

MODEL CITY DELHI

Final Evaluation Report

Submitted by

Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
and
Pro Sport Development (PSD)

August 2020 to November 2022



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Overview – Model City

Since September 2014, Laureus Sport for Good Foundation has been pioneering a new place-based approach to promote positive social change through sport, called “Model City”. First piloted by Laureus in New Orleans and Atlanta in the USA, this place-based approach aims to strengthen existing community assets and help build trust among stakeholders by creating a structure (a “Coalition”) to allow new partnerships to develop and communities to thrive.

The Model City approach seeks to understand the unique context of a city and the key issues its communities face, before creating and funding a Coalition of relevant stakeholders, who can implement sport for development interventions focussed on creating sustainable, long-term impact. By conducting thorough research and strategically investing in programmes within a Coalition, Laureus hopes to create an operational model which will become self-sustainable, allowing Laureus to scale back once that happens.

Laureus has created a four-stage process for building a successful place-based approach and creating a community-led Coalition. Though timelines can be flexible depending on multiple factors, the process behind the Model City approach includes four key stages as presented in **Figure 1**. The Model City approach was adopted by Laureus in New Delhi, India in September 2019 with the objective of utilising a “bottom-up” approach to improve the lives of women and girls, using sport as a catalyst for change.

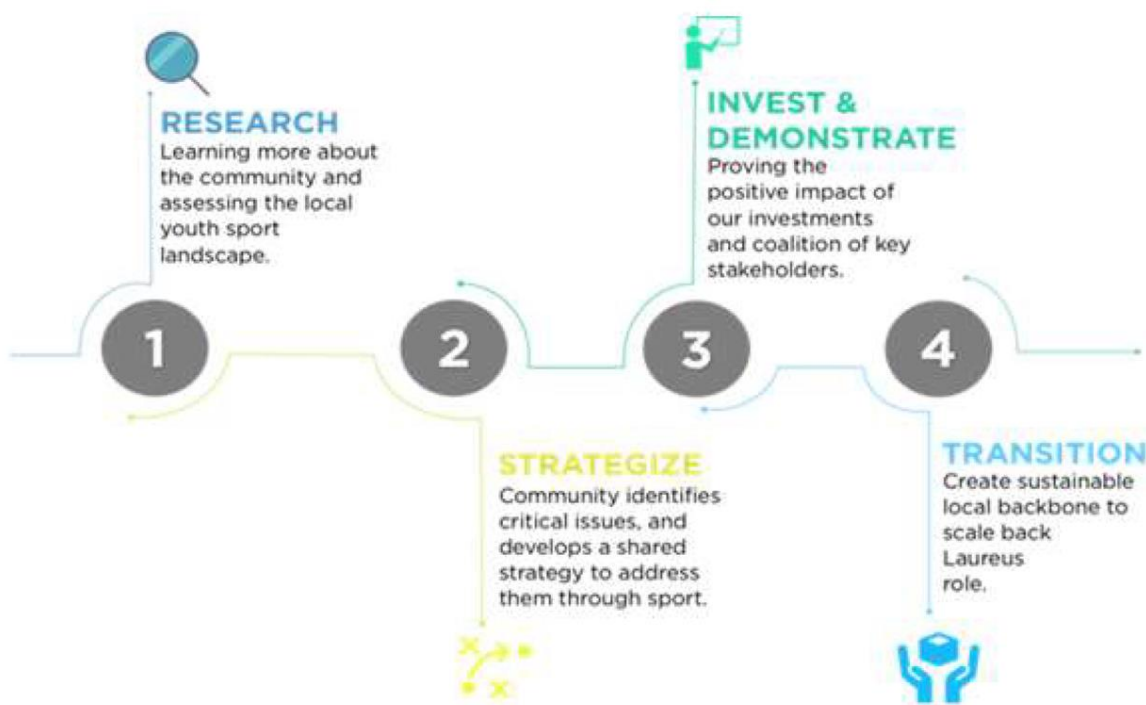


Figure 1: Laureus’ Four Stage Model City Approach

Background to Evaluation

In October 2020, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) and Pro Sport Development (PSD) entered into an agreement with Laureus Sport for Good Foundation to jointly facilitate a developmental evaluation of the Model City Delhi (MCD) programme. Between September 2019 and December 2020, PSD catalysed and facilitated the **Research** phase as well as the early stage of the **Strategize** phase of MCD.

As part of the **Research** phase, PSD conducted a scoping study to identify three potential communities for intervention in Delhi along with the key issues faced by women and girls in these communities. Moreover, PSD mapped the relevant stakeholders in each of these communities who align with the objectives of MCD. Based on the findings of this scoping study, it was decided that the MCD programme would be initiated in the community of Seemapuri in North East Delhi.

In June 2020, the **Strategize** phase of MCD began with the Coalition-building process, wherein PSD was commissioned to collectivise local and institutional stakeholders to engage them in the concept of MCD and to build local leadership in Seemapuri to drive forward the programme. PSD continued with the coalition-building facilitator role up until December 2020. Further, in November 2020, PRIA and PSD conducted a day-long, in-person inception evaluation workshop wherein the Coalition members actively participated towards developing a shared vision and associated outcomes for their community, as well as co-constructing various change pathways, a snapshot of which can be seen below in **Figure 2**.

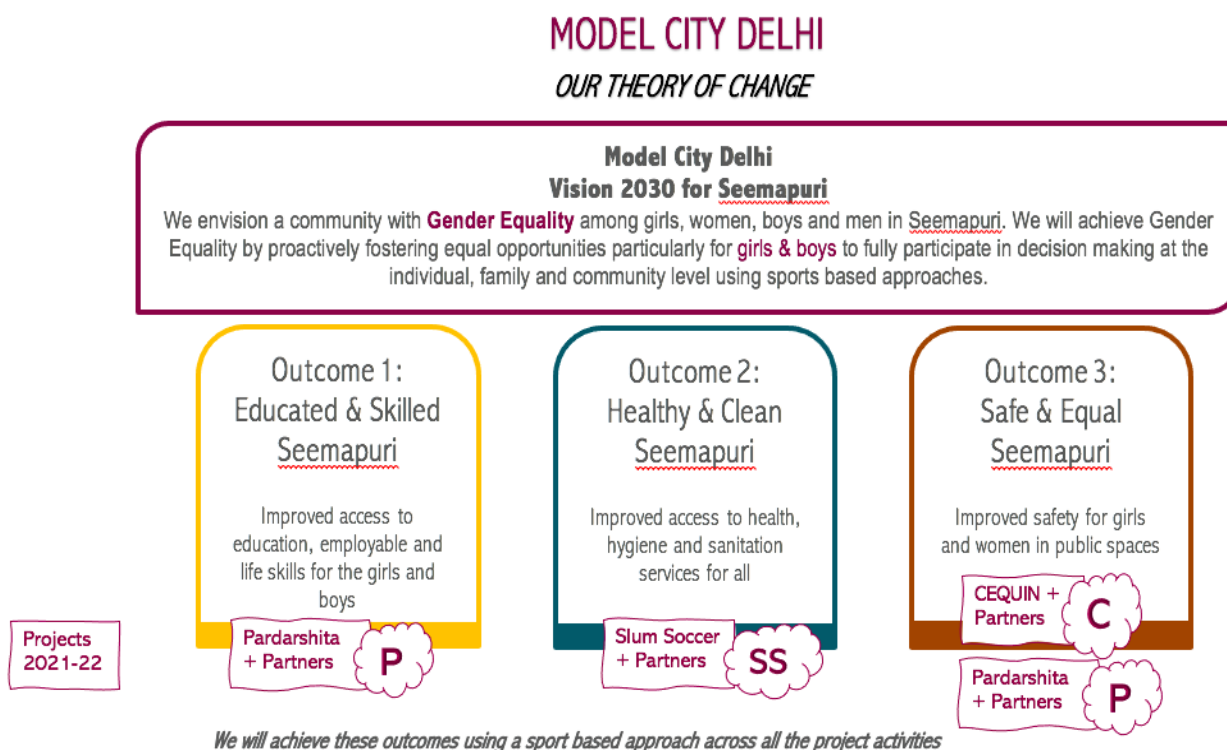


Figure 2: Snapshot of MCD Vision Framework for Seemapuri

In January 2021, PSD transitioned the facilitator role to the MCD Community Coordinator, appointed by Laureus and responsible for taking forward various coalition and programmatic processes as part of MCD. The Community Coordinator has been key in enabling the coalition to transition from the **Strategize** to the **Invest and Demonstrate** phase of Model City, by supporting the functioning of the coalition, overseeing the grant application process and thereafter supporting the programmatic and grant management aspects of the MCD projects. Please find below in **Figure 3** a brief timeline of the Model City journey in Delhi since 2019.

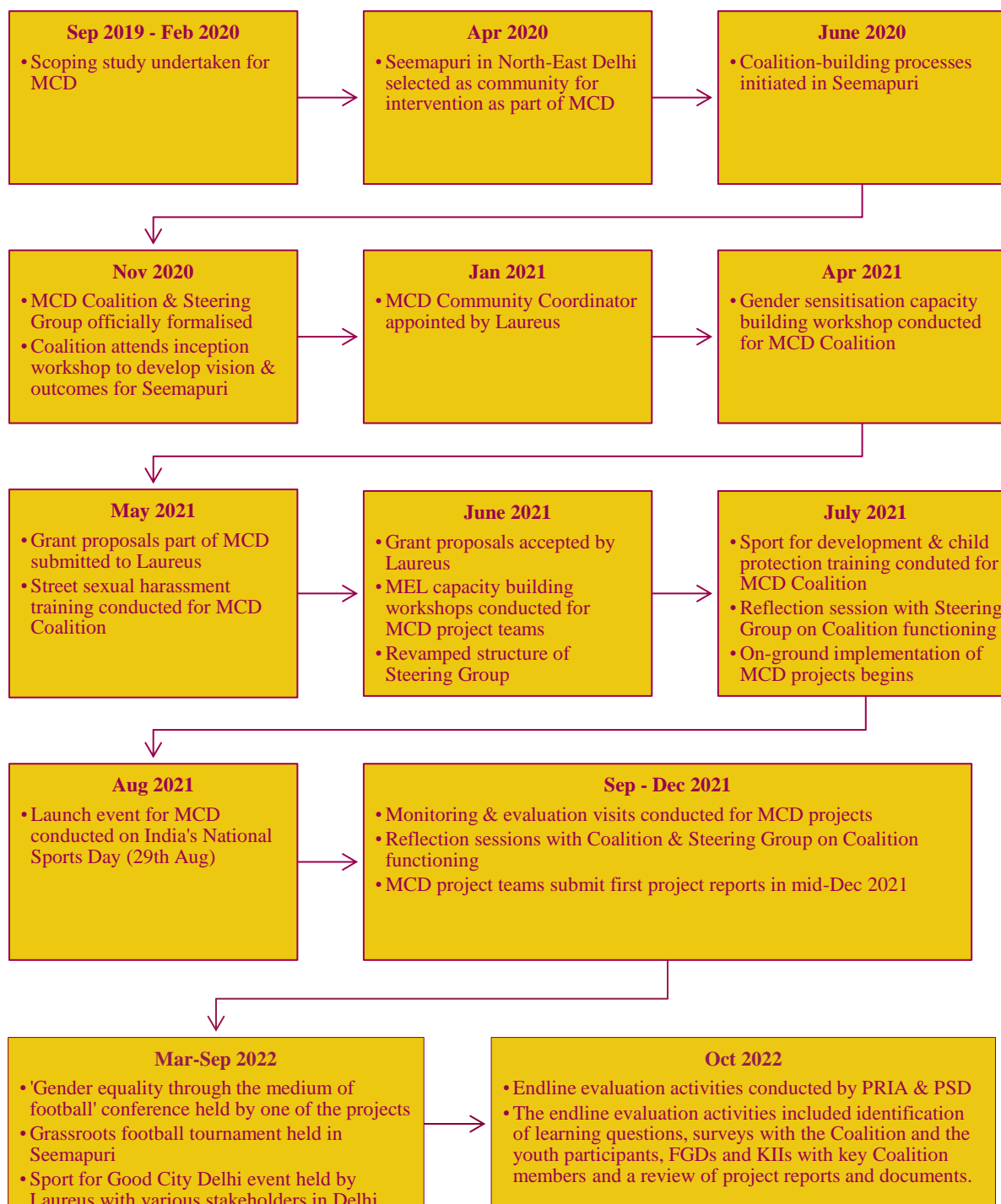


Figure 3: Timeline of Model City Delhi Journey

As part of the MCD evaluation, PRIA and PSD worked in close coordination with Laureus' MCD Community Coordinator and Project Manager, in order to ensure that various evaluation-related capacity building and monitoring processes were executed smoothly.

Key Programme Activities

Invest & Demonstrate Phase of Model City Delhi

The current phase of **Invest and Demonstrate** of Model City Delhi (MCD) started in mid-2021 with the grant application process, wherein various project proposals aligning with MCD’s vision and outcomes were submitted to Laureus for funding as part of MCD. The grant application strategy for MCD was unique compared to other Model Cities – instead of individual organisations applying for grants, collaborative project proposals comprising lead applicant organisations along with other coalition members as implementing partners was devised. This was deemed necessary due to local and contextual challenges in India. At the end of the process, three collaborative projects were chosen to be delivered as part of MCD in 2021-22.



Photo 1: An MCD Project in Action in Seemapuri

The **Invest and Demonstrate** phase of MCD in 2021 also included pertinent capacity building workshops being delivered to the coalition members. Moreover, MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) workshops were delivered to each of the project teams by the evaluation partnership of PRIO and PSD, in order to ensure that there was clarity regarding the outputs and outcomes in relation to each project along with identifying appropriate tools and methods for monitoring results and harvesting lessons. This phase of

“They [coalition members] are not only changing their own lives through Model City Delhi, but also the lives of the young participants [in Seemapuri], who have started recognising them as leaders and role models”.

– MCD coalition Organisation Member

the MCD programme included several handholding sessions, small group meetings and short-duration capacity building training led by the evaluation team with the three project teams in order to assist them with various MEL processes.

During the **Invest and Demonstrate** phase of MCD in 2022, PRIA and PSD held several endline evaluation activities focusing on assessing the strengths of the processes as well as outcomes of the MCD programme, given that the initial projects funded by Laureus in mid-2021 were coming to an end. The endline evaluation activities included surveys with the youth participants from Seemapuri as well as the coalition members, focus group discussions (FGDs) with coalition members and youth participants, key informant interviews (KIIs) with a variety of stakeholders involved in the intervention and a comprehensive review of various project-related reports and documents. These evaluation processes enabled the evaluation team to capture the impact that Laureus’s investment has had in Seemapuri as part of MCD.

Key Milestones & Achievements

Some of the key programmatic milestones and achievements part of MCD that took place since the projects were initiated in 2021 are presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Key Programmatic Milestones & Achievements: August 2021 to November 2022

Indicator	CEQUIN	Slum Soccer	Pardarshita**	Total
Number of participants engaged	Total: 1,141 <i>Male: 510</i> <i>Female: 631</i> <hr/> - Under the age of 14 years: 854 <i>Male:428</i> <i>Female: 426</i> - Aged between 14 and 25 years: 207 <i>Male: 82</i> <i>Female: 125</i> - Aged 25 years and above: 80 <i>Male: 0</i> <i>Female: 80</i>	Total: 704 <i>Male: 280</i> <i>Female: 424</i> <hr/> - Under the age of 14 years: 342 <i>Male: 160</i> <i>Female: 182</i> - Aged between 14 and 25 years: 258 <i>Male: 120</i> <i>Female: 138</i> - Aged 25 years and above: 104 <i>Male: 0</i> <i>Female:104</i>	Total: 539 <i>Male: 175</i> <i>Female: 364</i> <hr/> - Under the age of 14 years: 289 <i>Male: 90</i> <i>Female: 199</i> - Aged between 14 and 25 years: 109 <i>Male:32</i> <i>Female: 77</i> - Aged 25 years and above: 141 <i>Male: 53</i> <i>Female: 88</i>	2,384 <i>Male: 965</i> <i>Female: 1,419</i>
Number of Sports-based sessions conducted	527	920	16	1463
Capacity and skill building of the participants	The 527 sport for development (S4D) sessions and 104 sports camps led by CEQUIN	Slum Soccer promoted the development of important soft skills (leadership,	Pardarshita conducted English speaking and computer literacy classes with young participants	

	<p>helped 551 girls work towards building and strengthening their life skills.</p> <p>CEQUIN also conducted 10 boot camps for 510 boys, and 45 continuous engagement sessions with 140 selected boys to help them gain knowledge and internalise their learning so that they become capable to play a key leadership role in their schools and communities</p>	<p>communication and teamwork) as well as football skills through 920 S4D sessions delivered to 600 youth and children.</p> <p>Additionally, Slum Soccer delivered 3 workshops to a total of 104 mothers of participants on low-cost nutritional diets.</p>	<p>to move closer towards its outcome on enhancing skills of youth to ensure future employability.</p> <p>Additionally, Pardarshita conducted literacy classes for community women, some of whom have been confirmed to have been certified.</p> <p>Further, Pardarshita conducted capacity building workshops for school management committee members to help them understand and implement their roles and responsibilities more effectively.</p> <p>Pardarshita also supported some young people to be placed in jobs.</p> <p>Finally, Pardarshita helped enrol several children in schools.</p> <p><i>(Specific numbers have not been provided here as the evaluation team did not get any clarity on the same from the project team and/or the community coordinator)</i></p>	
<p>Capacity Building of the facilitation team</p>	<p>CEQUIN conducted 23 capacity building sessions with their project team on gender sensitization, sport for development, research and evaluation and facilitation skills.</p>	<p>Slum Soccer conducted 14 capacity building sessions with their project team on football for development, community facilitation and other related themes like first aid, child protection and digital literacy.</p>	<p>Pardarshita conducted capacity building with their project team on curriculum development and S4D facilitation skills as well as programme planning, policy implementation and budgeting.</p> <p><i>(Specific numbers have not been provided here as the evaluation team did not get any clarity on the same from the project team and/or the community coordinator)</i></p>	
<p>Wider Community Interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Day of the Girl Child celebrations in October 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Cleanliness Drives conducted in Seemapuri International Day of the Girl Child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 Awareness Programme in August 2021 Workshop on Right to Education in August 2021 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassroots Football Day celebrations in October 2021 Advocacy campaigns - public events, wall magazines and safety walks 12 community awareness meetings (<i>Nari choupals</i>) Adoption and maintenance of a public park 	<p>celebrations in October 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Menstrual Hygiene Workshops in November 2021 and June 2022 9 workshops on ill effects of substance abuse Door to door awareness on public health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Day of the Girl Child celebrations in October 2021 Network meeting with local NGOs Grassroots football tournament in July 2022 	
Gender Equality	<p>CEQUIN enabled 551 girls to get involved in sports, increasing their awareness on using football as a tool for girls' empowerment. Additionally, they conducted 10 boot camps and 45 continuous engagement sessions to help 510 boys familiarize themselves with the harmful effects of gender disparity. CEQUIN also conducted a gender audit with selected boys to help them understand discrimination in their daily lives. Furthermore, CEQUIN conducted 18 meetings and trainings with 80 mothers of participants, as well as 12 community meetings and one public hearing. CEQUIN conducted a safety audit on 4th March 2022 with mothers and young girls in a public park.</p>	<p>Slum Soccer conducted 920 mixed gender sport-based sessions wherein 600 youth and children participated, which has increased the comfort level between boys and girls.</p>	<p>Pardarshita conducted mixed-gender sports sessions as part of their S4D programming, ensuring girls and boys participated and interacted through these sessions. Additionally, Pardarshita conducted literacy classes for community women. <i>(Specific numbers have not been provided here as the evaluation team did not get any clarity on the same from the project team and/or the community coordinator)</i></p>	
Health Advocacy	<p>CEQUIN's sport-based sessions delivered to 551 girls enhanced their knowledge and awareness on health-seeking behaviours.</p>	<p>Slum Soccer's S4D sessions have enabled 380 children and youth to learn about healthy behaviours such as hand washing, nutrition, menstrual health and fitness. Additionally,</p>	<p>Pardarshita's sport-based sessions delivered to children and youth has enhanced their awareness on health-seeking behaviours. <i>(Specific numbers have not been provided here</i></p>	

		<p>Slum Soccer conducted 11 workshops on menstrual hygiene with 255 participants (195 girls and 60 boys). Slum Soccer also conducted a total of 9 workshops with 275 participants (145 girls and 130 boys) on the ill effects of substance abuse.</p> <p>Moreover, Slum Soccer went door to door in Seemapuri to raise awareness on available public health services among 500 parents.</p>	<p><i>as the evaluation team did not get any clarity on the same from the project team and/or the community coordinator)</i></p>	
MEL Processes	<p>CEQUIN was successfully able to set up its MIS with the help of an external agency. The team used the MIS to regularly update significant data regarding the project outcomes. Moreover, the team managed to conduct the baseline survey with 300 participants and endline survey (and other research methodologies) with 224 participants.</p>	<p>Slum Soccer utilised its MIS to collect key data regarding the project activities and outcomes. Slum Soccer conducted baseline and endline research with 280 participants.</p>	<p>Pardarshita finalised its MIS and baseline survey towards the end of 2021. The team used the MIS to collect key data regarding the project activities and outcomes. Pardarshita conducted baseline surveys with youth participants. There is no further information on plans to conduct endline research.</p>	

**The data in this table has been accessed from the MIS updates and project reports provided by the three projects part of the MCD programme up until November 2022.*

***The data considered for Pardarshita is up until 31st January 2022, as no clarity on activities post that has been provided.*

Other than the above-outlined key project-led achievements in the past two years, there were certain milestones met by the MCD coalition, which are outlined below.

- A total of **43** coalition meetings were conducted in the period between November 2020 and November 2022. These meetings allowed the members to strategize regarding the MCD programme, seek updates on the progress of the three MCD projects and to further decide on the next steps.
 - A total of **41** Steering Group meetings were conducted in the period between November 2020 and November 2022, which enabled members to discuss various

issues and take key decisions, easing the functioning of the coalition as well as the three MCD projects.

- The composition of the Steering Group was revised, constituting six new members, with 60 percent of them being women (previously the Steering Group had a total of 11 members). The new Steering Group includes representatives of the lead organisations from the three project teams along with community members such as youth representatives. The members of the Steering Group are likely to expand in the future with the addition of some neutral volunteers, who will provide a balanced and neutral perspective to the discussions, which will further ensure the sustainability of the coalition.

Events

- The MCD Launch Event held on 29th August 2021, the National Sports Day in India, marked the strengthening of the collective spirit among the various stakeholders of the community of Seemapuri. The event highlighted the progress of the intervention till date, as well as outlined the next steps. It witnessed remarkable performances by community youth groups, demos of the S4D activities by Slum Soccer and motivating speeches by the honourable Chief Guest, Mohini Jinwal, the Councillor of New Seemapuri.



Photo 2: The MCD Launch Event in Seemapuri in August 2021

- From the 11th to the 15th of October 2021, the MCD coalition celebrated International Girl Child Day by engaging 150 participants on computer literacy through football for development activities.
- On the 8th of March 2022, the MCD coalition celebrated International women's day with more than 100 participants, in particular several women from the community. The celebrations included a number of engaging activities for women in the community.

- CEQUIN, along with the MCD coalition, organized a day-long national level conference in New Delhi on 22nd March, 2022 titled ‘Gender Equality through the Medium of Football: Lessons and Prospects’. The conference brought together gender experts, sports for development experts, football administrators, players, coaches, international agencies, officials, media and youth representatives. The multi-stakeholder gathering provided a vibrant and enriching environment for exchange of ideas and knowledge sharing.
- From the 3rd to the 5th of July 2022, 22 members of the MCD coalition attended an internal offsite workshop in the city of Dehradun, Uttarakhand wherein a review of the coalition functioning was discussed and deliberated.
- Pardarshita, along with the Model City Delhi coalition, organised a grassroots football tournament on the 11th of July 2022 for participants of the football programmes across three interventions taking place in Seemapuri. A total of 88 participants were part of this tournament.
- On 5th of September 2022, the MCD coalition organized a one-day football festival to celebrate completing one-year of the programmes in Seemapuri. This was organized at the Khel Gaon stadium and attended by over 200 people, including the youth from Seemapuri.

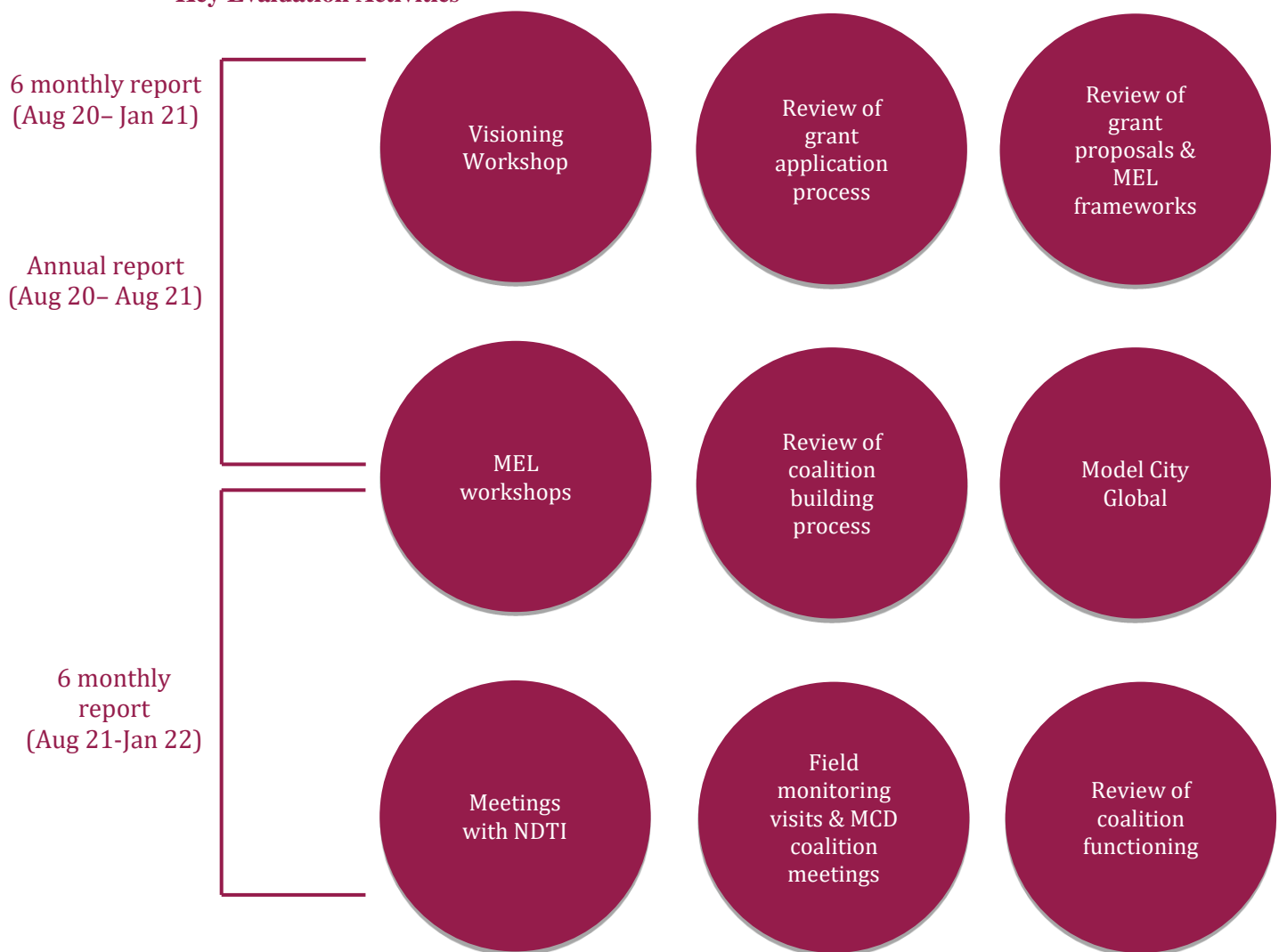


- From the 16th to the 17th of September 2022, the MCD coalition organised a collaborative program with IWC Schaffhausen in Seemapuri, where Laureus ambassador Mr. Andre Villas Boas visited the community and conducted a session for the participants.

Evaluation

In the last two years since August 2020, the evaluation team comprising staff from PRIA and PSD focussed on aligning all evaluation activities with the programmatic activities of MCD in Seemapuri, including preparatory work undertaken by the project teams, delivery of projects and monitoring of project outcomes. Other than that, the evaluation team ensured that the functioning of the coalition was also assessed during this period. The focus of the evaluation team was on ensuring that appropriate monitoring, evaluation and learning processes and frameworks were aligned with the **Invest and Demonstrate** phase of MCD.

Key Evaluation Activities



All of these key evaluation activities have been documented in detail in previous reports submitted to Laureus. These reports can be found by clicking the links below:

- [6 monthly report \(Aug20-Jan21\)](#)
- [Annual report \(Aug 20-Aug 21\)](#)
- [6 monthly report \(Aug 21-Jan22\)](#)

Endline Evaluation Methodology

As part of the endline evaluation activities for Model City Delhi (MCD), the evaluation team developed a number of research tools to assess the impact of the interventions in Seemapuri since mid-2021, along with the functioning of the coalition since its inception. These research tools included a coalition trust survey, participant survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and review of project-related documents and reports.

- **Review of documents:** The evaluation team conducted a desk review of documents shared by the project teams and MCD coordinator. These documents included:
 - External evaluation report for CEQUIN by Niiti Consulting
 - Project reports and MIS datasheets from project teams
 - Case studies provided by project teams
- **Learning questions¹:** In order to conduct an endline evaluation of the MCD programme, PRIA and PSD first had to determine the relevant learning questions. This was done in a participatory manner, wherein the evaluation team conducted interviews with several stakeholders within the coalition, including the Laureus community coordinator, project leads and coalition members, to understand what they wanted to learn about the impact of MCD and the various interventions that have taken place in Seemapuri. The findings from these interviews were utilised to develop learning questions that informed the indicators of the coalition trust survey, participant survey as well as the FGDs and KIIs with stakeholders.
- **Coalition trust survey²:** A ‘trust survey’ was proposed for MCD coalition members in partnership with the evaluation team of Model City Paris. However, instead of using a standard tool for measuring trust, the evaluation team in Delhi adapted the tool to the local context by working with the coalition to develop a locally relevant framework for measuring trust. The trust survey was conducted with **19** members of the coalition in October 2022.

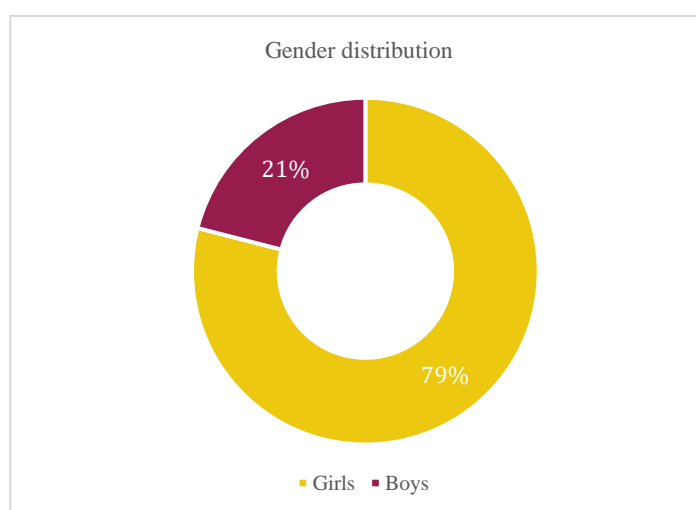


Figure 4: Sample gender distribution for coalition trust survey (N=19)

¹ The learning questions are provided in Appendix A

² The coalition trust survey is provided in Appendix B

- Participant survey³:** In October 2022, a participant survey was developed and conducted with the adolescents and youth part of the MCD funded projects being delivered in Seemapuri. The participant survey was conducted to learn the impact of the interventions on the youth participants and the quality of engagement of the community with the projects. The participant survey was conducted with **55** youth part of the interventions in Seemapuri, with **30** boys and **25** girls between the ages of 8 and 24 years participating. The majority (**72%**) of the participants were between the age group of 12-18 years.

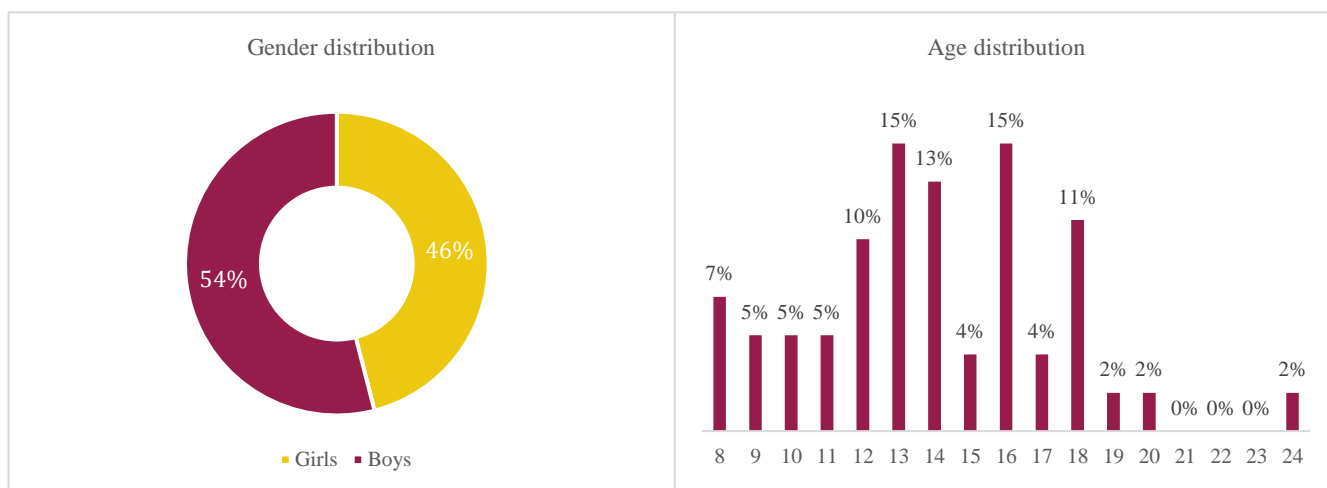


Figure 5: Sample gender distribution for participant survey (N=55)

Figure 6: Sample age distribution of participant survey (N=55)

- Focus group discussions⁴:** The evaluation team conducted a total of **three** focus group discussions (FGD):
 - One FGD was conducted with **10** coalition members. The discussion focused on the functioning of the coalition and the impact of the MCD programme on the community of Seemapuri.
 - The other two FGDs were conducted separately with **17** girls and **7** boys part of the MCD funded projects. These FGDs focused on understanding the impact that the programme had on them, and what they had learned being part of the programme.
- Key informant interviews:** The evaluation team conducted a total of **nine** key informant interviews (KII) with various individuals involved with the programme in order to understand their perspectives on the impact of the programme in Seemapuri. These included interviews with:
 - Two project team leaders
 - Laureus community coordinator
 - Local police station house officer (SHO)
 - Four coalition members, including a variety of stakeholders such as youth and school management committee members
 - One parent of participants

³ The participant survey is provided in Appendix C

⁴ The interview guides for the FGDs/IIIs are provided in Appendix D

Key Outcomes of MCD

Through the various endline research tools developed and the endline activities conducted, the evaluation team was able to identify a number of key findings relating to various outcomes articulated by the coalition part of the MCD programme in Seemapuri.

Coalition Functioning

The results of the coalition trust survey, along with pertinent FGDs and KIIs, informed a number of key findings on the functioning of the coalition.

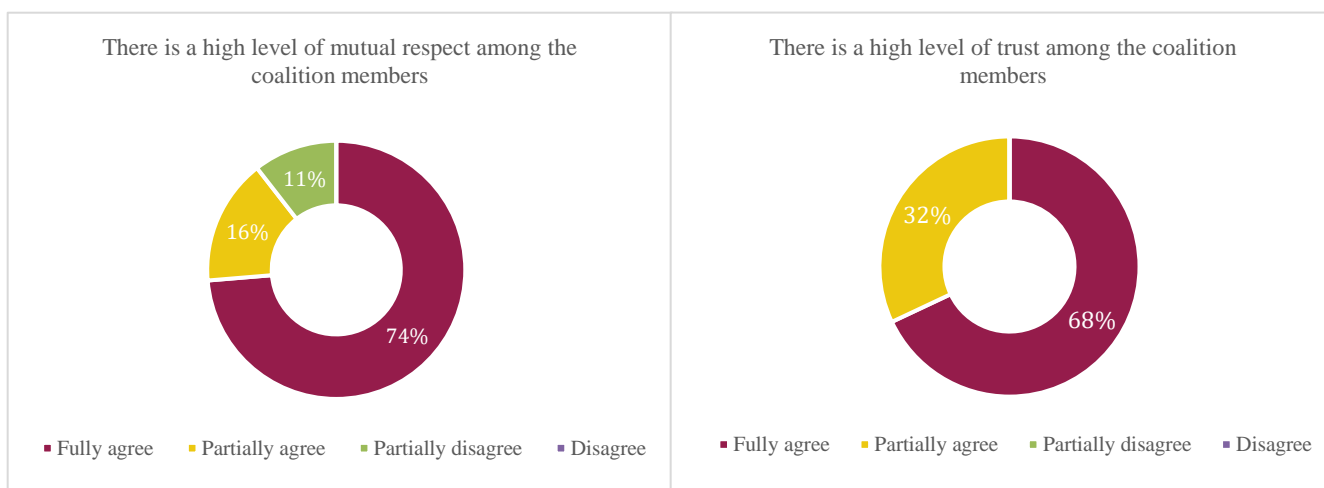


Figure 7: Level of mutual respect amongst coalition members (N=19)

Figure 8: Level of trust among the coalition members (N=19)

As shown in the **Figure 7 and 8** above, it is evident that there is a high level of mutual respect and trust among coalition members. Seventy-four percent (**74%**) of members fully agreed that there is a high level of mutual respect within the coalition, whereas **68%** of members believed the same to be the case for trust within the coalition.

While there were **11%** of respondents who partially disagreed with the statement on mutual respect, there was a **100%** agreement in terms of trust, and this was mentioned by one of the coalition members during a KII:

“Coalition members trust each other and can rely on each other. They are working as a family now.”

As displayed below in **Figure 9**, **89%** of coalition members believed that each member in the coalition receives an equal opportunity to participate in the discussion during meetings. Five percent (**5%**) of respondents partially agreed and while **5%** partially disagreed with this statement.

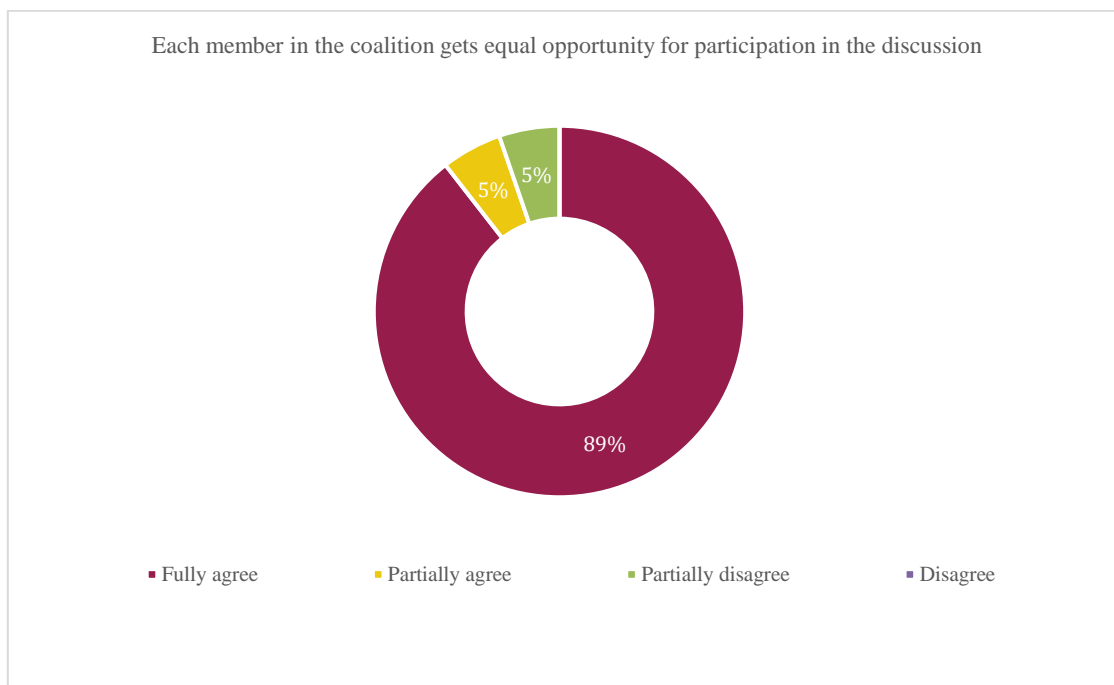


Figure 9: Equal opportunity for participation in discussions (N=19)

Since the initiation of the MCD coalition in 2020, it has been observed that the coalition members have taken greater responsibility of the proceedings and implementation of the programmes and activities on the ground in Seemapuri. They have continued to volunteer their time and effort towards the functioning of MCD, and take pride in the fact that their voices are being represented and heard. During a review of the coalition, the members, especially women, claimed to be ‘working’ for the first time as part of the coalition. This underlines the passion and determination of this group in seeking change from the bottom-up in the community of Seemapuri. The coalition meetings have helped developed a sense of community belonging and a democratic functioning among the members.

During the FGD with the coalition members, one of the members discussed the inclusive approach and culture that the coalition had developed:

“The approach was quite inclusive as everyone was treated equally; for instance, some women in the coalition were not educated/literate but the coalition never made them feel that they are less than anyone.”

It was noted that the youth members part of the MCD coalition brought a lot of energy, passion and positivity to the functioning of the coalition and to various MCD activities, indicating the willingness as well as enthusiasm of youth in making a difference to the communities they belong to. Even though the majority of the participants in the coalition are young, they are accommodative of the participation of elders and senior members in the coalition. This is indicative of the level of inclusivity within the MCD coalition.

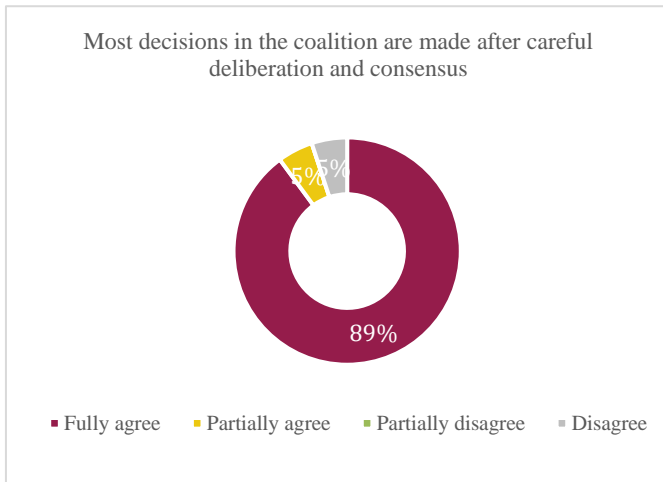


Figure 10: Decisions made in consensus (N=19)

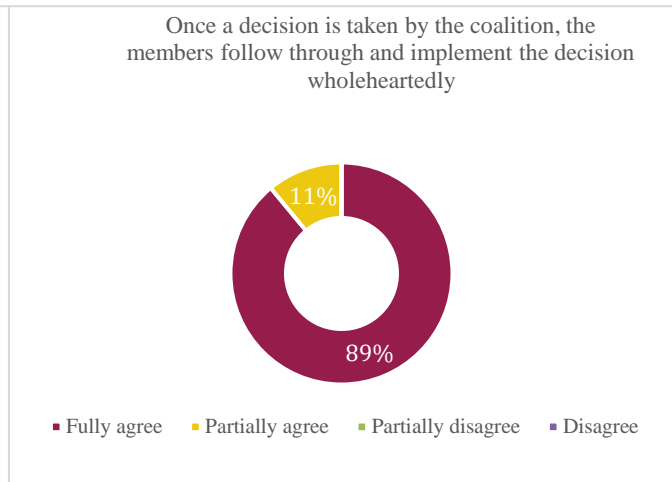


Figure 11: Follow through on decisions (N=19)

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of coalition members felt that most decisions taken in the coalition are made after ‘careful deliberation and consensus’, while **5%** of members partially disagreed with this (**Figure 10**). **All** the coalition members fully or partially agreed that once a decision was taken by the coalition, members would implement the decision wholeheartedly (**Figure 11**).

A member of the coalition discussed the platform that the MCD coalition has provided the people of Seemapuri with, and how decisions were taken collectively as a group:

“The coalition approach provided a platform for members to work on their weaknesses and improve themselves. The coalition allowed members to collectively take decisions after discussing everything with the group. The coalition allowed all members to process every information provided during the meetings and then proceed to do some work.”

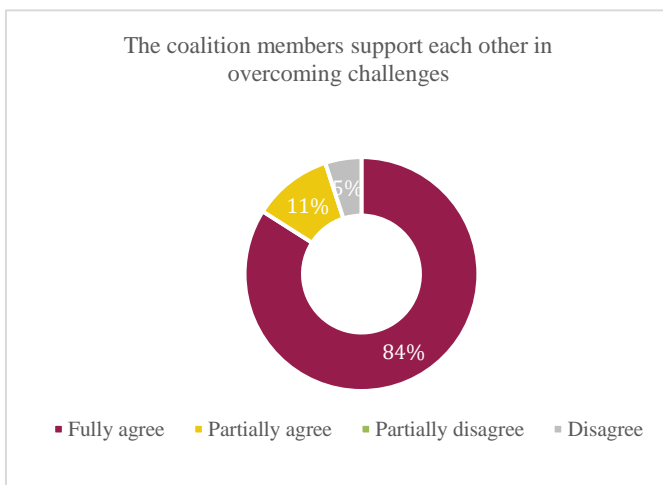


Figure 12: Support for each other to overcome challenges (N=19)

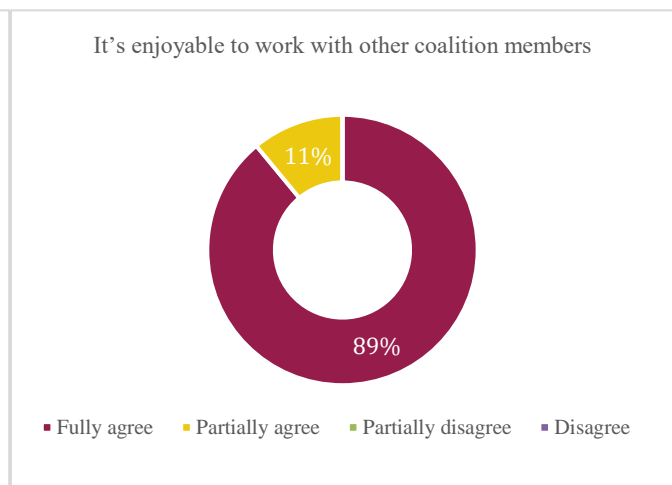


Figure 13: Enjoy working with each other (N=19)

Overall, a large percentage (**84%**) of the coalition members believed that they, along with their fellow members, support each other in overcoming challenges (**Figure 12**). However, **5%** disagreed with this and felt more could be done in this regard. This was also mentioned in some of the KII, where some members felt that it is important to find a balance within the bottom-up approach, as on many occasions very simple decisions took a long time to be made:

“To be very honest, everything cannot be implemented through a bottom-up approach because if everything is implemented through a bottom-up approach, things get very cluttered. Because if we decide to do something or if we say something in a meeting that the other person has never heard of in their life, now we have to tell them what they have to do, and if we told them what to do, then they felt that we are not discussing things with them or we are forcefully giving them work.”

Despite some differences, as seen in **Figure 13**, all the coalition members agreed that it was enjoyable to work with each other, with **89%** fully agreeing to this statement.

One of the recommendations provided within the previous evaluation report was the need for coalition to create an internal POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) committee so that they are able to effectively and swiftly deal with any instances of inappropriate behaviour, which in the past had not been properly addressed. It was observed that the coalition has taken action in this regard and they have developed a system and reporting mechanism for the same.

As part of this initiative, capacity building sessions in this regard have taken place for coalition members, and any complaints of harassment are to be reported to the steering group. Once a complaint is registered with the steering group, one nodal individual (from a legally-registered organisation) from the group will be assigned to take forward this complaint by investigating the same and taking action as per the POSH policy of their organisation.

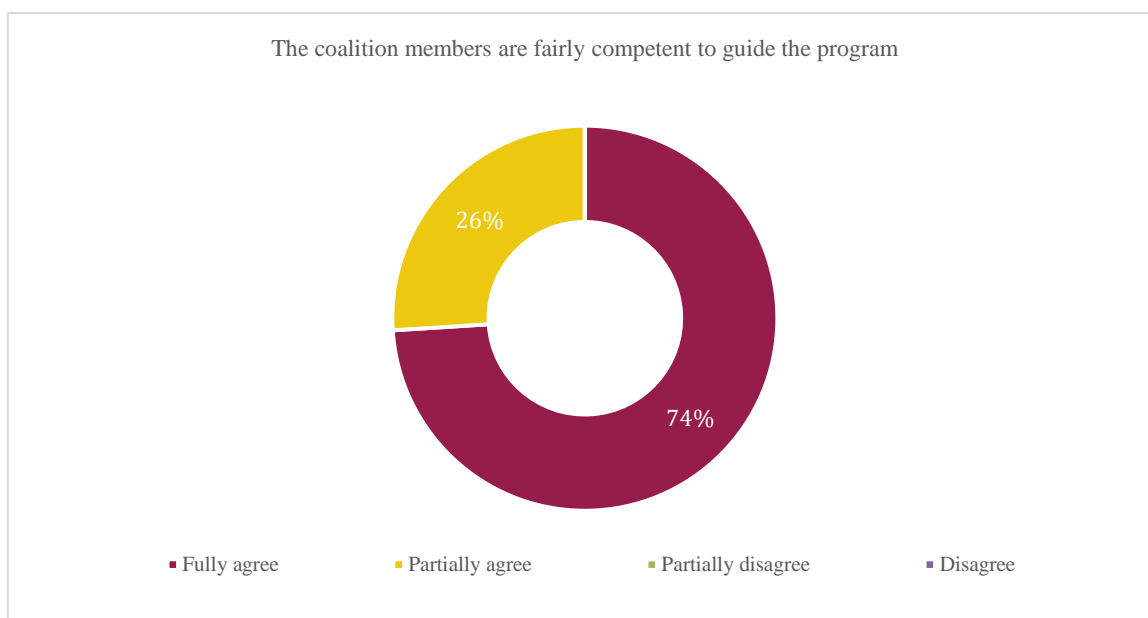


Figure 14: Competence to guide the programme (N=19)

The MCD programme has provided a great example of how the capacity of community members can be built in order to implement social change programmes. The MCD coalition includes diverse members, not all of whom are professional social workers or development professionals. Their involvement in the coalition has been an opportunity for all members to grow and learn together.

Since the initiation of the MCD programme in Seemapuri, the coalition members have undergone several capacity building trainings and have gained significant experience. As per **Figure 14**, **74%** of the coalition members fully agreed that they were fairly competent to guide the programme, whereas the remaining **26%** partially agreed to this statement.

Moreover, it has been observed over the evaluation period that the capacity of the coalition members to participate online has significantly improved during the course of the MCD programme. The coalition members meet virtually, whenever required, in the absence of alternatives to physically conduct meetings.

A youth member part of the MCD coalition in Seemapuri, exemplifies the impact that capacity building and empowering youth to be an integral part of such an initiative can have.

Poonams⁵ journey with MCD

“People used to say I can't do this. I am not assertive. I have become a strong and better person now!”

My journey started at Pardarshita, where I was engaged in a Women's Panchayat Project. When the MCD coalition was being formed, I was not officially or formally involved. But somehow, I was helping the coalition connect with youth in Seemapuri. After understanding its activities, I was encouraged to join the coalition. My journey has been like other coalition members, full of learning, new knowledge, and personal improvements. I have become a confident and assertive individual. Over this journey, I experienced the power of sports to bring change. Sports is a fun and unique way to involve young people in social issues.

This made me think about the linkages between sports and livelihood generation. Coming from the same context, I have experienced and observed that women do not get enough opportunities to go out and earn money. I wanted to break the notion and do something of their restricted mobility. And I decided to engage women through sports. Sports is an easy and creative way to break barriers and have conversations around sensitive developmental topics. For the livelihood aspect, as I am a make-up and henna artist, I decided to train others to help them become financially independent.

Recently, I started my own initiative and have decided to take a few sports sessions every week in Sonia Camp and Seemapuri. Currently, I am just taking sports sessions with around 20-25 individuals and trying to have a conversation to develop teamwork skills, confidence, and knowledge on gender equality. Once they reach the age where they can start working, I will introduce sessions on make-up and henna.

At present, I don't have an organization or collective providing funds. I have decided that I will use the money I generate through classes on make-up and henna to run sports sessions. I am doing it for the social good, and thus, I will not charge high fees. I want to teach young girls and women and involve them in sports sessions, so they understand the importance of sports in their lives.

⁵ Name changed to maintain anonymity.

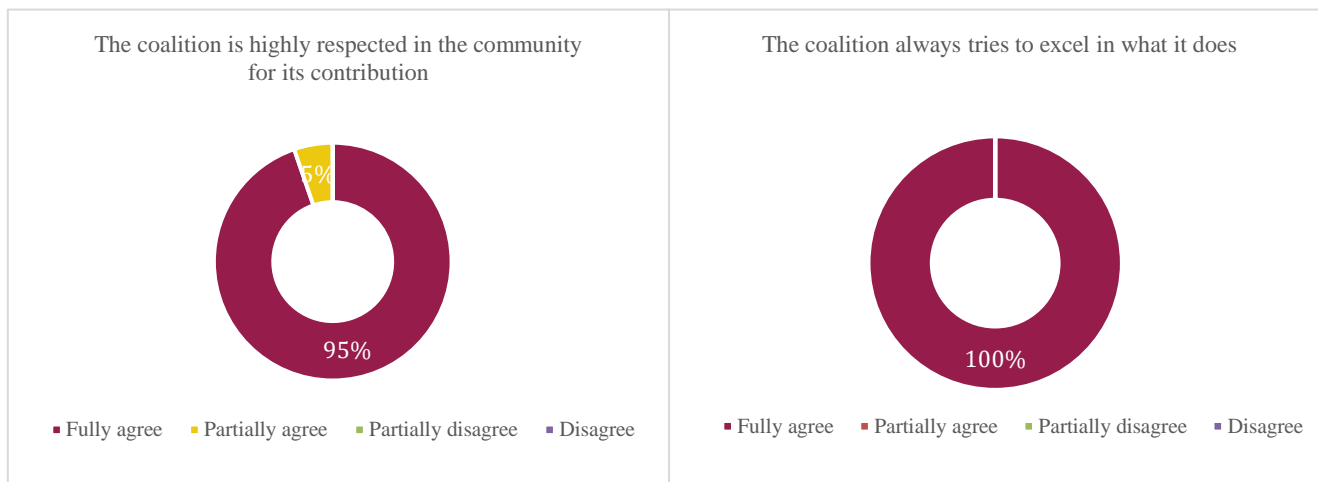


Figure 15: Coalition respect in community (N=19)

Figure 16: Coalition always strives to excel (N=19)

The work done by the MCD coalition has been recognised within the community in Seemapuri, with **95%** of the coalition members stating that the coalition is highly respect in the community for its contributions. This recognition for the coalition could potentially be down to the results portrayed in **Figure 16**, where a **100%** of the coalition members believed that the coalition is always striving to excel in whatever it does.

“Initially, coalition members were even afraid to share their perspectives. As an individual, they have become so confident and capable and have developed trust and rapport with the community that they can mobilize 40-50 people with just a call.”

Community-level Change

The three interventions in Seemapuri as part of the MCD programme focused on the following broad outcomes:

- Healthy and clean Seemapuri
- Safe and equal Seemapuri
- Educated and skilled Seemapuri

Healthy and Clean Seemapuri

The activities towards achieving this outcome was primarily led by Slum Soccer and their project team. Some of the key outcomes that they have managed to achieve are discussed below.

Nutrition and health

One of the key outcomes is increased awareness about nutrition and health that took place among youth in Seemapuri. The project activities helped youth gain knowledge and information on various aspects relating to health and hygiene including healthy diets, hygiene practices and waste disposal. One of the male youth participants recalled his learnings from a session on healthy diets:

“Through the sessions led by Slum Soccer, we learnt about a healthy diet - the importance of protein intake and how we should not be eating junk food very frequently. We were taught about

high, medium and low-quality food, which helped us eat better diets. After I started participating in football, my health has improved - it has built my stamina and I am now able to play for longer periods”

It was further found that youth were utilising the acquired knowledge to healthy and hygienic practices in their personal lives. One of the parents, whose child was part of the MCD programme, shared how she had seen a change in her daughter’s lifestyle:

“Since my daughter has started playing football, she has started eating nuts twice a day. My daughter has started to wake up early on her own, fill her water bottle and get ready for practice.”

Hygiene and healthy habits

A topic that both boys and girls had particularly gained knowledge on was menstrual health and hygiene. Moreover, through various activities and discussions, it was observed that youth had started adopting good sanitation practices in their personal lives. One of the coalition members elaborated on this during the FGD:

“Earlier, I knew that many women in the E-44 area/ neighbourhood [in Seemapuri] would use cloth during their menstruation. But after Slum Soccer started conducting sessions on menstrual hygiene, they were told about the risks and harms in using a cloth - after which they started understanding and started considering these practices.”

When coalition members started engaging with youth in Seemapuri, they observed that young people had a habit of littering. During the FGDs, it was noted by one of the youth members from the coalition that the impact on cleanliness and waste management has been visible more at the individual level than the community level:

“We can’t say much about cleanliness but children who are a part of the project do try to clean the ground after they are done playing and even in their homes they are trying to incorporate these practices. But because many people in Seemapuri rely on rag-picking for survival and it is their work - so there hasn’t been much impact in this regard.”

Another coalition member mentioned that young people’s awareness of health and hygiene topics had increased significantly and that they were more comfortable speaking about these topics:

“Then there were also sessions on family planning - which helped build children’s awareness on contraception - what is a condom and what is it used for? We saw that children really had a lot to say as they were quite curious. Similarly, with the sessions on menstrual hygiene, we saw that boys and girls were able to talk about this openly with each other. So, this is a change.”

Improved hygiene, and in particular reduced garbage and waste in the community, was mentioned by **three** young people in the participant’s survey when asked about the most significant change they have seen in Seemapuri since the MCD project. A reduction in drug consumption was mentioned by **eight** participants as the most significant change they had seen in Seemapuri since the programme began.

A coalition member recalled the time that the participants together advocated closing down a new alcohol store in the community:

“There was a session conducted on substance-abuse for children part of the project. There was a newly opened alcohol shop in the neighbourhood and these children [who had attended the session

on substance-abuse] collectively worked towards getting that shop shut and they were able to achieve success in the same.”

Sanjay⁶, a 13-year old boy from Seemapuri comes from a very humble background. He lives with his mother and two siblings. Before joining the Slum Soccer led programme in MCD, he used to spend his time loitering in the city and didn't help his family in any way.

Sanjay believes that he has grown up around several bad influences and that has impacted his physical and mental health negatively. There was no one at home to guide him, and he spent most of his free time indulging in unproductive activities and harmful chores to earn a substantial living. He wasn't interested in any sport or positive recreational activity at all.

Joining the Slum Soccer programme as part of MCD has brought about a drastic change in Sanjay. Today, he is a lot more responsible and has begun to help his mother in household chores as well as taken the initiative to get closer to his sister as he helps her prepare for school and cooks her meals.

Furthermore, Sanjay now devotes most of his free time to studying, learning and playing football. He understands that playing sport and engaging in physical activity is key to being healthy.

“By joining the Slum Soccer programme, I have learned a lot through football, which keeps my body and mind healthy.”

Sanjay has learned about key topics such as gender equality, health and hygiene. Through the programme, he has also learned about maintaining a nutritional diet, particularly by using low cost ingredients that can be found in anyone's kitchen at home. Moreover, one of the key learnings from the programme for Sanjay was regarding proper sanitation and its importance in negating the spread of harmful disease. Sanjay has starting following these lessons himself and aims to ensure that others in his locality follow suit:

“Now we put the garbage in the dustbin and make others also do the same.”

Going forward, Sanjay's ambition is to be a good person, and someone who can influence society by addressing serious social issues faced by every household in Seemapuri.

Safe and Equal Seemapuri

The activities towards achieving this outcome was primarily led by CEQUIN and their project team. Some of the key outcomes that they have managed to achieve are discussed below.

Increase in mobility of girls and women

Initially, conducting sport-based sessions in Seemapuri was quite challenging as women and girls were not allowed to step-out at all – their families had imposed numerous restrictions on their mobility. One of the coalition members highlighted the struggles they had to go through to convince families and parents to send their girls for these sport-based activities:

⁶ Name changed to maintain anonymity.

“It took us a lot of time to mobilize – there was this one girl who really wanted to play but her grandmother did not allow her. We used to go to her house after every three-four days to convince her family – we were ridiculed and shouted at but we didn’t stop, we kept trying to convince them and she did eventually participate in the programme.”

Despite the challenges, the sport-based sessions helped girls and women in Seemapuri break barriers and restrictions imposed on their mobility. In addition to their improved mobility, it was found that girls had started independently coming for sessions, without anyone from the team escorting them. Stepping out of their homes provided girls with an opportunity to play sports, something that didn’t happen before. One of the female participants from the FGD talked about the change she has witnessed in this regard:

“Our families would not allow us to go out earlier. Today, we reach home at 9-9.30 at night and nobody says anything. They would also not allow us to attend sport-based sessions but they have accepted things now.”

However, it was noted that even though girls are being allowed to go out and play, some families start re-imposing restrictions on them after they reach a certain age. One of the project leads shared an example they came across during the course of the project:

“There was a Muslim girl who used to play really well. She participated, used to mobilise people, etc. But when I met her the last time, she said that this is my last session. I asked why, she said that my mother is saying that I have reached a certain age so now I should stay at home. So, we talked to her parents and they said that the girl has grown up, she has to marry someone and everyone will say that she is playing all the time, so it’s better she stays at home.”

Interestingly, **18** respondents in the participants survey listed increased mobility of girls and women in Seemapuri as the most significant change they have seen in the community since the start of the MCD programme.

Change in the perception of safety among girls and women

Before the MCD activities started, the public parks in Seemapuri were highly unsafe as anti-social elements like gambling and drinking were quite common in these spaces. One of the coalition members mentioned how this acted as a hurdle in starting the programme:

“When we started reaching out to parents, they would ask us – where will we conduct these activities and we would say public parks – after hearing this, all the parents would refuse as public parks in our community were not safe because of the substance-use taking place in the parks. This was a big challenge for us and we had to work hard to make these parks safe.”

Moreover, the prevailing mindset of the community played a role in shaping the perception of girls’ safety in Seemapuri. A female participant mentioned during an FGD that parents wouldn’t allow girls to leave their homes due to fears that they would interact with boys:

“Parents didn’t allow girls to step out as they did not want their daughters to be interacting with boys in the neighbourhood.”

As the MCD activities kicked off and youth started attending sessions regularly, the scenario started changing and the safety of the parks improved. One of the coalition members discussed this, speaking about some of the steps that were taken to make parks safer:

“When people see girls playing enthusiastically then they understand that they are trying to learn something. So, when the men sitting in parks saw the girls playing, they realised they should stop

coming. We also got CCTVs for that park - to ensure better safety and for girls to continue playing even when we are not there. SHO sir also has access to the CCTV footage....there is a police booth nearby as well...so we have provided the girls with all the information - our numbers, SHO sir's number, address of the police booth...just in case they face any challenges. The girls, who would earlier not step out, have now started going out regularly to play football in the evening."

A female youth participant in the programme spoke about how members from the coalition advocated for their participation, convincing parents that progress can only be made when girls go out and play, while also raising awareness on gender equality:

"As part of the project, the project teams made the parents understand that there is nothing bad about a girl and boy interacting. They were told that girls can only progress when they are allowed to go out – which helped them slowly understand that there is no difference between boys and girls."

Another female participant spoke about how girls themselves have experienced this change in safety in the community:

"There has been a change in the community as well. Earlier, none of us could wear shorts and even if we did, boys would tease us. But nobody says anything now. This has also helped us gain confidence."

The improvement in the overall safety of the community has in some way resulted in making the girls' families more supportive, further opening-up opportunities for them. This was highlighted by a coalition member during the FGD:

"Football has turned out to be a safe space for girls. The community has also stopped treating them awkwardly or harassing them for wearing shorts and jerseys."

One of the project leads recalled a story about a girl's father who was now bringing his daughter to practice every day:

"Another example was shared of a father who used to accompany his daughter to the practices. When we asked him about why he comes daily, the father shared - I want my daughter to make a career in sports, but due to our financial conditions, I cannot support her. So this is a golden opportunity for her and that's why I accompany her."

As the overall safety of the community has improved, some individual changes were also noticed, in terms of how people perceived girls' safety in Seemapuri. One of the coalition members shares how the increased safety in the community influenced her thought-process:

"I had a view that girls should always wear a scarf or dupatta when going out, but my thought process and understanding have also developed. Now, I allow my daughter to wear whatever she wants, even if my family is very uncomfortable with this change. I know this is not wrong."

Subhavna⁷ is a young woman living in Seemapuri with her family, including her mother, father, brother, and sister-in-law. She completed her education till class 10, but her family has never allowed her to venture outside the house. She even studied and wrote her 10th standard exam from an open education board, as her parents were afraid to let her leave home.

After the start of the MCD programme, when CEQUIN came to Seemapuri and was registering young people in Seemapuri for football sessions, two women from the organization went to Subhavna's house as well. When they initially asked about registering Shubhavna, her father and brother denied them.

The project team members explained to her family that they will be working on the safety and equality of women in Seemapuri through this project, and that football will be an integral part of that. Her parents agreed to register Shubhavna only on one condition - that someone will accompany her from their home to the ground for every session.

Thereafter, a CEQUIN core team member started accompanying her every day from her house. After a few days, Shubhavna was able to start coming to sessions alone, as her family began to gain trust in the programme. Today, Shubhavna encourages all the girls around her to attend football sessions, and believes that she has received a lot of support and enthusiasm from the programme team.

Starting to play football regularly has helped Shubhavna feel very positive, and she believes that along with sports, she has been learning a lot more as well. CEQUIN has encouraged her to pursue higher studies and she has decided that she will enrol herself in the same. She has been able to speak to her parents, who have agreed to support her in doing this.

Change in the attitude of boys

During the initial stages of the project, sensitising boys in Seemapuri about girls' participation in sports was a task as there was minimal interaction between boys and girls previously in the community. Moreover, the boys' attitudes and behaviours were adding to the challenge, and this was highlighted by a coalition member:

"Initially, when girls would come out to play with their shorts on, boys in the neighbourhood would pass comments."

However, when boys were also included in the project activities, they started developing an understanding of gender equality and equal opportunities for boys and girls. A coalition member spoke about this change that they had seen in the attitude of several boys:

"Boys' attitude changed gradually as they started seeing us working. We also interacted with boys to make them understand that women need to be provided with opportunities as they are usually not even allowed to step out of their homes - let alone being allowed to play. Boys have started cooperating and they have supported the MCD activities - the boys who would earlier fight with their sisters, they now encourage them to play football."

⁷ Name changed to maintain anonymity.

One member highlighted the importance of educating boys, and how it was vital that they become part of the solution in Seemapuri, and not the problem:

“Nobody ever teaches anything to boys. We only teach girls - how to sit, talk and walk. But boys do not have a platform where they can learn all of this. This is why boys feel it’s their right to tease girls on the streets because nobody has ever stopped them. After the MCD activities started, boys in Seemapuri were given a platform where they could learn what’s right or wrong. The MCD activities sensitized them through trainings and capacity building sessions on why it is important to give equal opportunities to girls. This brought a change in their perspective - they now see girls as their fellows and mates who they can play with!”

A project lead spoke about the awareness that several boys gained from the programme, understanding the inequalities in their community and taking action to initiate change:

“The boys saw and understood how girls were mistreated in society. Discussions about bad behaviour of boys towards girls were done and they were made to realize the negative impact their actions have on girls. The boys then themselves organized a road show, with our help. Therefore the boys themselves became agents of change. Even the SHO and DCP, Shahadra attended the road show.”

Interestingly, **17** respondents listed gender and gender equality as one of the three main things that they have learned from their time in the programme. Moreover, **10** out of these 17 respondents were boys, indicating a change in their attitudes.

Increased comfort between boys and girls

Increased mobility and confidence of girls, along with a change in attitude of boys, has led to a higher level of comfort between boys and girls to participate in sessions and interact with each other in a positive environment.

One of the male participants of the programme spoke about how mixed-gender sessions have helped him learn about gender equality:

“We have mixed-gender sessions - where girls and boys play together - there is no discrimination. This enhanced teamwork and communication skills - which helped boys realize that girls are at par, in fact, they are above us and we then understood that there should be no discrimination against girls.”

During one of the KIIs, the interviewee emphasized that the introduction of football had helped break stereotypes and cultural notions in Seemapuri, as most community stakeholders assumed that if girls were to play sport, it would be a non-contact sport.

“Community members used to say our girls will play kho-kho or badminton and not football. It took time to generate acceptance for sports and football. The lead applicants played an important role in breaking those stereotypes and cultural notions.”

Educated and Skilled Seemapuri

The activities towards achieving this outcome was primarily led by Pardarshita and their project team. Some of the key outcomes that they have managed to achieve are discussed below.

Increase in enrolment and retention rates

Although the increase in the admission and retention rates of young people in schools was not significant in Seemapuri, the activities conducted as part of the MCD project were able to pique interest of boys living in the community, to take admission in schools.

A programme participant spoke about how the project had helped increase the interest of young people to join school, particularly those who would not have considered it otherwise:

“Since the commencement of the MCD project in our community, children have started taking interest in going to school and taking admission. I knew a boy who was into drugs but after he got to know about the MCD activities taking place in our community - he got himself enrolled in one of the schools in the community.”

Along with piquing interest in enrolling in the schools, the MCD activities were able to bring a change in the attitude of young people towards education, which included being ambitious and motivated. One of the project leads shared how young people’s thinking toward school and education has changed:

“Children now understand the importance of education, school, college, etc. Now they are dreaming big, they are seeing the big picture, and they are making goals for themselves that ‘yes I want to become this in life’.”

Another area of change with regards to school admissions and retention that was noted was the easing of the admission process for parents. This was a result of the project teams assisting parents in collecting the correct documents along with filling the forms out. A coalition member discussed how this assistance helped increase the rate of admissions and retention of young people in school:

“Children and parents would come in really big crowds to seek help with the admissions. Our team at Pardarshita had initially got printouts of the forms as MCD schools have offline admissions. After a point, we started taking the documents and forms to our office and our entire staff would stay back to help people with the admissions. We had in fact, started doing this 15 days before the admission process started”

Development of personal and social competence skills

Apart from increasing enrolment and attendance of young people in schools, the three MCD interventions in Seemapuri had a significant impact on the developing the personal and social competence of young people, particularly with regards to building their soft skills and enabling values education.

As part of the participant survey, **17** respondents listed teamwork as one of the three main things that they had learned during the course of the MCD programme, with **14** stating leadership and/or taking responsibility, **7** stating communication skills and **5** mentioning respect.

Moreover, **46** respondents out of the 55 part of the participant survey mentioned that the main skills/ values that they have learned through the activities within the programme was ‘teamwork’; **37** and **36** participants also added ‘taking responsibility’ and ‘helping others to participate’, respectively.

One of the participants spoke about learning teamwork and leadership through sport and play:

“We have played many games but there is one game that I distinctly remember as it was about teamwork. In that game, we were taught that all the members should work collectively and take all decisions after discussing with each other. It also focused on an inclusive style of leadership – which talked about how a leader should treat everyone equally and should consider everyone’s interests and opinions while making a decision.”

Another participant spoke about how they had learned that leadership wasn’t just about being the captain, but treating the whole team with respect and equality:

“We have also learnt a lot about leadership and teamwork....we have grown-up watching that most of the sports teams, especially, football teams, have only one lead and they are usually the most popular. However, through MCD, we learnt that there is no one leader - all the team members are equally important and equally talented - the leader must treat them all at par”

During one of the FGDs, a female participant discussed how the programme has boosted her confidence, and improved her communications skills to the point where she is now able to make conversation easily with various people:

“We did not have much confidence before to even talk to people. After being a part of the MCD project, we can now talk easily have conversations and talk to people. “

The SHO (police station head) for Seemapuri spoke about how the increased confidence of young people due to the programme meant that they were becoming leaders and role models for others in the community who are involved in activities such as drug abuse. He believes that the young people part of this programme will encourage others to clean up their acts:

“Children have also become more confident, they are setting an example for other children who are involved in anti-social behaviour and they are also changing.”

Future Recommendations

As we complete the first set of projects as part of the MCD programme in Seemapuri, there are some key considerations that the stakeholders part of the programme will need to take into consideration, which will be crucial to the success of Model City Delhi in the future.

- The bottom-up and collaborative approach has been appreciated by most stakeholders involved in the programme, and is a credit to the MCD initiative. However, it is important that a good balance is found going forward that allows for everyone to be involved in decision-making, but does not slow down simple decisions and project tasks.
- Project implementation and participation as a member in the coalition should be separated in the future. Being a part of the coalition should not entitle or make it compulsory for members to be part of project implementation teams. This can lead to conflicts of interest, and can lead individuals and/or organisations to make compromises to one role or the other.
- It is vital that in the future, project cycles part of the **Invest and Demonstrate** phase of MCD have minimal gaps in between. A break in the project cycle can place the overall programme in a negative light within the community and could mean that the existing impact is diminished as the project loses the connections and trust built up with key stakeholders in the community. This is particularly the case in a community like Seemapuri, where stakeholders have in the past experienced several organisations and projects come and go over a short period of time.
- Given the complications surrounding FCRA regulations in India, it is recommended that domestic sources of funding are found for the programme going forward. This would allow for more flexibility and accessibility in terms of various organisations applying for small grants. This would also create a platform for a much more plausible bottom-up approach, as compared to the current structure of large organisations acting as lead applicants.
- An upfront investment in enhancing the institutional MEL capacities of the implementing partners is desirable so that they can utilise these capacities and lessons in preparing more robust and informed programme plans and proposals. The recruitment of an external evaluation partner could be planned accordingly, so that the latter can provide necessary input to the implementing organisations in a timely manner.
- The coalition should continue to look at increasing the number of members, particularly looking to add those with a variety of experiences, relevant skills and specialisations. This can add value to the internal capacity of the coalition, provide fresh perspectives and bring relevant expertise to solve challenges wherever needed in the upcoming phase of MCD.

Appendices

Appendix A: Learning Questions for MCD

The Model City Delhi (MCD) evaluation team would like to co-create learning questions in collaboration with the MCD Coalition which will guide us to understand the changes and impact brought about in Seemapuri and the challenges that were overcome in doing so.

We would like you to reflect on the below and think about some questions that you would like to answer in response to all the work done as part of MCD.

- Keeping in mind the vision developed for the community of Seemapuri, what changes within the community brought about with the help of the MCD do you want to learn about?
 - Think about the changes you want to learn about with respect to each of the three outcomes as part of the MCD Seemapuri vision:
 - Educated & Skilled Seemapuri
 - Healthy & Clean Seemapuri
 - Safe & Equal Seemapuri
 - Think about the changes that you want to learn about that have been enabled by the use of sports? Would you like to also understand the challenges that were faced in using this new method of empowerment through sports?
 - Think about the changes you want to learn about with respect to bringing greater gender equality in Seemapuri by providing equal opportunities to girls and women through MCD?
 - Think about some of the internal challenges (functioning of coalition, organizational complexities, etc.) and some of the external challenges (from the community, due to context, including COVID-19, etc.) that you have had to face to bring about change in Seemapuri which you would like to learn about in greater detail.
- What are the key elements of the functioning of the MCD Coalition that you would like to learn about in greater detail?

The MCD evaluation team or MCD coordinator (Renu) will follow-up with you to have a short call to discuss these further.

Thank you!

Appendix B: Coalition Trust Survey

You have been selected for this survey as you have been a part of the coalition within the Model City Delhi Project.

Selecting an option is compulsory. Please take your time and think about your answers. It is important that you answer completely honestly. There will be no one judging you, and the form will be entirely confidential (no one other than the researchers will be able to see your answers).

You can ask PSD/PRIA if you have any doubts.

Kindly note that your responses will be utilized to prepare the annual evaluation report 2022 for the Model City Delhi Project.

By filling out this survey, you are giving researchers the permission to collect and analyze the data received from your answers and use it to prepare the annual evaluation report 2022.

आपसे प्रत्येक कथन के नीचे दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से एक का चयन करने का अनुरोध है। आपको इस सर्वे के लिए चुना गया है क्योंकि आप लॉरियस के मॉडल सिटी डेल्ही प्रॉजेक्ट का हिस्सा हैं।

विकल्प चुनना आवश्यक है। कृपया समय ले, अपने जवाबों पर सोच-विचार करें और फिर ही उन्हें भरे। जवाब पूरी ईमानदारी से दें। आपको जज करने वाला कोई नहीं है। फॉर्म में दिये गए आपके जवाब पूरी तरह से गुप्त रखे जायेंगे।

यदि आपको कोई शंका हो तो PSD/PRIA से पूछ सकते हैं।

कृपया ध्यान दें कि आपकी प्रतिक्रियाओं का उपयोग, मॉडल सिटी दिल्ली प्रॉजेक्ट के एनुअल इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट 2022 को तैयार करने में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।

इस सर्वे को भरकर, आप शोधकर्ताओं को अपने उत्तरों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को एकत्र एवं उनका विश्लेषण करने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं। इसका उपयोग मॉडल सिटी दिल्ली प्रॉजेक्ट की वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट 2022 तैयार करने में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा।

1) Age:

2) Gender

- Male

- Female
 - Other
 - Prefer not to say
- 3) There is a high level of mutual respect among the coalition members. गठबंधन के सदस्यों के बीच आपसी सम्मान का उच्च स्तर है।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 4) Each member in the coalition gets equal opportunity for participation in the discussion. गठबंधन में प्रत्येक सदस्य को चर्चा में भाग लेने का समान अवसर मिलता है।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 5) Most decisions in the coalition are made after careful deliberation and consensus. गठबंधन में अधिकांश निर्णय सावधानीपूर्वक विचार-विमर्श और आम सहमति के बाद किए जाते हैं।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत

- Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 6) Once a decision is taken by the coalition, the members follow through and implement the decision wholeheartedly. एक बार गठबंधन द्वारा निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद, सदस्य पूरे दिल से निर्णय का पालन करते हैं और उसे लागू करते हैं।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 7) The coalition members support each other in overcoming challenges. गठबंधन के सदस्य चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने में एक-दूसरे का समर्थन करते हैं।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 8) The coalition members are fairly competent to guide the program. गठबंधन के सदस्य कार्यक्रम का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए काफी सक्षम हैं।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत

- Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 9) The coalition is highly respected in the community for its contribution. अपने योगदान के लिए समुदाय में गठबंधन का अत्यधिक सम्मान किया जाता है।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 10) It's enjoyable to work with other coalition members. गठबंधन के अन्य सदस्यों के साथ काम करने में मज़ा आता है।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
 - Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
 - Disagree/असहमत
- 11) There is a high level of trust among the coalition members. गठबंधन के सदस्यों के बीच उच्च स्तर का विश्वास है।
- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
 - Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत

- Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत

- Disagree/असहमत

12) The coalition always tries to excel in what it does. गठबंधन हमेशा अपने काम में श्रेष्ठ होने की कोशिश करता है।

- Fully agree/पूरी तरह से सहमत
- Partially agree/आंशिक रूप से सहमत
- Partially disagree/आंशिक रूप से असहमत
- Disagree/असहमत

Appendix C: Survey Questionnaire for Youth Participants of MCD

You have been selected for this survey as you have been a part of the coalition within the Model City Delhi Project.

Every answer is compulsory. Please take your time and think about your answers. It is important that you answer completely honestly. There will be no one judging you, and the form will be entirely confidential (no one other than the researchers will be able to see your answers).

Read every question carefully and ask PRIA/PSD if you have any doubts. Once you have understood the question completely, tick the box that you feel applies to you the most. Don't worry, there is no right or wrong answer, feel free to express yourself!

By filling out this survey, you are giving researchers the permission to document and analyse the data received from your answers and use it within reports and publications.

आपको इस सर्वे के लिए चुना गया है क्योंकि आप लॉरियस के मॉडल सिटी डेल्ही प्रॉजेक्ट का हिस्सा हैं।

उत्तर देना आवश्यक है। कृपया समय ले, अपने जवाबों पर सोच-विचार करें और फिर ही उन्हें भरे। जवाब पूरी ईमानदारी से दें। आपको जज करने वाला कोई नहीं है। फॉर्म में दिये गए आपके जवाब पूरी तरह से गुप्त रखे जायेंगे।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न को ध्यान से पढ़ें और यदि आपको कोई शंका हो तो कम्युनिटी ऑर्डिनेटर से पूछें। एक बार जब आप प्रश्न को पूरी तरह से समझ लेते हैं, तो उस बॉक्स को चेक करें जो आपको लगता है कि आप पर सबसे अधिक लागू होता है। चिंता न करें, कोई सही या गलत उत्तर नहीं है, बेझिझक अपने आप को व्यक्त करें!

कृपया ध्यान दें कि आपकी प्रतिक्रियाओं का उपयोग, मॉडल सिटी डेल्ही प्रॉजेक्ट के एनुअल इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट 2022 को तैयार करने में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।

सर्वे पूरी तरह से गुमनाम है और शोधकर्ता आपकी पहचान को पहचानने में सक्षम नहीं होंगे।

इस सर्वेक्षण को भरकर, आप शोधकर्ताओं को अपने उत्तरों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को एकत्र एवं उनका विश्लेषण करने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं। इसका उपयोग मॉडल सिटी डेल्ही प्रॉजेक्ट की वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट 2022 तैयार करने में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा।

Age/ आयु:

- 6 years/वर्ष 7 years/वर्ष 8 years/वर्ष 9 years/वर्ष 10 years/वर्ष
 11 years/ वर्ष 12 years/ वर्ष 13 years/वर्ष 14 years/वर्ष 15 years/वर्ष 16 years/वर्ष

Other/कुछ और: _____

Gender:

- Male/
पुरुष
- Female/महिला
- Other/कोई
और
- Prefer not to say/बताना नहीं
चाहेंगे

1. Which organisation's project have you participated in? / आपने किस संगठन की परियोजना में भाग लिया है?

- Pardarshita/ पारदर्शिता
- Slum Soccer/स्लम सौकर
- CEQUIN

2. Have you previously participated in similar activities?/ क्या आपने पहले भी इसी तरह की गतिविधियों में भाग लिया है?

- Yes/ हाँ
- No / नहीं
- Can't say /नहीं कह सकता

3. What was the best thing about being involved in this project/activity? / इस परियोजना/गतिविधि में शामिल होने के बारे में सबसे अच्छी बात क्या थी?

4. What is the most significant change you see in Seemapuri now as compared to before the MCD project? /एमसीडी परियोजना से पहले की तुलना में अब आप सीमापुरी में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव क्या देखते हैं?

5. What are the main three things that you have learned from the MCD project? / आपने एमसीडी परियोजना से मुख्य तीन चीजें क्या सीखी हैं?

- a.
- b.
- c.

6. What values have these activities taught you? / इन गतिविधियों ने आपको कौन से मूल्य सिखाए हैं?

- Teamwork / टीमवर्क
- Taking responsibility /जिम्मेदारी उठाना
- Helping others to participate/ भाग लेने में दूसरों की मदद करना

- Any others – give details /अन्य कोई – विवरण दीजिए:

Appendix D: FGD/ KII Interview Guides

FGD / Individual Interview Questionnaire for the Coalition Members

1. What significant changes do you see in Seemapuri now as compared to when the MCD project started? Please give a few examples of such significant changes.
2. Which aspects of the MCD project received the greatest acceptance by the community in Seemapuri? What approach of the MCD project has contributed to such acceptance?
3. Which aspects of the MCD project have been the least effective? Why?
4. How has the MCD project contributed to increased enrolment and retention of girls and boys in the school? How has it ensured the enhanced quality of learning for girls and boys?
5. How has the MCD project contributed to improved health-seeking behaviour among girls and boys? How has it contributed to cleanliness in the neighbourhoods and households in general?
6. Have you noticed any discernible changes in the perception of girls and women about their safety in the neighbourhoods or neighbouring public places as a result of MCD project activities? If yes, which activities have contributed to such a positive perception? If not, what were the shortcomings?
7. How has the MCD project contributed to greater mobility (going out to public places and participating in outdoor activities) of girls and women? What made it possible?
8. Have you observed any significant change in the behaviour of boys and men in Seemapuri toward girls and women? What are those changes? If so, what has contributed to such positive changes?
9. How relevant was the coalitional approach for coordinating the MCD project? How satisfied are you being part of the MCD coalition? Why? And, what makes the MCD coalition unique?
10. What has worked well for the MCD coalition (its structure, functions, and functioning)? What efforts are being undertaken to make these positive gains sustainable?
11. What has not worked well for the MCD coalition? How would you have done it differently or what changes do you propose to make it better?
12. What is the future vision for the MCD coalition? How are you planning to achieve this vision?

FGD Questionnaire for MCD Participants – Girls and Boys

1. Which sport-based activities under the MCD project have you participated in?
2. Which other activities under the MCD project have you participated in?

3. What were your expectations from these activities? How have those expectations been fulfilled?
4. What new information have you received from the MCD project? How was this information helpful to you?
5. What new skills (communication, negotiation, leadership, team building, etc) have you acquired by participating in the MCD project? How have these skills helped you grow as a person and professional?
6. How has the MCD project contributed to one or more areas like (a) increased enrolment and retention in the school, improved learning, better health-seeking behaviour, cleanliness in the neighbourhood, and safety of girls and women, etc?
7. How has the MCD project contributed to reducing the gaps between girls and boys? Can you give a couple of examples?
8. How has the MCD project contributed to changing your perceptions about boys/girls in Seemapuri? Can you give a couple of examples?
9. Have you experienced any change in the attitude and behaviour of your parents and/or local leaders toward you as a result of the MCD project activities? What are those changes? Why are these changes important?

FGD Questionnaire for MCD Participants – Parents/Local Decision Makers

1. Are you familiar with the MCD project activities? How did you come to know about the MCD project?
2. Do you see any positive changes among the girls and boys in Seemapuri after they have participated in MCD project activities? What are those changes and why are these changes important?
3. Should the MCD project activities continue? How will you support such activities in Seemapuri in future?