. In India the general information on vulnerabilities associated to food water and nutrition security is not widely available and the information so far is very complex for the understanding of the larger population. The larger issues certainly have an impact on the grass root level but and it is very important to understand the dynamics that take place at the most basic level of the social structure. This study attempts to create the micro macro link to articulate in simple terms what needs to be done to make the vulnerable and poor in rural India food and water secure. The issues that surround a household at the micro level are equally important to understand for programs, laws and policies that caters to the need of the common people. A poor household is not directly concerned by the way macro policy are planned but people who work on the behalf of workers and their dependents are aware of that these have a massive impact on the ecological, social and economic status in long run. The methodology and criteria for the selection of the districts and the villages are discussed in the later sections. The research had an external partner called Towards Action and Learning (TAAL) who has an organizational base in Madhya Pradesh. This research is a part of the Food and Water Security Coalition of India (FWSCI) with is a consortium of several major non-government organizations. This research work was funded by ICCO Netherlands and mobilized by the CEC, Hyderabad, India.

Dalit Women land and resource rights : SAFP partnered with CWLR members and NACDOR to compute the dalit woman's resource gap . The research was spread over 5 states and the sample of 1000 dalit and non dalit women drawn from rural and urban settings in Uttar

Paradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamilnadu and Punjab. Each location and each state had a different rate of land less ness and resource equation. The results of the SAFF dalit women and resource study show that non dalit women have more access to resources such as 19.66% more land, 66.67 % more shop/workshops and 60.63 % more livestock besides having more access to health care and transport The research found that Dalit women lag behind in education and skills, credit, access to natural resources in particular land, housing and services when compared to non dalit women. Even where schemes exist such as the SCP only 25% of Dalit women knew about it. Women's schemes, which did not seem to reach Dalit women, with the exception of those with political patronage had an awareness of around 58% among Dalit women where as only 33% non dalit women were not aware. The dalit women resource gap in access to schemes was 25% with 46% non-Dalit women reporting that say that they have not been benefited from the government or NGO schemes, where as more than 71% Dalit women say the same. This is also a huge gap when in addition 33% more Dalit women feel deprived services like health, transport and social get together and 20% Dalit women feel that they have not been benefited by education as compared to only 11% non-Dalit women responding on the same. Discrimination across different institutional sites, from the household and community to the state and markets, and the pervasive violation of their human rights, implies that even when Dalit women gain access to resources, they are unable to translate it into improved welfare and wellbeing over a period of time. Dalit women are more agricultural labour, and less home makers as compared to non-Dalit women. The missing social networks seem to be a clear gap for Dalit women to get better employment who continue to work in their caste based occupations. About 33% Dalit women say that being Dalit is an obstacle to reform as compared to only 11% non-Dalit women saying so. The need to organise special awareness programmes on government schemes for Dalit women and promote their collectives and organisations to empower them and facilitate reduction in resource gap was felt by both dalit and non dalit women.

Considering the resource gaps found out by the study it is recommended that the success and failure of every government programme should be measured by their reach and impact on Dalit women. All government interventions should provide disaggregated data by sex, caste, income and minority households living in each electoral constituency. The computation of gender resource gap and caste and minority based resource gap then can be present for proper utilisation of SCP. The allocation and monitoring of the SC Sub-Plan with mechanisms need to be improved to ensure that 50% of the SCP should be earmarked for Dalit women. Since Dalit people are 16% of the population of India the Gender Budget Guidelines of the Government of India needs to make proportionate provision for SC/ST/Minorities women. In this case, 16% allocation for the Scheduled Caste women should be mandatory under the Gender Budgeting by the Government of India or the States. District development plans should be audited for gender and Dalit equity gaps. Towards this end the monthly action taken report of the District Collector should be utilised to monitor the reduction of resource gaps for Dalit women by tracking implementation of all schemes including SCP and Women component of budgets. Other recommendations included setting up an empowered government body to deal with Dalit women's development and protection of livelihood opportunities with special protection mechanism for the Dalit women who have filed police complaints. The right to livelihoods of Dalit women needs to be protected for specific sectors where Dalit women work as unorganized sector workers in urban and rural areas. Social audit of MNREGA, developmental projects as well as other schemes that can enhance land or infrastructure base related to adequate housing and right to livelihood needs to be led by Dalit women's organisations.

To increase skill base of dalit women and girls an award of 100 percent pre-matric and college scholarship with hostels should be granted as the current scholarship amounts are too small to cover quality education in addition to self-employment schemes for manual scavengers. Public distribution system and services be made people and Dalit women-centric by facilitating their access to safe spaces for active

participation in decision-making at all levels. Special schemes should be created to increase the resource base of Dalit women, including land. All existing schemes should be redesigned towards this focus.

Paper “Understanding Interstitial Spaces to fill gender resource gaps”. for Karvan I Fiqr , Jamia Dept of sociology

SAFP long term work in the district of Okhla was presented to the faculty and students in a seminar called Karavan I Fiqr. The Vice Chancellor of the University was present along with others who were residents of the area. SAFP drafted this paper and this was presented by student volunteers of Jamia University such that youth living and studying in the area could own the findings of SAFP research. The abstract of the paper read as below:

Women in Okhla unlike men are more excluded from an official planning process because their worth is invisible. The research finding shows that women access 31% less space and avail 3% less services in Okhla resulting in their lesser worth at the familial and the governance level. Married men have 130% more income. A 14% asset gap shows that women can control fewer assets as they inherit less than men. Gender gap favored men by 10% more in access to resources outside the house, who had 30% more access to livelihood opportunity and 7% more control of equipment as resources. As gender resource gap was found most in spousal income, livelihood opportunities and space, a spatial plan was proposed to make gender resource centers with livelihood interventions connected through safe roads with many public infrastructure for care and production spaces that women may access more. This design called the Okhla gender plan is a collaborative effort of youth and women groups who aspire for a sustainable urban environment which has space for all residents as well as migrants in the area. Outcome of this exploration are micro and macro plans with a set of next steps in form of recommendations for stakeholders at different levels. This research shows that inclusive planning can be manifested at a local area level to develop resource increase options within a local area level plan that is linked to district planning. The Vice Chancellor has taken keen interest in the issue of women and livelihoods in the area. The Jamia outreach programmes, according to him, could be strengthened through the Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust that SAFP with Equal saree provided design options for. The Vice Chancellor since then asked the university departments to conduct a survey on the livelihood training needs of women in the Okhla area. The Sarojini Naidu Women’s Studies Centre has commissioned research on the socio-economic profile of Muslim women in Okhla. The two projects that finally will take off as part of this research initiative are redesigning of Marq e Niswan women centre and the Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust office in Batla House. The Vice Chancellor of the University that owns the land agreed to approach the Delhi Government to support the revitalization of these centres. This take away from the process was due to networking within the area. Women and men begun asking what do women require and concluded that the key requirement is space for women to meet each other and build a network of their own.

SAFP research on gender and transmission: SAFP has been developing gender equitable local development plans that improve access to resources and services for women. SAFP conducted a desk research for an agency to place gender analysis to reduce gender gaps in access of power. The objective of the desk research was find out of enough work was done to increase benefits of improved availability and

reliability of power with suggestions to close gender energy gaps. SAFF through this research found out the need to gather such data through primary research in a few states for policy. Towards this SAFF suggested research and focus group discussion issues that could be discussed with power consumers in households at a urban and a rural location in each state. With this technical input SAFF was equipped to promote these questions at different policy discussion platforms through the year. SAFF participation at the Independent Power Producers Association of India (IPPAI) retreat in December 2012 in Goa, placed these issues with ministerial representatives and power maker

Youth Empowerment Research : SAFF was the advisor to a young team of researcher from Guru Gobind Khalsa College that wanted to explore what youth empowerment entail in current context and how institutional support can assist this empowerment. This was a UGC project that enabled teachers and student to learn research meathology while exploring their own research questions.

SAFF Interns 2012-2013

Julia Goula, Carla Amat, Helena and Dafne Saldana came from the Barcelona School of Architecture, thanks to their professor, Dr.



Zaida Muxi being a CWLR member. They worked for 3 months in Delhi and Shivpuri on the design of women resource zones, based on a sur vey of the neighborhoods and infrastructure and focus group discussions with local women. Their proposals suggested infrastructure changes and new ideas for women run enterprises that would fit into the greater market and ensure the community is self-sustaining.

Shreya Talukdar from National Law School Raipur worked with SAFF on two projects. She documented the women and forest public hearing organized by IGSSS and became a youth Icon for Delhi women and safety walk 2012.

Swareeta Dutta and Nitin Abhishiekh came from the KITs University in Odisha after hearing about the lecture SAFF gave at the National School of law in Dehradun. They organized the Jane walk in Okhla and Mayur Vihar to carry forward work done by Ms Shreya Talikdar at local level. The two interns worked on their own to meet with local counselors and created a rapport to local institutions and media to talk about options for alternate planning for local area,

Mansi Singh. M Phil graduate from IP College Delhi worked with SAFF on the research on waste management in Delhi. Mansi worked with SAFF stakeholders and Mr Shashi Pandit to develop research proposals and liaison with Delhi government on petition for waste workers welfare as well as e waste policies.

Chapter 4 Awareness, Trainings and Policy Impact

Training ULBs in Bihar on planning and inclusion July 2012

SAFP was contracted by IPE global to conduct training in 5 cities of Bihar on inclusive planning. This work was a process that began two years ago when DFID had asked IPE global to include gender mainstreaming as part of planning in the SPUR programme of Bihar government that it had an bilateral agreement for. SAFP was first hired to undertake stock taking of preparedness of the ULBS to undertake this task and later prepared a training manual that was field tested by SAFP to strengthen the skills of the elected leaders in 5 cities of the state. This process is now been understood by the IPE team who will carry the work forward.

Claim the City by Night walk December 2012:

Ms Shreya Talukdar was the youth ICON who worked with SAFP youth brigade in the Okhla Delhi to develop a women resource zone there where women could access basic essential services as can contribute to the society's needs equally. In her words "The women of Okhla



articulated that they want land for horticulture, child care centers, community halls for additional sources of income through weaving, running tuition centres, beauty care etc. In addition, Youth need a sense of direction in their life. When women and youth rightfully demand for productive spaces for learning and for fun the regional authorities must pay heed to them. The worker especially the domestic worker population is one of the most mistreated in the country. It is their every right to have placement and migration centers for a better living. These were the core issues the 10 the December walk I was organising for SAFP was concentrating on.

The walk aimed at sending the lieutenant governor of Delhi a petition entertaining all the demands mentioned above. The participation level at the walk was enormous. People from all walks of life came out to voice their opinion. There were students, volunteers from non-governmental organisations like Manzil, CYC, media as well as Social activists. With several slogans in hand we marched from Statesman House to Jantar Mantar. At Jantar Mantar we concluded with a short programme. People sang songs for the safety of women, movies were aired on recent episodes of eve teasing in Delhi. Social leaders spoke on behalf of their worker groups and the unfavourable environment and misery they are exposed to you. Students formed bands and sang for their rights. Several such issues were highlighted and the walk concluded with the signing of the petition. The enthusiastic crowd promised to be back every year. When I saw the mass participation that day I realized the goals we non-governmental organisations work towards is attainable."

Jane Walk 2012 : The neighborhood walk organized was based on the principle of Jane's walk which strives to include a wide array of



voices and ideas in discussions about cities, neighbourhood's and community engagement. The basic purpose of the walk was to create an environment where people chose to walk, not merely as a recreational option, but as a viable and enjoyable way to carry out basic everyday tasks, improve health and increase social cohesion. The main maxim behind this walk was to address the local area development issues which are a part of our enactment under National Commission Plan and thus have an inclusive sustainable development.

The walk included people from all the sections so that it incorporated the views and opinions of them and not of any particular person or authority. The idea was to instill in them a sense of responsibility that they owe to their own society and as such come up with their issues that they have. The event was to create an atmosphere where people could come up with ideas, so that whatever the planning is made for the society it would include public participation. The purpose was that people should benefit from the developmental plans made by the authoritative body. The walk was organized in three phases namely Okhla on 03/07/2012, Trilokpuri on 06/07/2012. Press releases were also submitted in leading newspapers. For the successful commission of the events on the proposed dates we met a variety of people including leaders, NGO's, labours, natives of different societies, etc. The objective of the walk was to create a dialogue for awareness on the aspiration of citizens in the ocal areas.

Gender Water Budgeting training in Orai – 14 and 15 March 2013



SAFP was invited by Parmarth to develop the concept of women and water budgeting for which SAFP developed a training manual that was field tested with women water workers from five districts in MadyaPradesh of field area of Parmarth's EU supported project.

The training resulted in immense learning both for the participants as well as the organizing team. SAFP also documented what emerged following this interaction with Parmarth, the participants and the project documents. The concept and process of gender water budgeting in a drought prone area was thus facilitated and pioneered for the Indian context. Though the proposal talks about the 'first right to water for women' approach, following emerges as the steps to follow:

- A. The overall gender analysis and strategy will essentially look at the use and abuse of water and its management by both women and men in a village/gram panchayat.
- B. The implementation strategy and process will look at 'first right to women' in the first year of the project implementation as this is the campaign slogan of the project proposal. The first year will also include any other vulnerable people burdened due to lack of

access to available water (eg people with disabilities, elderly population, those who are weak and ill, children managed households, minorities, SC and ST etc).

C. Subsequently in year 2, the local men will be brought in to the project for behavioral change.

As part of project implementation planning SAFFP and Parmarth further listed work needs as (a) conducting an overall gender analysis and (b) build further capacity within staff, pani panchayat and jal sahelis for Gender water budgeting. The initial steps for planning further work were :

1. Gender water budgeting according to the project proposal on Water Security Plan

- a. Practice the concept of looking at `water use and management` through a gender lens leading to gender water budgeting.
- b. Conduct an overall gender analysis in the target villages
- c. Design inputs to secure drinking water in every household – to reduce the burden of women
- d. Design inputs to secure water for livelihood security positively impacting every household – to reduce the burden on women and reduce migration which will further reduce burden on girls and women.

Resource rights research to SAFFP Policy influence:



SAFFP work on addressing gender resource gap and explore how its research manifests itself in policy. Resources are land, housing, services access to natural and financial resource, skills and networks and these are divided unequally between women and men. Resources are controlled by patriarchal market force. Thus developmental plans of geographical areas need to place the interest of women and girls first. Work of different agencies ranging from activist, academics as well as sector specialist produce evidence on gender resource differentials. These are being studied for policies and related program interventions by government departments, academia and people working on women's rights but most people work in isolation and meet only during seminars. As members of Consult For Women and Land Rights a few researchers worked on women resource increase through cross sector work offering spatial design and Natural Resource Management solutions. However the need for co crafting policy communication is felt urgently as this field of knowledge has to get to application. Facilitation is required to develop the knowledge link to its application as multiple stakeholders are affected by each

policy.

Land a natural resource being a state subject makes central government policies difficult to apply in local areas. Local areas on the other hand only implement policies handed down through programmes that provide inadequate relief at the household level. India is set to go in for the national elections and it is the season for populist bills that are being debated in the parliament. A draft water and land policy in this context promises hope to also make the sustainable development policy of the country work. The water policy talks of centralizing water

distribution just as the food bill provides for all the hungry. It does not give Indian right to grow food and conserve soil and plan the recharge of water. The context, evidence and links for these policies are clarified as maintaining the control of the ruling party to come back to power the next time. The policy and practice remain to perpetuate gaps between people in public and private spaces and so the resource gaps between women and men in ownership of property, access to services and space is perpetuated rather than addressed. Given the control the only low hanging fruit is a draft policy a thinker or an agency can impact.

The draft land policy in India has mention of women and marginalized communities land rights. This is a result of advocacy of women and land rights networks at local, district and national level, women economists and thought leaders. These people were instrumental in setting up working groups appointed to work with the national planning commission and ministerial offices. The policy is weak on implementation yet it acknowledges that women, tribal and dalit communities have less land access. Different groups are promoting solutions through community livelihoods planning or through environment sustainability focus. However these approaches do not make financial profitability clear for an investor and therefore This draft policy may as well be another paper tiger unless more intervention is made at policy level for behavior change.

Lessons learnt on research to policy process

The draft land policy of the Government aims to carry out land use plan with just redistribution that is also gender equal. However the knowledge of gender land gaps and land use inclusive planning requires more clarity and models of knowledge transfer process are required. In this context, SAFFP intervention was designed through the year to upscale pilot projects that have been co created through research and policy intervention. Resource gaps other than land also impact inclusion and further communication is needed to clarify the same. The root cause analysis done by SAFFP explains that in addressing the gender resource gap the planning at each local area level will choose a path of development that may lead to greater peace within families as well as outside. My doctoral research suggests a method to compute gender resource gap, plan for inclusive development and ask that the district authorities monthly action taken report records how gap reduction is addressed each month in each ward and panchayat. A small team worked with GIS maps to understand aspects around land and resource distribution within its complex socio-economic context to propose ways in which gender resource gaps could be addressed. (refer <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/cr/res10091301.pdf>) .



There is very less sex disaggregated data available to understand gender land and resource quantum policy makers know this but do not work on change to impact on daily life gender parity. The existence of resources and their sustained availability as a knowledge system is linked to policy and power within house hold, between communities and levels of governance for development outside the household. **Any policy implementation to be inclusive needs to** identify areas to address critical gaps at the local, the district/state level and national levels. Work on behavior change is desirable and planning as well as research work done by SAFFP shows hope.