

**feminist research studies**

supporting women to challenge violence and negotiate equality

**FELLOWSHIP  
PROGRAMME**

**strengthening organisational policies and  
communication processes**

supporting women's leadership and agency

advancing feminist knowledge on  
rights of marginalised women and  
communities **feminist resource centre**

accompanying women's groups in  
their journeys and struggles for justice

**JAGORI** 

perspective and capacity development on feminist  
principles and strategies

joining hands and networking  
to resist anti-people and  
anti-women policies

**leading by example**

**annual report 2009-10**

regional initiatives



## Jagori : a twenty five year old her-story

Crossing twenty-five years is indeed a significant milestone. As documented in our story – *Living Feminisms* (2004) : ‘Jagori is not ours alone, but belongs to all the people who have, down the years, passed through these doors. Long after they have moved on, their thoughts, ideas and contributions to Jagori remain, like footprints that trace our journey of twenty (and more) years’.

Over the last two decades and more, Jagori (Awaken Women) has effectively built upon the early work of its founding members who envisioned it as a ‘creative space’ for women to express their realities, oppression, and to find ways of fighting it. An active member of the women’s movement and other social movements, Jagori has continually shaped and been shaped by these

movements towards a vision of helping build a just society through feminist values. Over the years, Jagori premised itself on the foundations of friendship and solidarity, developing creative communications and training materials for women in rural and urban areas. It has been involved in the creation of new feminist perspectives on issues such as globalisation, migration, urbanisation, identity politics and fundamentalisms. It developed feminist conceptual clarity on peace, militarisation, masculinity and conflict. Through workshops and trainings it delved into notions of alternative families, women's status in the family and in relation to the State; assertion of single women's rights and women's sexuality, among other contemporary issues.

Violence against women continues to be at the core of Jagori's work. This includes issues of sati, dowry, female infanticide, witch-hunting, domestic violence, sexual violence, caste and communal violence and killings in the name of honour; sexual harassment at the work place, women's safety in public spaces, moral policing and violence in intimate relationships. Jagori continues to support women survivors of violence and facilitates their access to justice, autonomy and bodily integrity. It is deeply concerned about the climate of impunity towards violence against women that exists at the core of society. The normalisation of violence in war, militarism and other forms of domination and conflict are central to its activist concerns.

As we celebrated March 8, International Women's Day, earlier this year marking 100 years of the women's movement and struggle for a just, egalitarian and peaceful society, we were reminded of the vibrancy and pluralism of the women's movement in India and globally. March 8 has always been important - not just as a day to bring attention to women's issues, but also to affirm solidarity with other women's groups. We remembered the many marches, rallies, sit-ins jointly organised over the year and

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the launch of several campaigns that reiterated our support for one another. Jagori also celebrates this day with women and adolescent girls in re-settlement colonies in the city, building ties across the class and caste divides, singing songs from the movement and sharing special moments.

Amid these feminist threads, Jagori continues to undertake studies, design campaigns, convene women's courts and develop materials to reach out to over three hundred civil society and movement groups in northern India. Through its affiliate-sister organisation Jagori Grameen in Himachal Pradesh, it reaches out to over a hundred rural and ethnic minority communities. As one of the founder members of Sangat, a South Asian Feminist Network, Jagori hosts its Secretariat in Delhi and contributes to feminist solidarity in the region.

Over the last year, Jagori focused its energies on rigorous research studies and leadership-building of women in the resettlement communities in various parts of Delhi. This has enabled a deeper understanding of violations of women's rights occurring both within the private and public spheres of life. A research study with part-time domestic workers in Delhi highlighted how difficult it is for women to negotiate fair wages and social security in order to secure a life of dignity and rights. Studies on women's safety and inclusion revealed how unsafe women feel in the public spaces of the national capital of Delhi at all times of the day and night. Cutting across class, profession, they face continuous and different forms of sexual harassment in crowded as well as secluded places, including public transport, cars, markets, roads, public toilets and parks. School and college students are most vulnerable to harassment, particularly rampant in public transport such as buses.

Using the innovative safety audit methodology, Jagori reached out to a large number of young adolescent women and men from resettlement colonies in Delhi. This segment comprises the actual "users of community spaces"; ideally they should define how public spaces and services could be re-designed to ensure greater inclusion of young women, the disabled and older and more vulnerable people.

These and other surveys have enabled the women to find new ways to address their multifaceted discrimination and exploitation; using public



hearings and meetings, protest marches and testimonies, they have challenged existing hierarchies and powers demanding gender-sensitive solutions and redress. Their articulation and agency stand in sharp contrast to the general apathy of the State and other actors around them.

Jagori continues to support ongoing struggles of displaced, migrant, trafficked and evicted women and their families. In doing so, it is challenged by the need to continually sharpen its feminist tools of analysis and knowledge building, campaigning and critiquing, in the hope that it can truly strengthen democratic spaces through dialogue, resistance and collective actions.

This crucial twenty-five year journey has been possible because of the warmth, affection and contribution of many feminists - founder members, board members, staff and colleagues, partners, community women leaders and survivor groups, volunteers and friends. We would like to personally thank each one of you for your commitment, faith and friendship. We are confident that younger feminist leadership will take forward their dreams and vision in time to come.

**We look forward to continued solidarity.**



# STRATEGY 1

## ADVANCING FEMINIST KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS OF MARGINALISED WOMEN AND COMMUNITIES

“The JAGORI Resource Centre is a space of heated debate and passionate polemic, of bonding and friendships, of solidarity and safety. Whatever our individual trajectories each of us found in Jagori a home, a new identity, a space to claim as our own<sup>1</sup>”.

### 1. FEMINIST RESEARCH STUDIES

The following studies have been undertaken during this period.

#### A) DOMESTIC WORKERS' RIGHTS

In 2009-10 JAGORI undertook a study on the rights and vulnerabilities of migrant domestic women workers. This study built upon the earlier study on the first-generation migrant women workers in the informal sector (2003-04), as well on a study undertaken by a fellow-colleague in Jaipur in 2005-06 as part of the Jagori fellowship programme.

The study was done in the resettlement area of Madanpur Khadar in Delhi, and focused on the working conditions of 700 part-time women domestic workers. The study included 50 in-depth interviews with domestic workers and highlighted specific problems faced by them including those faced by the older workers and how evictions and resettlement impacted upon their lives and work relations with their employers. Interviews with 34 employers were also undertaken. The study is expected to be launched along with advocacy materials later in the year. Key highlights of

#### KEY FINDINGS of the study on part time women domestic workers in Madanpur Khadar

- 42% women were in the age group 30-40 years, while 11% were above 50 years
- 61% of the domestic workers belong to Scheduled Caste
- Most were migrants and only 14% were born in Delhi
- Most respondents (85%) domestic work was their first paid form of work
- In 27% of the respondents, their family members were in domestic work
- On an average, women work in three households, and in some cases it could be anywhere upto 8 households.
- It was computed that 80% of the domestic workers' earnings contribute to around 41% of the entire family income
- Average wages were found to be Rs. 2194 per month, and could range anywhere from Rs. 200 to Rs. 8000 per month
- On an average, women spend about 14% of their earnings on travel to work
- 31% employers (of 1959) deduct wages when women take leave including for a

<sup>1</sup>Living Feminisms, “Jagori: a space of our own”, 2004.

few days and some weeks

- Just 10% of the women workers have 4 days leave in a month, while 77% get 2 days only
- It was also found that 78% women workers have taken loans from their employers
- Most women workers have no choice but to continue working till late stages of their pregnancy

the study were presented to the ILO Delhi team in the run up to the Convention on Domestic Work at International Labour Conference held on June 2010 in Geneva.

## **B) SAFE CITY FREE OF VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS**

Jagori intensified its campaign and research work in this period focusing on two crucial studies to understand factors that make a city gender-inclusive and secure for women from all social and economic strata of life. The Safe City Initiative is a joint programme of Jagori, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi, UNIFEM and UN Habitat and was launched by Prof. Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development, Family and Health, Delhi Government on November 25, 2009, marking International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women.



The first study was undertaken as part of an international study on Gender Inclusive Cities: Increasing Women's Safety in an effort to disseminate promising approaches that promote women's equal access to public spaces, in partnership with Women In Cities International (WICI), Canada and the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) managed by UNIFEM. The study attempted to understand the changing nature of cities, ways in which they are conceived, designed, planned and governed. The study was based on a sample size of 1000 women respondents and conducted between August – September 2009, at three sites in Delhi (Delhi University and surrounding area, Delhi Gate to Ajmeri Gate and Lajpat Nagar area). JAGORI explored the intersections of gender with other social identities like class, disability, ethnicity including how issues of poverty mediate women's safety and their access to public spaces in the city. Nine focus group discussions were held with women from all walks of life (domestic workers, homeless women, students, women from the north eastern states of India, trans-gendered people, visually challenged women, hawkers, women working in call centres and journalists). Six Women's Safety Audits were conducted in two areas of Delhi University, North Campus, and in the stretch between Delhi Gate and Ajmeri Gate. The report has been published.

The second baseline survey was based on a sample of 5010 women and men, undertaken in partnership with New Concept Information Systems, New Delhi from January – March 2010 to identify factors that create unsafety and exclusion for women in public spaces in all nine districts of the city. The survey gathered and analysed information about the nature and forms of gender-based violence and/or harassment faced by women, role of governing agencies and the police in safeguarding women's rights, and societal perceptions and attitudes to sexual harassment. An inter-disciplinary team of experts guided the development of the research



and methodological framework for both the studies. The key findings of the study were released at a press conference by Prof. Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Delhi Government on June 8th, 2010 at the Delhi Secretariat.

Both the studies aimed not only to collect comprehensive and reliable data on the geography of gender-based exclusion and to analyse crucial factors that create marginality, deny the right of safe access to public spaces, but also to gather qualitative data on women's real life experiences.

The findings of the studies have been very well

#### KEY FINDINGS of the study

- Women of all classes have to contend with harassment as part of their daily lives. *School and college students in the 15-19 age group and women workers in the unorganised sector* are particularly vulnerable.
- Harassment occurs during day and night and in all kinds of public spaces, both secluded and crowded. *Public transport, buses and roadsides* are reported as spaces where women and girls face high levels of sexual harassment.
- The most common form of harassment reported is verbal (passing comments)

and visual (staring and leering) and physical (touching/groping, leaning over etc.); women, men and “common witnesses” shared this view.

- Higher proportion of men and “common witnesses”, i.e. *almost nine out of every 10 respondents*, have witnessed incidents of sexual harassment of women after dark and during the daytime
- *Poor infrastructure* (including poor or absent streetlights), unusable pavements, lack of public toilets, open usage of drugs and alcohol are major reasons behind the lack of safety.
- *The burden of ensuring safety remains upon women.* They try to ensure their own safety by not visiting certain places, staying indoors after dark, maintaining a dress code, and carrying weapons (like pepper sprays and safety pins).
- A high percentage of women, *around 68%* dealt with harassment in some way or the other, such as confronting the perpetrator or seeking help from family and friends.
- *Concerted efforts* are needed to sensitise people including the youth as partners in creating safer cities and more conducive environments.



## HIGHLIGHTS of the Safe City Campaign

- Marking International Day to End Violence against Women, on 25th November 2009, Prof. Kiran Walia, Minister, Department of Women & Child Development (DWCD) & Health & Family Welfare, Government of Delhi, launched the Safe Delhi Campaign, in partnership with Jagori, UNIFEM, WICI, UNTF and UN Habitat.
- Jagori has also been developing a strategic framework for safe cities programme and sensitisation sessions were held with Senior officers of the DWCD, Delhi Government and with other key agencies in building the momentum of the Safe Delhi campaign. These include: the Delhi Police, Crimes against Women Cell, Delhi Commission for Women, Mission Convergence, media representatives, and members of the Research Advisory Group. Meetings were also initiated in partnership with DWCD with the Chief Secretary, Delhi Government to reach out to other agencies such as the Public Works Department, Delhi Transport Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- Jagori is also partnering with Sakhi, a women's organisation in Thiruvananthapuram, on their study and provided technical support and tools for their project. The Jagori team, along with Sakhi held consultations with key stakeholders in Thiruvananthapuram in February 2010.
- Jagori's work on Women's Safety in Cities has been shared at various national and international conferences and meetings. These include: UN Gender based Violence Group, May 2009.

- UNESCO-ISS-UN-HABITAT Roundtable: Towards Inclusive Society: Urban Policies and Practices, October 2009. Jagori co-hosted this meeting.
- INTACH Delhi – Presentation to Municipal Commissioner of Delhi on urban redesign of Delhi Gate - Ajmeri Gate, October 2009.
- Second Metropolis Women International Forum: Dynamic Cities Need Women” October 2009.

covered by the media and can be accessed at <http://jagori.org/category/news>.

### Testimony from the Ajmeri Gate safety audit team (Jagori and the Delhi Foundation of Deaf women volunteers):

*A man intentionally brushed against one of the girls from the audit team and then disappeared among the crowd. The auditor shared in sign language, “I suddenly felt a touch. In fear I turned around and caught a glimpse of the man. Before I could warn others, he disappeared. It's a bad place. I feel so afraid. We tried looking for him, but the place was so crowded, we couldn't catch him. There was no police around. I was trembling with fear”.*

## C) MAPPING SAFETY: YOUTH INITIATIVES IN MADANPUR KHADAR, DELHI

JAGORI worked closely with and trained more than 60 youth activists (young women/men) from Madanpur Khadar on the safety audit methodology in which they analysed key factors contributing to their insecurities, particularly among young adolescent girls and women. Built-in spaces and other infrastructure in the community were examined including the location of the police station, public telephones, shops and other vendors. Spaces were identified that were largely male-dominated and less accessible for women, and interactions held about the ways in which these spaces can be reclaimed, besides starting

advocacy with relevant local authorities to create a gender-sensitive culture in these spaces. In this period, Jagori undertook the following activities:

- With the support of UN Habitat, JAGORI initiated a programme with a core group of 35 adolescent girls and 25 boys in the 13-20 age groups reaching out to approximately 2355 households in Phase III of Madanpur Khadar. Four safety audits of the area were undertaken and regular monitoring done to review built-in spaces, local infrastructure such as lighting, trees, pavements, locations of shops, police station and parks as well as understanding how the public spaces were used. The key findings of the safety audits were shared with the local authorities: including with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, BSES, Park and Gardening Society and JJ Slum Wings Department.
- In collaboration with One World Foundation, New Delhi, Jagori trained 18 young people in scripting eight radio programmes on women's rights, safety in schools, issues of water and sanitation, sexual harassment, caste discrimination, etc. which were broadcast on AIR FM Radio-Ek Duniya Ek Avaaz. Since then these programmes have been disseminated on YouTube.
- Two health camps and 60 sessions were held on communications, theatre and creative expressions with the youth. Advocacy efforts were undertaken with the Nagrik Haq Samiti, local government officials and the NGO Forum Khadar.
- The tools and methodology developed in this programme were shared at a State-level workshop in Delhi with organisations including - Prayas, Haq, Pravah, Goonj, Nirantar, Action India, Asra, Sahara, Nacdor, Vacha, Tehelka Foundation, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan. Jagori also shared lessons learnt from this experience at national and regional workshops organised by YP Foundation, Pravah and ICCO.

- A public meeting was organised to focus on concerns raised by the youth. These concerns included healthcare facilities, clean drinking water in schools, regular garbage disposal and cleaning of drains; night patrolling by PCR vans; the need for prompt and efficient attention by the police to women's and girls' complaints. In particular, young girls demanded space where they could play. They urged the community to jointly maintain the parks in partnership with the civic authorities and ensure plantation of trees and installation of swings.

#### KEY FINDINGS and actions from the safety audits

- Some of the by-roads leading "outside" (to the area used for defecation) were unlit and unsafe. Women and adolescent girls fear sexual assault when they have to "go to the fields" at night. Some residents took responsibilities to clean and monitor the area.
- Most parks and public grounds were filthy and generally used by men and boys. After the intervention, one particular park is being used by the girls to play.
- As the garbage lying around is a potential safety hazard, the youth petitioned the concerned authorities to ensure effective and regular collection.
- The 'light audits' indicated that some of the roads were either dimly lit or in total darkness, which becomes a cause for women feeling unsafe and experiencing harassment.
- Women and adolescent girls expressed fear and threats due to men taking drugs and other substances in the parks and public spaces.



*As a result of these activities the youth reclaimed a local park and painted twenty walls, so that they could play and cycle, something they had not done for almost nine years. For the first time the adolescent girls played and cycled in this space.*

- The second phase of the programme was initiated in January 2010 with the aim of reaching out to 7 new blocks in the area and building a peer-education process. In this period, through 29 galli meetings Jagori reached out to more than 130 young adolescents girls, 70 young adolescent boys on their rights as young citizens as well on issues related to negative gender norms and practices, in order to deepen their commitment to make their living environment secure, safe, free from violence.
- Jagori also reached out to 5000 households with different programme activities: through the counseling centre issues of violence against women, access to food security and citizen rights, rights of domestic workers were dealt with to enable them to bargain for better work conditions and wages.

#### D) WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES: PUBLIC RATION, WATER, SANITATION AND DRAINAGE

This qualitative action-research study was undertaken in partnership with Women in Cities International, Canada supported by the International Development research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The study has been undertaken in two sites: Bhalaswa in partnership with Action India, and in Bawana,

where Jagori has been working since the last 5 years, building on the political processes deployed by women as part of their evictions and resettlement. It attempted to analyse the intersections between poverty, lack of tenure and access to essential services, such as water, sanitation, hygiene, solid waste management and drainage. The action-research ensured that the community women were integral to the research design and process. The women identified problems, provided feedback on the action research methods and actively monitored the process, participating in community meetings, Women's Safety Audit walks and relevant planning processes. Intensive efforts were invested to ensure a collective and rigorous learning process accompanied the study and knowledge base was built on the Delhi master plans, resettlement and issues of tenure. An Advisory Group guided the development of the conceptual and methodological framework of the study.

Besides the gender analysis of the existing WATSAN services, the study ensured that the focus of the political context of resettlement was not forgotten as the women still experienced the pain and anguish of their relocation. It focused on the perception of safety of women and girls while accessing the services - Community Toilet Complexes (CTCs), water points, garbage disposal areas and the impact of the drainage system on their lives and their health. Given the huge inadequacy of these essential services, most residents including women and girls are compelled to use open areas for defecation, which is humiliation as

**I work hard to make your life easier**

#### **Treat ME RIGHT**

- Respect my work
- Pay me fair wages and raises every year
- Ensure a day's rest every week
- Secure me a safe working environment, free from abuse
- Access to social security benefits - medical, maternity, pension



**Rights, Dignity and Justice for Domestic Workers**

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well as a hazard to their safety. The initial findings of this study have been shared and can be accessed at – <http://jagori.org/our-activities/research/rights-and-access-to-watsan/>.

## 2. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

Over the years, Jagori has provided individual women activists and grassroots action-researchers working in remote rural, tribal and urban poor areas with marginalised communities with modest fellowship support. This support enables feminist activists to initiate work on emerging development issues affecting women. Jagori has awarded fellowships to 17 activists on issues such as witch-hunting and land/forest rights of marginalised tribes; rights of domestic workers, women and health and other such concerns. The fellows take this opportunity to reach out to under-served areas, thereby helping to strengthen the women's movement. Coverage of fellows' work can be accessed at links <http://jagori.org/our-activities/research/>. Jagori continues to provide support to three past fellows by accompanying them in their ongoing work in the field. This includes providing systematic training inputs, resource materials and publications, besides linking them to national networks and alliances such as the Right to Food campaign, 33% women's reservation bills and sexual assault campaign. Jagori facilitated the testimonies of two

women fellows (from districts Pali and Alwar) from the Centre of Dalit Rights, Jaipur and from the two communities it works in Delhi at a *Women's Tribunal on Climate Justice Testimonies from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim Woman held in November 2009* organised by Wada Na Todo Abhiyan in Delhi. Jagori was a co-organiser of the event.

In 2009-10, a Fellowship Committee was constituted. It reviewed 16 applications from seven states across North India, and the North-east, and selected five fellows. Two fellows based in eastern Uttar Pradesh are working in two different districts on issues of land and forest rights of *dalit* and tribal community, violence against women and atrocities against *dalits*. They are using mobilisation and capacity building as strategies to make the marginalised groups aware of their rights. The third fellow from Uttarakhand is being supported to conduct action research on rights of domestic workers in the state capital. The fourth fellow based in Alwar, Rajasthan, is focusing on human rights' violations of *Beedi Mazdoors*. The study is being done within a constitutional and legal rights framework. The fifth fellow from Mizoram is undertaking a study on the impact of violence on the mental health of women. The study will examine how gender based violence impacts the mental health of women in the specific context of the Mizo indigenous society.



Manisha from Anhad, Ahmedabad shared that 'she successfully started small discussions groups with women in the community to discuss news, watch documentaries on their rights and reflect on how to solve daily problems. One of her biggest challenge was to gain the confidence and trust of women who still live in fear of the majority community.'

Shanta from Sonbhadra said 'They have been working on women's violations, building women's committees to resolve cases of violence at the village level, and trained them to access the court, learn to negotiate and bring justice to women at large.'

Yachana who undertook a small study on honour killings in Western UP shared that she could reach out to 300-400 people on this issue. She felt Jagori could play an effective role in drawing more media attention, and help her build a team to support her work.

In 2008-09, eight women activists from six states in North India were provided fellowship support. Their studies and work included studying atrocities and discrimination of Dalit women in four districts of Rajasthan; anti-communalism, peace and social justice in Ahmedabad; status of women's health, access to health delivery system and patriarchal prejudices in rural Meghalaya; honour killings in Meerut, and other forms of violence against women from minority communities. Some work was also undertaken on community mobilisation and leadership building of grassroots women from minority and marginalised sections in West Bengal.

The efforts of fellows have highlighted the dismal situation of women, the patriarchal and customary practices that subjugate and control their lives in rural/urban areas. One can also see the impunity within the system, where women's basic human rights are denied, from the institution of family, to those in the public domain, like the community, the police, health system and the judiciary.

In May 2009, a day-long meeting was held to review the progress of ten fellows in the last phase. Ideas and strategies were exchanged and plans made to support them through trainings, workshops and counseling sessions. Apart from sharing and presenting the status of their work, the meeting served as an effective platform for the fellows to network and build ties with each other in future to carry their own respective projects forward.

### 3. FEMINIST RESOURCE CENTRE

JAGORI's basic identity is inextricably linked to its feminist resource centre - a space for reading, reflection and debate; representing sisterhood; "a feminist space which consolidates theory and practice<sup>2</sup>".

The Resource Centre combines print and non-print resources, and produces new materials for a wide range of constituencies. The large collection of materials include films (feature and documentary), books, journals, news clippings and magazines including on key areas such as: Right to Information (RTI), Safety in

<sup>2</sup>As quoted in the JAGORI Strategy Review Report, page 10



- During this period, over 700 visitors (including via phone/email) accessed the Resource Centre.
- 104 new books and 10 new films were added .
- WEB-OPAC installed and will be online; archival information and data bases are being digitised.
- Number of film screenings and study circles held:, including:
  1. “Women’s Rights, Sexuality and the Internet” facilitated by Manjima Bhattacharjya and Maya Ganesh.
  2. “The deep-rooted problems of the marginalised community in relation to gender, religion and caste” by Kalyani Menon-Sen.
  3. Two sessions on “Urban poor and challenges” by Dunu Roy.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In celebration of 25 years of Jagori, a bilingual poster “No turning back” in collaboration with Sangat was brought out.
  - ‘Notebook 2010’ presented a quarter century journey of Jagori.
  - Apart from the regular mailing list of individual activists and NGO workers, 4 issues of Dekhi Suni (volumes 9-12) were widely distributed among 100 Gender Resource Centres under the Delhi Government’s Mission Convergence programme.
  - Five Issues of Hum Sabla magazine were published, including a special issue on women’s struggles and hard-won rights to celebrate Jagori’s 25 years, with contributions from eminent writers and scholars.
  - 500 copies of “Nakshe se baahar” (“Swept off the Map” in Hindi) were printed highlighting the devastating impact of urban evictions on the lives of the communities living in Bawana.
  - Two info-packs, one on dowry (as part of the National Courts of Women held in Bangalore in July 2009) on women-related laws and a dossier on VAW and Public Health in collaboration with ICPD+15 Secretariat were brought out.
- (Web link) [http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/dowry\\_infopack.pdf](http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/dowry_infopack.pdf), <http://www.icpd15india.org/news-event/118-ipd15-in-north-east-issues-of-violence-against-women-and-womens-health.html>
- Two exhibitions on violence against women, one (bilingual – Hindi/English) on domestic violence and the second (in graphic novel format, in Hindi) covering aspects like sexual harassment in public places and the workplace and gender discrimination were produced and exhibited at various places and training programmes.
  - Two reports by Jagori fellows were published: on the Meo Muslims of Mewat (Haryana) and on the Land rights struggle of adivasi (tribal) and dalit women in Kaimoor district (Uttar Pradesh).
  - Five articles were published in UN Habitat (2009 & 2010) on gender equality, planning sustainable cities and urban safety and poverty.  
(Gender equality for Smarter cities: challenges and progress/ UN-HABITAT, 2010 Page nos. 14, 18; Planning sustainable cities: UN-HABITAT practices and perspectives/ UN-HABITAT, 2010 Page nos. 31; Working paper Urban Safety and Poverty in Asia and the Pacific/ UN-HABITAT, 2009 Page.nos. 35; Urban Safety and Poverty and the Pacific/ UN-HABITAT, 2009; and Migration and Human Development in India/ MPRA, 2009 Page.nos. 16, 82)

- Crossing Barriers and Breaking Divides: Youth and Safety report was published in English/Hindi along with a set of poster cards on Inclusive cities for young people. The JAGORI programme was featured in the UN Habitat global report 2009. Web links: <http://jagori.org/our-activities/youth-and-safety/crossing-barriers-breaking-divides/>
- Ten stalls were set up at different places including educational institutions, the World Wildlife Fund, Hazards Centre and IBM Daksh to display JAGORI materials.
- Apart from NGOs, select publications were also ordered by the Northern Railway Staff Welfare Fund, the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, Vodafone-Delhi, the Special Cell for Women and Children, Delhi Police and the United States Library of Congress
- A film, “The Post-Graduates on the Usage of public spaces at Delhi University”, was produced by students of Delhi School of Economics as part of the Safe Delhi campaign with Jagori.
- A film on the ‘Lives and working conditions of domestic workers’, was produced in partnership with Gargi Sen of Magic Lantern.
- Campaign materials such as flags, pamphlets and banners were developed with messages on women’s rights.
- Jagori was covered by the print and electronic media quite extensively in this period; including coverage by leading newspapers - Indian Express, Hindustan Times, Hindu, Times of India. Amar Ujala and others.

Public Places, Water and Sanitation and Urban Eviction. Information packs and newsletters in Hindi (Hum Sabla and Dekhi Suni) were developed in this period. Action-research study “Swept off the Map” was also translated into Hindi and widely distributed. Enquiry-based reading lists are regularly generated on varied issues like Religious Fundamentalism, Information, communication technology (ICT) and Gender, sex selective abortion and ICPD+15. With its evidence-based materials, analyses and publications, Jagori reaches out to new constituencies (like young researchers, activists, students, academicians and others) including a wide audience of partners and networks across India and abroad. Jagori materials are in high demand. Two booklets namely Dhammak Dham and Ulti Sulti Mito have been introduced in the curriculum of the Uttar Pradesh education programme with 90,000 copies sent to various district schools. In addition, Jagori supported four fledging

resource centres in this period with wide outreach to adolescent girls and boys and women living in far-flung and remote regions in four states. This support was given to ANHAD, Amader Perna, Orissa Mahila Adhikar Manch and Jagori Grameen, Himachal Pradesh. **Swarna Jena (39 years old), OMAM network member and grassroots level women activist says,** *“I have been working for the past 12 years in the social sector... I get valuable thoughts, information and knowledge through the (OMAM) Resource Centre and I get a chance to discuss with the other readers too. Hope it will enhance my knowledge and add inputs to my activities”.*

Jagori continued to reach out to young girls in the community through the “jhola library” for girls in Madanpur Khadar, to ensure they do not lose out on the knowledge resources available at the centre. This is a huge success, empowering “lenders” as well and creating a demand for increased mobility of young girls/

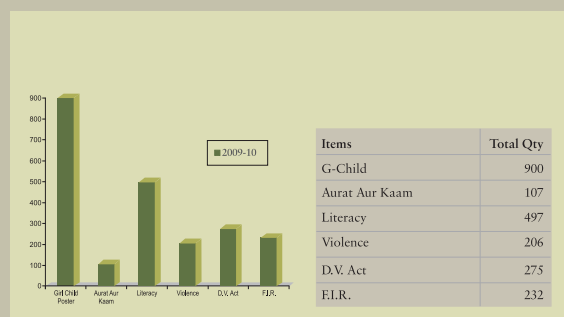
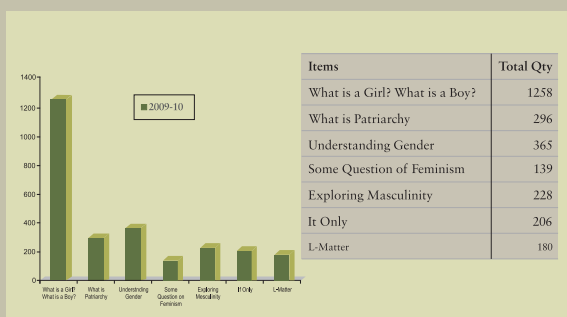
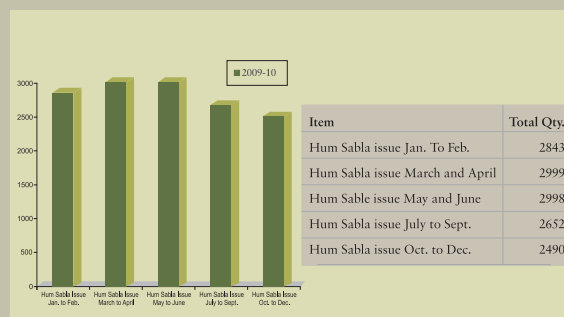
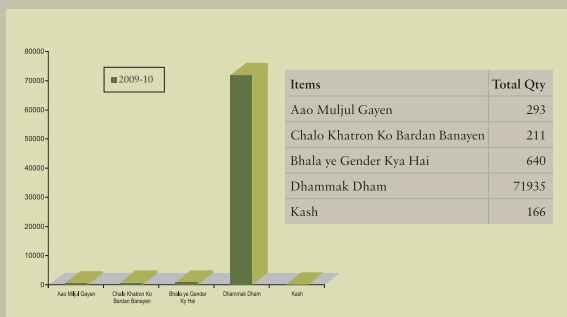
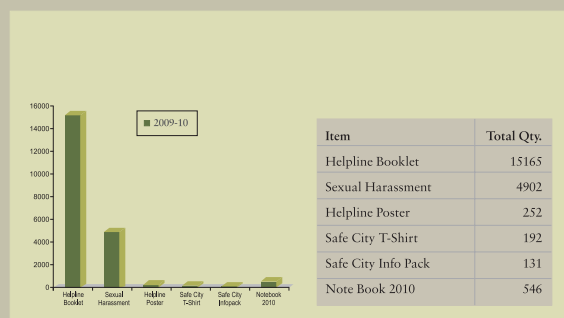
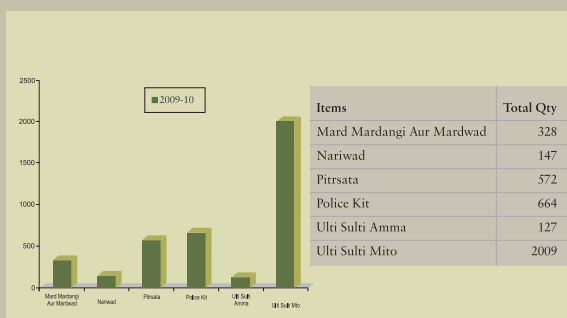
women so they can meet up and exchange views with peers.

However, there remains many a challenge for the Resource Centre as how to effectively simplify and disseminate new materials on the extensive nature of urbanisation in the city and rights of the marginalised. The strategic review team recommended a further review of the Resource Centre and the Jagori Executive

Committee is in the process of reframing of its future strategies.

Outreach of publications during the period April 2009 – March 2010 are depicted in the graphs below: –which highlight production of advocacy materials, booklets, posters, newsletters, notebooks and reprints related to women's rights and gender issues for a range of constituencies, including literate and neo-literates during this period.

## Outreach of Publication Materials





# STRATEGY 2

## SUPPORTING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND AGENCY

"JAGORI's emphasis on concretizing its larger goals of women's empowerment, building capacities to fight violations of rights, building an enabling environment ... negates the somewhat widely held view ... that feminist theory building is too complicated and not directly relevant to daily work" (Jagori strategic review document, 2009)

Jagori's programmes focus on challenging discriminatory discourses and invisibilisation of women, increasing their access to legal resources and justice. This is done through actively mobilizing the community around women's rights and reaching out to young women and men as allies in the process. For women living in Madanpur Khadar and Bawana (where Jagori has been working for the past few years), women are developing a sense of their "own community"; in stark contrast to their earlier experience due to forced evictions and displacement. They have begun to create "a virtual and a real space that they can call their own".

This year the focus was on developing their leadership and competencies on gender sensitive governance matters as the women have to establish their own precedents to transform the dismal state of matters in their communities.

### A) NIGRANI SAMITI – LEADING BY EXAMPLE

The Nigrani Samiti is a group of women community leaders living in Bawana who initially (in 2004) started collectivising on issues of access to ration cards and monitoring the quality of the public distribution system

also began to address issues of access to drinking water and sanitation services. They mapped their areas, dialogued with other women and men, and began to find ways by which they needed to monitor these services and advocate with the service providers to improve them, at least in the short run. Several workshops, discussions, campaigns and *jan baithaks* were held; the women leaders consolidated their power and gained the strength to share their violations in public. Over the years, the Nigrani Samiti members have conducted public audits of the public distribution system (PDS), interacted with public officials and through their depositions,

IN APRIL 2009, a major fire broke out in the E block of Bawana, gutting around 400 houses, and displacing families who had recently witnessed evictions. Jagori undertook a household survey of 400 households talking support of the Nigrani Samiti and Sathi Samooch members to assess the extent of the damages suffered by the families. The study was shared with the community and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and was used as the basis for immediate relief operations and distribution of relief monies. Other NGOs such as Goonj helped out in distributing clothes and pots/pans and other such items.



## HIGHLIGHTS

- The weekly clinics run by Jagori and the Nigrani Samiti (NS) registered more than 180 cases in Khadar and Bawana relating to renewal of ration cards, irregularity of distribution, adulteration and lack of supply of quality and adequate rations.
- The NS members filed 72 RTIs, conducted public audits, submitted audit reports to the Commissioner's Office, advocating and pressuring the ration shops and government departments for easy delivery of services. Jagori and NS members also met with the Commissioner of Food Supplies with the audit reports for quick actions.
- A survey of 500 households was undertaken by Jagori to assess the status of ration cards in Bawana alongwith NS and youth members.
- Jagori participated in the several campaigns and meetings of the National Right to Food Campaign and attended preparatory and protest meetings. Core members of the NS and some young men in the community undertook signature campaigns and participated in the rallies in Delhi with more than 2500 activists in attendance in November 2009. Over 40 community members from Khadar, Bawana and Dakshinpuri shared their problems and concerns with others in the meeting.

provided inputs to the Supreme Court Committee on PDS. Armed with knowledge of laws such as the Right to Information (RTI), this group of 30 women is confident and has participated in rallies, depositions in Bangalore and Delhi and has paved the path for future collectives.

## B) ACCOMPANYING WOMEN'S GROUPS IN THEIR JOURNEYS AND STRUGGLES FOR JUSTICE

Jagori has been providing intensive support to six organisations in the country on women's rights and feminist methodologies. These include Kaimoor Kshetra Mahila Kisan Mazdoor Samiti (KKMKMS), Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh), Astitva, Dehradun (Uttaranchal) and Rajasthan Mahila Kamgar Union (RMKU), Jaipur (Rajasthan). In particular the work with two organisations is highlighted below, and other details are in the next section.

- KMKMS is an activist group of Dalit and Adivasi women engaged in struggles for their land and forest rights. Thirty women from five districts of Sonbhadra are taking a lead role in this campaign. Jagori provides the group with training, advocacy and technical support. On March 8th 2010, KMKMS (with support from Jagori) organised a four-day event, an exhibition on domestic violence and undertook a protest march, which was widely covered by the local media and supported by the local administration. Web link: <http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/sonbhadra.pdf>. Thousands of women gathered to celebrate this event and raise their voice against the indifferent attitude of the judiciary and administration.
- Jagori continued supporting the Rajasthan Mahila Kaamgar Union's (RMKU) work with domestic workers in Jaipur, strengthening their collective formation. RMKU held meetings with domestic workers to address issues of violence



against women, encouraged membership of Bengali domestic workers and supported cases of women visiting the drop-in centre. The cases taken up by RMKU related to domestic violence, non payment of wages, issues of children working as domestic help and disputes between community women. RMKU has strengthened its networking with local activists in support of the rights of domestic workers. The organisation is actively involved in discussions with the state government on increasing minimum wages of domestic workers and for introducing a State level legal framework.





# STRATEGY 3

## PERSPECTIVE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ON FEMINIST PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

“Training was a way of reaching out, especially in rural areas ... The objective is not merely to ensure women’s involvement as actors in the process of learning, but to identify, locate and name the material and ideological factors responsible for women’s subjugation, and thereby to initiate transformative changes in their lives<sup>3</sup>.”

Training on feminist issues has been one of the cornerstones of Jagori’s history. Through this work Jagori has provided a platform for participants to discuss and explore various dimensions of the issues confronting them, to analyse the linkages between their personal situation and the broader context of community, society and the nation-state. Jagori has always considered training a means of empowerment, using feminism as a political ideology and patriarchy as a conceptual tool. Workshops aim to build the perspective and competence of diverse actors to support and respond to women’s struggles for rights and to strengthen women’s leadership in the community.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over the year 17 trainings were undertaken reaching out to more than 600 participants from 61 organisations from across 12 states in India, including from Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- Jagori conducted a series of five workshops on Gender, Feminist

Counselling and Women and Law, reaching out to representatives of 40 Gender Resource Centres associated with the Mission Convergence in Delhi.

- Communalism and Ending Violence against Women: A workshop was held with 13 mid and senior level NGO functionaries from India, Bangladesh and Burma, with senior activists Ram Puniyani and Vani Subramaniam as resource persons. Discussions centered on the history of communalism, civil society responses to the issue. Participants committed to organising regular sensitisation sessions using creative media, campaigns and film screenings especially with youth.
- Two training programmes for the 12 staff, volunteers and community members of Astitva, Dehradun on Gender, Patriarchy, Ending Violence against Women and Principles of Feminist Counselling were held. The team developed a strong understanding of principles of casework.

<sup>3</sup>Kalpana Viswanath, “Living feminisms”, page 11. Original from “Spreading Feminist Consciousness” in the book “Living Collections” edited by ISIS International, Manila, 1997

- In collaboration with Feminist Approach to Technology (FAT), two workshops were held on Sexual Harassment at the Workplace with two units of 200 women and men officers and jawans of the Sahastra Seema Bal, Assam. The two to three-day workshops discussed issues including sexual harassment at workplace, Vishakha guidelines and the Supreme Court Code of Conduct.

Conceptual understanding is combined with activism and empowerment strategies. Jagori faces a dilemma when it gets several requests for short-term and long-term training sessions through the year. Keeping in mind time and human resource constraints, a perennial problem, Jagori privileges partners at the grassroots level, ensuring ongoing support in terms of trainings, workshops, campaigns, material development, networking and allied activities.

As the Community Programme Coordinator, Astitva, shared, “The three days training (made) us feel energised and ready to face the hurdles in our life and work with new strength and courage. The training will have a long lasting influence on us. We thank Jagori for sharing their tremendous knowledge with us and exploring the potential in the work area for a positive change in society and within ourselves too.”

**A) THE GENDER AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS BASIC COURSE** is one of the institutionalised

courses that Jagori has been conducting annually for two decades. This work is well respected by several women’s groups and NGOs in the country. The course is aimed at enhancing theoretical understanding on critical development issues with a feminist perspective. Activists reflect on their personal selves as well review their ongoing work in the field to address gender and rights gaps. Insights on issues such as communalism and globalisation, their impact on marginalised communities, feminisation of poverty, women’s health and impact of urbanisation on women’s exclusion are gained in order to enhance the competencies of activists in their struggle for women’s equality.

A SIX-DAY RESIDENTIAL COURSE in Hindi was held in February 2010 with 25 participants from 12 organisations across 8 States, focusing on history of feminism, patriarchy as a system that underpins the construction of gender, and intersects with other systems of dominance and oppression, violence against women, politics of development and the journey of the women’s movement in India.

## **B) GENDER TRAININGS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKERS, STUDENTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS**

Jagori undertakes several workshops and sessions in the field. These include:

- The Budget Analysis Research Centre an affiliate of ASTHA, Rajasthan, organised a three-day intensive workshop with





12 staff members to build their understanding on women's rights, communications and advocacy skills in January 2010.

- In June 2009, 45 staff members (including 8 men) of Katha Khajana in Delhi attended the sessions taken by Jagori on masculine notions of work and gender division of labour.

*Several sessions on Sexual harassment at the workplace and women's safety in public places were held:*

- 30 students of Delhi University along with PEHEL organised a session on gender and space at the Arts faculty of Delhi University. Another session on the same subject with 60 students was held at Satyawati College in Delhi.
- 15 students of Delhi University- National Service Scheme (NSS) in partnership with Pravah organised a session.
- *Pardada Pardadi* with 85 girl students from Class 9 to 12 in Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.
- UN Habitat during their visit to Delhi in May 2009 and at meetings organised by UNESCO and UNIFEM for their stakeholders.
- Two sessions with 30 surveyors of data for the two studies undertaken by Jagori in 2009-10 on Safe City research and collection of gender-sensitive data.
- A three - day workshop on gender sensitisation and legal rights with the

Azad Foundation Delhi in December 2009 for 16 young women from marginalised communities in Delhi being trained as chauffeurs. Jagori provides ongoing support to the women.

- Jagori participated in the Airtel Half-Delhi Marathon in October 2009 as part of the Great Delhi run. Over 150 participants ran for cause over 10 kilometers.
- In October 2009 sessions were held with the faculty and staff of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, as part of the awareness exercise undertaken by the Committee on Sexual Harassment. Jagori has also served on some Committees including one set up at the Planning Commission.

Jagori's capacity building efforts:

- Supported various campaigns against sexual violation of women in December 2009 in Chhattisgarh. Women's organisations from all over India shared their experiences and developed a bond of solidarity.
- Participated in a two- day consultation on Domestic Workers' Rights Campaign (East Zone meet) in January 2010.
- Participated in a three day international conference "*Unraveling the Fertility Industry: Challenges and Strategies for Movement Building*" on the commercial, economic and ethical aspects of Assisted Reproductive Technologies organised by SAMA in Delhi in January 2010.





# STRATEGY 4

## SUPPORTING WOMEN TO CHALLENGE VIOLENCE AND NEGOTIATE EQUALITY

Violence and the fear of violence have undermined women's rights and forced millions of women to leave their homes, lose their livelihoods, withdraw from public spaces, surrender their access to public services and conform to regressive and brutal codes and norms. Violence is a major instrument eroding women's rights and reinforcing their subordination. Jagori has consistently worked on anti-violence campaigns and has succeeded in bringing its analysis of the continuum of gender based violence to the attention of a wide cross-section of individuals, NGOs and networks.

Despite some progressive legislations and policies, violence against women remains all-pervasive and is accelerated by shifts in the global economy backed by neo-liberal and anti-poor economic policies. Jagori needs to continually sharpen its tools of feminist analysis and widen its net of influence to ensure that state and non-state actors respond to women's right and unequivocally promote gender equality.

At a more micro level, through dispute resolution and crisis management, Jagori supports women who face violence in their individual and collective struggles for justice and equality within their homes, in public spaces and at workplace. The Jagori team mediates between conflicting parties, negotiates legal aid (at police stations and in courts) and facilitates women's access to

safe homes and/or shelters whenever needed. An increasing number of women are coming forward to assert their legal and fundamental rights. Jagori is working towards ensuring that the women survivors of violence undergo a learning process in their journey to reclaim their rights. Support group meetings (now more than five years old), are a space where women explore ways to respond to rights' violations as a collective. At the same time, the Jagori team also facilitates gender sensitisation sessions for select service providers (police, protection officers, local health and other officials), working to change their mindsets and attitudes and making them realise that violence constitutes a violation of women's rights.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- About 170 women approached the drop-in centre and counselling clinics in Bawana and Khadar and more than 230 women contacted the helpline at the Delhi office.
  - ♦ Complaints included issues of domestic and dowry-related violence, desertion, illegal confinement and sexual harassment at the workplace. Interventions included counselling women on their rights, neighbourhood discussions, helping women file cases in court and advocacy for action/

response at police stations. Further, the team worked closely with the police at the Malviya Nagar, Narela (close to Bawana) and Jaitpur (close to Khadar) thanas in order to provide support to women survivors and victims of violence.

- Regular support group meetings were organised with the women survivors of violence on issues of state response to violence against women and on how to work with the state agencies for better implementation and access to the services available to them. A three phase in-depth legal training was initiated for the members of voluntary groups Humsafar, Muskaan and Vijeta Samooh, to prepare them as “barefoot caseworkers”.
- Jagori held a *jan baithak* to end violence against women in Bawana in October 2009; more than 400 women and men from the community raised their concerns related to safety and demanded their rights. Key stakeholders – Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA), the police, representatives of a nearby public hospital and the Gender Resource Centre in Bawana participated in this public meeting. The DLSA (with Jagori) has committed to organising legal camps in Bawana.
- A two day legal camp in Delhi was held to spread awareness about the existing laws, and create platforms for meaningful advocacy with more than 55 women from the Mahila Samooh, Khadar and support groups of Bawana and Dakshinpuri. On their further demand, Jagori initiated a paralegal training course with select 25-30 support group members who can handle cases of violence against women. So far 9 trainings and 24 weekly sessions have been held with them.
- Jagori and Manas Foundation organised a National Consultation “Reflections on

Women-Centred Counselling” to share experiences and find ways to develop gender-sensitive guidelines for mental health professionals. The participants shared their counselling tools and best practices.

- Jagori has been engaged in intensive interactions with the staff at local police stations and in hospitals, sharing with them the organisation’s insights on procedures and mechanisms. The organisation has used these interactions to conduct a gender and rights sensitisation process that has led to a deeper collaboration with these agencies.
- Jagori strongly believes in working with youth and men since these interactions have the potential for changing male attitudes in an effort to create a culture of safety in the community. Five workshops and learning sessions have been held with men in and outside of Delhi on the issue of masculinity, in alliance with other partners. These workshops have constantly challenged the participants to locate gender-based violence within the existing human rights framework and discuss ways of eliminating it.
- Jagori supported the work of Jagori Grameen, organizing a five day workshop with 40 Protection Officers of Himachal Pradesh on gender and implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 in February 2010.
- Jagori actively participated in a national workshop in March 2010, chairing the advocacy session on formulation of strategies for an effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. As member of the core group comprising ICRW, Oxfam, WPC, Action India and Lawyers Collective, Jagori has been advocating some changes in the Act, particularly

with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

- Jagori joined leading women's organisations from all over the country, participating in the drafting of the Sexual Assault Bill and attended two meetings held in Mumbai and Delhi.
- Jagori has been building a deeper understanding of rights of Muslim and Dalit women and is committed to taking forward this work. A learning session was held with Awaz-E-Niswan in Delhi. Jagori also participated in the public hearing organised by ANHAD in January 2010 and contributed to a discussion on the Communal Violence Bill.
- Case stories of five survivors were documented with their consent. These have been uploaded on Jagori website [http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/case-histories\\_dca.pdf](http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/case-histories_dca.pdf)
- Jagori, a Core Group member of the National Courts of Women, organised by Vimochana and the Asian Women's Human Rights Council supported the Daughters of Fire: India Court of Women on Dowry and Related Forms of

Violence against Women held on July 27-29, 2009, in Bangalore, Five women from the Jagori support group participated in the programme and two women presented their moving testimonies; see: <http://jagori.org/our-activities/action-against-violence/hinsa-virodhi-abhiyan/>.

- Jagori also co-convoked a workshop with Action India on the Economic Implications of Violence against Women which was attended by experts and more than 150 participants.
- As a follow-up to the above Courts of Women, on International Human Rights Day, December 10, 2009, Jagori, in collaboration with Action India organised a Mini Court on Dowry in Delhi to highlight injustices and inequality faced by women within their families. Over 800 women gathered to protest against this violence. A jury comprising members from the civil society, the legal fraternity and the state heard testimonies presented by women survivors.





# STRATEGY 5

## JOINING HANDS AND NETWORKING TO RESIST ANTI-PEOPLE AND ANTI-WOMEN POLICIES

“(JAGORI) has successfully articulated the continuum of violence that women face, whether in their individual homes, in the public spaces that they inhabit as workers/citizens or when they are uprooted from their homes by the urban planning processes ... Today no discourse on these issues will be complete without taking note of JAGORI's contribution<sup>4</sup>.”

Jagori's continues its work of movement building and participates in a large number of campaigns at local and national levels on various issues: ending all forms of violence against women, adverse impact of urban displacement and resettlement on women and youth, right to food, right to education, women's political empowerment and other such. People's movements in India have taken up various issues including land rights of dalits, adivasis and other marginalised peoples, the rights of unorganised sector workers for fair wages and dignity and the rights of homeless people. Jagori contributes at different levels to these campaigns for justice and equality. Jagori also collaborates with several professional, activist, research, advocacy and educational organisations to raise issues of women's rights within different platforms.

- Jagori participated in the mid-term evaluation meeting of the 11th Five Year Plan called by the Planning Commission in October 2010. It provided written inputs on a query raised by Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission on the Gender Community of the UN Solution Exchange.

- Jagori also participated in a consultation organised by the Centre for Governance and Budget Analysis on budgets for women's issues in December 2009.
- Jagori provided technical and advocacy support to the formation of a National Forum on Single Women's Rights held in October 2009 in Delhi. It was a member of the panel for public hearing on women's lives and their experiences. Members of the survivor group from Khadar also participated in this programme.
- Jagori is a member of the National Coalition on ICPD+15 established in 2009. It jointly organised a North Eastern Regional Meeting “ICPD+15 in North East: Issues of VAW and Women's Health”, with North East Network. The ICPD+15 Secretariat, through consultations brought together key individuals and organisations from six Northeast states and other parts of the country to discuss the issue of VAW and its impact on women's health, especially reproductive and sexual health. Jagori also developed an advocacy paper on this theme which has been published and distributed widely including among Parliamentarians in Delhi.

- Jagori was a discussant at the National Consultation on Men and Masculinities and Gender Equality organised by ICPD+15 Secretariat, Forum to Engage Men, ICRW and IPPF in March 2010.
- Jagori also provided an overview on women's rights at a national consultation organised by Wada Na Todo Abhiyan in August 2010 to review the achievements of 100 days of the UPA Government.
- Jagori has joined a coalition group in Delhi steered by Aman Biradari and is working on issues of right to life for the urban homeless people. Known as the "Caring Collective", the group comprises human rights activists and other organisations. Jagori is working closely with three women's groups to develop a unified strategy, aiming to provide support through counselling and case referrals to homeless women survivors.
- Jagori has worked closely with the Domestic Workers Rights Campaign to bring in voices of domestic workers from across the country for the proposed legislation for domestic workers. The organisation has attended regional consultations at Madurai and Ranchi. On the basis of the larger discussions, Jagori has been working with the campaign for a proposed legislation on the working conditions and social security of domestic workers. It has shared its understanding of the concerns of part-time domestic workers at the National Consultation on Decent Work for Domestic Workers organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in order to prepare the civil society's response to the Questionnaire for the Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers to be held in Geneva in 2010, and secondly, at the Tripartite Meeting to discuss the final response of the India questionnaires.
- Further, in collaboration with Jagori, Magic Lantern Foundation has made a short film – **Home/Work: Voices of part time domestic workers** (31 minutes). This will be used as an advocacy tool to raise awareness of and bring about changes in the lives of domestic workers.
- Jagori has been actively participating in an informal national Feminist Forum comprising of 11 organisations to share experiences of organisational development with a feminist perspective, as well as discussing larger issues of globalisation and its impact on women and development of younger leadership with organisations. Three meetings have been held in this period. At a meeting in May 2009 hosted by Jagori, Ellen Sprenger an international expert was invited to share her insights on feminist organisations. Two more meetings have been held in July 2009 in Bangalore hosted by Vimochana and in January 2010 in Kerala hosted by Sakhi. These self-driven groups work on common feminist agendas.



- Jagori also participated in consultations organised by SANGAT in Nepal in June 2009 and co-organised events in Delhi on South Asia Women's Peace Day and International Women's Day in partnership with Asmita, Kriti and Jagori Grameen.
- Jagori has also participated in workshops and events of the National Commission of Women and Delhi Commission of Women.

#### 8th MARCH: International Women's Day

- To celebrate 100 years of International Women's Day and decades of South Asian Women's solidarity, four civil groups – Asmita, Jagori, Kriti and Sangat – came together on 2nd March to honour four courageous women activists who have challenged different patriarchal traditions and religious norms that have oppressed women. Weblink : <http://jagori.org/glimpses-international-womens-day/>
- Jagori celebrated Women's Day in Khadar on 5th March and in Bawana on 8th March. Preparations for the celebrations had started a day earlier with the making of placards, putting together banners and selecting songs for the occasion. In Khadar, a 'nukkad natak' on violence against women was staged by 'Mehek'. <http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/khadar.pdf>
- Jagori was also part of the Centenary Committee and participated in the celebration of the International Women's Day to "carry forward the struggle against patriarchy and oppression based on class, caste, nationality and religion".

#### 16 DAYS CAMPAIGN against violence on women

- Jagori jointly with the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi, UNIFEM and UN Habitat launched the Safe Delhi Campaign in Delhi on November 25 2009 in a bid to check the increasing tide of violence against women and girls in public places and to address the issues of lack of safety and security for women. It also marked the beginning of the 16 days campaign to end violence against women.
- Jagori participated in a rally organised by the Right to Food Campaign demanding a different set of laws on right to food on November 26, 2009. More than 5000 people from 18 States, representing a wide range of grassroots

organisations, came together for a rally and a public meeting in New Delhi. Signatures and banners were taken from the community and there were interactions with people's groups from across the country.

- On International Human Rights Day, December 10, 2009, Action India in collaboration with Jagori, organised a Mini Court on Dowry to bring to the notice of the jury the injustice and inequality suffered by women within the institution of marriage. Select women from Jagori and Action India support group presented their testimonies to a jury comprising members of civil society, legal fraternity CAW cell and DCW. Web link: <http://jagori.org/our-activities/action-against-violence/16-days-campaign-against-domestic-violence/>



# STRENGTHENING ORGANISATIONAL POLICIES AND COMMUNICATION PROCESSES

“Over the years, apart from our direct engagement with issues surrounding the violation of rights of women and other vulnerable groups, we have also examined issues of power, decision-making and the transition of leadership within the organisation... Feminist principles form the basis of our management techniques and we encourage inquiring minds and fresh ideas from within the team”.

Jagori has always invested into building the leadership of young women from within and is deeply committed not only to encourage the “second and third levels” of leadership, but also to ensure the strengthening of its collective processes. Team members participate in workshops for capacity building, attend network meetings, rallies and campaigns, read online and offline materials in Hindi and English and attend learning sessions in-house and outside. This enables deepening of concepts, perspectives and programming.

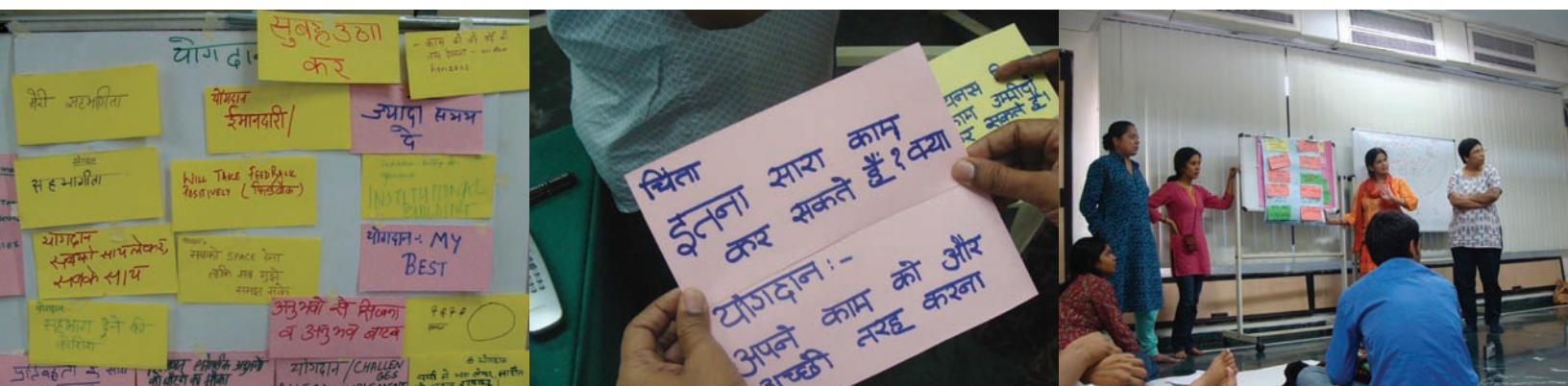
2009-10 has seen a newer and younger team take on both organisational and programming responsibilities. There has been an intensive mentoring process in place and decentralised decision making processes. Jagori is also learning to build synergies across its teams in order to build stronger alliances within a rights-based perspective. Below are some of the initiatives taken in this regard:

In 2009, Jagori undertook a strategic review to consolidate its future directions for the period 2009-12. This review built upon earlier

evaluations and strategic visioning processes and assessed the impact of programmes, identified gaps and challenges, as well assessed team capabilities. The review of Jagori Grameen was also undertaken together by a team of 3 external evaluators led by C.P Sujaya, and accompanied by Jaya Velankar and Amar Jessani. This review was supported by ICCO and EED. The team met with several partners and women leaders in the field and reviewed all relevant documents. The findings were shared with the Jagori Executive Committee members in June 2009.

- Based on the findings of the review, Jagori undertook a two-series strategic planning process with the assistance of Innobridge Consulting Services along with programme and team members. In addition Jagori members attended organisational development workshops in Pune in January 2010 and in turn facilitated the internal learning process. This has been further followed up with organisation strengthening processes to deepen understanding of project management, roles, positions and coordination mechanisms.

<sup>3</sup>Jagori Annual Report 2007-08, “Our journey”, page 4



### KEY HIGHLIGHTS from the Strategic Review Report (2009)

- Over the past 25 years, Jagori has created and sustained the notion of “feminist space”. It represents “sisterhood”, a space that consolidates theory and practice.
  - It has contributed to, and been strengthened by the feminist movement. Its leadership position within the movement is well-known.
  - Jagori’s work around movement-building and campaigning is outside the purview of its individual projects.
  - Apart from women’s groups, Jagori has strong partnerships with organisations working on issues like dalit rights, land rights and labour rights.
  - It has an inclusive approach to planning interventions. It has larger goals to increase awareness of women’s rights, build capacities to challenge violations and create an enabling environment for women.
  - Violence against women is an underlying thread in Jagori’s strategies. This is reflected in all programmes, whether it be counselling women or conducting workshops or doing action research studies.
- Regular programme coordination and management meetings to track programme and administrative, as well as financial matters were held. Team members have attended learning workshops organised by various organisations including by partners such as DCA, EED and ICCO.
  - Programme teams have formed Advisory Committees to bring in expertise and support for research studies and programming. Technical Advisory Committees have been formed for the Safe Delhi, WATSAN study, Domestic Workers Rights and other programmes.
- External and internal participatory monitoring systems have been devised and regular reviews undertaken. Jagori has also developed gender sensitive tools for community monitoring, particularly of services in Bawana and Khader and worked closely with the core group of youth and women in the community.
  - Jagori supports mentoring of interns from various disciplines and therefore has developed an internship policy. In this period, there have been five interns from US and India working on a range of issues.
  - In this period, Jagori has built new partnerships with UNIFEM and continued its partnership with UN Habitat, ICCO, EED and DCA.
  - Jagori works closely with its sister organisation Jagori Grameen and with SANGAT. It is a member of the core group of SANGAT.

### SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

- This work should be further expanded. Insights gained from programmes should be incorporated into trainings, to give it a sharper political edge.
- While direct interventions with women facing violence are necessary, Jagori needs to work some more with the structures that often perpetuate and those that address it (like the police and judiciary).
- Jagori should increase its stake and participation in larger movements and take its advocacy to a higher level.
- Women’s collectives in the community (like the Nigrani Samiti) have to potential to become “model” community-based organisations.
- Jagori needs to institutionally address issues of burnout and learning. The team needs to be more on board with cutting edge debates around political development, NGO-isation and social mobilisation.

## REGIONAL INITIATIVES : SANGAT

2010 was an engaging and creative year for Sangat with active involvement with a range of local, national and regional movements and campaigns.

Besides the usual networking and advocacy-related work, Sangat started the year 2010 with a successful Indo-Pak Conference on Peace which took place during January in Delhi. Some very eminent Indians and Pakistanis (academic scholars, civil and military officials [retired and serving], social activists and public figures) participated in the conference. The national media described the interactions as a good example of track II diplomacy. Sangat was one of the main fund-raisers and organizers of the conference.

Continuing its emphasis on regional cooperation, Sangat also helped raise funds and organize the Union of South Asian Peoples, a conference held in April 2010 in Delhi. It was attended by serving parliamentarians of South Asia as well as scholars and activists from around the region, including Bhutan, Tibet and Burma.

Sangat joined with Jagori, Asmita and Kriti to celebrate the 100th International Women's Day. The day was marked by felicitating four courageous women activists who have challenged different patriarchal traditions and

norms— Dr. Gabriele Dietrich, a well-known social activist and professor of Theology; Jameela Nishat, a feminist poet of significance in the Urdu literary scene and a women's rights activist; Rinchen Khando Choegyal, a pioneer who broke new ground in education to enable Tibetan nuns attain full ordination in the Tibetan tradition; and Uma Chakravarty, a distinguished feminist historian and author. A set of two posters were especially designed for the occasion; they were released by adolescent girls of Madanpur Khadar community from the youth and safety programme of Jagori.

Sangat played a significant role in a massive, national campaign to mobilize mass and political support for the passage of the 33 per cent Women's Reservation Bill that ensures reservation of seats for women in the lower house of parliament and state legislatures. Besides its other two-country courses in a regional language, Sangat will commence its XVth feminist capacity building month-long course in September this year at the BRAC Centre outside Dhaka, Bangladesh. Thanks to increasing number of applications, the seat capacity of the course had to be increased to 45 this year, which will include women from Iran, Bhutan and Burma. Since this will be a South Asian gathering, Sangat hopes to celebrate 25 years of its work in the region.





# JAGORI RURAL EXPANSION PROGRAM

Nature, represented by the five elements – air, fire, water, earth and space, embodies serenity, grace and renewal of its bounty, urging us to abide by our own reflective and meditative spirit. Our goals of development must reflect nature and be in harmony with it.

The Jagori rural expansion programme will complete its six years in September 2010. Today the programme has expanded both in terms of qualitative and quantitative indicators. Its out reach includes two districts of Himachal Pradesh, nearly 80 villages, a strong team of 40 fulltime team members and a number of short and long term volunteers.

In terms of grassroots institutions, so far we have been able to set up two knowledge and information centres, two Nari Adalats (women's courts), and 4 village libraries. In addition, two yearly residential Institutes, one on Gender Democracy and Citizenship (GDC) and one on Gender, Sustainable Development and Women's Empowerment (GSDWE) are being held since last three years.

The last one year of our work has been both extensive and intensive. The significant achievements of the programme have had an impact on our feminist theory and practice.

The collective and individual rights of the marginalised communities can only be achieved by strengthening youth and women's collectives and encouraging emerging leaderships.

The four major component of the entire programme include:

- Social Architects of Tomorrow in Himachal (SATH)
- Sustainable Agriculture, Forest and Land (SAFAL)
- Aware Women's Action for Justice (AWAJ) Training and Research Academy (TARA)

While each component has its own vision and activity agenda, the integral link binding each of these components mutually reinforce each other. What we grow and eat can not be separated from the issue of women's labour expenditure, food consumption and therefore their physical, mental and social well being.

The year, in addition to the ongoing activities of each component of the programme, provided the team and the community with rich and varied learning experiences.

The most recent is the Forest Festival. The SAFAL team in collaboration with all other, conducted a two month long Forest Festival. While last year, the theme was against the use



of plastic, this year it focused on the story of water. This is yet another annual event that reaches out to school and college students, farmers, women's and the youth collectives, the local media and the bureaucracy as well as the larger society.

The terrain of activism included workshops with children of ten schools on the importance of conserving water, filing a petition to the Panchayat against cementification of perennial water sources, production and distribution and airing of multi media educational material such as films, radio programmes, news letter, leaflets etc. – all focusing on the issue of water crisis.

#### **Leadership Building among Rural women**

With the help of sakhi's active women leaders have been selected from the women's collectives. They have been trained on issues of gender, violence against women, RTI, NREGA, health and legal rights.

Nearly 100 women representatives participated in these training workshops. The main objective was to develop women's perspectives, build women's collectives as pressure groups,

#### **SOCIAL AUDIT in two Panchayats**

With the help of active women leaders social audit was conducted in two Panchayats to make the local bodies more accountable, participatory and transparent. Women filed applications under Right to Information Act and accessed various informations relating to NREGA. Such information was shared with community members in the Gram Sabha. The activities have pressurised panchayats to involve women in the local development process and made them more responsible and accountable. In other panchayats women are taking initiatives to conduct social audits.

make their contribution more visible in various aspects of village level issues and thus'.

#### **Workshop with Protection Officers**

In collaboration with Jagori Delhi, two orientation workshops on Domestic Violence Act were organised with 70 protection officers of the Kangra district. The main objective of the workshops was to build their understanding on the DV Act so they are able to help women in crises and perform their duties effectively under the provisions of the Act. A majority of them have no knowledge of the act and all of them are Angawadi (pre primary centres) supervisors who have been given an additional charge. They have no understanding of gender issues. The discussions in the workshops have made them more sensitive to violence issues. All the Anganwadi workers who attended the workshops have expressed the need to further have follow up.

#### **Women's courts and Violence Intervention**

The women's court (Nari Adalats) has been formed in Rait blocks of the Kangra district. About 15 active members (including one man) of women's collectives (with support from the selected fellow candidates and other team members) are helping women in solving domestic violence problems & family conflicts. Regular meeting are held with women collectives. During last one year 44 cases of violence against women were registered with women's courts. Out of them 31 cases were dealt with domestic violence. Most of the cases of domestic violence have been settled with the help of local women leaders and family members.

#### **Campaign to Stop Violence against Women – (November 25 - 10 December 2009)**

During the 16 day campaign to stop violence against women, the strategy was to



create extensive awareness about the issues throughout the district. Village rallies, narrowcasting of radio programmes and screening of films, street plays, posters and pamphlet distribution, interactions with women, students and media and self-defence workshops with rural girls and college students were some of the activities of the campaign. The participants also held a dialogue with officials of state agencies, especially the police, who deal with violence related issues.

A Public hearing organised at the block level on the international Human Rights day was attended by nearly 300 people. The hearing was inaugurated by the minister for social justice and women's empowerment. The focus of the hearing was on providing a platform for women survivor of violence to directly interact with different government officers.

The visible impact of the campaign is that NGOs, police department, academia and media participated. During the campaign we have been able to cover remote blocks of the Kangra district.

#### **Women's Wellbeing Week –April 2009**

The Women's Well being Week (WWW) was jointly organised by Jagori Grameen (JG) and Nishtha-both organisations based in Himachal. The camp was facilitated jointly By Dr. Nirmal Gupta of the Tulasi Sewa trust and Dr. Barbara of Nishtha. The main objective was to address women's gynecological, reproductive and general health needs. Integrally, there was special focus on health awareness and health education particularly issues that women seldom speak about. Nearly 50 women were brought to the clinic for





internal checkups and follow up treatment for difficult gynecological ailments.

In addition, two Health Education Fairs were also organised in two blocks. Nearly 200 women from very remote areas and poor households attended the camp. Due to an age old patriarchal neglect of women's health by the family as well as the health care system of the government, women do not treat their health problems with the seriousness and the short and long term attention they deserve. Their excessive work load as well as the lack of health care facilities in the vicinity also contributes to this overall neglect. The fair therefore gave women an opportunity to ask questions and receive accurate information from two very competent doctors on issues related to their gynecological health.

#### **Capacity Building of Rural Midwives (January 23 – 28, 2010)**

A five day training workshop was organised for 16 practicing traditional birth attendants and 21 potential health workers. The participants, from different age groups, represented a wide range of experience. Some were practicing midwives. Others were new and extremely keen to learn about the process of child birth. Most participants had no literacy skills.

The variation in experience provided an opportunity for interaction between the experienced and the inexperienced neo-learners. Most of the participants had never attended any training on gender perspective. Since they work with women and are in close contact with them, the interactions were significant in building their understanding of the practices of gender discrimination.

Innovative methods were used to make it easy for women with no literacy skills to learn about their bodies and their functions. With the use of posters, clay models, practical demonstrations, diagrams and question

answer sessions, story telling etc. participants were made to understand various aspects of reproduction and the reproductive processes. The sharing of cases studies and the experiences of the old practicing Dais made the whole learning process lively and interesting.

#### **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND LAND PROGRAMME**

About 1200 families have adopted vermi-compost practices for use of organic manure in their kitchen garden. About 16 farmers have adopted organic farming.

Awareness campaign on environment was organised in 4 blocks of the Kangra district. Various activities were conducted with 1000 school children in order to make them sensitive towards environment issues. Street plays on global warming were performed in 5 blocks of Kangra district. An environment awareness rally was organised in the Dharamshala town in which 400 (representatives of NGOs, Forest department and Block office, SS and women collectives) people participated.

In collaboration with the forest department herbal plants were distributed in 25 gram panchayats thus covering 5000 people. This was extensively covered by the news media. The organic farm at TARA has begun producing vegetables and fruits. The excess produce is being sold in the market. Right to land was the theme of the International "women's Day 2010. Prior to the celebration, regular night meetings were held with women's collective to mobilise women. Nearly 400 women participated in these meetings.

#### **Training and Research Academy –TARA**

The training centre has emerged as a vibrant learning space in the last one year. Nearly 15 training and capacity building workshops were



conducted with grassroots women and men and youth activists from different organisations and different states. Most significant are the following:

- Feminist Perspective on Gender, Sustainable Livelihoods, Peace and Human Rights Training-May 21-31, 2009
- Two workshops on Gender and Domestic Violence with Protection officers – July and November 2009
- Three Days workshop on Citizenship, Leadership, and Environment with Youth – September 2009
- Two week Course on Gender, Democracy and Citizenship with Youth – December 2009
- Yoga Retreat – March 2009

### Challenges

Today Jagori Grameen is being increasingly recognised as an effective and the only women's organisation in the district of Kangra. It has gained in credibility, also with the local bureaucracy.

However, we face multiple challenges. Though some members of women's collectives have started working as pressure groups, it is still a long way from creating a visible cadre of women and youth leaders from within the community.

Though Nari Adalats are providing an alternative to the unreachable formal legal system, the para- legal workers are finding it difficult to find time to do follow up the cases. Travel expenses are extremely high and often women with financial problems are not able to pay for these women's travel or give time.

While we have been at the forefront of the struggle to stop sex selective abortions in the district of Kangra, the outcome of the campaign is difficult to ascertain. Women and youth participation in local Panchayats is extremely low and their issues are not given any priority.

*It has not been easy to get qualified and committed people from outside to work in this area.*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

**Jaya Srivastava** (Chairperson)  
J- 12 DLF Phase- II  
Gurgaon - 122002, Haryana  
**Suneeta Dhar** (Director & Secretary)  
C-1, Pamposh Enclave,  
New Delhi-110065  
**Kalyani Menon Sen** (Treasurer)  
J-1229, Palam Vihar  
Gurgaon-122002, Haryana  
**Manjari Dingwaney**  
201, Munirka Enclave, New Delhi-110067

**Nandita Gandhi**  
501, Neelambari  
Road No. 86, Opp. Portuguese Church  
Dadar West, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400028  
**Kalpana Viswanath**  
TG1/7 Orchid Gardens  
Suncity Sector-54  
Gurgaon-122003, Haryana  
**Manjima Bhattacharya**  
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Versova Yari Road, Andheri (W)  
Mumbai 400061, Maharashtra

## GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS

**Jaya Srivastava** (Chairperson)  
J- 12 DLF Phase-II, Gurgaon – 122002  
Haryana  
**Suneeta Dhar** (Director & Secretary)  
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**Kalyani Menon Sen** (Treasurer)  
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**Nandita Gandhi**  
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Opp. Portuguese Church, Dadar West, Mumbai  
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U.P.-201005

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**Manjima Bhattacharya**  
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Andheri (W) Mumbai 400061, Maharashtra  
**Martin Macwan**  
42, Sulay Raw House, Vejalpur  
Ahmedabad- 380051

## FOUNDER MEMBERS OF JAGORI

Abha Bhaiya, Gouri Choudhury, Joginder Panghaal, Kamla Bhasin, Manjari Dingwaney, Runu Chakravarty and Sheba Chachhi



**JAGORI : : NEW DELHI**  
**CONSOLIDATED**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2010**

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>		<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
Security charges	109,249.00	Bank Interest	66,631.00
Bank Charges	682.00	FDR Interest	869,645.00
Property Tax	14,566.00	Contributions	876,206.00
Travel	12,939.00	Donations	5,500.00
Audit Fee	45,000.00		
Professional Charges	31,000.00		
Electricity Charges	112,259.00		
Stationary/Communication etc.	3,230.00		
Office Expenses	658.00		
Contribution towards Women's Space	650,101.25		
Contingencies	7,496.00		
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to General Fund	830,801.75		
Sub-Total	1,817,982.00	Sub-Total	1,817,982.00
<b>PROJECT FUND</b>		<b>PROJECT FUND</b>	
ICCO, EED & others - Women's Resource Centre	6,568,140.00	ICCO, EED & others - Women's Resource Centre	45,803.00
ICCO, EED, Misereor & others - Feminist Resources	3,583,454.50	ICCO, EED, Misereor & others - Feminist	6,561,164.00
DCA - Engendering Political Space	3,421,008.00	DCA - Engendering Political Space	5,027,415.50
EED & Misereor- Capacity Building and Networking	4,725,551.00	EED & Misereor- Capacity Building and Networking	2,289,417.00
EED & Misereor- Capacity Building and Networking	732,034.00	EED & Misereor- Capacity Building and Networking	1,748,331.50
Women in Cities International- Gender Inclusive	1,473,485.50	Women in Cities International- Gender Inclusive	2,541,324.00
UN Habitat- Sustainable Urban Safety through	901,805.00	UN Habitat- Sustainable Urban Safety through	483,326.00
UN Habitat- Sustainable Urban Safety through	107,343.00	UN Habitat- Sustainable Urban Safety through	793,781.00
Women in Cities International- WATSAN	1,068,188.00	Women in Cities International- WATSAN	2,844,490.00
Canada India Village Aid Association- Women's	902,933.00	UNIFEM- Safe City Free of violence against	2,376,261.00
UNIFEM- Safe City Free of violence against Women	783,316.00	Jagori Resource Centre	1,081,409.21
Jagori Resource Centre	979,336.00	Jagori Training Centre, H.P.	799,054.00
Jagori Training Centre, H.P.	1,428,244.80	Excess of Expenditure over Income transfer to Project Unspent balance	83,062.59
Sub-Total	26,674,838.80	Sub-Total	26,674,838.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,492,820.80</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,492,820.80</b>

For & on behalf of  
GULIANI & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Finance Officer

Director

Treasurer

ARUN K. GULIANI  
PARTNER

Place : NEW DELHI  
Date : 15 SEP 2010



**JAGORI : : NEW DELHI**  
**CONSOLIDATED**

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2010**

LIABILITIES	Amount(Rs.)	ASSETS	Amount(Rs.)
<b>Capital Fund</b>		<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
As per last year	19,737,177.80	As per last year	19,737,177.80
Additions during the year	1,137,373.25	Additions during the year	1,137,373.25
	20,874,551.05		20,874,551.05
Less: Depreciation	953,464.00	Less: Depreciation	953,464.00
	19,921,087.05		19,921,087.05
<b>Corpus Fund</b>	606,945.91	<b>Advances</b>	1,037,989.00
<b>Staff Benefit Fund</b>	29,534.60	<b>Closing Balances</b>	
<b>Gratuity Fund</b>	1,251,603.49	Cash in Hand	53,727.00
<b>General Fund</b>		Bank Accounts	5,019,770.48
As per last year	6,615,527.52	FDR's/ Accrued interest	19,031,895.01
Less: Excess of Income over Expenditure	830,801.75	TDS Recoverable	381,237.00
	7,446,329.27		24,486,629.49
<b>TDS Payable</b>	8,936.00		
<b>Unspent Balance under Projects</b>			
As per last year	16,264,331.81		
Less: Excess of project expenditure over receipts	83,062.59		
	16,181,269.22		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,445,705.54</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,445,705.54</b>

For & on behalf of  
GULIANI & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Finance Officer

Director

Treasurer

ARUNK GULIANI  
PARTNER

Place : NEW DELHI

Date : 11 SEP 2010



## PARTNERS

**JAGORI IS GRATEFUL TO ALL FRIENDS AND PARTNERS WHO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT ITS WORK, IN PARTICULAR:** AAG; AAKAR; AALI; Action India; AKSHARA; Aman Network; ANHAD; Ankur; ANWESHI Women's Counselling Centre; ASMITA Resource Centre for Women; ASRA Rehabilitation Centre; Astitva; Beghar Mazdoor Sanghatan; Bhartiya Muslim Mahila Andolan; Breakthrough, Burmese Women in Delhi; Canada India Village Aid Association, Canada; CASP Gender Resource Centre; Centre for Advocacy and Research; Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability; Centre for Dalit Rights; Centre for Health and Social Justice; Centre for Human Progress; Centre for Women's Development Studies; CIVAS; CREA; Dan Church Aid; Delhi Commission for Women; Delhi Forum; Delhi Foundation of Deaf Women; Delhi Legal Service Authority; Delhi Parks and Garden Society; Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi Government; Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst, Germany; Gharelu Kaamgaar Manch; Gramya; Goonj; Green Force; Hazards Centre; Human Rights Law Network; Institute of Social Development; Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation, Netherlands; International Development Research Centre, Canada; Jan Shikshan Kendra; Kaimoor Kshetra Mahila Kisan Mazdoor Samiti; KRITI; Lawyers Collective; Mahila Kalpana Shakti; Mahila Samakhya; Misereor, Germany; Mobile Creches; Muslim Women's Rights Network; Nari Suraksha Samiti; National Association for the Blind; National Campaign Committee for Unorganised Sector; Naz Foundation; Network 18; New Concept Information Service; NGO Alliance (Local NGO Network); Nirantar; North East Network; One World Foundation; PHD Family Welfare Foundation; Pravah; Saheli; Sahara; Sajha Manch; Sakhi; SAMA; Students of Delhi University; Swayam; UNESCO; UN Habitat; UNIFEM; INTACH Delhi Chapter; vCustomer, Vimochana Bangalore; Women's Feature Service; Women in Cities International, Canada; Women Power Connect; 33% Women Reservation Network.

Our deep acknowledgment to the women leaders of the Nigrani Samiti, colleagues in the communities of Bawana and Madanpur Khadar, New Delhi, and to several activists for their time and inputs.



# JAGORI RENEWS ITS COMMITMENT TO ITS MISSION AND STRATEGY AS PART OF A STRATEGIC REVIEW UNDERTAKEN IN JUNE 2009<sup>6</sup>

## MISSION STATEMENT

To deepen feminist consciousness and perspectives through advocacy and supporting struggles at the national and local levels with diverse partners against human right violations of women.

Jagori also commits itself to building a safer and a gender-inclusive environment in cities that facilitates women's uninhibited access to public spaces of all kinds.

## CORE STRATEGIES

1. Creation and collation of feminist resources and knowledge, ensuring wide access and dissemination of this information and knowledge among all key constituents ranging from neo-literates to academic researchers and policy-makers;
2. Supporting women's leadership, strengthening their voice, political agency and representation;
3. Supporting women's struggles against violence, seeking redressal and accessing justice from relevant institutions;
4. Perspective and competence building of women activists, leaders and other key constituencies on feminist and gender equality issues in order to build a larger pool of advocates of change and to strengthen movements in support of women's rights;
5. Advocacy, Networking and joint actions with diverse actors in order to expand and claim democratic spaces in order to resist and counter anti-people and anti-women campaigns, trends and policies and in that process strengthen movement building efforts at national and regional levels.

**This annual report for 2009-10 covers key activities based on the five key strategic areas of its work.**

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<sup>6</sup>Highlights of the review report is on page 30







# JAGORI



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## annual report 2009-10

Crossing twenty-five years is indeed a huge milestone. JAGORI (Awaken Women) has, over the last two decades and more, built on the early work by its founding members highlighting issues of violence against women, in particular around domestic violence, dowry murders, custodial rape and other forms of violence, at a time when these issues were shrouded in utmost silence. An active participant in the women's movement and other social movements, JAGORI has continually shaped and been shaped by these movements, guided by the vision of contributing to the building of a just society through feminist values.