

*HUMSAFAR
Support Centre for Women*

ANNUAL REPORT

1 APRIL 2018 – 31 MARCH 2019



HUMSAFAR SUPPORT CENTRE FOR WOMEN
C-80, Flat No.2, Sector A, Mahanagar, Lucknow 226006

Phone no. 0522-2205215, 0522-4062119

Email- humsafar25nov@gmail.com

Website- www.humsafarindia.org

Registered office

27, NEW BERRY ROAD, LUCKNOW 226001

1. ABOUT HUMSAFAR:

HUMSAFAR, a Support Centre for Women in Crisis was set up in November 2003 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, **to ensure a holistic response to women's human rights violations.** It is collectively managed by a group of activist volunteers. Currently it is registered as a Trust in Lucknow.

The Centre has provided a wide variety of support services to **8930** women survivors (from November 2003 to March 2019). The support includes paralegal, legal, medical, social mediation, counseling, rescue, shelter and rehabilitation. Often it is a struggle for women in Uttar Pradesh to access the police system for justice. Over the years HUMSAFAR has enabled many women to register their cases with the police.

To create an enabling environment for gender equality and equity HUMSAFAR also works in **24** communities and **19** schools and colleges of Lucknow division which includes the districts of Lucknow, Unnao, Sitapur and Hardoi.

1.1 VISION:

HUMSAFAR envisions a just world without gender-based discrimination and violence where violence survivors can access justice to live empowered lives with rights and dignity and to work with society to recognize and challenge violence.

1.2 MISSION:

HUMSAFAR works in a feminist perspective to prevent gender based discrimination and violence by creating an enabling environment. It helps violence survivors make informed choices within a rights framework to access justice and rebuild their lives and reclaim their rights.

1.3 OBJECTIVES:

The objective of HUMSAFAR is to ensure a holistic response to women's human rights violations in Uttar Pradesh. Within this larger objective, the sub-objectives of HUMSAFAR are -

- To provide or arrange for necessary psycho-social, paralegal, medical, shelter and other types of support to women survivors of violence in Uttar Pradesh, using human rights principles.
- To provide support to other women's crisis support centers in the state and elsewhere who may need assistance for their casework.
- To initiate alliances with state mechanisms e.g. Police, to provide support to survivors using human rights principles.
- To engage larger civil society in understanding and addressing Violence against Women (VAW) in their regular capacity as citizens, workers, neighbors, teachers, students and so on.
- To create a platform for organizations working on women's human rights violations in the state of Uttar Pradesh for building a common understanding on how to address VAW using human rights principles.

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2. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS (April 2018 to March 2019)

- From 2003 till March 2019, HUMSAFAR has intervened in 8930 cases of VAW survivors. In most of these cases women were facing domestic violence from their spouse and his family. HUMSAFAR helped women file cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) PWDVA. (*Annexure no. 1 is Year wise no. of case details*)
- HUMSAFAR held a 2-day National Consultation on Domestic Violence Laws: Implementation and Challenges on October 13-14, 2018.
- HUMSAFAR is now member of IC in Sashastra Seema Bal, Waqf Board Vikas Nigam Limited, Sale tax office, Mahila Samakhya, Irrigation Department and Department of Communication Indian Post.
- For the first time HUMSAFAR has focused on different kinds of diversities in our program.

3. HUMSAFAR ACTIVITIES:

This year HUMSAFAR undertook a large number of activities. A brief description is given below:-

3.1. Working with Women Survivors of Violence:

HUMSAFAR's primary work is casework of women and girls struggling against gender based discrimination and violence. The casework unit's activities centers around providing a wide variety of support services to women such as paralegal, legal, social mediation, counseling, rescue, safe Shelter, rehabilitation etc.

During the last one year (April 2018 to March 2019) HUMSAFAR has enabled many women to register and fight their cases. During this period HUMSAFAR intervened in a total of **318** cases. The break up is as follows:

- **99** new survivors approached HUMSAFAR.
- HUMSAFAR followed up **154** ongoing during this period.

- Legal as well as telephonic advice and other relevant information were provided to **26** cases.
- Another **39** cases were provided assistance during mediation at the weekly sessions at the Lucknow SSP/DIG office.
- HUMSAFAR has successfully resolved **10** cases through social mediation during this period.
- Help of the police was sought to resolve **10** cases.

3.1.1. Legal Intervention:

- Registered First Information Report (FIR) in police stations under sections of Indian Penal Code and Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, (IPC 498a, 323, 506, 504 and DPA 3/4): **6**
- Cases of maintenance, restitution of conjugal rights, Divorce cases Domestic Violence: **3**
- **6** survivors filed their case under PWDVA-2005.
- Divorce of mutual consent (13 B of HMA) filed: **2**
- Divorce case (13 of HMA) filed: **1**

3.1.2. Place of Violence:

S.No.	Place of Violence	No. of cases	%
1	Marital Home (With in-laws)	60	60.60
2	Natal Family	7	15%
3	Public Place	4	0.04
4	Workplace Violence	3	0.03
5	Separate marital Home	19	0.19
	Total	99	

3.1.3 How Cases are Referred:

S.No.	Referred From	No of survivors	From our community and outreach program
1.	Satisfied Women Survivors	36	16
2	Internet	17	
3	Community Outreach Program	12	
4	Alliance and partner organizations	15	
5	Police	3	
6	Trustees	2	
7	HUMSAFAR staff and Advocates	4	

8	Word of Mouth	8	
9	Sign board	2	
	Total	99	

3.2. Research and Consultation:

Following our previous research HUMSAFAR wanted to expand it to come out with a document around which a national consultation to review the dilution of three women centric laws could be studies. Along with Vanangana, HUMSAFAR collected data regarding CrPC Section 125 (Maintenance law), 498-A IPC (Cruelty by Husband and In-laws family) and PWDVA 2005 from 24 districts of Uttar Pradesh to examine the current situation of these laws on the ground.

On October 13-14, 2018, HUMSAFAR and Vanangana had the pleasure of hosting a National Consultation on the ‘Challenges in the Dilution and Implementation of Women-centric Laws (CrPC Section 125, 498-A IPC and PWDVA- 2005) that address Domestic Violence against Women’, in Lucknow. The Consultation saw the coming together of feminist activists, lawyers, academics and women's organizations from across the country to collectively reflect and review the challenges that face us in the implementation of these laws and develop a comprehensive strategy for fighting back. (*Please find Annexure 2 Interim Report of the Consultation and schedule*).

3.3 On Internal Committees:

HUMSAFAR is now in the NGO representative in 25 Internal Committees (IC) in various Government and Non-Government Institutions. (*Annexure 3 is the List of IC of Department*).

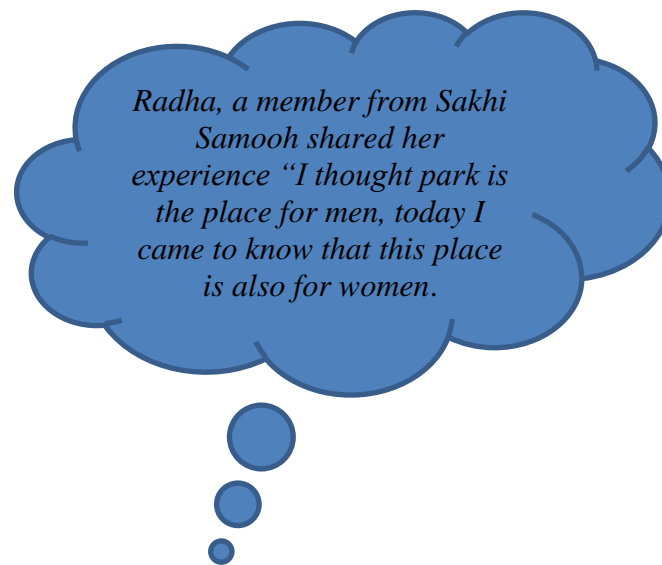
Departments are not conducting any IC meeting, they call IC meeting Only they have any case of their Departments. This year Sashastra Seema Bal and Sale Tax Office called the meeting of IC; in both Departments cases are disposed of.

In these committee we have experienced that all members of committee trying to respondent. The major challenge of these committees is that to generate and organize sensitization programs on these issues.

In the committee of Sashastra Seema Bal, they shared that they don't want to this kind of incident in their offices.

3.4. Engaging Community to Challenge VAW:

HUMSAFAR also engages with civil society members in Lucknow to ensure social support to women who have faced violence. HUMSAFAR conducts outreach programmes in Schools, Colleges, and neighborhoods, workplaces of women, to create awareness about gender, various forms of gender-based discrimination and violence and various laws related to women. (*Annexure No. 4 is the list of Communities*).



- ***It is HUMSAFAR's achievement that survivors satisfied with our services referred 36 new survivors to the HUMSAFAR during 2018-19.***
- ***A major impact of conducting sessions and awareness program in neighborhoods is that 16 survivors were referred through them.***

This year HUMSAFAR actively worked in 23 urban and rural communities of Lucknow and 3 other districts of Hardoi, Unnao and Sitapur.

Sakhi Samoohs have been formed in 15 communities where awareness programmes are conducted in a systematic manner with the help of a definite curriculum for women and youth. The major impact of these sessions with community women is that they are referring violence survivors to HUMSAFAR, accompanying them to the police stations and

court and most importantly giving them the much-needed emotional support.

Sakhi-SamooH Interventions:

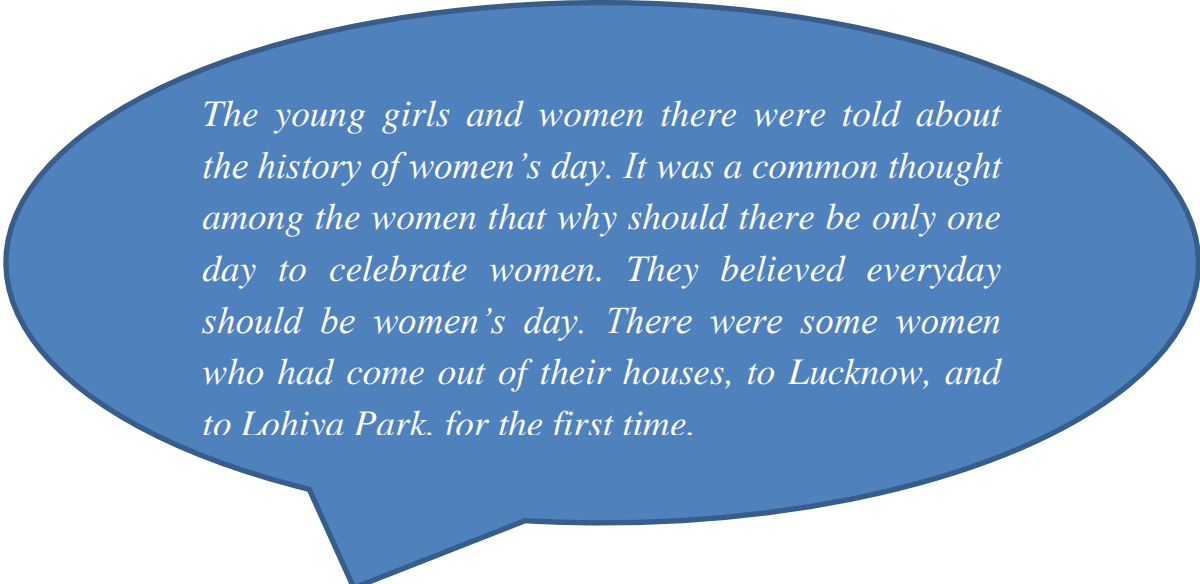
3.4.1. Regular sessions for leadership building:

Regular sessions are being conducted with women and members of Sakhi SamooH from various communities. The major impact of these sessions was that women raised their voices against racism, hate politics and violence against women.

3.4.2. Mahila Leadership Program for Community Women and Women Survivors of Violence:

- On the eve of the International Women's Day on March 7th, HUMSAFAR organized a major programme with community women, Sakhi SamooH members, ASHA members and young girls. On this Day women played games like Kabaddi and Matka-Phod, both the games break stereotypes as they are mostly played by men. 85 women participated in this program.

Neelam, one of the women from community present at the workshop said that "she remembered her childhood while playing fun games. She also said that she was glad that she got an opportunity to connect with so many women."



The young girls and women there were told about the history of women's day. It was a common thought among the women that why should there be only one day to celebrate women. They believed everyday should be women's day. There were some women who had come out of their houses, to Lucknow, and to Lohiva Park. for the first time.

- On February 26, 2019 HUMSAFAR organized Mela with women survivors and community leaders with 80 women and girls; we had a different stall of games which talks about gender discrimination of women's life.
- On September 25, 2018, HUMSAFAR organized day one workshop with 34 survivors on Issues of Gender. Dungal film has been shown to the survivors. 90% survivors first time have seen the movie.

Poonam, an active member of the community, admitted that women do not have the freedom to move out and about and that even today she still gives more importance to household work and thinks of her needs after completing them only.

3.5. Motivating Teachers and Students to Challenge VAW:

At present HUMSAFAR works in 19 schools & colleges of 4 districts of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi and Sitapur). HUMSAFAR facilitates training sessions with students by using a 12 session interactive module (Sath-Sath by Aveshi Abacus). After the completion of the module HUMSAFAR engages them in activities like poster-making competition, slogan writing & essay writing competitions in order to gauge their understanding of the issues dealt with. HUMSAFAR also organizes film shows on gender issues. The impact of these sessions is that the youth is sensitized on gender issues.

(See Annexure 5 for list of schools and colleges.)

Major Activities to Work with Youth and Teachers 2018-19:

3.5.1. Youth Convention:

Around 700 youth from 6 Schools and colleges from 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh participated in the convention. In this even another 150 youth participated from the communities where HUMSAFAR works. The theme of the Youth Convention was Diversity. The attempt was to unpack how we live in different diversities without realizing and understanding how it impacts people. This convention raised the issues of discrimination faced by Dalit, Muslim Minority, Adivasi, people of different sexual orientation and differently-abled persons. The major impact/ achievement of this convention was that for the first time the youth from our communities and educational institutions were exposed to a discourse on diversities and its adverse impact from persons who had first-hand experience of the subjects they were dealing with. The question of lack of effective laws and its inept implementation came up. A lively interactive session proved that the panel had managed to rouse the curiosity of the youth.

3.5.2. Interaction with Youth from Communities:

Taking the model further HUMSAFAR has started intensive interactive sessions with youth from communities using the Sath-Sath module. (*Please see Annexure 6 for details of Sath- Sath module*).

3.5.3. Joint Open Forum:

This activity is an interactive platform establishing an interface between parents and youth from school, colleges and communities. This year HUMSAFAR conducted 4 such joint open forums in School-Colleges and Communities, The major achievement of these activities is that the participation of young girls and their parents has increased in the meeting. They are now articulating their views on issues like gender based discrimination and violence as well as early and child marriage. The dates of JOFs are December 20 in Chhandoiya Community Lucknow, Community in

Unnao on December 13, 2018. December 17 in Hardoi District and on December 4, Kutubnagar Inter College, District Sitapur.

Case Study

Youth from YuvaTarang came forward to intervene in a rape case of a minor nine year old girl by a neighbor who was 25 years older than the rape survivor. The parents of the girl are both daily wagers. As YuvaTarang is active in the community the mother approached a young woman from the YuvaTarang informing her about the rape. After support to survivor and her family young women volunteers led a delegation of youth to the police station to demand the filing of a case under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act , 2012 (POSCO) . The police was reluctant to lodge a complaint under POSCO stating that it was a matter of the neighborhood and should be sorted out. The police pointed out that this would bring a bad name to the girl and her family and cause problems in her getting married. Father of the girl and other elders buckled under police pressure and wanted to step back. However, the YuvaTarang volunteers refused to surrender and continued to counsel the mother and the rape survivors' family to access justice under the appropriate laws. The YuvaTarang team managed to convince the mother and eventually the father to not let the culprit go scot-free. Once they agreed the YuvaTarang returned to the police station to demand the lodging of the case under POSCO. The youth continued to press for the registration of the case. It was on the third day that the police finally registered a case under POSCO and the rapist was arrested.

3.5.4. Workshop with Teachers:

HUMSAFAR organized a workshop with teachers from Krishna Devi Girls Inter College, Lucknow.

3.5.5. Workshop with Cyber Crime experts:

One-day Workshop organized in collaboration with Cyber Crime experts from Cyber Crime Department.

3.5.6. Baseline on Diversity in India:

HUMSAFAR conducted a baseline survey with 100 youth on different kind of diversities of people living in the country. The major objective of this survey was to discern what youth thinks about the different diversities, e.g. their views about Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, people from the North East and differently-abled persons.

The major impact of the youth program is that four violence survivors were referred to HUMSAFAR by the School Program.

3.5.7. Yuva Tarang: (Platform of young active volunteers):

The formation of **YuvaTarang** is the culmination of years of work with youth and is slowly evolving as a vibrant platform. Now the youth are raising their voices on social issues e.g. Gender Discrimination, Early and Child Marriage, Violence against Women and Sexuality. A positive impact of this was that young boys and girls undertook a day one activity for women safety on the streets.

(Please see the brief in campaign section)

3.5.8. Activities of Yuva Tarang:

At present more than 375 youth are associated with **YuvaTarang** which is supported by HUMSAFAR in various ways. Some of the activities are as follows:

Leadership Building sessions with Yuva Tarang members:

Many opportunities and a useful platform have been provided to members of Yuva Tarang. The descriptions are given below:

- On March 14 a day long workshop was conducted by Mr. Sharad from Badlav organization. He spoke about constitutional rights of citizens. That organization works for rehabilitation of beggars. 27 youth participated in this workshop.
- On February 24 a one-day workshop was conducted with the members of Yuva Tarang at Sardar Nagar Community. 31 members from Yuva Tarang participated.
- On February 1, a one-day workshop was conducted in collaboration with Partners for Law in Development, New Delhi. The PLD representative discussed the issues of consent and will. They also discussed the POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act-2013). The major impact of this workshop was that the youth have come to understand the concept of love and consent. They also know the pros and cons of POCSO.
- On January 2 a one-day workshop was conducted done with Yuva Tarang members. 30 youth from different communities participated.

- On December 7 2018, a half day meeting was held in which 22 active members of Yuva Tarang interacted with the AJWS team from US.
- On November 16, 2018, a day long workshop was conducted with members of YuvaTarang and Students of Jawaharlal Nehru Trust, Lucknow on the issues of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. 72 youth participated.
- On October 16, 2018, a daylong workshop was conducted with Ms. Hasina Khan from Bebaak Collective. She discussed issues of Gender and the ‘#MeToo campaign.
- A 2 day workshop was held on September 15-16, 2018 with Agent of Ishq discussing issues of sexuality, how we know about our body, concept of consent, Podcast etc. Ms. Paromita Vohra and Ms. Srinidhi conducted this workshop.
- A daylong workshop was conducted with the leaders of Yuva Tarang and students of Jawaharlal Nehru Trust on the issue of Nationalism. This workshop was facilitated by Dr. Sandeep Pandey on September 1, 2018. The workshop attempted to differentiate between real meaning of Nationalism and the popularly understood meaning of Nationalism.
- On August 27, 2018, YuvaTarang members organized a unique inter-faith intervention “Aao Mere Ghar Aker Dekho” in which 14 youth from other religion visited the homes of youth belonging to other religion. The main objective of this visit was to deepen the understanding the cultural plurality.
- On July 1, 2018 a one-day workshop was conducted with the leaders of Yuva Tarang. The theme of this workshop was Gender and different sexual identities. 47 youth participated in this workshop facilitated by Advocate Meera Sanghamitra.
- On June 13, 2018 a one-day workshop conducted with 77 youth. This workshop was done in collaboration of Jawahar Lal Nehru Trust and Department of Cyber Crime, Lucknow police. This workshop was facilitated by Cyber Crime experts of Uttar Pradesh police

3.6. Livelihood: E-Rickshaw Training for Women

Taking a holistic view of the survivors’ situation, HUMSAFAR had observed that a woman often delays the decision to come out of an abusive relationship due to her being ill-equipped to rebuild her life. In

many cases survivors decide to withdraw their legal case and return to face violence due to their precarious financial situation. HUMSAFAR's Livelihood intervention is an outcome of this learning.

This year under the Livelihood programme HUMSAFAR provided training to five women in E-Rickshaw driving.

Four women drivers from the 1st batch have now acquired commercial license.

3.7. Campaign and Network:

3.7.1. Aman Network Global Voices for Peace in Homes:

HUMSAFAR holds responsibility of organizing the National Meeting of this Network. This year the National meeting was held in Lucknow on April 7-9, 2018. Participants had come from different organizations across the country.

HUMSAFAR organized a meeting of the network's Uttar Pradesh partners on October 23, 2018 at SAHAYOG office. Around 12 organizations from Uttar Pradesh are now members of this network.

3.7.2. Bano Nayee Soch, the campaign on Gender Norm:

During the 16-days of activism HUMSAFAR participated in this campaign which speaks of discrimination between men and women. HUMSAFAR undertook signatures on an affidavit from 1000 people. During this campaign HUMSAFAR reached out to 1500 people. (*Annexure 7: 16- Days of Activism Campaign Activities*)

3.7.3. Rozi-Roti Adhikar Abhiyaan' (Campaign for food security and livelihood):

HUMSAFAR has been holding the Uttar Pradesh-level secretariat of the 'Rozi-Roti Adhikaar Abhiyaan'. The partner organizations includes representative of women and dalit organizations across the state are active participants of the campaign making it one of the most effective pressure group on the crucial issue of entitlements in the state.

The main agenda of the campaign is to ensure the effective implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA). HUMSAFAR also provides logistic support and helps mobilize partners for various advocacy events at the local and national level. Framed in the feminist perspective the campaign spearheaded by HUMSAFAR is part of the larger women's movement which is working towards establishing linkages between gender-based discrimination and issues of entitlement mainly empowering women to access their right to livelihood and food.

Campaign Activities:

Meetings were held on, January 21, 2019. The main purposes of these meetings were to review the current situation of NFSA at ground level, status of POS machine and planning for upcoming meeting in Delhi.

3.7.4. Junoon: (A state level network had been built to raise voices against all forms of violence against women and marginalized people).

The members of this network represent women's organizations and individuals as well. Members from other states are also part of this network. A meeting of this network was organized on 3 May 2018.

3.7.5: Bebaaq Collective:

Bebaaq Collective is the collective for fighting for the rights of Muslim Women; there are many activities which include capacity building sessions and understanding the current situations. A Press conference was organized on March 26, 2019 at Lucknow to release the manifesto for Muslim Women. The charter of demand focused on gender issues and citizenship rights of the Muslim community.

3.7.6: Human Rights Day Celebration:

Many groups working on human rights issues, organized a program on December 10, 2018, HUMSAFAR actively participated in this event with active members of community and Yuva Tarang.

3.7.7. Street Campaign on Women and Girls Safety:

On 26- 27 December 2018, the activities done for the safety of women and Girls at public space by the members of YuvaTarang at Chhandoiya, Barawankala and Para community. They have discussed the sexual violence at public place and public transport and distributed leaflets.

3.8. Resource Centre Activities

Apart from these collaborative activities, HUMSAFAR functions as a Resource Centre on Violence against Women and gender based discrimination. As a resource centre HUMSAFAR undertook the following programmes/ activities:-

3.8.1. Facilitated Training/ Sessions:

This Year HUMSAFAR conducted many capacity building activities with different stake holders. The details are given below:

Training with Government Stake Holders:

- On June 5, 2018 HUMSAFAR conducted a workshop with sub inspectors and constables of the Sashastra Seema Bal, 65 participants attended this workshop. The issues discussed were Sexual Harassment of Women (Prevention and Redressal) Act, 2013, Gender, patriarchy and PWDVA-2005.
- On December 24, 2018, a one day workshop was organized with District level influencers. ASHA health workers participated in this workshop. The agenda included Gender, Patriarchy and the DV Act 2005.
- Workshop with teachers: This year HUMSAFAR was requested by Krishna Devi Inter College, Lucknow to conduct a workshop with teachers which was held on February 14, 2018 in which 9 teachers participated. The Sexual Harassment Act 2013 was unpackaged for the teachers.
- On 23, February, 2019, a half day workshop was conducted with police officers and the staff from the Madiyon Police station, Lucknow. HUMSAFAR helped them understand POCSO (Protection of Children from sexual Offences, Act), PWDVA-2005

and Sexual Harassment at workplace laws. 18 members from Madiakon Police station participated.

- On 13, March, 2019 a half day workshop was conducted with police officers and staff from Thakurganj police station, Lucknow. HUMSAFAR helped them understand POCSO and PWDVA. 16 members participated in this workshop.
- On March 29, 2019 a one day workshop was organized with ASHA and Anganwadi workers in which 20 women participated. HUMSAFAR helped them understand the issues of Gender and PWDVA-2005.

The attitude of police officers is very patriarchal and rude. When we have workshop with them they keep saying that usually women come for registered a false cases against men. If she is sitting in police station since morning that means she is completely lying.

3.8.2. Training with Young girls, Women and Sakhi Samooh:

<i>S.N o.</i>	<i>Date of Workshop</i>	<i>Name of Community</i>	<i>Topics Covered</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>
1	13.03.2019	Chhandoiya	Gender , Patriarchy and Film Show: Impossible Dream	32 adolescent Girls
2	24.02.2019	Sardar Nagar	Gender Issues	31 adolescent Girls & women
3	13.02.2019	Chhandoiya	Gender, Patriarchy and PWDVA-2005	34 adolescent Girls & women
4.	25.01.2019	Chhandoiya	identity of women by narrating the story of Veermati& Film Show	31 Women
5.	05.01.2019	HUMSAFAR office	PoWSH- 2013, Gender and VAW	30 Women and 22 members of SakhiSamooh
6.	27.11.2018	Sardar Nagar Community	PWDVA-2005	15 members of Sakhisamooh
7.	26.11.2018	Baroura	Gender, Gender discrimination & VAW	30 Women

8.	24.10.2018	Iradat Nagar	Gender and Film show of Impossible dream	33 adolescent girls
9.	28.09.2018	HUMSAFAR office	Gender and Film show of Impossible dream	38 Women
10.	19.08.2019	HUMSAFAR office	Gender discrimination and violence and patriarchy. The division of work, social and biological identities was discussed.	33 adolescent girls
11.	02.08.2019	HUMSAFAR office	Discussion on Laws: Bol Basanto	32 Women
12.	27.06.2019	Iradat Nagar	Gender, Patriarchy & VAW	35 Adolescent girls

3.8.3. Capacity Building sessions with other stake holders:

- On July 11, 2018 and September 12, 2018, HUMSAFAR was invited by the American Institute of Language to orient their students about Violence Against Women issues.
- On November 20, 2018 HUMSAFAR was invited by SAHAYOG for conducting a session on DV Act with youth from 5 Districts of Uttar Pradesh where the organization with working with them.
- On November 3, 2018 Mahila Samakhya invited HUMSAFAR to take a session on Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act and PWDVA-2005 with their District Program Officers from 16 Districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- On November 24, 2018, Amar Ujala a leading Hindi national daily invited HUMSAFAR to make a presentation on violence against women issue on the occasion on International Day of Ending and all kinds of Violence against Women.

3.8.4. Training and capacity building of young persons and Professionals:

S.n o.	Date	Name of Student/ Organization/ College	Purpose for this visit	Learning fields
1.	16.04.2018	3 Students of Shakuntala Mishra Rehabilitation University, Lucknow	Internship	Youth Program and administrative work.
2.	04.06.2018-07.07.2018	GayatriAwasthi, DME College, IPU University Delhi	One month Internship	Youth Program

3.	04.06.2018-03.07.2018	Astha Mishra, IT College Lucknow	One Month Internship	Youth Program
4.	19.06.2018-10.07.2018	JohanaJaleesHashmi, from Banglore International School	20 Days Internship	Support in livelihood program and Administrative work.
5.	June- July 2019	AnandiPandey B.A. 1 st year student from Ashoka University, Sonapat	2 Months Internship	Support in Youth Program, Translation work, data analysis and report writing of cyber-crime data. Field visit.
6.	11.07.2018-13.08.2018	ZanettiLorenza, Student from Ca-Foscari, Italy University	One Month Internship	Community field work and Documentation and Study of reports of HUMSAFAR.
7.	18.08.2018-31.08.2018	Meghna S Tomer and Fadumo Paul, BSW Students from Amity University, Lucknow	15 Days Internship	Support in community work.
8.	12.10.2018-2.11.2019	Shreya Sahni, MSW student from TISS, Mumbai	One month Internship	She wrote the preliminary report of HUMSAFAR's National Consultation.
9.	14.03.2019	4 Students from FPAI, Lucknow	Exposure visit	They had come for an orientation.
10.	06.03.2019	36, MSW Students from KashiVidyapeeth, Varanasi	Exposure visit	They had come for an orientation.
11.	21.12.2018-03.01.2019	Shailvey Gupta, XIME Banglore	3 Weeks internship	Supported the youth program, street campaign at community.
12.	September-November 2018	4 Students of Social Work, Hons. From LucknowUniversity	2 days in a week	Helped in maintaining newspaper clipping, attending programs and other administrative work.
13.	11.09.2018	5 Students from MSW, Lucknow University	Exposure Visit	They had come for an orientation.

3. Strategic Review:

HUMSAFAR's 3- day strategic review was held in Kochi, Kerala during January 9-11 January 2019. It was conducted by Dr. Manisha Gupte from MASUM, Pune. The major objective of this review was to make the team

deliberate on the current scenario and prepare for the next three years accordingly.

4. Proceedings of Internal Committee:

HUMSAFAR reconstituted its policy on preventing sexual harassment at workplace. The annual meeting was held on March, 20, 2018. All committee members were present. No cases were registered this year. Detailed minutes have been documented in the register.

5. Partnership Acknowledgement:

HUMSAFAR would like to express its gratitude towards Women Violence Survivors, members of its communities and **Sakhi Samooh**, NGO partners like ASHA Trust, SAHAYOG, Vanangana, Sadbhavna Trust, Sadbhavana Trust, Saakar- Bareli, Sangtin-Sitapur, NavJagriti, Breakthrough, Akshara- Mumbai and Family Planning Association of India and all members of alliance and network partners for their immense co-operation and encouragement without which it was not possible to accomplish much.

Special thanks are also due to all our Trustees, advisory group members, funders, and all friends of HUMSAFAR for constant guidance and support.

Annexures:

- 1. Year-wise Survivors Data**
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1. Year-wise Survivors Data

Survivors Data year-wise:

Year	No. of New women survivors of Violence	Counseling survivors	SSP office survivors	No. of Follow-up cases	Total
2009- 2010	127	134	892	181	1334
2010- 2011	151	159	286	125	721
2011- 2012	127	124	445	155	851
2012- 2013	144	140	706	224	1214
2013- 2014	115	148	419	281	963
2014- 2015	117	134	428	375	1054
2015- 2016	106	330	309	254	999
2016- 2017	102	66	98	184	450
2017- 2018	92	65	20	145	322
2018- 2019	99	26	39	154	318
Total	1180	1326	3642	2078	8226

2. Interim Report and Schedule of Consultation

Report on the National Consultation on

Domestic violence laws-implementation and challenges 13th 14th October 2018

HUMSAFAR and Vanagana organized the National consultation on domestic violence laws-implementation and challenges on 13th 14th October 2018 in Lucknow Uttar Pradesh. Humsafar was lead organization and Vanangana from district Chitrakut was co –organizer. The conference is a milestone in our work. Over the last few years, there has been a systemic and systematic attempt aimed at diluting the strong legal provisions and safeguards that provide women supportive mechanisms to seek justice and fight against violence inflicted within ‘private’ sphere of home. These special laws such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 have come into force after a protracted struggle of the women’s movement. The formulation and use of these laws reflect and emerge from the experiences, resistance and specific needs of women’s struggle against the abuse that marks their lives in the ‘domestic’ sphere under the privacy of their home and relationships. As we support violence survivors we have strongly faced roadblocks from police and judiciary. In spite of systematic dilution of laws and non- implementation systems and absence of accountability framework there was no cohesive challenge to this

violation from movement. We were aware that this battle cannot be fought alone by our work and we will have to mobilize and build a common platform if these violations have to be challenged.

The conceptual thinking to hold such consultation emerged from:--

1. A systematic attack on women's rights --With the increasing assertion of women, the women's movement is faced with a systematic 'backlash' from patriarchal forces, forces which are tremendously powerful, and yield both social and state power. The attempts at dilution of women-centric laws constitute a part of a much larger process of undoing and pushing back the gains and transformations in the status of women that was made possible by a long history of struggle. It is important for us to recognize the planned, systematic and institutional nature of this attack on women's autonomy and rights.

2. Increasing violence under a Hindutva regime--- In the current Hindutva regime, we have seen increased in violence on women and other marginalized communities. In the notion of one state, one religion, women's role is limited to bearer of womb. With the growing power of Hindutva forces led by the RSS, the lives of women, queer, working class, marginalized and minority communities are being marked by increasing violence, vulnerability, unemployment and erosion of constitutional rights. RSS and BJP has also sought to appropriate women's struggles and feminist engagement with law to further communal agendas, as was witnessed in the case of triple talaq legislation and the insidious ways in which it sought to criminalize Muslim lives. This has made it even more difficult for minority women to fight struggles within the community.

3. The inaccessibility of the legal system for women---A running theme across different speakers was around how despite the many years since the coming of these laws, access to the legal system and justice, remain tremendously difficult for most women. Whenever a woman speaks out against violence, in most cases, her voice is not heard, she is silenced and without different kinds of support structures around her, filing a complaint remains full of hurdles and following up on a case even more tedious, characterized by numerous delays and requirements of access to monetary and other resources. The system that women have to go through continues to be hostile. The scope of these laws have also been largely limited to addressing violence faced in the marital home, the potential that the DV Act holds for addressing violence faced in the natal home by women in various relationships lies massively under-utilized.

The participants were feminist activists from women's movements, lawyers from High Courts and Hon Supreme Court of India, representatives of NGOs, CBOs and support centers who support women facing violence, lawyers and members of judiciary who represent violence survivors in courts, representatives of police and researchers and academia who have researched on issue of violence and laws. The participants came from 20 states of India.

AIMS OF THE CONSULTATION: The aim of the consultation was to address the following issues:

1. What are the concerns and challenges of implementing 498-A IPC, 125 CrPC & PWDVA in recent years, for all stakeholders working with/in the criminal and civil justice system?
2. How is the access to and experiences of seeking justice through these laws by women survivors differentiated and marked by the marginalisation of caste, class, religion, disability, age, formal education and gender identity?
3. How to deconstruct the growing artificial popular/public discourse on women 'misusing' these special laws, in context of realities of extensive and continuing violence occurring against women?
4. How are these amendments compromising and violating women's constitutional rights to life with dignity, agency and freedom from violence and instead reinforcing regressive cultural and institutional stereotypes, which the women's movement has valiantly challenged.
5. What is the way forward for VAW interventionists, from with/in both the State system and civil society?

There were two main activities of this grant. One was research based on field based data, interviews of experts and activists and secondary data analysis. Second activity was a consultation which saw participation of lawyers, feminist activist, activists working with support centers, and other stakeholders. A field based study of 120 survivors from Uttar Pradesh on domestic violence cases, 498 A and section 125 which deals with maintenance was conducted which is based on interviews and court documents. This will be part of larger study presently finalized which traces the history of laws addressing domestic violence, amendments, court orders and its effect on VAW, challenges faced by practitioners, feminist discourse and suggestions to make it effective which will be based on interviews of case workers feminist activists and lawyers.

The second main activity was consultation. The session wise agenda including names of speakers was as follows.

MAIN THEMES THAT EMERGED FROM THE WORKSHOP

A systematic attack on women's rights

With the increasing assertion of women, the women's movement is faced with a systematic 'backlash' from patriarchal forces, forces which are tremendously powerful, and yield both social and state power. The attempts at dilution of women-centric laws constitute a part of a much larger process of undoing and pushing back the gains and transformations in the status of women that was made possible by a long history of struggle. It is important for us to recognize the planned, systematic and institutional nature of this attack on women's autonomy and rights. Different speakers elaborated on the different ways in which women centric laws are being diluted and also highlighted the increasing violence against women, particularly women from marginalised and historically oppressed communities. This attack is not just one limited to women, but constitutes organised attempts at eroding the fundamental principles of our constitution itself, where the safeguards that were put in place to protect vulnerable and minority groups, are under tremendous threat.

Increasing violence under a Hindutva regime

The concentrated attack on women's rights has been further emboldened under the current Hindutva regime, where patriarchal, casteist and islamophobic forces are being legitimised by state and judicial power. There is continuity of ideology. With the growing power of Hindutva forces led by the RSS, the lives of women, queer, working class, marginalised and minority communities are being marked by increasing violence, vulnerability, unemployment and erosion of constitutional rights. The organisations that are leading the concentrated attack on women's centric laws for 'saving' the 'Indian Family' and 'protecting' men from the evils of 'feminism', organisations like Save India Foundation are alarmingly organised and well-funded – groups that viciously represent and propagate Hindutva ideology.

RSS and BJP has also sought to appropriate women's struggles and feminist engagement with law to further communal agendas, as was witnessed in the case of triple talaq legislation and the insidious ways in which it sought to criminalise muslim lives. This has made it even more difficult for minority women to fight struggles within the community.

The inaccessibility of the legal system for women

A running theme across different speakers was around how despite the many years since the coming of these laws, access to the legal system and justice, remains tremendously difficult for most women. Speakers highlighted the different legal, political, social and economic challenges involved in the implementation of these laws in the context of judiciary, state, police and society. The full potential of these laws that reflect strong feminist principles and practice, are yet to realised and in fact, we are faced with a situation where even our limited gains are being rapidly eroded. Whenever a woman speaks out against violence, in most cases, her voice is not heard, she is silenced and without different kinds of support structures around her, filing a complaint remains full of hurdles and following up on a case even more tedious, characterised by numerous delays and requirements of access to monetary and other resources. The system that women have to go through continues to be hostile.

The scope of these laws have also been largely limited to addressing violence faced in the marital home, the potential that the DV Act holds for addressing violence faced in the natal home by women in various relationships lies massively under-utilised.

The possibilities and limits of Law

Different speakers highlighted the difficult process of feminist engagement with the law. While the fight for legal recognition of women's rights has been an important one, the tremendous difficulties in the implementation of these laws, have thrown up many challenging and complex questions for the women's movement. The women's movement has invested significant amount of its time, energy and resources in struggling for these laws and in establishing the infrastructural and institutional mechanisms for implementation of these laws. In the last 40 years, there has been decades of movement for every single legislation to come in place. However, in the absence of a robust and organised women's movement on the

streets, we find ourselves faced with a situation where its becoming increasingly more difficult to safeguard and uphold the true spirit of these laws. The dalit movement through a militant mass struggle was able to send a powerful message that prevented the judiciary and state's attempt at removing constitutional safeguards guaranteed in the Prevention of SC ST Atrocities Act.

Movements like #MeToo have also thrown up important questions about the role and limits of mechanisms of legal redressal. The long and laborious process of legal battles, the tremendous risks and stakes involved, the lack of support structures, an ever-growing backlash on women speaking out against violence – is making access to legal relief more and more difficult. The strengthening of our collective movement is of utmost importance if legal and state processes and institutions are to be made accountable for fulfilling their roles and responsibilities. An individual woman's journey of seeking justice through the legal system can only be enabling, if there is a larger movement that can complement and support her struggle – when a woman goes to court, until courts know that there is a movement standing behind that one woman, the courts won't change. We need to also rethink how we look at the relationship of law with society; we will have to engage with questions of how we build community support, without which laws will always prove to be insufficient.

De-constructing the 'Misuse' narrative

Various speakers also addressed how a strong discourse of 'misuse' of these laws is being produced to delegitimise women's voices and struggles, that is gaining both legal and public sanction at an alarming pace. There is a dubious manipulation of data by men's 'rights' groups to build a fabricated and exaggerated narrative. Even NCRB data's tabulation of 'false' cases is highly questionable, as there are no stated or clear criteria for how and why cases get classified as 'false'. It is highly likely that often when women have agreed for 'mediation'/'compromise' or closed a case after it had gone on for too long and it was no longer sustainable to continue the fight, cases have been labelled as 'false'. We also need to analyse the data on 'acquittals' better to demonstrate how the loophole lies not in the 'falsity' of women's complaints but in how the legal system and state apparatus has continued to fail women. We need to strongly challenge this dangerous discourse through creative media strategies to better highlight already available research for countering such propaganda, while undertaking further collective research on the same that takes on the numbers and lies peddled by the so-called men's rights groups head-on. We need to bring out how there are enough protective measures for an accused, and survivors do not need carry the burden of 'misuse'.

WAY FORWARD: POLITICS AND STRATEGY

Building a Collective Political & Legal Strategy

An urgent need for a concrete and comprehensive collective strategy was called for by all participants of the workshop. It was acknowledged that the movement currently finds itself at a very weak junction in the face of the forces that confront us. However, it was recognised that over the last few years, there has been a resurgence of women's struggles in various

contexts from the students to workers movements, where young women have opened up many new possibilities and horizons of how we engage in activism.

A need for re-grouping and coming together, meeting more, learning from past struggles and working through historical failures was emphasized to build a united and inclusive politics and strategy as the women's movement that is able to posit a challenge to Hindutva forces in 2019. It was felt that we need to strongly put forth and mobilise around an independent agenda and manifesto for women that connects to and builds solidarities with the numerous movements and struggles happening across the country, many of which the workshop participants were themselves a part of and not external to, but the connections need to be more consciously and actively made.

It was also emphasized that we need to bring back 'older' strategies of organising and mobilising to strengthen our struggle, think of more direct action and not be limited to being 'service providers' where women become 'cases' instead of becoming a part of the movement – return to the 'basics' that marked the earlier phase of the movement in some sense, where we reignite processes of connecting and reaching out to women, whose lives, livelihoods and experiences are being massively affected and devastated by the ongoing onslaught by patriarchal and brahminical forces. It is also important that we once again reassert some of the fundamental arguments and foundations of the movement, the ideological critiques of the institutions of marriage and family needs to be more strongly foregrounded.

Evolving an Inter-sectional Politics

It was deeply discussed how for women marginalized on the axis of caste, class, race, religion, age, occupation, gender identity, sexuality, nationality and disability, the use of these laws in their struggle for justice, has been much more difficult, faced with discrimination from the society and state machineries not just on the basis of their gender, but multiple forms of oppression and exploitation. As there exists no legal recognition of and protection against the domestic violence that LGBT community faces not just in their intimate relationships but also within their biological families and criminalization of trans persons. There was discussion on how Muslim women's access to these laws has been particularly difficult, how when they speak out against domestic violence, they face a certain backlash from the community which has been resistant to accepting these laws. How the law and police are biased towards Adivasi women and how very few cases go to court and access to justice is tremendously difficult. Domestic violence in Kashmir cannot be seen in isolation from the military occupation. In approaching the judiciary or the police, women survivors often get labelled as state collaborators and informers, as 'betrayers' to the cause of azaadi. The struggle against domestic violence for Kashmiri women remains a very complex, multi-layered and difficult fight. There is absolutely no legal recognition of the violence that sex-workers face in their intimate relationships and in their professional work, because of the criminalization of their lives. For Dalit women, domestic violence and caste violence are integrally connected as is evident in practices like mailadhona, devdasi system. The issue of survivor with disability is so complex that even physical access to police station and to other grievance redressal systems need to be relooked into.

Need for a Legal Strategy

A need was emphasized for building a collective legal strategy to fight back the different dilutions that are happening of these laws. Instead of isolated interventions by different groups and individuals, more collaboration and co-ordination was committed towards.

We also need to re-evaluate the laws themselves, so that we can integrate into them the different learning that has emerged from working with them over the last many decades. We also need to rethink how we build discourse around these laws, the entry has always been through the window of violence, it's important to also emphasize on positive rights for women, which take into account all issues that affect a woman's life and not just violence. It is important to establish on a legal plane, that these laws that have come from struggle are not some kind of charity, but fundamental rights of women. We need to also revisit our own legal arguments so as not to reproduce troupes of the ideal victim or essentialist formulations. As a movement we had moved on from constructing women as victim, but the current juncture is often pushing us towards re-asserting victimhood for legitimising our fight and to counter accusations of 'misuse' – we need to be careful of not falling into this trap. It is also important to undertake a critical assessment of our relationship to criminal law, drawing on earlier debates – every time something is criminalised we are strengthening the state, which as we have learned from decades of practice, is a double bind when law becomes a tool in the hands of the powerful.

Demanding Accountability

We need to locate and demand accountability, not rely only on sensitisation which will be a on-going process, we should also consider developing and demanding binding protocols for state and police actors. The implementation of these laws is impossible without having state machinery that is committed. This commitment will have to fought for and demanded through struggle. It is important to identify the primary sites and mechanisms where the state is failing in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities with regard to building the necessary infrastructure and services for realisation of these laws. The range is wide, it includes appointment of full-time Protection Officers to provision of legal aid to building shelter homes to sensitisation programmes to setting up monitoring mechanisms to allocating funds to orientation of judiciary, medical officers and police and much more.

Collective strategy

1. LEGAL STRATEGY FOR 498 A, 125 Cr PC and Domestic Violence Act—

A need was emphasized for building a collective legal strategy to fight back the different dilutions that are happening of these laws. Instead of isolated interventions by different groups and individuals, more collaboration and co-ordination was committed towards. It was agreed that we need to rethink how we build discourse around these laws, the entry has always been through the window of violence, it's important to also emphasize on positive rights for women, which take into account all issues that affect a woman's life and not just violence. The session on multiple marginalization and diversity sharply brought out the

limitations of existing laws to address violence faced by trans woman and people with multiple sexual identities, sex workers and women from Dalit, tribal and conflict areas and survivors with disabilities. This group will try to address these issues.

2. DATA ANALYSIS, ALLEGED MISUSE OF LAW, ‘FALSE’ CASES—

There is a strong discourse of ‘misuse’ of these laws which is systematically developed to de-legitimize women’s voices and struggles, that is gaining both legal and public sanction at an alarming pace. There is a dubious manipulation of data by men’s ‘rights’ groups and state and police to build a fabricated and exaggerated narrative recent judgments of Hon Supreme Court of India were based on fabricated data of false cases. Our research on collection of data and criteria of deciding false cases and in depth work done by Alternative Law Forum clearly demonstrated need for more research work on challenging this bogus data and hence a group was formed to take it further.

3. ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM—

To locate and demand accountability, not rely only on sensitization which will be on-going process, we should also consider developing and demanding binding protocols for state and police actors. It is important to identify the primary sites and mechanisms where the state is failing in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities with regard to building the necessary infrastructure and services for realization of these laws.

4. SOCIAL MEDIA STRATEGY—

Media has played huge and critical role in this discourse of misuse of law. At the same time media campaigns and social media campaigns has successfully challenged this propaganda. In a diverse, patriarchal society a good social media strategy will be critical to reach out to more women and build a campaign.

5. POLITICAL STRATEGY—

With the increasing assertion of women, the women’s movement is faced with a systematic ‘backlash’ from patriarchal forces, forces which are tremendously powerful, and yield both social and state power. The concentrated attack on women’s rights has been further emboldened under the current Hindutva regime, where patriarchal, casteist and islamophobic forces are being legitimized by state and judicial power. The assault on women's rights cannot be challenged without challenging the present regime.

6. ORGANISING THE NEXT MEETING—

It was unanimously agreed that tremendous energy generated by consultation need to be taken further and its responsibility of all to continue this process.

Schedule

13th October: Saturday Lucknow

9.30am-10.30am	Registration
10.30am-10.45am	Poetry Performance Sabika Abbas Naqvi
10.45am – 11.30pm	Welcome and Context-setting: Arundhati Dhuru (NAPM and Humsafar) & AdvRisha Syed (Humsafar) Presentation of background paper: Richa, Mamta, Devangana Kalita, Adv Nikita Agarwal and Adv Archit Krishna
11.30am – 1.30pm	The Labyrinth of Law: Qanoon ka Mahajaal: Plenary Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adv Veena Gowda, Mumbai• Sandhya Gokhle• Kavita Srivastav General Secretary PUCL• Prof. Rooprekha Verma (Chair)
1.30pm-2.30pm	Lunch
2.30pm-7.00pm	Discussion on Challenges in the Implementation of 498A IPC, 125 Cr Pc and DV Act Opening Remarks (2.30 pm – 3.30 pm) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anuradha Kapur Swayam W B• Satyavati---Bhoomika Telangana• Adv Aarthi Pai---National Network of Sex Workers• Adv Bindu Dodahatti – Alternative Law Forum Bengluru• Madhu Garg---AIDWA U P• Adv Madhu Mehra PLD (chair) Group Discussion (3.30pm – 5pm) Facilitators for Group 1: Sunita Thakur Jagori Facilitators for Group 2: Renu Mishra AALI Facilitators for Group 3: Rita ChoksiSahiyar Facilitators for Group 4: Nikita Agarwal JLAG TEA: 5pm-5.30pm Presentation by Groups (5.30pm – 6.30pm) Concluding Remarks (6.30pm – 7pm) Hasina Khan Bebaak Collective Madhu Bhushan CIEDS Collective Bengluru Sandhya Gokhle Forum against Oppression of Women Mumbai Prof Anjali Dave TISS

14th October: Sunday Lucknow

9am – 11.30am

Understanding domestic violence through multiple marginalization and diversity

- Rachana Mudraboyina Transgender activist Telangana
- Zakia Soman BMMA Gujrat
- Adv Albertina Almeida--Goa
- Manjula Pradip---Dalit feminist—Gujarat
- Arshie Qureshi Kashmir Women Collective- J & K
- Ambika –BIRSA-Tribal activist-- Jharkhand-
- Meena Sheshu—Sangram Maharastra, Karnataka
- Donna Fernandes Vimochana Bengluru (Chair)

11.30am – 11.45am Tea

11.45am – 2pm

Discussion and Planning on Strategy

Opening Remarks (11.45am-12.00pm)

- Nandita Shah—Akshara Mumbai
- Sandhya Valluripally –POW Progressive Organization of Women A P
- Deepti Sharma-- Saheli --Delhi

Group Discussion (12:00 – 1:00pm)

- Facilitators for Group 1: Anurita Hazarika North East Network
- Facilitators for Group 2: Ragvendra Women's Initiative A P
- Facilitators for Group 3: Saira Banu Awaz E Niswan Mumabi
- Facilitators for Group 4: Sumitra Anukuram --Telangana

Presentations of Groups on Strategy: 1:00 to 2:00 pm

2pm – 3pm

Lunch

3pm-5.30pm

Discussion and Planning on Strategy : Open floor

Group Presentations (3pm-4:30pm)

Closing Remarks (4:30pm-5.30pm)

- Kavita Krishnan AIPWA
- Adv Kirthi Singh –AIDWA
- Manisha Gupte Masum Pune
- Arundhati Dhuru (Chair)

3. **List of IC Members in Departments**

1. Shashi Bhushan Girls Degree College, Lucknow
2. Krishna Devi Girls Degree College, Lucknow
3. Mahila Girls Degree College, Lucknow
4. Basudev Memorial Girls Degree College, Lucknow
5. Triloki Singh Inter College, Lucknow
6. Nai Roshni, Lucknow
7. Balika Inter College, Lucknow
8. Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Lucknow
9. Kutub Nagar Inter College, Sitapur
10. Vidya Niketan Degree College, Sitapur
11. Atal Bihari Inter College, Hardoi
12. Ram Shree Inter College, Unnao
13. Sardar Bhagat Singh Inter College, Unnao
14. Director General Of Police, Uttar Pradesh
15. Anti-Corruption Bureau, Uttar Pradesh Lucknow
16. Sales Tax Headquarters, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh
17. Sashastra Seema Bal, Government of India
18. 1090 Women Power line, UP Police Lucknow
19. Government Railway Police (GRP), Uttar Pradesh
20. Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications
21. Intelligence Bureau, Uttar Pradesh Lucknow
22. Uttar Pradesh Vaqff Vikas Nigam Limited, Lucknow
23. Department of Water Resource and Irrigation, Lucknow
24. MSTC Limited, A Government of India Enterprise Lucknow
25. Mahila Samakhya , Uttar Pradesh

4. List of Communities:

S.No.	Name of Community & Village	Sakhi Samooh Status (Formed/ not formed)	No. of members of Sakhi Samooh	Community formed with the assistance of friend's organization
1	Kashyap Nagar	Formed	5	HUMSAFAR
2	Shastri Nagar	"	4	"
3	Baroura	"	8	"
4	Sardar Nagar	"	6	"
5	Begariya	"	6	"
6	Ambedikar Nagar	"	3	"
7	Iradat Nagar	"	7	"
8	Chowk	"	2	"
9	Madio	"	0	"
10	Mehandiganj	"	4	"
11	Amrita Nagar	"	6	"
12	Kundari Rakabganj	"	2	"
13	Sabdalbagh	"	6	"
14	Chhandoiya	"	5	"
15	Thakurganj Choupatiya	"	6	"
16	Barawan Kala			
17	Peer Nagar			
18	Hanskheda			
19	Hayat Nagar			
20	Para-1			
21	Ashrayaheen Colony, Dubagga			
22	Kadeer Pur	Unnao		
23	Kutub Nagar	Sitapur		
24	Pawaya	Hardoi		

5. List of Schools and Colleges

S.no.	School/College Name
1.	Mahila Girls Degree College, Aminabad, Lucknow
2.	Shashi Bhushan Girls Degree College, Lalkuan, Lucknow
3.	Karamat Hussain Girls Degree College, Nishatganj, Lucknow
4.	Krishna Devi Girls Degree College, Alambagh, Lucknow
5.	A.P Sen Girls Inter College, Charbagh, Lucknow
6.	Basudev Girls Degree College, Harihar Nagar, Lucknow
7.	Dr. Shakuntla Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow
8.	Netaji Subhash Girls Degree College, Aliganj, Lucknow
9.	Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Latoush Road, Lucknow
10.	Balika Girls Inter College, Moti Nagar, Lucknow
11.	Triloki Singh Inter college, Dubagga, Lucknow
12.	Nai Raoshni Bhavishya Academy, IIM Road, Lucknow
13.	ILFS, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Lucknow
14.	Ram Shree Inter College, District: Unnao
15.	Sardar Bhagat Singh Inter College, District: Unnao
16.	Vishala Devi Inter College, District Hardoi
17.	Atal Bihari Uchcharat Madhyamik Vidyalay, District Hardoi
18.	Kutub Nagar Inter College, Sitapur
19.	Vidya Niketan Degree College, Sitapur

6. Details and Topics of Sath-Sath Module

Topics of Sath-Sath module:

- What is Gender Discrimination?
- Adolescence.
- What I think about Gender Discrimination?
- From where do my thoughts on Gender Discrimination originate?
- Gender Discrimination starts at Home.
- Pressures on me.
- Impact on mode of communications.
- Women's Work: invisible but precious.
- Sexual Violence: Eve teasing.
- Sexual Violence: Rape.
- A strong person is that...
- To change the world, To change yourself.....

7. Details of 16 Days of Activism Campaign

Activities list of 16 Days activism Campaign:

S.no.	Date	Name of Activity	Location
1	29.11.2018	Community Meeting, We discuss the issue of gender and zero violence in any relation. 35 women and girls participated and signed the pledge of “Pyar Mein War Nahi”	Sardar Nagar, Lucknow
2	29.11.2018	Community Meeting, We discuss the issue of gender and zero violence in any relation. 25 women and girls participated and signed the pledge of “Pyar Mein War Nahi”	Baroura, Lucknow
3	30.11.2018	Discussion held on November 30, 2018 on the issues of “Pyar Mei War Nahi” with students of, Lucknow. Taken signature on pledge. 45 students participated in this discussion.	Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow
4	01.12.2018	Pamphlet Distribution, taken signature on pledge, discussion on early marriage and child marriage, POCSO	Iradat Nagar Community, Lucknow
5	03.12.2018	Distribution of Pamphlet and booklet on VAW and Child Marriage, collection of signatures on pledge. 125 people participated in this activity.	Ghantaghar, Chowk, Lucknow
6	04.12.2018	Screening of Satyamev Jayte followed by discussion, 60 people participated	Chhandoiya Community, Lucknow
7	05.12.2018	Discussion held on repercussions on child marriage, POCSO and shown clippings of Satyamev Jayate at. 48 people participated in this program. Included young boys, Girls and Women.	Iradat Nagar Community, Lucknow
8	08.12.2018	Discussion on the issues of Early and Child Marriage, POCSO, taken signature on pledge, distribution of booklet of POCSO and Child Marriage and pamphlets of PWDVA, 2005. 38 members participated in this discussions included young girls, boys and women.	Begariya Community, Lucknow

8. Participation in conferences, meetings & networking/ campaign

S.No.	Issues/ Programme	Organizer	Place	Month/ dates
1.	Meeting on VAW	Many groups	Mumbai	25-28 June
2.	Meeting different form of violence	Varanasi Group	Varanasi	8 September 2018
3.	Bebaq Collective Meeting	Bebak Group	Lucknow	15-16 October 2018
6.	AJWS meeting of Child Marriage and Laws	AJWS	New Delhi	12-13 December 2018
7.	International Human Rights day Program	Many Groups	New Delhi	10 December 2018
8.	Campaign Program	Disha	Saharanpur	8 December 2018
9.	Meeting on VAW	Lucknow Groups	Lucknow	16 April 2018
10.	Meeting on VAW and Signature Campaign	Manny Groups	Lucknow	18 April 2018
11.	Program on VAW	Manny Groups	Lucknow	21 April 2018
12.	Orientation on Pariwar Paramarsh Kendra	Unicef and SSP office	Lucknow	05 May 2018
13.	Meeting on VAW	AIDWA	Lucknow	13 April 2018
14.	Human Chain on VAW	Many Lucknow Groups	Lucknow	24 April 2018
15.	Meeting on VAW	Many Groups	Lucknow	7 May 2018
16.	Program on GS CASH and #MeToo Campaign	Many Groups	Press Club Lucknow	11 May 2018
17.	Program on road safety	YES Foundation	Lucknow	20 July 2018
18.	Program on VAW	Many Groups	Lucknow	4 July 2018
19.	Program on Police Torture	Human Right Monitoring Foundation	Press Club Lucknow	26 June 2018
20.	VAW Program	Many Groups	GPO Lucknow	8 August 2018
21.	Healthwatch Forum Meeting	SAHAYOG	Deep Palace Lucknow	29 August 2018
22.	Meeting on arresting	Many groups	Lucknow	29 August 2018
24.	Health Meeting	SAHAYOG	Deep Palace Lucknow	28 August 2018
26.	Aman Ke Batei Program	Many Groups	Sheroz Lucknow	25 September 2018
27.	Listen about Cambodia	Saajhi Dunia	Arif castle	5 November 2018
28.	AALI's annual day and 20 years Celebration	AALI	Budhha Institute,	18-19 November 2018

			Lucknow	
29.	Report Release on Gender Equality	OXFAM	Press club Lucknow	12 October 2018
30.	Program and Meeting on VAW	Lucknow Groups	Lucknow	23 October 2018
31.	Program and Meeting on VAW	Lucknow Groups	Lucknow	9 October 2018
32.	Program on Education and Livelihood for Youth	KKC	KKC Lucknow	23 January 2019
33.	Smash inequality	Vigyan Foundation	Sheroz Lucknow	24 January 2019
34.	Press Conference on dalit Issues	Dalit Mahila groups	Lucknow	17 November 2018
35.	Peace Program and Tribute to Soldiers	Many Groups	Sheroz Lucknow	1 March 2019
36.	Peace Program	Many Groups	Ghantaghar Lucknow	2 March 2019
37.	Press Conference on Declared manifesto	Bebak Collective	Press Club	26 march 2019
38.	Seminar on Indian Economic	Swaraj Manch	Lucknow	9 March 2019
39.	Discussion on Gender inequality	Vigyan Foundation	Sheroz Lucknow	24

9. Human Resource Development

Human Resource development: As on March 31 2019, staff members were provided with many opportunities to strengthen their capacity.

S. No.	Date	Issue / Organizer	Attended by	Place
1	27 February-10 March, 2019	Social Worker Training	Archana Singh	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
2	14-16 February, 2019	Learning Institute	Mamta Singh	Azad Foundation, New Delhi
3	9-11 January, 2019	Strategic Review	All staff and 3 trustees	Kochi, Kerala
4	18-23 July 2018	Bebak Collective Training	Rubeena	Goa
5	6 July 2018	AALI Training on Women's Law	Archana	Lucknow

10. List of Board of Trustees- 2018-2019

As on 31 March 2019, there are eight members in board of Trustees, details are given below:

S.No.	Name of Trustees	Position in Trust
1.	Ms. Shahira Naim	Managing Trustee
2.	Ms. Arundhati Dhuru	Founder Trustee
3.	Ms. Nishi Mehrotra	Founder Trustee
4.	Dr. Trupti Jahveri Panchal	Member Trustee
5.	Ms. Amita Verma	Member Trustee
6.	Advocate Risha Syed	Member Trustee
7.	Ms. Meera Sanghamitra	Member Trustee
8.	Ms. Nidhi Bansal	Member Trustee

11. Information about Human Resources

As on March 31 2019, seven full time members are staffed, one staff resigned in August 2018. There are now two part time lawyers and one consultant.

S.no.	Name	Position	Current Status
1.	Mamta Singh	Coordinator	Working
2.	Richa Rastogi	Program Associate, senior	Working
3.	Rubeena Khatoon	Program Associate	Working
4.	Zainab Siddiqui	Program Associate	Working
5.	Archana Singh	Program Associate	Joined 1 st of June, Working
6.	Chanchal Jain	Admin cum Accounts officer	Working
7.	Geeta Singh	Admin Supporter	Joined on September 2018
	Ruhi	Admin Supporter	Resigned on 31 st August 2018.

Lawyers and Consultants Detail:

1.	Advocate Sanjay Singh	Legal Consultant	Working
2.	Advocate Alok Jaiswal	Legal Consultant	Working
3.	Afroz Jahan	Community outreach worker	Joined on July 2018

