35 years PRIA

Engaged Citizens- Responsive City
Stories of change

2016-17 Annual Report

#DemocracyInEverydayLife

Contents

Message from Chairperson

It was more than 10 years ago when Prem Chaddha, who was then Chair of PRIA, nominated me to take over as Chair. Prem Chaddha remains a stellar role model for all of us at the PRIA Board and especially for me. His was a tough act to follow, but the support of Rajesh Tandon, PRIA's President, and governing board members helped me play my role. I thank them and PRIA staff for their support.

PRIA@35! It's hard to believe. Time flies so fast. I have been associated with PRIA since 1983 when I first attended a workshop in Dehradun that helped link what I was doing to the participatory research and action that Rajesh has championed. Much has changed within the country and indeed within PRIA since then. At the board level, I started off as the only woman on the board; now nearly half the board comprises women. During my time as Chair, PRIA began to work on urban issues which I advocate for. Along with Martha Farrell, the engendering of PRIA's program grew rapidly, and I still share the grief of Martha's unexpected and sudden passing away in Kabul in 2015. The entire PRIA family lost a very unique and special person whose character is stamped on so much that makes PRIA special.

As outgoing Chairperson, my expectations of PRIA remain high. It is important to stay focused on assisting vulnerable communities in India and elsewhere to produce knowledge and find voice in taking charge of their own destiny and bringing these issues into public debate. In doing so, don't separate general development interventions from women's empowerment.

Stay flexible and adapt to change ... because change is in the air and the vulnerable and invisible communities need partners who can assist them to demand inclusion. Don't forget that PRIA has a unique capacity to relate to a wide range of state and non-state actors whose actions, thoughts and investments can impact the poor positively and negatively. Have the courage to explore dialogue with them even if their position and stance is presently unacceptable to you, because that is the role PRIA must play for its constituencies.

Finally, aim for scale. India and the world of the poor need solutions that are operational locally, but scalable globally. The time to celebrate small pilots is over. Use new media, the energy of young people and continue the learning culture that PRIA has always invested in.

Rita Sarin takes over from me as the Chair of PRIA. Her deep commitment, confidence and vigour will benefit PRIA enormously. I wish the PRIA family the very best and look forward to my continued association as board member.

Sheela Patel
Governing Board Chair (2004-2017)

President's Message

PRIA@35: Re-affirming #DemocracyInEverydayLife

On 6th February 2017, PRIA completed 35 years as an independent civil society organisation working for participatory social change.

PRIA@35 has been an exciting journey.

For some of us, PRIA@35 is about sustaining an *independent*, forward-looking and energetic civil society organisation, in an otherwise rapidly disruptive and uncertain world.

For several of our former colleagues (numbering 800+ alumni), PRIA@35 is a benchmark for their own professional and personal *learning* and growth.

For our partners in rural and urban communities in India, PRIA@35 is refreshing an old *relationship* in a new era.

For fellow travellers of civil society in India and globally, PRIA@35 is a reminder of history of *struggles* in the journey together and many more ahead.

For development professionals, PRIA@35 is re-affirmation that participation *still* matters in everyday life and work.

For 'comrades' in social transformation, PRIA@35 is a reminder that *knowledge democracy* is key to sustaining such processes.

For me, PRIA@35 is a bouquet of joys and pains of a life *well lived*, and continuing!

In 2017, PRIA undertakes its work in an increasingly uncertain world, characterised by complexity, chaos and cacophony. There is growing, visible and troubling inequality – of wealth, income, opportunity, access to basic services, well-being. Intolerance of diversity and disagreements in public spheres have increased; differences in language, dress, rituals, food, culture are demonised, with anger and violence against those who are "not like us". Constitutionally mandated institutions to promote democratic governance – legislature, judiciary, law and order machinery, media, civil society – appear irrelevant, fragmented and even decayed.

*How will **PRIA@35** respond to these challenges?*

How do we meet the economic aspirations of the youth? They are 'smart', connected, mobile; yet information about economic opportunities are limited, particularly for urban poor youth. With awareness and safety, 'new age' adolescent girls and first generation, college-going boys and girls want to learn skills that can help them in securing sustainable livelihoods. Where can our strengths as an intermediary capacity building organisation be useful in meeting such aspirations?

How can we ensure gender matters in everyday life, not merely in public spheres and institutions? Reforming gender relations requires working with boys and men to change behaviour as vigorously as building self-confidence and agency in women and girls. Sustaining such behaviour change in every day life is contested.

A globalised economy, out-sourced service delivery, private business and digital tooling — these will continue to matter greatly in tomorrow's India. But the numbers missing out from the benefits of these changes is increasing. We see the impacts of rapid urbanisation, informalisation, and resource

extraction on the communities we engage with. The urgency to prepare them to participate, to influence these changes has never been greater. How do we scale our innovative participatory tools and interventions quickly enough to make larger impact?

PRIA@35 responds to these challenges by re-committing our efforts to make democracy work for all, in everyday life, and re-affirming the values that underlie our motto: **Knowledge. Voice. Democracy.**

1. Of valuing diversity of **knowledge** cultures – forms, languages, expressions
2. Of listening, supporting and amplifying the **voice** of hitherto excluded – their dreams, hopes, frustrations, pains
3. Of promoting practices and rituals of participatory democracy – and making institutions transparent and accountable to citizens

We look forward to your continued support as we forge ahead, hopefully for another 35 years at least!

Rajesh Tandon
Founder-President, PRIA

2016-17
Our Work At a Glance

Interventions carried out in **624 sites** across 105 gram panchayats, 169 wards and 305 informal settlements in 15 cities nationwide, directly building capacities of **18,392** persons, sensitizing nearly **5 million** population (community members, staff in public agencies and private organisations, political leaders and elected representatives).

Training programmes.

364 trainings with nearly **18,000 learners**, of which **45 per cent were women**

Learning programmes.

321 multi-stakeholder dialogues created space for **8500 citizens,** of which **55 per cent were women,** to share, learn and work together

PRIA International Academy built capacities of **55 learners**

Awareness generation.

271 gram sabha meetings, 52 SHG meetings, 1106 youth group meetings, **540 mohalla meetings, 30 meetings with sanitation workers and 733 settlement improvement committee meetings** were held to raise awareness among our core constituencies

69 campaigns informed **168,604 citizens** on issues of sanitation, child friendly smart mandals, violence against women in public spaces, ending sexual harassment at workplaces and maternal health

Learnings from the field and research results were shared in **94 workshops and conferences** at international, national, state and city levels attended by nearly **3500 participants**

Participatory research.

Participatory research and data collection covered **30 wards,** and **663 villages** across **31 districts**

Advocacy and Outreach.

Outreach was extended by engagement with **111** print and television **media professionals** and **130 academics** across **62 universities**

246 articles covering PRIA events and projects appeared in national and local English language and regional language newspapers

Knowledge Sharing.

Manuals, books, case studies and knowledge briefs, as open source documents

Social Media.

Facebook followers ⬆ **11%. 434 Facebook posts. 277 tweets** with over **1.25 lakh impressions**

Top 3 tweets

Tweet activity		×
PRIA India @PRIA_India PRIA believes staying clean = staying healthy = staying happy @handwashingday @swachhbharat #iwashmyhands pic.twitter.com/xkt9IyJ3xh	Impressions	2,196
	Total engagements	52
	Media engagements	17
	Retweets	11
October 2016	Likes	11
	Link clicks	7
	Detail expands	3
	Profile clicks	3

Tweet activity		×
PRIA India @PRIA_India Martha Farrell Memorial Fellowship, in collaboration with @The_ACU , now open for applications! https://www.acu.ac.uk/scholarships/titular-fellowships/martha-farrell-memorial-fellowship …	Impressions	1,598
	Total engagements	26
	Link clicks	10
	Retweets	7
March 2017	Likes	5
	Profile clicks	2
	Follows	1
	Detail expands	1

Tweet activity		×
PRIA India @PRIA_India PRIA & @IDS_UK invite you to roundtable on Inequality in Everyday Life. November 8, 3pm-5pm @ IIC, Delhi. Report: http://goo.gl/dm08Po	Impressions	1,427
	Total engagements	11
	Link clicks	4
	Retweets	3
November 2016	Likes	3
	Profile clicks	1

I.   Improving Delivery of Basic Services

PRIA's interventions help to ensure complete and total coverage of all households in accessing basic services (water, sanitation, health) by communities. Focus is on building capacities of poor households and adolescent boys and girls to demand such services. In Haryana, increase in awareness on maternal and child health among young brides will lead them to access primary health services; mobilised and organised urban poor in Ajmer, Jhansi and Muzaffarpur have gained access to sanitation services from their municipalities; mobilised rural households in Chhattisgarh are proactively taking steps to change sanitation behaviour and get access to water; in Andhra Pradesh, a pilot model of collaboration between governance institutions and the private sector seeks to create child friendly smart mandals; and in Sikkim, with strengthened capacities, decentralised planning will help integrate village level plans into district development plans in the coming year.

Community Model of Engagement to Improve Health and Wellbeing of Adolescent Girls In Haryana

Adolescent girls in Sonipat and Panipat are saying: We Are #MoreThanJustBrides

- Resource centres in the five target villages have become safe spaces for adolescent girls
- Learning about gender through participatory games and sports have helped girls break stereotypes and take on the challenge of influencing social attitudes
- 20 youth groups are being mentored by select youth leaders
- Participatory Rural Appraisal, medical camps and nukkad nataks (street theatre) have played a vital role in initiating conversations about child marriages in communities
- Posters, mobile games, a mascot and jingles have spread awareness in the general public on reducing/stopping child marriage
- Linkages with the media and government schemes like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' have enhanced visibility of the issue

In January 2016, PRIA conducted a participatory research on the prevalence of early child marriage and forced marriages in three villages (Jharoti, Mahra and Rehmana) in Sonipat district, in ward 5 of Sonipat town and two villages (Namunda and Manana) in Panipat district of Haryana. Unmarried girls and married girls between the age group of 14-25 years shared their experiences – of the pressures they face to get married, and of becoming child brides. The findings of the study were unfortunate: child marriage, in spite of being illegal, was very much a reality in these two districts of Haryana. It results in adverse impacts on the health and wellbeing of adolescent girls.

Eradicating child marriage is a long and continuous process. The start must come from the agency of adolescent girls and change in attitudes among communities: this is the premise of the YWCA supported intervention undertaken by PRIA in three villages of Sonipat district and two villages of Panipat district in the past year. The project supports youth leadership in addressing child marriage. With access to information about the negative consequences of child marriages, increased capacities to negotiate with parents, and confidence to engage with institutions (schools, colleges, universities, panchayats, municipalities and law enforcement agencies), these youth will soon ensure that young unmarried girls in their communities feel safe and secure, and are valued as "more than just brides". Young married girls will seek out frontline health workers to access health services when they do become pregnant and to delay first conception. In the long term, this will result in reduced maternal morbidity and maternal mortality rate among adolescent girls.

PRIA has built trust in these communities with its continuous presence in Sonipat and Panipat since 2013. Relationships with sarpanchs, panchs, and elected leaders are well established. Their support, along with anganwadi workers, Asha workers and community leaders, was crucial in setting up resource centres for adolescent girls in the five target villages. Each resource centre is equipped with books on issues related to health, gender and leadership, newspapers, government notifications, development schemes, and relevant forms to access services. They act as information hubs for girls and women to access information, and a safe space where they can discuss their issues and problems and ways to resolve them, individually as well as collectively. The young girls, through the resource centres, monitor the number of child marriages in the five project villages and surrounding

villages with caution and sensitivity, to avoid creating conflict in communities that are in the process of transition to a new set of norms.

Kishori samuhas (groups of adolescent girls), formed in all five villages, now help identify girls at risk of early and forced marriage. Transect walks, social mapping and focus group discussions aid these girls understand the community and society they live in. Gender trainings, life skills training, problem solving and critical thinking build their capacities to take decisions to lead healthier lives.

Competition to name the resource centres

A competition to decide the name of each resource centre – that is what the girls in the kishori samuha in each village decided. The kishori samuha in Titana village was the first to compete. Quiet, shy Neelam suggests *"Hosla Buland Sansadhan Kendra"* (Strong and Determined Resource Centre) as the name. All the other girls in her group loved it! Wining the naming competition has encouraged Neelam to be more self-confident, they hope.

This competition has energised the girls. They will now hold competitions on different issues every month in their resource centres.

Seeing the change in their peers, girls in Titana and Namunda demanded a second kishori samuha be formed in their villages. Neelam, winner of the resource centre naming competition, initiated setting up the second kishori samuha in Titana village. As these villages are large, it was not possible for all groups to come for meetings in the resource centre. Seeing the enthusiasm among the girls, some parents have offered their houses for the meetings to be held.

The team worked with married, young women as well, encouraging them to form mahila samuhas (women's groups) and meet at least once a week. Group discussions on self-identity and exercises on workload analysis helped these young women understand the importance of individuality and how often they express their identities only through their husband or children but forget their selves as individuals.

Kiran, a 14 year old girl, is the mascot of this project and features in all the IEC material created, including a game on child marriage, which takes the player through her life, from when she is 8 years old till adulthood. Kiran was the 'dummy' used to initiate discussions around body parts as well as emotions related to these body parts. Understanding body parts was taken forward by initiating discussions on menstrual hygiene. This helped break the silence around menstruation and built awareness about the fundamental role that good menstrual hygiene management plays in enabling women and girls reach their full potential.

To address any gender based issue, it is important to work with both boys and girls. While working with the kishori samuhas, the boys in the communities began to take notice of PRIA's work. They eagerly formed yuva samnuhas (groups for adolescent boys), which meet once a week. Through informative films and activities these boys are engaged in discussions around gendered roles and masculinities.

The project team helped adolescent girls and women understand their health related problems, issues of safety and security, and build self-confidence through:

- A two-day training on sexual and reproductive health, organised in collaboration with MAMTA, in which body mapping was done with the girls in the kishori samuhas
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to identify health priorities
- Medical camps with support from FIMS Hospital in Sonipat. Announcements during a nukkad natak, formal announcements by the sarpanch and special home visits by Asha/ANM workers ensured a turnout of 250 villagers for these camps held in December 2016
- Legal aid camps (in Manana and Namunda villages)
- Participatory Safety Audits (PSA) in all five villages, by boys and girls separately. The PSA findings have since been shared with the communities and key stakeholders
- Professional training on ragini (Haryanvi songs), theatre, photography and dance

Sports camps (on 10 and 11 December 2016 for 70 boys and girls from Mahra and Rehmana and on 12 and 13 December 2016 for 80 boys and girls from Manana, Titana and Namunda) taught these young boys and girls to overcome low self-confidence, work towards facing their fears and to work as a team.

Advocacy with institutions and communication to raise awareness was as much a crucial part of the project.

- A street play on child marriage by Yuva Sangharsh Sports Club, an active community club, at Valmiki Chowk in Mahra Village held the attention of 300 villagers, mainly from the Dalit community where child marriages and school drop outs among girls is the highest
- Information on girls who have dropped out or have stopped attending school because they have been married off is shared with school authorities
- Meeting the District Education Officer (DEO) to put forward the demand from school authorities to initiate regular group sessions in schools
- Supporting principals and school in-charges to form Yuva Manch (youth committee), an initiative of the Haryana government
- Haryanvi jingles on 'Why No Child Marriage' in community gatherings

Confident in project "branded" t-shirts, youth groups represent their villages in district level public events, speaking in one voice against violence against women, child marriage and its consequences. Married and unmarried young girls participate in district-wide financial literacy training camps, preparing themselves to be independent in the India of tomorrow. In March 2017, a baseline survey conducted in the target villages helped assess career aspirations of adolescent girls and boys and livelihood options. The data from this survey will help design activities for the second phase to begin this year.

Engaged Citizens, Responsive City in Ajmer, Jhansi and Muzaffarpur

United and organised SICS have been able to achieve much for their communities

- SICs formed in 130 informal settlements across three cities
- Over 700 meetings and capacity building sessions, SIC members gained knowledge about their rights, organised themselves, developed strategies as a group, and sought approaches to interact with government agencies
- Profiles of 1346 citizen leaders as SIC members are the basis for providing further training
- 966 SIC members and community youth (of which 42% are women) trained to carry out mobile-to-web based survey
- PRIA was invited and is now a member on the Task Force constituted for AMRUT in Muzaffarpur

Supported by European Union (EU), Engaged Citizens, Responsive City project is being implemented over four years (2016-19) in three cities – Ajmer in Rajasthan, Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh and Muzaffarpur in Bihar. It is premised on a theory of change that if capacities of the urban poor civil society are enhanced; municipalities, middle class residents, traders, market and professional associations (TMPAs) are sensitised; and local academic institutions and media are engaged to work with civil society of the urban poor in planning, implementation and monitoring, then sanitation services in a city can improve substantially, which may positively impact every citizen in the city.

The first year of the project has focused on organising the urban poor and developing their leadership capacities so that they can demand sanitation and other services from municipal authorities. Settlement Improvement Committees (SICs) as a form of community organisation fosters empowerment of the poor and has provided community members the required space in which they can reflect on their settlement's problems, identify community needs, and find solutions to their problems by working with other institutions.

Each SIC has a core Committee. Once formed, the project team organised a series of orientation programmes for the core committees. These short, participatory interaction sessions, planned as per availability of the members, focused on leadership development and how to conduct community meetings. SICs members widened their perspective towards the issues/problems in their informal settlements and how to deal with them in a more informed and constructive manner.

Women and youth have been the primary mobilisers of SICs. In order to understand their background and assess their leadership capacity requirements, the team prepared a profile of each SIC member. PRIA's support will allow these identified leaders in gaining more credibility and power to bring their demands forward.

Mapping and listing of informal settlements is the process of physically identifying, plotting, and collecting basic information about all the settlements in a city, irrespective of their legal status or formal recognition by city authorities. The participatory mapping process conducted in the three cities gave an opportunity for initiating interactions with the communities living in these settlements. During the mapping of informal settlements, the project team also interacted with various stakeholders in the city, which included officials from municipal corporations, ward councillors, former councillors, community leaders, various caste based organisations, etc.

Participatory Urban Appraisal (PUA) processes (transect walk, timelines, participatory social and resource mapping, and stakeholder analysis), taken up in settlements where SICs have been formed, helped in preparing settlement profiles and identification of issues. The team shared the data collected with the community in each settlement.

SIC members actively participated in household listing and numbering for the purpose of undertaking a comprehensive survey of each informal settlement. This was necessary, first, to ascertain total number of households in each informal settlement and second, to get information about availability, usage and disposal facilities of toilets. In many informal settlements, especially in non-notified ones, community people were excited as they perceived the listing of house numbers as recognition of their existence. Once the house listing was completed, the household survey was planned and conducted with the SICs and community youth. The survey has so far been completed in 83 informal settlements in three cities.

Two mobile-to-web android-based apps were developed: one for informal settlements for the comprehensive houselisting survey and the other for a sample survey at the ward level to capture the status of sanitation services. Before creating the apps, the team prepared questionnaires, pre-tested them and consulted with various stakeholders in the field.

The engagement of community members in the survey provided them an opportunity to re-connect with each household in the settlement and to better understand the issues and problems of their settlement. A few SIC members and community youth are now volunteers who train community members from other informal settlements to undertake similar surveys.

Sixty-four enumerators and field supervisors recruited from local academic institutions in each city supported the community in collecting the household data. Over three days, they were acquainted with the survey questionnaire, survey etiquette, using a smartphone for surveys, using the app, sampling, online and physical monitoring of survey records, etc. They spent half a day in the field, for hands-on practice.

The project has been the learning ground for thirteen interns (4 Master's students from the social work department, Central University, Rajasthan; 1 from Manipal University, Jaipur; and 8 students from Bundelkhand University, Jhansi) to understand how participatory methodologies and tools can be used in the field.

City level sharing of consolidated as well as settlement wise findings in Muzaffarpur Municipal Corporation, organised in December 2016, was timely and relevant as they were in the midst of planning activities under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Similar meetings have been planned for Jhansi and Ajmer in the coming year.

Middle class residents, TMPAs as well as Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)/Flat Owners Associations/housing societies are important stakeholders in the project. Profiles of 72 RWAs and 11 TMPAs were prepared and 108 short duration meetings by the project team made members of these associations aware about the project, sensitised them on the issues and problems of the urban poor, and oriented them about their role in sanitation service planning, implementation and monitoring.

Several rounds of meetings have been held by the team with elected ward councillors and officials from the municipal corporations and other parastatals. These have helped build excellent relationships with the municipal corporations in all three cities.

Women sanitation workers are key participants in the whole process as they are not only the most marginalised in the city sanitation landscape but they also live in the urban poor settlements. Lists of sanitation workers have been prepared and the team organised 31 preliminary meetings with them. In these meetings, women sanitation workers shared their experiences and issues related to wage difference with men workers, long work hours, no paid leave, sexual harassment, etc.

Co-research with Centre for Policy Research (CPR) on "Social Innovation for Improving Urban Sanitation: Lessons for Scaling-up" documented case studies of 11 organisations, which were shared in a national conference organised on 14 December 2016. The conference highlighted various social innovations by civil society organisations (CSOs) derived from local contexts to improve access to sanitation, and participants deliberated the successes and challenges of each initiative, exploring whether these can potentially be scaled-up to address the sanitation challenges India faces.

The project has communicated its activities and learnings through 200+ tweets and Facebook posts, as well as posts on a [blog dedicated to Engaged Citizens, Responsive City](#) on the PRIA website.

The project outcomes so far indicate that women in informal settlements are more enthusiastic and outnumber men as members of SICs (average 58 percent SIC members are women). Further, SICs under the able leadership of these women and men have been able to achieve successes in addressing sanitation issues in their settlements, documented in 26 case studies. A facilitator's manual on SIC formation is underway.

Influencing District Planning for Access to Water and Sanitation in Chhattisgarh

> **Citizen-led demand and planning anchored in local governments**
>
> - Improved community understanding on Swachch Bharat Mission (Gramin) objectives & WASH awareness sustain the positive change in behavioural practices.
> - Poor and marginalised families have started constructing toilets with specific design and quality infrastructure.
> - WASH is now a social issue where not only toilet construction but school WASH, waste management, water quality and access, and personal hygiene are equally being addressed in the target communities.
> - Increased capacities of frontline workers, panchayat representatives and department functionaries have helped increase coverage.

This project influenced planning for water and sanitation through functional and effective District Planning Committees (DPCs) and community actions for water and sanitation (WASH) in Chhattisgarh. The project is premised on the theory of change that citizen led advocacy for appropriate policy and structural reforms in delivery of WASH and planning anchored in local governments through consolidation of plans in DPCs will lead to increased coverage and access to WASH in Raipur district.

During the project period, WASH related concerns were highlighted in the 37 target gram panchayats during the gram suraj abhiyan. Mobilised community and panchayat members have begun to demand resources for implementing WASH activities as per their respective village water and sanitation plans, prepared in the previous year with support from PRIA. As a result, about Rs 14 crore in funds have been received by the target gram panchayats from various line departments for implementation of WASH promotional activities. ICDS, health, education, and public health and engineering departments sustained effective implementation of village water and sanitation plans in these gram panchayats

With support from PRIA, Lakhanpur and Dharsiwa block administration developed strategies and plans to make their blocks Open Defecation Free (ODF). Respective District Planning Committee (DPC) members regularly monitor the process, providing support by timely release of funds. The project reinforced the learning that sustained information sharing with and capacity building of DPC, janpad and zila panchayat members is necessary for improved transparency in fund flow mechanism.

In 47 swachchta choupals (community cleanliness dialogues) discussions on access to water, water quality issues, waste management, toilet construction, personal hygiene, WASH in schools, etc, were held. The swachchta choupals also provide a platform for the community to engage with office

bearers of panchayats and other departments to seek support in preparing action plans to make their villages open defecation free.

In order to assist Lakhanpur and Dharsiwa blocks achieve ODF status, PRIA organised two workshops with block SBM officials, in collaboration with panchayati raj functionaries, navratnas (community promoters) and swachchta doots (cleanliness emissaries). About 130 representatives and functionaries from various gram panchayats shared local level challenges and lessons, which helped in developing an ODF strategy for each block.

These block level workshops identified various capacity building concerns: engagement of frontline workers in WASH promotion, and technical training of panchayat members, secretaries, rojgar sahayaks (employment assistants) and masons on toilet design. Ten trainings helped 752 field level functionaries, masons and panchayat members gain new knowledge on toilet design, safe disposal of child faeces, ODF verification and school WASH.

The project team organised seven block-cluster level workshops to share major findings, learnings and challenges identified in the swachchta choupals. More than 350 panchayat, janpad and zila panchayat members and officials of public health and engineering, rural development and panchayati raj, education, and women and child development departments used this grassroots information to assess ground realities and identify solutions to meet the demands from the community. These community demands were generated in seven demand generation and awareness events organised by PRIA for school children, households and communities using various IEC material and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, in which 930 villagers participated.

Over 7000 school children, teachers, school management committee (SMC) members and parents received orientation on school WASH facilities through 21 school WASH orientation events conducted in Lakhanpur and Dharsiwa blocks. SMC members will take WASH issues forward in their gram panchayats.

Five youth groups with 100 registered members from five gram panchayats of Lakhanpur block are now actively supporting their respective gram panchayats to influence families and individuals to adopt sanitation behavioural change practices.

The project also focused on mobilising support and engagement of local academia. Educational institutions like Pt. Ravishakar Shukla University, Vishwvidyalay Engineering College, and Government Arts College are now actively participating in WASH promotional activities in the target areas. Students of P.G. College Ambikapur participated in post-construction follow-up and citizen report card initiatives.

In continuation of its efforts related to WASH, PRIA collaborated with UNICEF and initiated public dialogues for promotion of Swachch Bharat Mission (Gramin) across four districts (Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Kawardha and Dantewada) in Chhattisgarh. In four months, 21 public dialogues were organised in which more than 7000 people from local communities (4015 female and 3022 male), from different walks of life, learnt about the objectives and good practices being promoted under Swachch Bharat Mission (Gramin). These dialogues have encouraged office bearers of panchayats, anganwadis, schools and health sub-centres to think about constructing toilets within their premises and to facilitate their use.

Decentralised Drinking Water Security in Jharkhand

Multi-stakeholder platform and new actors converge to provide access to safe and clean drinking water

- Based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared by the communities, a mini water scheme worth INR 19 lakh installed in Mohanpur to provide safe drinking water through pipe line, and another mini water scheme sanctioned for Lal Bathan.
- An overhead tank of 20,000 litre capacity constructed in Rampur (Naya Tola). This tank caters to the needs of each and every household of the village.
- Government of Jharkhand issues a letter to bring rural drinking water connections under the Right to Service Guarantee Act
- Nearly 195 activities for promotion of water security incorporated under Yoajana Banao Abhiyan. These activities became part of the Annual Plan of the Gram Panchayats for the year 2016-17
- 2 community spare parts banks established

Over two years, supported by Arghyam, PRIA facilitated decentralised participatory planning process in six arsenic affected blocks in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand. The participatory planning processes led to the preparation of participatory village plans, which have subsequently been implemented. A learning document on 'How to Develop Community Based DPR' is available to help other civil society organisations facilitate this process.

Regular meetings with panchayat elected representatives, block levels officials and panchayat officials continued to be held. 165 newly elected panchayat representatives were oriented on issues related to water security planning.

A platform of nearly 80 organisations (120 practitioners) working on water security was promoted in Jharkhand. This has seen the engagement of new actors like Institute of Engineers of India (IEI) and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce (FICCI) in the field of water security. The Sahibganj experience facilitated by PRIA was presented as a case study at a state level workshop they organised in Ranchi. The case study will be published in a book based on this workshop.

In two training programmes organised on 12-13 March 2016 at Mohanpur and Ambadiha, 99 participants, mostly jal sahiyas (water emissaries), learnt accounting, book keeping and financial management. 161 masons and technicians attended technical trainings to learn how to repair hand pumps and construct platforms, soak pits, etc. These trained local masons have repaired three platforms in Banjhikendra and Lakhijole to protect the water quality of sources in the respective villages.

In the second year of the project, 17 DPRs related to water security planning of various villages of Ambadiha were drafted. The project organised advocacy meetings and programmes at the block and district levels (on 27 March 2016 at Mandro and on 30 March 2016 at Mohanpur) to get them implemented. The water security plans were shared with elected representatives of gram panchayats and block panchayats, and junior engineers of the DDW&S in these meetings.

Delegations from Mandro and Mohanpur gram panchayats met district level officials to build pressure so that the processes related to implementation of their water security plans were initiated.

One of the key capacity building programmes of the past year was related to training on monitoring and evaluation when the plans were being implemented for elected representatives of gram panchayats, mukhiyas, jal sahiyas and local community leaders. A training programme was organised on 20-21 July 2016 in Sahibganj for 39 participants (12 female, 27 male).

Nearly 75 participants, representing government, panchayati raj institutions, CSOs, media, academia and practitioners became aware of the learnings from this intervention in a state level workshop organised on 3 May 2016 which was presided by Padma Sri Simon Oraon.

Participatory planning for child friendly smart mandals in Andhra Pradesh

In line with the expected outcomes of the Smart Village Smart Village programme of Government of Andhra Pradesh, UNICEF initiated a project with PRIA, to support partners and the community to take collective responsibility and realise their shared vision of development. Participatory, inclusive and sustainable development within gram panchayats/wards will be achieved through close collaboration between mandal administration, district administration and Smart Andhra Pradesh Foundation. Such partnerships will guide and demonstrate innovations, latest affordable technologies, and facilitate processes for effective, efficient and equitable access and utilisation of entitlements.

Anandapuram Mandal in Visakhapatnam district was selected as the pilot mandal for this initiative. Intensive engagement with partners and community leaders facilitated participatory processes for co-planning and collaborative actions to make gram panchayats in Anandapuram child friendly and SMART, based on the 20 non-negotiable development indicators of the Smart

> **A water connection for the household means less work for a girl child**
>
> - Active engagement of all stakeholders at the grassroots level for participatory planning
> - Community mapping exercise in 108 hamlets of 26 gram panchayats in Anandapuram Mandal
> - "Do's and Don'ts" documented for a model child-friendly gram panchayat
> - Practitioner's booklet for participatory visioning and planning

Village Smart Ward programme of the Andhra Pradesh government. Meetings to share and learn, build evidences, demonstrate innovations, mobilise resources and trigger processes of participatory planning helped make Anandapuram a learning lab for all stakeholders.

The Smart Mandal initiative in Anandapuram is based upon the participatory involvement of all stakeholders (especially community members). Active engagement is possible when capacities of stakeholders at the grassroots level are developed. A district level stakeholder consultation was held on 4 May 2016, organised by UNICEF and PRIA in collaboration with district and mandal administration, to set the objectives for the project and create a common ground for sharing the vision and developmental goals.

To facilitate holistic understanding of the processes of participatory planning, and for each group of stakeholders to understand the key role they need to play, a two-day workshop was organised (24 and 25 June 2016) at the Anandapuram Mandal office. The training also helped create a rapport with community mobilisers, who later facilitated data collection, and mobilised the community for resource mapping and preparation of gram panchayat plans.

Quantitative secondary data available at the mandal level for the 26 gram panchayats in Anandapuram mandal was analysed according to the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the 20 non-negotiable development indicators. This data was triangulated with the indicators from the Smart Village Smart Ward programme. Water and sanitation, followed by education, emerged as the main needs of majority of the gram panchayats. Detailed profiles of individual gram panchayats were then prepared to understand the specific needs of each gram panchayat.

The project team undertook a community mapping exercise in the 108 hamlets of the 26 gram panchayats of the Mandal in August 2016. Villagers took keen interest in drawing "their village", based on their experiential knowledge. In some gram panchayats, elected representatives participated as well in the mapping exercise, wanting to ensure the facilities on the map were accurate.

To ensure inclusion of the voice of children, the mapping exercise was conducted separately for children and for adults. Women mapped the future village they wanted around the need for water connections. The need for water is universal. In one school, a young girl identified household water connections as the first important need for her hamlet. When asked why, she smartly replied, "I carry water, and it gets tedious. A water connection for the household means less work for me."

The maps of the children revolved around their schools and playgrounds. They were asked to think of what makes them feel good or bad about their village. They all enjoyed the process, speaking confidently about their needs.

Qualitative data was also collected through focus group discussions with various interest/age/ working groups, observation, and transect walk in the villages. School building, anganwadi centre, gram panchayat building, primary health centre, toilet, electricity and drinking water facilities were assessed in each village. This helped understand the actual status of facilities and services for the non-negotiable indicators.

Although there were challenges in terms of geographical spread of the mandal and covering densely inhabited gram panchayats, the mandal administration has been proactive and has extended their full support.

Students from St Joseph's College and Andhra University in the district of Visakhapatnam were engaged in the community mobilisation exercises at the gram panchayat and hamlet levels. These students were actively involved in the qualitative data collection, research on selected indicators of the 20 non-negotiable development indicators, and in sharing the data/findings with the community.

After data sharing and validation, a community based plan, in accordance with available resources in the gram panchayat, was prepared. The plan thus prepared will be implemented in the particular gram panchayat over the next one year. These plans were prepared through community participation in gram sabhas facilitated by panchayat secretaries, sarpanches and village level officials. Resources based on the income generated by the gram panchayat, various state and central government schemes, and any other income source in terms of human resources and labour were mapped in relation to the prioritisation of needs at the gram panchayat level. Each gram panchayat was revised, consolidated and integrated at the mandal level.

A mandal visioning exercise on 16 November 2016 helped with preparation of the Mandal Development Plan. Participants included elected representatives, government officials and community members. They engaged with envisioning Anandapuram Mandal three years from now and what positive changes they would like to see in their mandal. Stakeholders came up with many diverse and interesting ideas such as improved connectivity (roads), public transport, a hospital, and a degree college.

The learnings from building a multi-stakeholder alliance to create a model child-friendly gram panchayat have been documented in a list of "Do's and Don'ts", a practitioner's booklet for

participatory visioning and planning, and process documentation of the first cycle of interventions to achieve selected development indicators.

Consolidating Local Priorities–Strengthening Decentralised District Development Planning in Sikkim

Supported by Niti Aayog, in the past year PRIA has undertaken orientation workshops for members and officials of panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in Sikkim to understand and assess local capacities in undertaking participatory and realistic development planning at local levels. Rural Management and Development Department (RMDD), Government of Sikkim is the nodal department for PRIs and plays an important role in influencing actions at panchayat level. PRIA organised orientation meetings to build capacities of the office bearers of the RMDD, district level officials and local officials (including Panchayat Development Assistants) along with elected representatives of PRIs between 17 and 20 October 2016.

These orientation programmes helped participants understand the processes and steps related to decentralised and participatory planning. Participants were encouraged to share their experiences related to preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) that had been undertaken in Sikkim a couple of months ago. Analysing the data generated, and consolidation of data at block and district levels for realistic planning are proving to be a challenge. These orientation sessions were helpful in demystifying participatory planning and learning from lived experiences of preparing panchayat development plans.

II.   Ensuring Safety and Security for Women and Girls

Putting gender on the agenda of institutions and demanding their accountability to ensure safety and security of women and girls is a priority focus area of PRIA's work. Interventions focus on youth, both boys and girls, to bring about attitudinal changes at individual and collective levels. Actions promote participation, partnership and sharing of experiences as learning tools to enable them to take personal responsibility for actions and speak out against gender discrimination and violence against women. In the past year, interventions were carried out in 12 locations across India under the Kadam Badhate Chalo campaign, work has begun to organise women domestic and construction workers to raise voice against sexual harassment at their workplaces, and capacity building on gender mainstreaming was continued.

Seeking Institutional Accountability to Reduce Violence Against Women in Public and Private Spaces in Jaipur

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KBC at a glance (2016-17)

Total number of **activities** in full year: 144

Total number of **males** reached out to: 2015

Total number of **females** reached out to: 2121

Total number of institutions (government departments, public security agencies, NGOs, media) reached out to for **advocacy**: 37

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The Asia Foundation (TAF) continued its support of Kadam Badhate Chalo (KBC). In Phase 2, KBC worked with the purpose of strengthening community actions, seeking institutional accountability and improving linkages between youth groups and public institutions. Consolidating and sustaining collaborative actions between youth, community and related public institutions aimed to reduce Violence Against Women (VAW) in public and private spaces.

Between March 2016 and March 2017, KBC spread to an additional 11 locations across four wards, six schools, seven colleges and two departments of University of Rajasthan in Jaipur. Rapport was built with the community and institutions through different participatory processes, which resulted in the formation of 11 youth groups, bringing together 110 youth (79 girls and 31 boys) as active members. Leadership of youth in engaging with the community and demanding accountability from institutions (governance and public security agencies) was built in 50 boys and 83 girls from the community and educational institutions. They regularly engaged in activities to raise voice in public on issues around violence against women and girls.

Over the past year, the KBC programme has been successful in reaching out directly to over 4,000 individuals, with a near equal gender balance. Indirectly, the campaign would have reached out to 20,000-25,000 individuals across different sections of society.

A training on community organising held in May 2016 was the turning point in enabling the KBC team to achieve this success. A KBC manual, based on PRIA's experience of rolling out KBC in multiple locations, was translated into Hindi, which made it more accessible as an instrument to help conduct activities with the youth groups.

'Chowk charchas' and mohalla meetings (informal meetings in public) helped build rapport with the communities before the youth were mobilised to form youth groups. Young people who were interested to get involved in KBC were identified through these meetings.

Group building activities conducted with the identified youth were successfully employed to make group formation an exciting and fulfilling process. Three of the groups also named themselves ('Angel Group' in Fauji Nagar, 'Ekta Group' in Bhojpura Basti and 'Shakti Group' in Baba Ramdev Basti). To promote a feeling of equal ownership and equality amongst the members, the groups were encouraged to choose and nominate 'group leaders' on a rotational basis.

A big purpose of the learning games during group meetings is to address stereotypes. This is done multiple times, in different ways, through activities like, 'adarsh mahila, adarsh purush', making paper collages depicting the different kinds of work women and men engage in and why, pictograms and charades. Members are now willing to take responsibility to resolve issues discussed in the meetings. Participating in different events with community elders, parents and 'important' people of the community also helped build their confidence. Parents were happy to support, seeing the positive development in self-confidence in their children.

KBC orientations and core group formation undertaken in schools and colleges involved students through group building activities. Over 1,000 students from schools and colleges were oriented on the issue of violence against women and girls.

Sports camps were organised in two rounds (from 23rd to 25th September 2016 and from 17th to 22nd December 2106) to build leadership and team work. Girls and boys played together, learning communication skills and how to plan. A total of 290 youth participated, which included 82 girls and 208 boys aged between 13 to 20 years.

As a result of orientation on the issues of gender and violence against women, and the sports camp with college students, a KBC core group of college youth was formed, with 29 active members. At the end of the project period, this core group is sensitive and well aware of the issue. They are regularly involved in activities to spread awareness within and outside their colleges.

Participatory Safety Audit or PSA was the most effective tool to facilitate conversation and dialogue with the larger community and institutions, and to initiate action and change. The hard evidence generated through maps and FGDs dispel notions within community elders that the status quo is safe for women and girls. It also propels substantive action to be taken by ward councillors and police authorities in the area, as it overtly identifies various 'problem spots'. Training in two rounds — the first with community youth on 20th November 2016 in which 32 youth (28 girls and 4 boys) participated, and the second training on 3rd January 2017 with 10 college youth, who were all boys —acquainted KBC on the methodology and steps of conducting a PSA.

Core group members identified the public places and conducted PSAs in 15 different locations across Jaipur city. Findings have been shared with community members, ward parshads, police officials, school administration, RPF and Government Railway Police (GRP). Based on the PSAs, the youth gave their recommendations to improve safety and security of women and girls in these public spaces.

Sharing of PSA findings with the public and police has boosted the confidence level of KBC youth. Earlier they feared talking with police officials but now they feel confident that they can approach the police in future when required. Sharing the PSA findings gave them the exposure to meet and interact with different government officials.

In two writeshops (on 28th January 2017 with college core group members and on 29th January 2017 with community core group members) youth shared their deep views on violence against women in the form of beautiful essays. [1] "Hum tayyar hain" (We are ready), they said, to continue to take forward work on the issue of violence against women. Interestingly, only boys from the college core group attended the workshop, because they felt they had a lot to express!

Between December 2016 and March 2017 sustained engagement was undertaken with Jaipur Traffic Police, RPF and GRP.

- Orientations at 12 police stations (of policemen mainly from the wards in which KBC is active)
- Orientation of GRP on 6 March 2017
- Orientation of traffic police on 25 March 2017
- Orientation of RPF on 28 March 2017
- Orientation of officials of Rajasthan State Road Transport on 28 March 2017
- One day workshop in collaboration with RSLSA for senior police officials (DCP, ACP, SHO), ward parshads and judiciary officials on 27 January 2017

After these meetings and orientations, police officials have become helpful in handling a few cases of violence against women and girls when reported by KBC girls.

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[1] Read more: http://pria.org/featuredstory-hum-taiyar-hain-we-are-ready-44-83

Core group participation in activities to raise awareness on violence against women and girls

- Candle-light march and signature campaign near Albert Hall Museum on 24th November 2016
- "Yuwa Samvad" on 30th November 2016 at Vinoba Gyan Mandir
- Cycle Rally from Jawahar Circle Garden to Albert Hall on 16th December 2016
- 5 kilometre-run in the Pink City Mini Marathon on 18th December 2016
- Involved in the nukkad natak (street theatre) group formed by Vishaka, an NGO also working on the issue of violence against women
- KBC college youth prepared a skit on "Aisa Kyun" and performed it for the first time in front of a large audience in Umang School on 14th February 2017 on the occasion of One Billion Rising day.
- On 8th March 2017, International Women's Day, core group from Baba Ramdev Basti prepared a questionnaire and used the occasion to ask their community: "Aisa Kyun?" Youth group from Sr. Sec Government School, Sodala shared PSA findings in Sodala Thana
- On demand from boys of the college KBC core group, dialogue between boys and girls with engagement of the media. On 6th February 2017 PRIA facilitated the event by reaching out to media, who have been keenly following the development of KBC in Jaipur. Amit Baijnath Garg from the newspaper *Rajasthan Patrika* was the moderator for the dialogue.
- KBC youth acted as co-facilitators, photographers, videographers, and reporters in the orientation of traffic police and Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel held on 25th and 28th March 2017.

PRIA has built relationships with the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, Rajasthan State Women's Commission, Rajasthan University Women's Association (RUWA) (who has signed a Memorandum of Understanding for institutional partnership and collaboration, and Rajasthan Mahila Aayog. Collaborative events bringing together multiple stakeholders to discuss VAW and raise collective voice on the issue and connections with media persons helped publicise the issue of VAW and the strong work being undertaken by KBC youth groups. A definitive step towards multi-stakeholder engagement resulted in the state level consultation held on September 7, 2016 in collaboration with Rajasthan State Women's Commission (RSWC), Rajasthan University Women's Association (RUWA), University Maharani's College, Jaipur, and the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme of the government. Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Rajasthan Police and Departments of Excise and Education were invited to participate in the day-long meeting.

Youth group members now play a crucial role as powerful influencers and agents of social change in their communities and in engaging with institutions to demand accountability. Apart from their communities, schools and colleges, youth groups engaged with the police (traffic police, RPF and GRP), municipality, legal services, and transport officials. This is important and integral to building coalitions and sustaining demand for accountability from institutions to ensure safety of women and girls in public spaces. KBC youth appear prepared to spearhead the coalition for convergent good governance to address violence against women.

Kadam Badhate Chalo

(in collaboration with Martha Farrell Foundation)

Kadam Badhate Chalo, a youth led campaign which seeks to end violence against women and girls in private and public spaces, was begun by Dr Martha Farrell, Director at PRIA. In the 4 years since it was first launched, KBC has now spread to 12 locations across India (Sonipat, Panipat, Najafarh, Jaipur, Jhansi, Cholapur, Banda, Chitrakoot, Sarguja, Patna, Kalimpong and Siliguri).

Mobilised and engaged young boys and girls are becoming change agents and leading the fight to end violence against women and girls. Youth are reaching out to their community through ragini, nukkad-natak, rallies, graffiti and sports, and using Participatory Safety Audit (PSA) as a tool to demand accountability from police, elected representatives and judicial officials to sustain the changes they want. In all 12 sites, 65 PSAs were conducted in the past year, of which 43 have been shared.

- In 5 villages of Haryana (Mahra, Rehmana, Manana, Titana and Namunda) girls are now confident, want to study further and through the use of PSA and sports are ensuring public spaces are safe for them.

- In Rajpur Haryana, after sharing PSA data, street lights were installed after it was found out that streets are unsafe at night, police patrolling increased, women found comfort in sharing their problems with the female officers, medical camps were organised, etc.

- In Cholapur, Siliguri and Kalimpong youth are taking leadership roles in the community and identifying victims and survivors of domestic violence to help them. KBC youth have helped in resolving and filing more than 20 cases of domestic violence. Their communities are beginning to recognise their leadership.

- In Najafgarh, sharing of PSA findings resulted in CCTVs being installed in all the premises of Yadav Bhawan where KBC meetings take place, and street lights were installed in all crossroads. Speed breakers were put built in front the school area as speeding vehicles made the area unsafe for school children. The KBC group have been approached by Resident Welfare Associations and other schools to conduct safety audits in their localities.

- Youth organised sports camp in Siliguri, Jhansi, Varanasi, Banda, Chitrakoot and Najafgarh to show everyone that boys and girls can play together and it is nothing to be ashamed of.

- In Kalimpong, KBC youth organised a graffiti campaign on freedom from violence "Azadi 70, Yaad Karo Kurbani"on India's 70th Independence Day (15 August 2017). They also conducted a two-day orientation workshop with the Driver's Union to sensitise taxi drivers on the issue of sexual harassment and violence against women. An online photography competition on Youth and Democracy in collaboration with Photographic Society, Darjeeling has also been initiated.

- In Babina, Jhansi, KBC youth organised a youth parliament to discuss violence against women and girls.

- In Siliguri, KBC youth celebrated Kanyashree Diwas.

- In March 2017, 45 youth leaders from the 12 sites came to Delhi to learn from each other's experiences and conduct PSA at 4 historical monuments. Their findings were shared with the media.

Raising Voice to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Domestic and Construction Workers in Delhi, Faridabad and Gurgaon

Supported by the Dutch Embassy, PRIA has begun an intervention in the districts of South Delhi, Faridabad and Gurgaon aimed at ensuring safe, secure and dignified work spaces for women domestic and construction workers. The project has been designed to organise women workers engaged in domestic and construction work to increase their capacity for lobbying and advocacy to demand accountability from governance institutions in order to address the issue of sexual harassment in their workplaces. Given their unequal gender relations at home and work, a holistic strategy that allies political empowerment with economic empowerment has been interwoven into the strategy. The aim is also to increase visibility and public awareness about the extent of sexual harassment among female workers in the unorganised sector, and to get civil society groups working on labour issues (youth groups, trade unions) to include sexual harassment of informal workers into their agendas.

In light of the unique nature of domestic work, the focus in the first phase between December 2016 and March 2017 was in trying to understand the nature of this work and the lives of domestic workers by recording their life stories and struggles. Initial focus group discussions were conducted with 7-8 female domestic workers each in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sangam Vihar in order to understand the issues and challenges of their lives and work. The team has mapped different stakeholders including trade unions, cooperatives and other civil society organisations working with domestic workers in the three districts; visited police stations, district administration offices and local committee offices to meet officers and understand the functioning of these departments on the issue; and undertaken a literature review of available material on domestic workers.

In the short few months of interaction, domestic workers have begun trusting and connecting with the PRIA gender team. Women domestic workers in Gurgaon have volunteered to form a group. They celebrated International Women's Day on 8 March 2017, along with their daughters. Their daughters scripted, directed and acted in a play on the occasion.

Gender Mainstreaming in Programmes and Institutions

A refresher training on Understanding Gender to bring a change in the revolution of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment was conducted with past participants of Advanced Tibetan Women's Leadership Training in the House of Peace and Dialogue, Dharamshala between 27 and 29 November 2017. Innovative techniques such as drawing, role-plays and Metissage were the most popular activities through which participants presented their own interpretations and analysis. Participatory Safety Assessment was used to help participants develop strategies and activities to address issues of violence against women and to assess the safe and unsafe spaces in and around their environs.

A participatory evaluation of gender transformation in the child sensitivity packages developed under the Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP) project being implemented in Nepal by Save the Children (SC) International helped develop a broad framework for field facilitators to address existing gender challenges.

Making Workplaces Safe

The Making Workplaces Safe programme was formally launched in June 2015. The programme envisages that all workplaces in every district, block and city in the country are safe for all women. It also envisages that every complaints committee (internal as well as local) have trained and sensitive individuals as committee members.

Raising awareness on the definition of sexual harassment and issues around the compliance and noncompliance of the Act is a key challenge which the Making Workplaces Safe programme addresses. In the past year, more than 5000 individuals were oriented through various seminars, round table discussions, open forums, trainings and workshops. These were conducted across sectors (education, corporate, garment, brick-kilns), institutions (labour institutes, trade unions, schools, factories, etc), and for workers, especially migrant, women workers.

- Workshop with trade union leaders, labour commissioners and grassroots women workers at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
- Open forum discussion on 11 May 2016 (hosted by Samvada in Bengaluru) with 50 practitioners who work with informal and formal garment workers
- Taining on 13 December 2016 for 45 key members, including leadership, of Garment and Textile Workers Union (GATWU), a grassroots union that organises and fights for the rights of garment workers in Karnataka, India. Support was also provided to GATWU for formulating its own anti sexual harassment policy.
- On invitiation from Unorganised Workers Union, a trade union that advocates for the rights of informal and unorganised sectors, orientation of 600 unorganised workers (of which 500 were women) on 5 September 2016 in Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh
- In Pinhat block, Wah Tehsil, Agra, male brick kiln workers from 6 brick kilns came together on 9 November 2016 to talk about their lived experiences on the issue of safety and security for female workers in the kilns. A meeting was also held with officers of the labour department to discuss their role in the implementation of the Act. PRIA will support the District Administration to form local committees at the district and block levels.
- PRIA continues to orient employees in the corporate sector on the provisions of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2012. On 19 December 2016, a training was conducted for 10 new joinees of PTC India Limited, a corporate that has pioneered and started a power market in India.
- PRIA remains the third party representation on the sexual harassment committee at OCM Pvt. Ltd, and has also been appointed to the internal committee at the Department of General Administration, Government of India.
- Collaborative partnership with American India Foundation Trust (AIFT) was continued over the past year. Under this agreement, PRIA has reviewed AIFT's Anti Sexual Harassment (ASH) Policy, formulated terms of reference for the ASH committee, helped in appointing focal persons and reconstituting the internal committee, and training approximately 400 staff (including consultants) on sexual harassment and conducive workplace through online and face to face mode. Thirty fellows enrolled in the Fellowship programme of AIFT attended an orientation on 7 September 2016.

- In August 2016, the Government of Sikkim signed an agreement with Martha Farrell Foundation (supported by PRIA) for a series of orientation workshops to help the state achieve 100% meaningful compliance of the sexual harassment at workplace Act in both the public and private sectors. Three workshops of different government officials were conducted in collaboration with the Social Justice and Welfare Department and Sikkim State Legal Services Authority. Sensitisation programmes will continue in the following months to cover all female government workers, para legal volunteers and corporate employees.
- The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) invited trainers from PRIA to provide support to the institution in achieving compliance with the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2012 in a manner that is meaningful and effective not only for its faculty but for its 2.71 million students spread across 873 centres in India. The team facilitated six workshops on the issue over three days (14-16 September 2016) for more than 350 employees. A workshop on 22 February 2017 was conducted for those employees who could not attend the September workshop.
- Orientation of 380 students of Grades 9 and 11 on 22 June 2016 in Saptashri Gynapeeth, an ICSE school in Kalimpong
- Orientation of 250 students and teachers on 28 September 2016 at the Central Tibetan School, Dharamshala
- Invited by Maj. Gen. Ajay Seth of the 17 Mountain Division of the Indian Army, PRIA trainers advocated on issues of gender, violence against women and girls, and preventing sexual harassment at workplace with officers, soldiers and their families of the Division in Gangtok, Sikkim.

Martha Farrell Award for Excellence in Women's Empowerment

The Martha Farrell Award for Excellence in Women's Empowerment honours gender equality, women's empowerment and feminism in everyday life – the legacy of Dr. Martha Farrell, who devoted her life to promoting these ideals. The Award is co-sponsored by Rizwan Adatia Foundation (RAF) and Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA). The award of Rs 1.5 lakh each is in two categories: Most Promising Individual and Best Organisation for Gender Equality.

On Friday, April 7, 2017, winners of the inaugural Award were announced and felicitated at the Martha Farrell Award Ceremony at Teen Murti Bhavan, in New Delhi. The winners were Rakhi Gope in the Most Promising Individual category and Majlis Legal Centre in the Best Organisation for Gender Equality category.

III.   Learning and Capacity Building for Participatory Democracy

PRIA supports the building of capacities, across India and in other developing countries, of civil society organisations, development practitioners, elected representatives, governance institutions and students. Through its capacity building programmes and participatory research studies PRIA catalyses an engaged community of practitioners. PRIA International Academy (PIA) conducts online and customised learning programmes for staff from civil society organisations across India and the Asian region. In 2016-17, 55 students undertook courses offered by PIA. In the past year, PRIA spearheaded studies on the challenges of civil society, civil society and governance, and India's development cooperation in Bangladesh. Case studies from Andhra Pradesh were documented to help Swachch Bharat Mission (SBM) officials learn in real-time the impact of SBM on the ground, and the State Finance Commission in Sikkim was supported in preparing its report. Through the UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education, established in 2012 with Dr Rajesh Tandon as Co-Chair, PRIA supports initiatives in India and internationally to establish mutual knowledge engagements between grassroots and institutions of post-secondary education through community-university partnerships.

Rapid Action Learning Units for Swachch Bharat Mission in Andhra Pradesh

In collaboration with Water Aid, PRIA established and managed a Rapid Action Learning Unit in Andhra Pradesh for 15 months with the objective of guiding the Swachch Bharat Mission (SBM) initiative in the state. Through the documentation efforts of RALU-AP, citizens, national and international researchers, government officials, NGO workers, policy makers, etc. now have access to analytically documented practices of SBM and participatory research on the reasons for varied impacts of SBM. Case studies from all districts of Andhra Pradesh were prepared in two languages – English (70 case studies) and Telugu (70 case studies). These case studies are available as free downloads on the PRIA website. A comprehensive analytical document highlighting innovations from the field based on these case studies has also been prepared. Learnings and action from field locations were shared through regular newsletter updates.

The community knowledge documented by the RALU-AP team was shared in a one-day policy consultation organised in Vijaywada on 20 December 2016.

An Advisory Committee constituted to review and support activities of RALU-AP held meetings during the course of the year.

Participatory action research studies in collaboration with three local universities and civil society organisations were undertaken. studies were carried out by to RISES, CARPED and Achary Nagarjuna university, respectively. A round table organised in Vijayawada on 31 March 2017 shared the preliminary findings from these research studies.

Technical Support to Sikkim State Finance Commission

Over 20 years, PRIA has garnered vast experience in supporting devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs). PRIA has played a pioneering role in strengthening State Finance Commission (SFCs) across several states and in strengthening linkages between SFCs and the Central Finance Commission (CFC).

Based on this experience, the 5th SFC in Sikkim requested PRIA to provide technical guidance and support in preparation of the Sikkim SFC report for 2020-25. PRIA has supported this process through review of current financial situation of Sikkim and its projected status for 2020-25, assessment of current financial needs of PRIs and ULBs, and projections of financial requirements of PRIs and ULBs for 2020-25. On the basis of this analysis, recommendations will be made on the devolution of funds to PRIs and ULBs in Sikkim.

Participatory Study on Civil Society in Jharkhand

Supported by Oak Foundation Joint India Programme, PRIA has conducted a participatory styudy on "Civil Society in Jharkhand". The study informs three aspects: The present environment (legal, political and infrastructure) in which CSOs operate; the capacity development needs of the civil society sector in general and CSOs in particular (programmatic and institutional); and proposed a series of intervention, which can become a wider CSO movement building strategy.

Civic Space Monitor Research Collaboration

Over the past year, PRIA has been the secretariat for research on civil society space and civil organisations in 10 countries, supported by CIVICUS. The Civic Space Monitor (CSM) research

collaboration provides high quality, verified information on civic space in a way that is both globally comparable but also nuanced enough to take account of complex local realities. It will contribute to fact-based discussion about the global crisis of shrinking civil society space.

Institutional Needs Assessment in Cambodia

In collaboration with Silaka, Cambodia, PRIA undertook an Institutional Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Plan for the Secretariat of Associations of Sub-national Administration Councils (ASAC-S). Primary data was collected through 28 interviews and 24 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different stakeholders between 12 and 25 October 2016 in Cambodia. The data collected from various key stakeholders through interviews, FGDs, and secondary sources were analysed to assess the institutional gaps, suggesting ways to address these gaps and comprehensive strategies on enhancing social accountability, advocacy, and financial sustainability of the association members. Based on the preliminary analysis, a validation workshop was organised on 11 November 2016 where the key findings of the institutional needs assessment and capacity development plan, including outline of six training modules, were presented. During 28 November to 2 December 2016, a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was organised, in which 15 members of ASAC, Association of Councils Enhanced Services (ACES) project staff and secretaries/ deputy secretaries of provincial associations participated.

Understanding India's Development Cooperation with Bangladesh

PRIA, with the support of Oxfam India and the guidance of the Forum of Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC), undertook a study which analysed the official discourse on development cooperation between India and Bangladesh (emerging from their respective governments) as well as the general perception prevailing in the Bangladesh civil society sector regarding India's development cooperation to Bangladesh. A roundtable to share and validate the findings of the study was held on 24 March 2017 in New Delhi. It brought together multiple perspectives on the implications of future practices and policies related to India's development cooperation and South-South cooperation.

Training Civil Society Practitioners, Government Officials and Elected Representatives

In December 2015, staff from PRIA International Academy attended a Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Right(s) Way Forward for building sustainable communities conducted by Forum Syd, Sweden, and its Swedish partner, Adoptionscentrum. Now capacitated, they facilitated a two day training (on 16 and 17 June 2016) for community workers from Open Learning Systems (OLS), a partner of Adoptionscentrum based in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. This was the second training facilitated by PRIA for ForumSyd.

In May 2016, PRIA supported Rizwan Adatia Foundation in evaluating an assessment of its baseline study on Quality of Life (QoL) in Malia Hatina village in Gujarat. Through transect walks, Focus Group Discussions (separately with men and women), and discussions with the pradhan and other panchayat officials, issues that affect quality of life for residents of Malia (around education, health, gambling, violence against women, economic opportunities, drainage and governance) were documented.

Between 20 and 24 June 2016, training for members of two CSOs who are jointly implementing Strengthening the Accountability of Local Governments Project (SALGP) in 9 districts of Nepal was held in PRIA, New Delhi on local governance/good governance and concepts of social accountability was conducted.

A two-day training on Organisational Management for programme and support staff of Nirmana, a Delhi based civil society organisation, was held between 29 June and 30 June 2016. Fourteen employees, of which nine were women, spent the two days developing an understanding on organisational framework, leadership, communication and human resource management in the organisation.

Over two days (23-24 August 2016) in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 29 deputy secretaries (4 female, 25 male) belonging to 19 ministries and departments of the government learnt from PRIA's field experience and action in implementing community-led social change. PRIA conducted this training as part of the Immersion Programme for D-Level Officials of Government of India for Institute of Secretariat & Training (ISTM), an apex training institute under Department of Personnel & Training, Government of India.

Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA), Republic of Indonesia undertook a customized Short Course on Community Outreach (SCCO) offered by PRIA International Academy between 18 November and 13 December 2016.

All We Can, a pioneering international development, relief and advocacy organisation, has engaged PRIA to build advocacy capacities of its partner civil society organisations in India. A two-day critical dialogue with the leadership of SRIJAN was held on 23-24 February 2017 at Ranchi to develop appreciation of SRIJAN's approach to advocacy in the context of current policies, programmes and institutions in Jharkhand and SRIJAN's ongoing programmatic response to this context.

A three-day training was organised for twenty-one women elected representatives from eight districts (Ramgarh, West Singbhum, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribag, Koderma, Simdega and Deogarh districts) in Jharkhand. Held at VISWA, Ranchi (on 27 to 29 March 2017), mukhiyas and up-mukhiyas who attended the training validated the 10 case studies of women mukhiyas (documented by PRIA from five of these eight districts), and the capacity gaps analysed through these case studies. The programme was supported by State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) along with UNICEF, Jharkhand and Society for Action, Knowledge and Humanity Foundation (SAKH), Ranchi.

Networking and Research Papers

PRIA is the joint coordinator of Asia Democracy Research Network (ADRN) – a network of Asian think tanks working to support practitioners of democracy in Asia.

A chapter on India was written for State of Democracy Report (SODR) published by CIVICUS.

Working paper on Civic Space Under Siege: Experiences from South Asia was also prepared.

Training the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers

A Guide for Trainers

Rajesh Tandon, Budd Hall, Walter Lepore and Wafa Singh

FREE DOWNLOAD AVAILABLE

http://bit.ly/ManualNextGen

KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT
Building Capacity for the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers

Edited by
Rajesh Tandon, Budd Hall,
Walter Lepore and Wafa Singh

FREE DOWNLOAD AVAILABLE

http://bit.ly/KnowledgeandEngagement

Building the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers: UNESCO Chair on Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education

The objectives of the UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education have been to work with other global networks to support capacity building in the fields of community based research and social responsibility in higher education through South-South and North-South-South partnerships. Dr Rajesh Tandon, President, PRIA is Co-Chair along with Prof. Budd Hall at the University of Victoria. Over five years, the Chair has undertaken research, policy development and advocacy activities in more than 35 countries focussed on strengthening networks, identifying lessons to share and continuing to build relationships amongst the many important networks that are promoting Community Based Research (CBR).

The Chair published two important books: *Knowledge and Engagement: Building Capacity for the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers*, which presents the results of a global survey on available training on CBR, and a theoretical and pedagogical framework to provide such training for the next generation, along with 21 case studies from all regions of the world; and *Training the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers*, which is a guide for trainers to help them teach CBR more effectively. The Co-Chairs served as co-editors of GUNi's *6th World Report on Higher Education*.

During the year, Dr Rajesh Tandon, as Co-Chair, has advocated for social responsibility of higher education institution and building capacities on participatory research among academics and students.

- Keynote speech at 7th Living Knowledge Network Conference, Dublin, Ireland (22-24 June 2016)
- Keynote speech at Seminar on "Social Responsibility of Higher Education Institutions", Delhi Technological University (21 July 2016)
- Keynote address at the inaugural plenary on "Collaborative Creations Leads to Sustainable Change", International Conference on University Community Engagement, Surabaya, Indonesia (2-5 August 2016)
- Lecture on "Engaged University: Global Citizenship & Democratic Citizenship in Uncertain Futures", as part of the 'Global Engagement Speaker Series', hosted by Michigan State University, USA (20 October 2016)
- Hosted the Master Class on "Living in Harmony: Universities & Communities; Strategies for Successful Community University Engagements" at the 12th FICCI Higher Education Summit in New Delhi (9-11 November 2016)
- Plenary discussion on "Going Global: International Perspective on Responsibility" at the Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI) Tools Conference, Brussels, Belgium (21-22 November 2016)
- Shared the journey of participatory research and the upcoming Knowledge or Change (K4C) initiative of the UNESCO Chair, with faculty and students of University of Durham in the UK (8 December 2016)
- Keynote speaker on "Community Based Research & Social Responsibility in Higher Education" at National Seminar on Quality Assurance in Higher Education Institutions-201 7 (QAHEI-2017), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh (27-28 January 2017)
- Addressed NSS students at a workshop on "Rural Engagement, Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan & Social Responsibility", Hyderabad, Telangana (6-7 March 2017)

Institutional Development

Governance Structure

The Governing Board is the statutory body for the management of PRIA's affairs. It performs the following functions:

• Appointing the President/CEO
• Making institutional policies for programmes, funds, HR/admin, etc.
• Setting programme directions and strategies
• Reviewing institutional performance (annual and programme reports)
• Approving annual budgets
• Approving annual audits

The membership of the Governing Board for 2016-17 is:

Chairperson:

Ms. Sheela Patel, Founder Director, Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centre (SPARC), Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Treasurer:

Shri Ravi Seth, Chief Financial Officer, ReNew Power, Gurgaon.

President:

Dr. Rajesh Tandon, founder of PRIA, New Delhi.

Members:

Shri Joe Madiath, Executive Director, Centre of Excellence, Ganjam, Orissa.

Ms. Lalita Ramdas, Renowned educator, based in Alibaug, Maharashtra.

Shri. Satinder Singh Sahni, retired IAS Officer, based in Gurgaon.

Ms. Rita Sarin, Country Director, The Hunger Project, New Delhi.

Shri D. Thankappan, Founder Director, Centre for Workers' Management, New Delhi.

On 12 August 2016, the Governing Board discussed restructuring and renewal of PRIA Governing Board. Since Shri Joe Madiath and Shri D Thankappan expressed their desire to step down, the Board inducted Ms Shobha Mishra Ghosh, Senior Director, FICCI, New Delhi and Shri Ashok Kumar Singh, Founder Director, Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra, Lucknow as new members of the Governing Board.

During the Governing Board meeting, the Board approved the audited accounts of the organisation for 2015-16 and appointed M/s Sanjesh Jawarani & Co. as statutory auditors for PRIA for the financial year 2016-17.

On 15 December 2016, the Governing Board and the General Body of PRIA held its Annual General Meeting to review and approve the ongoing and upcoming programmes of PRIA.

Between the board meetings, the Chairperson provides guidance to the President (who reports to the Chair). The Treasurer oversees the financial management functions (including internal audit) and provides frequent guidance to the head of finance and the President.

Management Structures

The President is the CEO of PRIA. He is responsible for overall management of PRIA within the policy parameters laid down by the Governing Board.

The Senior Management Group (SMG) is the top tier of decision-making in PRIA. It comprises of directors reporting to the President, who is the Chair of SMG. Its convener is appointed by rotation. The SMG is mandated to:

- Strategic programmatic choices & resource mobilisation.
- Maintaining & building relationships with key constituencies.
- Oversight of programmes & projects.
- Forward planning for human resources.
- Overview of financial management and statutory compliances.
- Institutional development and governance matters.
- Risk management.

SMG members in the previous year included Rajesh Tandon (President), Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay (Director), Manoj Rai (Director) and V.P. Gupta (Director, Operations).

During the year, SMG held 20 meetings. Its deliberations focused on issues of collective leadership processes, institutional roles for the next line of leadership, programme strategy, resource mobilisation, annual and bi-annual reviews, project planning, staff allocation, performance review of staff, designation, compensation and nomination of staff to capacity building programmes and other events.

Program Management Group (PMG) is the next tier of leadership responsible for Program Management. It comprises of the President, directors/deputy director(s) and senior managers. Its convener is appointed on rotation. The PMG is mandated to:

- Review of existing programmes and projects.
- Capacity and staffing requirements.
- Opportunities for new resource mobilisation.
- Scoping for programme expansion and scale-up.
- Institutional strengthening and system effectiveness.
- Risk Management.
- Any other mandate given by SMG from time-to-time

The current members of PMG are Rajesh Tandon, Manoj Rai, Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay, V.P. Gupta, Alok Pandey, Anshuman Karol, Nandita Bhatt and Satheesan T.

The support functions of the organisation are coordinated by the Operations Management Group (OMG). It comprises SMG Convenor, Director (Operations) and Support Unit Heads. The OMG is mandated to support effective and coordinated performance of all support operations as under:

- Regular and periodic review of various upcoming programme-related support requirements.
- Anticipating future requirements and planning for the same.
- Resolving inter-departmental coordination issues.
- Special attention to field locations and staff in timely and effective support.
- Identifying issues and possible solutions to bring to the notice of other decision-making structures.
- Risk management.

Staff Development

PRIA invests in building capacities and skills of its staff. In 2016-17, over 55 members of staff were nominated for external trainings and for various study courses. Four staff members were nominated to attend a workshop on financial management, legal compliance for NGOs, FCRA amendments, labour laws, service tax. Ten staff members were nominated to attend an in house workshop on "English communication as a viable source of e-mail writing and English communication tips". Thirteen staff members were nominated for an in-house workshop on video editing and photography. Twenty-six staff and 16 interns undertook the OTC course on 'Understanding the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013'.

For the past several years, PRIA has been training its staff under the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme. During 16-19 May 2016, PRIA conducted training on community organisation at Jaipur which 30 staff members attended.

PRIA Learning Week

Learning from experience enables more effective practice and, therefore, the impact. Nearly 120 staff gathered for the two Bi-Annual Review and Planning Meetings during the year (4 to 8 October 2016, and 3 to 7 April 2017). The Review and Planning Meeting is a Learning Week at PRIA, a structured process where staff comes together to review and reflect on their experiences of the past 6 months, plan for the next 6 months, and document the process of learning. We learn through various processes – peer learning, practice, listening, collective reflection, reading and writing. A dedicated team of documenters captures the content and process of our learning.

External resources persons are invited to help us think smart, review rationally and strategically visualize our target audiences. Learning with partners and donors is an intrinsic way of working at PRIA. Donor representatives and experts join a few sessions to share their perspectives and reflections on the projects we are implementing. Amidst the critical reflections we also organised a Participatory Lunch during the half yearly review in October 2016.

PRIA turns 35

We turned 35 on 6 February 2017! Celebrations were held at New Delhi and across the country – in Jaipur, Raipur, Patna, Anandapuram, Sarguja, Siliguri and Kalimpong. In the week of 6th February, nukkad nataks, conversations, "matargashti", and dialogues engaged over a 1000 youth to express their understanding of #DemocracyInEverydayLife. As we turn 35, we have launched "Youth n Democracy", a campaign to engage youth in everyday democracy which aims to reach out to 1 million youth across 100 locations.

1 week　　　　　　　　　　　　**9 cities**

5,500 people　　　　　　　　　**20+ activities**

Financial Summary

The audited accounts of the Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), together with the report of the Statutory Auditors, has been circulated. A summary of the Income and Expenditure Account is provided below.

The Society continues to follow the guidelines suggested by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Not-for-Profit Organizations in preparation of financial statements wherever feasible.

The liability for the grants remaining unutilized as at the year-end has been accounted for as Grants in Advance.

A proportion of funds received in the previous year amounting to approximately ₹ 331 lakhs have been utilized in the current financial year.

The Management Audit Report for the year has been discussed with the Governing Board.

Yours sincerely

Ravi Seth
Treasurer, PRIA

Statutory Auditors: Sanjesh Jawarani & Co, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

(Year ended March 31, 2017)

(In INR '000)

Year ended 31.03.2016	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2017
	Income	
41,641	Research and Training Grants	51,458
18,653	Other Income	21,184
60,294	**Total**	**72,642**
	Expenditure	
40,820	Programme	52,422
10,706	Administration	10,602
1,553	Other Non-cash Expenses	1,628
53,079	**Total**	**64,652**
7,215	**Excess/ (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure**	**7,990**

Note: Extracted from Audited Statement of Accounts 2016-17

FCRA ACCOUNTS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(year ending 31 March 2017)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
INCOME	
Research and Training Grants	42,487,434.58
Other Income	2,061 472.85
TOTAL	**44,548,907.43**
EXPENDITURE	
Programme Expenses	34,901,573.00
Administrative Expenses	6,470,810.40
Depreciation	1,400,347.00
TOTAL	42,772,730.40
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1,776,177.03
TOTAL	**44,548,907.43**

Resource Providers

Resource Provider	Foreign Contribution Account (₹)	Local Fund Account (₹)	TOTAL (as on 31.03.2017) (₹)
RESEARCH AND TRAINING GRANTS			
All We Can	171,437.00		171,437.00
Arghyam		1,495,514.00	1,495,514.00
CIVICUS	381,319.00		381,319.00
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	362,592.00		362,592.00
Heinrich Boell Foundation	44,872.00		44,872.00
Govt. of Sikkim		58,879.00	58,879.00
Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association- Dvv International	1,189,024.50		1,189,024.50
Institute of Development Studies	124,497.57		124,497.57
Institute of Secretariat Training & Management		134,500.00	134,500.00
Jal Seva Charitable Foundation	8,643,997.00		8,643,997.00
Oak Foundation	1,700,000.00		1,700,000.00
Population Foundation of India		10,000.00	10,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	3,587,302.00		3,587,302.00
Rizwan Adatia Foundation		1,024,000.00	1,024,000.00
The Asia Foundation	1,700,000.00		1,700,000.00
The European Union	23,457,412.00		23,457,412.00
The Ford Foundation	567,313.00		567,313.00
United Nations Children's Fund		6,247,775.00	6,247,775.00
University of Victoria	557,668.51		557,668.51
Total	**42,487,434.58**	**8,970,668.00**	**51,458,102.58**
CONTRIBUTION FROM CONSULTANCY			
dvv International			44,932.00
Adoptionscentrum			95,109.00
Niti Aayog			750,000.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**890,041.00**

List of Projects (2016-2017)

Project title	Funder
Engaged Citizens, Responsive Cities	European Union
Decentralized Drinking Water Security in 6 Arsenic Affected Gram Panchayats of Sahibganj District	Arghyam
Training the Next Generation of Community Based Researchers: A Global Partnership	SSHRC, Canada
Kadam Badhate Chalo (KBC) Campaign	Rockefeller Foundation; Population Foundation of India; Martha Farrell Foundation
Prevention of Sexual Harassment Trainings	Martha Farrell Foundation /PRIA
ToT on Soft Skills	DVV International
Kadam Badhate Chalo (KBC) for Safety and Security of Women & Girls in Jaipur	The Asia Foundation
Civil Society Scan in Jharkhand	Oak Foundation
Supporting the Making of a Child Friendly Smart Mandal in Vizag District of Andhra Pradesh	UNICEF Hyderabad
QoL Baseline Study Review	Rizwan Foundation
Rights(s) Way Forward (RWF) Training	Adoptionscentrum
Promoting Rapid Action Learning Unit (RALU) in Andhra Pradesh	Water Aid India
Influencing District Planning for Water and Sanitation Through Functional and Effective DPCs and Actions for Water and Sanitation in Chhattisgarh	JSCF india
Public Dialogue and Advocacy for SBM-G in Four Districts in Chhattisgarh	UNICEF Chhattisgarh
Catalysing Actions for District Development Planning by Consolidating Local Priorities	Niti Aayog, Government of India
67th Level-D Training Programme	Institute for Secretariat and Training (ISTM); Government of Chhattisgarh
Martha Farrell Award for Women's Empowerment	Rizwan Foundation
Ending Sexual Harrasment: Making Institutions Accountable Towards Women Workers in the Informal Sector	Dutch Embassy
Civic Space Monitor Research Collaboration	CIVICUS
Technical Support for 5th State Finance Commission	Government of Sikkim
Capacity Building of Women Elected Representatives in Jharkhand	UNICEF Jharkhand
Developing Advocacy Capacities for Indian Civil Society Organisation	All We Can
Strengthening Citizen Engagement Support in Smart Cities	Bloomberg
Customised Course on Participatory Research for CR	Conciliation Resources (CR)
Model for Fostering Health and Wellbeing for Married Adolescent Girls and Girls At Risk Of Child, Early and Forced Marriage	YWCA
Capacity Development Program for SALG	SALG, Nepal
End to End Compliance of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013	AIFT
Organizational Development Training Programme	Nirmana
Training Programme on Gender for TGIE staff	SOIR-IM
Institutional Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Plan	UNDP
India's Development Cooperation With Bangladesh	Oxfam India
Short Course Community Outreach (SCCO)	Ministry of Religious Affairs, Indonesia
PSHW for OCM Third party consultation	OCM
Assessment of CSSP Project, Nepal	Save the Children Foundation, International

Team @ PRIA

(April 2016 to March 2017)

Accountant
Jose Xavier

Senior Accountant
Soja Saramma Mathew

Accounts Officers
Surjeet Singh, Praveen P V

Accounts & Administration Officer
Gajendra Sahu

Administrative Assistant
Dhan Singh

Administrative Officer
Chandra Shekhar Joshi

Administration & Accounts Assistants
Bhogendra Narayan Lal, Naeem Khan

Assistant
Sonu Kumar (IT)

Assistant Manager-IT & Communications
Devi Dutt Pant

Assistant Program Managers
Abhishek Kumar, Sakshi Saini, Kumar Manish

Assistant Program Officers
Sonia, Avon Kumar Patel, Pravin Kumar Singh

Deputy Director
Alok Pandey

Directors
Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay, Manoj Rai

Director (Operations)
Col. V.P. Gupta

Executive Secretaries
Monika Aggarwal, Rati Gadgil, Pooja Saxena

HR Officer
Joseph P.P.

Hostel In-charge
Shanta

Librarian
Syed Zakir Hussain

Officer (Front Desk)
Prabhat Arora

Program Managers

Amitabh Bhushan, Anshuman Karol, Nandita Pradhan,

Program Officers
Ankur Singh, Anand Kumar, Arun Kumar Pandey, Asha Shrivastav, Bhavin Taunk, Deboshree Mohanta, Dhruba Basu, E. Mani Kanta Reddy, Geetha Krishna, Ishleen Kaur, Jaleshwar Kaiwartya, Jobin Joseph George, Julie Thomas, Khushboo Sinha, Kiran Sinha, Maya Bhagat, Mradul Shrivastava, Nilanjana Bhattacharjee, Pallavi Sharma, Prakash Kumar Pathak, Praatibh Mishra, R. Srinivasa Rao, Ruchika Mathur, Subodh Kumar Gupta, Sudha Samyukta Mutnury, Suruchi Sharma, Swathi Subramaniam, Tulika Acharya, Wafa Singh, Yashvi Sharma.

Senior PCMU Officer
Satheesan T.

Sr. Executive Assistant to the President
Bindu Baby

Sr. Program Officers
Aditya Verghese , Amit Kumar Khamari, Anshu Kumari, Bhupendra Kaushik, Bhavani Sankar, Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Indu L.P., Kumar Sanjay, Lorina Anal, Neharika Mahajan, Nivedita, Rabindran David Shelley, Ramesh Yadawar, Sanjay Yadav, Shringar Dixit, Sudhir Kumar Singh, Sukrit Nagpal, VSN Murthy

Web Developers
Pankaj Kumar Ghosh, Sujit Kumar Sourav

Interns @ PRIA

Sidney Moss, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (CAPI), University of Victoria, Canada

Kenda Chang-Swanson, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (CAPI), University of Victoria, Canada

Emily Gamble, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Hu Yuhan (Ariel), Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Choi Sau Ching, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Kelvin, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Lukas Pfeifer, Heidelberg University, Germany

Jyotsna Chouhan, Manipal University, Jaipur, India

Jeetu, ICFAI University, Dehradun, India

Ria Dhawan, ICFAI University, Dehradun, India

Venkat Sai Aditya, ICFAI University, Dehradun, India

Sarthak Chawla, ICFAI University, Dehradun, India

Parul Chaudhary, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, India

Ashwin Varghese, Ambedkar University, Delhi, India

Keshav Ranjan, UPES, Dehradun, India

Paridhi Bhagat, Manipal University, Jaipur, India

Udit Tiwari, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, India

Mohit Sharma, Christ University, Bangalore, India

Rupam Kamari, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, India

Seema Beriwal, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, India

Kavya Chandra, South Asian University, New Delhi, India

Ruchika Sharma, O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonepat, India

Vaddadi Manasa, St. Joseph's college for women (A), Visakhapatnam, India

Athira George, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, India

Sabna E.S., Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, India