

CONSULTING
SALES
STAFFING
SUPPORT

SAFP builds capacity on women's livelihood and resource rights and disabling mental illness. SAFP is a Secretariat for two International forums; Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR) and HIC -Women and Habitat Network, by working on projects to increase resources for the marginalised.

Activities range from advocacy to grass roots interventions covering 10 states in India and supported by members from 20 countries globally. SAFP activities therefore collate learning and build knowledge by sharing it across the world. SAFP has experience of working with women and men on gender equality issues and plays an active role in articulation for women's groups such as; unorganised sector, tribal, Muslim, in both urban and rural areas. SAFP training has led to behaviour change as women have begun to claim resources from the state, market, religious leadership and families.

Training began with women in UP with Mahila Samakhya and civil society groups in 2003 Since then as SAFP trains women representatives that can offer the issues visibility with duty bearers in their own country at National and International events. Training manual on the issues have been developed as a regular work of SAFP. A manual has been offered to train project staff to demonstrate an evidence of work done by SAFP.

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SAFP

Sathi All For Partnerships



Providing **Equal Opportunity**
through Development Planning

SAFP
Empowering
Communities



SAFP SERVICES

- LOBBYING & ADVOCACY
- CAPACITY BUILDING / TRAINING
- DATA COLLECTION
 - NEIGHBOURHOOD BEAUREAUS
 - DEVELOPERS
 - PLANNERS
 - MINISTRIES
 - RESIDENT WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS
 - COMMUNITY GROUPS



Meeting your obligations

BENEFITS OF ENGAGING COMMUNITIES IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- Compliance with Government obligation – 10% of all development space should be allocated to marginalised / existing habitants (CSR).
- Building Social Capital – Involving communities in development decisions ensures buy-in and therefore respect and security.
- Captive Labour Resource – Availability of low-skill labour for community services such as managing green spaces, community care amenities, kiosk services, cleaning and cooking facilities.

Corporate organizations under CSR give use rights to productive assets. Suzlon a wind energy company gave use rights for 100 acre agriculture land to vulnerable women in Tamilnadu. Similar efforts gave night shelters to homeless in the city. Any project can be a win –win for local neighborhood by including them in the design and upkeep of the property. Interaction and engagement lends security and safety for all.



A cycle of continuous improvement

INVESTMENT THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF



ROLE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD BUREAU

- Provide community services based training and capacity building.
- Provide advice on financing schemes available to support community enterprises.

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES STRENGTHENS COMMUNITIES

A SIMPLE PROCESS

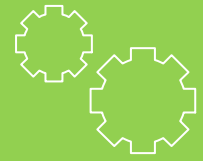
1 Collect data to establish the level of ownerships of / access to community resources and compare with government objectives – This may involve using community based workers to collect the information



2 Through community based discussions and workshops firstly ensure that stakeholders understand their rights to resource and then establish the specific needs of the group.

3 Understand the need and translate into an area development plan.

4 Use elected community leaders to work with Developers and local planning departments to design and implement a sustainable, gender equal development plan that satisfies the needs of the whole community



CUSTOM SOLUTIONS

No two developments are the same, Therefore SAFP uses a tried and tested template for the structure of the project but adapts as necessary to provide an area-specific tailor-made solution.



WEB SOLUTIONS

SAFP provides web-based tools for all elements of the project, whether it's data collection and analysis or local training/capacity building tools.

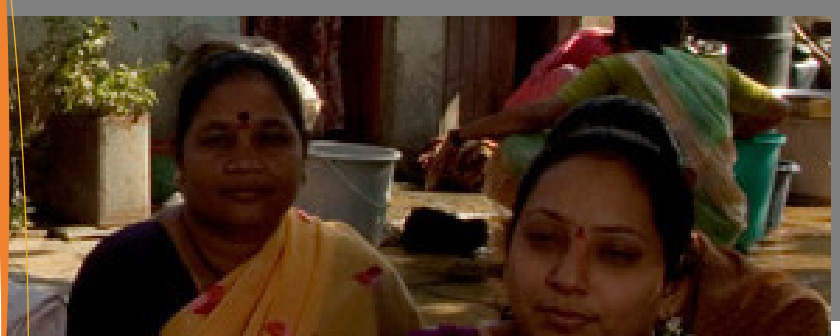


PROJECT FINANCING

SAFP works with many organisations to find the right channel for project finance such as UNIFEM, UN Habitat, UNDP, Government Departments and direct with Developers.

Sustainable Development Gender Equal Zones Public & Private Partnership to Increase Resource Base

(Credit, land, housing, services and infrastructure for livelihood)



The need to work on the challenges arising from the financial and ecological crises the world faces cannot be over stated. Area-based plans that promote safe migration can be one way to prepare for, and mitigate the effects of climate change. This note envisages a process by which women can lead solutions and shares with you empirical learning about the potential of including a gender-resource-equality framework in area planning.

An initiative in India

Implementation of the guidelines issued by the National Planning Commission's "District Gender Sub Plan" will be carried out through a program supporting pilot projects to apply lessons and upscale plans in many more regions with the help of various UN agencies. In Tamil Nadu, a wind-energy company, Suzlon, has successfully launched a public/private experiment in that gives land-use rights to women on wind-energy farms.

(See <http://www.suzlonfoundation.org/pdf/PublicAndPrivatePartnershipIncreasingWomenResourceBase.pdf>)

.Such projects could be basic unit for area development plans.

Gender Resource Equality: Need to Involve State, as Well as Private Sector

Though constitutionally bestowed, a large proportion of women and men remain deprived of rights to natural, human and financial resources within natural and built environment. Within this deprivation, women own and have access to even fewer resources. While some laws now restore the imbalance in family inheritance, the policy discourse in support of women's equal access and control over "public" resources remains relatively weaker. The State and corporations need to take greater responsibility for specific increases in the resources, as cultural and patriarchal controls inhibit access for women and other excluded groups to resources such as housing, land, water and basic services. This reduced their access and time for employment. With more market-driven projects and privatized development, corporate agencies' action and responsibility also need to be enhanced to increase access, control and use of common assets and resources by women. Gender Resource Equality Advocates in India with the support of United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) have promoted policies and project ideas to ensure gender resource equality within the concept of Sustainable Development Gender-equal Zone (SDGEZ).

Sustainable Development Gender Equality Zones

All state and local PRI leaders need to pilot this concept within their areas This would essentially mean that they understand and approve area development plans to include regeneration of resources such that each local governance unit, consciously sets aside at least half resources to women groups in order to manage the regeneration of natural and built infrastructure of the city. A SDGEZ pilot has been initiated in Edakochi, in Kerela (see www.inspire-india.com/concept1a.htm), which will award use rights to women and men equally for income generation; provide services such as safe drinking water, sanitation or old-age, children and migrant care projects; besides natural conservation projects and commercial support projects, where matching grants could be made available from the Central government. SDGEZ is accepted in principle and policy but needs to be applied in practice with a training and monitoring evaluation framework.

Gender Resource Equity Zones (GREZ) are visualized in:

1. Kochi, Kerela: The member of the Kochi Legislative Assembly has sanctioned 15% budget of the State Government to establish a Sustainable Development Zone (SDZ) in Edakochi. The planners have accepted SAFF advocacy to include gender-equality resource zones within this planned initiative

2. Kollam, Kerela: Similarly, the integrated District Development Plan (IDDP) of Kollam has accepted policy and project ideas to give GREZ an initiation in the IDPP plan.

3. Delhi: Program, meant for all, have difficulty reaching women equally is seen in Mission Convergence project of Government of Delhi. The SGRY scheme now gives access to infrastructure as advocated by SAFF. GREZs need to be planned in Delhi to give women infrastructure sanctioned under area development planning, as in Kerala. The Inclusive Cities Project of the central Government of India can include Gender equality in resource ownership in spatial plans. The district administration can assist women to access infrastructure to organize safe migration, placement services, and care services in their neighborhoods.