

**Sathi all for Partnership
Annual Report 2006-2007**

ANNUAL REPORT 2006-2007

Sathi All for Partnerships

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THE YEAR THAT WAS....

A word from the Executive Director

This year has seen varied activity for Sathi all for partnership.

In our first detailed annual report, we will like to acknowledge members of Sathi board Ms Susan Koshy and Mr. Ravi Karkara and its friends. Apart from them there are those with who we related on work and have helped us grow. These hand holders include HIC, OWSA, GLRF, JWP-India, Urban Scape, ICCO, Action Aid, IGSSS, Paryay, IWWC, Toran, Women Struggle Committee Nirmana and Individual CWLR members.

Leaders like Dr. Sayeeda Hameed, Dr. Girija Vyas, and CWLR advisors have assisted us to carefully make CWLR's global presence.

When we sat down to report, most Sathi work was centred in developing and strengthening CWLR. We are often posed a question if there was an independent identity of Sathi, as CWLR inception and its growth was all Sathi could achieve. Even though we tried we have not been able to pay attention on developing work on disabling mental illness as work of nurturing CWLR takes most of our time. This means even time away from fundamental responsibilities of resource raising and capacity building of Sathi as an organization. At different points of time we have stopped to ascertain if it was time for us to withdraw from the secretariat functions of CWLR. Especially so as the issue of women and land rights has gained prominence this year.

The achievement includes the building of the issue linked from local to state to national links. These national links were shared at international platforms to heads of the states and movement leadership.

Sathi has excelled in building alliances but has lagged behind in the task of resourcing itself as a result this year began with two program staff leaving and a recruitment process of two new ones joining. The year ends with the two new staff leaving. Lack of resources has forced senior Sathi personnel to take on consultancy work to meet organizational costs. This state of work is not sustainable for developing partnerships organization at present.

After three years of work we are internally evaluating Sathi to set priorities for ourselves in future. We hope to record beginnings of a new phase for Sathi. Your support in the new programs will be welcome.

Deepika Nair
Executive Director, Sathi all for partnerships

Chapter 1 : Sathi All for Partnerships- A profile

Four years ago four women came together to develop issues neglected by the social sector and to make a difference to the lives of vulnerable groups of people. A year later Sathi all for partnerships was registered as a public trust in 2004.

Sathi promotes partnerships to work in solidarity with like-minded civil society, governmental and inter-governmental entities to develop a locally articulate Economic Social and Cultural (ESC) rights culture. It believes in building partnerships of the stakeholders on a common issue and work towards developing common strategies to reach the stated goals in a particular time frame.

For the past three years we are working towards ensuring land and resource rights to Women in both rural and urban settings. Our lobby and advocacy works at local, national and international levels has lead to significant changes in the perspective of Governments, Implementation agencies and leaders of different movements to incorporate the agenda of women's land and resource rights in their thought process and work plan.

The other area of focus is on Disabling Mental Illness (DMI). The long-term goal for this issue is to build an agenda for government and communities to establish service agencies that help communities in urban areas for family care program. As for now we need to strategize and resource work on DMI for the programme to take off.

Mission Statement:

Establishing strategic partnerships to create an enabling environment to realize Economic Social and Cultural Rights and human dignity.

Goal:

To facilitate change in legislation, policies, programmes and mechanisms towards realizing Economic Social and Cultural rights and human dignity through strategic partnerships

Objectives:

- 1) To work in solidarity towards creating a favorable environment for the marginalized groups towards socio-economic empowerment.
- 2) Creating alternate spaces for the marginalized groups to claim their rights.
- 3) Capacity building of the identified communities to strengthen their base for independently carrying the demand forward.

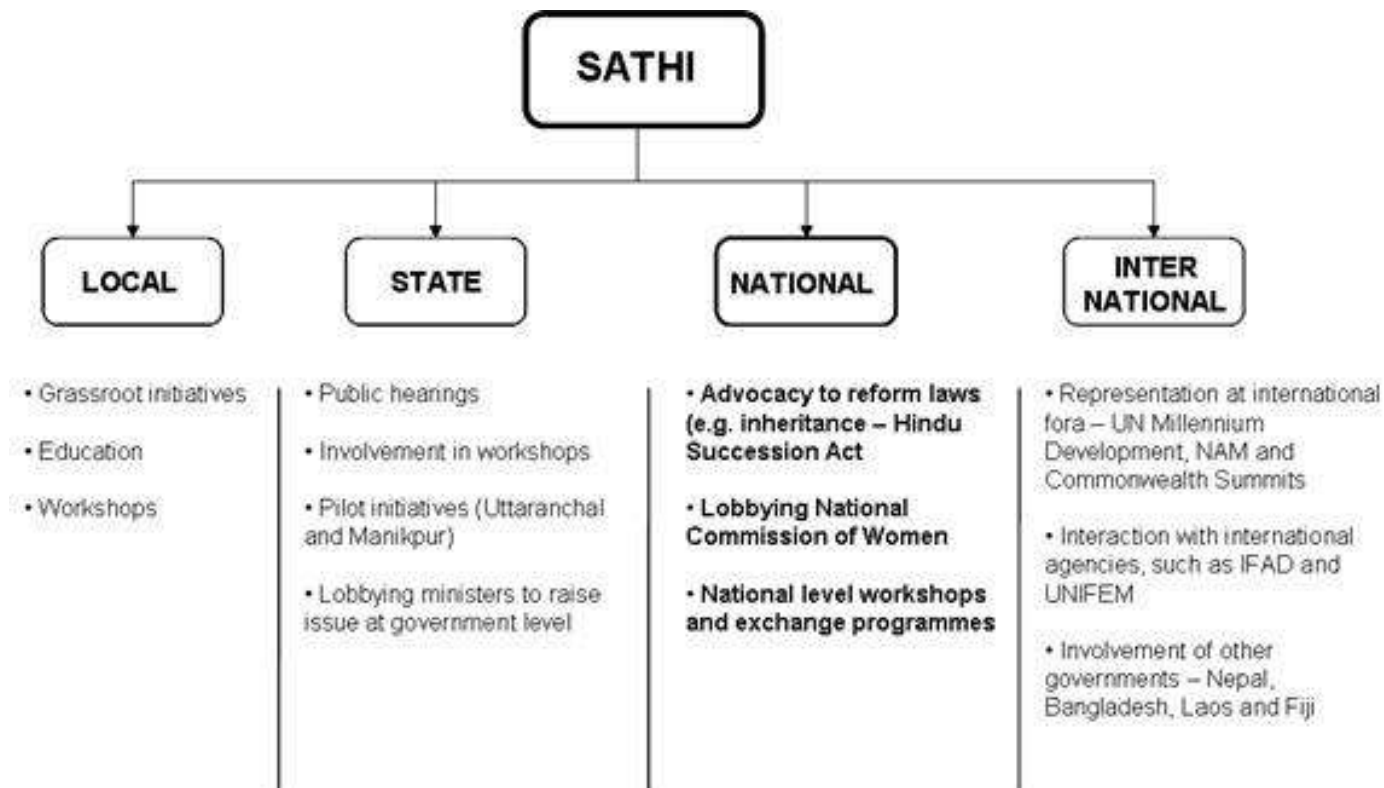
- 4) Initiating networking, lobbying, advocacy, outreach and awareness programmes
- 5) Build a common understanding towards developing redressal mechanisms for rights violation of vulnerable groups specially specific women

Approach:

Sathi recognizes that effective reform comes about as part of a two-way process, both from the bottom-up, as well as top-down. Firstly, grassroots initiatives should promote local ownership and decision-making. This should force policy changes at the state, national and ultimately international level. However, at the same time, it is also necessary to engage with international institutions and civil society to promote women and land rights, in order to sustain pressure on governments from both directions.

Sathi has actively engaged with other NGOs to maximize synergies and knowledge sharing. This has proven to be an effective strategy, as it has allowed NGOs to share a common platform regarding the issue of women and land rights

Collaborative approach and work is our focus to add value and gain leverage to evolve innovative approaches and work on the ground that makes a direct difference to the concerned people and impact policy change.



Different approaches utilised

- 1) **Participatory approach:** Sathi believes in involving the possible stakeholders at all levels. The decision making process must be participatory where the demand should come up from within the community itself and the sharing of benefits should also be decided by local people.
- 2) **Gender and Dignity Approach:** With the objective of ensuring ESC rights of the marginalized communities Sathi pays special emphasis on including gender and disability component in all its work. Women and disabled are being doubly marginalized and therefore need special attention. The gender relations play a very important role in deciding the socio-cultural status of any individual. Therefore a gendered approach is adapted to ensure human dignity for all.
- 3) **Network Building:** Building network and alliances with possible stakeholders is a major role played by Sathi. Sharing responsibilities across different regions at all levels helps in maintaining the continuity of the process for long term. The network provides a base for a strong movement to stand on its own which is led by all the stakeholders together rather than an individual leader.
- 4) **Capacity Building:** Strengthening the skills, knowledge and resource base of the community to take on the leadership of the movement themselves is an important task. Sathi's approach has always focused on capacity building of the local people through outreach and awareness campaigns, seminars, workshops and consultations so that they not only develop a clear understanding of what they want but also how to get it.

Operational Area:

The Sathi operates from its Mayur Vihar Office at New Delhi and has a branch office in Vasant Kunj in Delhi. Work with partners ensure the outreach of Sathi's Programme that is extended to the states of Arunachal, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand. The major role played by Sathi in these areas is related to capacity building exercise with local and state level NGO's and lobbying efforts at state level.

Apart from the areas mentioned above Sathi is also operational as a secretariat for Consult for Women and Land Rights that has membership in 12 countries spread across Africa, Asia, America and Europe. Members are expected to initiate activities in their own areas in coordination with the secretariat. These members span extends to the states of India i.e Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh and Orissa, and Countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Canada and United States of America.

Chapter -2 : Programmes

Women Resource Right Agenda

Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR) is advocating for a single window approach to women's land and resource rights which locates interventions that increase access to land, livelihood, budgetary allocations, housing and other such resources. These interventions have to be located at the policy and programmatic levels which have implications at local communities, state and national levels. CWLR terms this transformative approach as the Women's Resource Rights Agenda(WRRA).

This would ensure realization of rights for the marginalized which in turn would lead to improved health and reproductive rights and visible reduction in incidence of violence against women.

A concrete agenda on women's resource rights includes space for women in city development plans and master plans through:

A One Window Approach: Making resources available from existing schemes more accessible at the local level through a single delivery point at the central and state level. Training women and children on resource mapping along with men at the ward/village level.

Women's Resource Rights Committee: Such a committee could manage the documentation of existing resources in legal control of women and plan for increase in women's resource base at the ward /village level. The data on this aspect can be displayed at the WIRC

The tripartite board consisting of workers, government and employers representatives can regulate employment and guide the women resource rights committee at local level. This board will regulate employment for both workers and employers.

However the WRRA needs to be contextualized according to the diversities within the lives of women. The initial years of CWLR work has revealed that different women living in diverse regions had specific problems of accessing their rights. Efforts were made to develop work on a few thematic areas of the status of women's access and control over land and other resources.

The issues of women in rural communities are different but they do link to workers issues in cities especially those who migrate to urban areas for seasonal employment. Those who live in urban areas permanently need to express their resource rights as well.

What is the Women Resource Right Agenda?

It is imperative that the government should make resources and training available from existing schemes more accessible at the local level through a single delivery point. CWLR terms this as the 'one-window approach'. A women's resource right agenda is a comprehensive approach to ensure women's right to livelihood, housing, land, property and resources through a 'one-window approach'.

Adopting a state level women resource rights agenda will involve policy shift and law reform. Its implementation can take place through convergence of government programs as an ongoing positive intervention through a one window approach.

A Women's Resource Rights Agenda will logically be implemented on the basis of resolutions of a women council within local self-governance systems. This envisages the creation of the decision making power of women through a **women resource rights committee**. This committee could train working class women to understand resource allocations and resource mapping. A women's resource rights committee thus needs to be constituted to manage the documentation of, and increase in, women's resource base at the local and national level. This committee should take up the task of creating a database on representation of women in local-self governments which would later help in analysing the decision making role of women representatives. In India according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, empowerment of women in planning process of their locality is a Constitutional right, wherein 1/3rd of the elected representatives shall be women in Indian urban areas. This committee needs to be made from the workers organisations and unions to ensure that resource poor women benefit from schemes meant for the poor and marginalised.

Eight simple steps explain the cascade of work flow for this at a local level.

Step 1: Participatory resource mapping and training

Step 2: Disseminating analysis and information of resource mapping through an Information centres and information networks

Step3: Identification of vulnerable women and distinguishing in claiming resources from family and government through:

Step 4: Developing land-based livelihood and economic programmes that increase land, housing and asset ownership for women

Step 5: Identifying access to amenities

Step 6: Determining women's share in all government budgets

Step 7: Ensuring women's legal ownership and control over assets:

Step 8: Enhancing women's productivity and livelihood security

Disabling Mental Illness

Sathi aims at partnership for a movement to achieve highest levels of 'wellness' and coping skills for persons with mental health/illness and their families. DMI has been another planned area of intervention for Sathi in the past two years apart from the Land Rights drive. Though much could not be sought after in this direction so far but we have been successful to some extent in sharing the concept with few like-minded organizations towards creating a favorable environment for building partnership on the issue.

Sathi's Executive Director, Ms. Deepika Nair has been engaged in finding a location for a center and is seeking support for piloting to operationalise ideas on alternative rehabilitation. While attending a recent meeting with such groups an objective strategy was designed to address the issue in a particular timeframe.

Understanding the issue:

No doubt there are positive developments in the much neglected mental illness area in recent years, yet, there are amazing gaps existing in understanding the issues from the perspectives of those affected and their families. The gap in this understanding is reflected in the policies, strategies and approach to work be it rural or urban areas, cutting across all economic classes. These are most often developed on an understanding developed from individual case profiles and anecdotal evidences. The current strategies have a strong medical approach. While this is crucial, the families are keen that a non-medical resolution also be worked upon to integrate those affected and their families in a manner **that brings them dignity, improved quality of life and long-term security.**

There is a need to innovate and create opportunities to achieve the highest levels of wellness and dignity. It will be much more than helping individuals just stay well. In most instances the current approach is to silence them through medication so that the families and those around can get on with their lives and in extreme cases abandoned on the roads or in institutions.

Our aim is to create opportunities to try out new ways to **redefine care and rehabilitation strategies and initiatives.**

This could be done through a pilot programme comprising of a center with outreach services in close partnership with those affected and other primary stakeholders (medical fraternity that includes psychiatrists, general physician, nutritionist, alternative health therapists, sports physicians and tie ups with local services where the family lives; social development and rehabilitation professionals; prospective employers, HR networks and mentors). This center will evolve into a resource and referral center in time.

For the past year efforts were made to convince funding agencies as well as corporate houses to support this idea. Discussions at KPMG and Areva made us prepare different kinds of presentations on how we could get supported. No agency can spend precious resources to develop concepts but they could support tangible and visible out put from work.

Thus we tried to develop the idea of a centre that will innovate and create opportunities to build on the strengths of the individual/family. Even though Sathi does not want to engage with the day to day administration and management of an institution, we do not know if we can develop education programs for the patients and their family members on illness management in institutions that may be managed by others. The diagnosis of the illness needs to be done by professionals such that efforts to increase the functional capacity of patient and cares can be a reality. We continue to dream that Sathi will facilitate the process reclaiming lives of those affected by mental illness by gathering support for them to develop methods towards integration into healthy and productive living.

For the patient and the related family the pilot centre or different Sathi interventions may encourage the formation of an informed, proactive self-help group. We are not yet sure

how to gather the critical mass of people who could initiate other community based family groups in different parts of a city. These will promote the role of the patients and the families as partners in care and rehabilitation by promoting family education on the illness and its dynamics, its day-to-day and long-term management and related coping strategies for support and care leading to better quality of life.

The Objectives of the DMI programme as seen by Sathi:

- ✓ Conduct situation assessment across economic classes and what is currently available to them
- ✓ Explore and pilot outreach mental health services in Delhi
- ✓ Resourcing and networking with scanning of the government, private and other charitable institutions.
- ✓ Sensitization workshops for various government depts./ministries, NGOs, family groups

The Intention in time is to build up partnership with and for the persons affected with mental health ailments, the related families towards addressing the cause of the affected groups of people. In order to reach the stated goal we intend to promote active involvement of groups, support capability building initiatives, counseling and sensitization at the family level, network and build alliance with people and larger institutions by forming an informal pro-active support group at city / zone level.

Ms Deepika Nair, Executive Director of Sathi has actively engaged with the lobby and drafting of the UN Convention on Disability. Ms Nair was invited as resource person by Bappu Trust in a National workshop in Pune. She has conducted meetings with carers groups and lobbied Parliamentarians like Ms Vrinda Karat to raise question in the Parliament on the issue.

Chapter 3 : Thematic Areas for women resource right program

Muslim Women's Right to Land, Resources and Livelihood

When the community itself is socially and economically backward and under constant threat of their very existence, the position of women of that community can not be better. Muslim women in India being minority within minority face various social, economic, political and identity problems which ultimately affect their access to various resources. Further ghettoisation of poor Muslims due to increased feeling of insecurity leads Muslim women to the seclusion, illiteracy, and cuts them off from channels of communication and their ability to organize into collectives which to a large extent deprives them in accessing various resources for their livelihood.

The situation of Muslim women is little different from other marginalized sections especially with that of Hindu community as there is no legal entitlement of women in the agricultural land of the family. Unlike the Hindu Succession Act (2005) which promises equal share to women in property the muslim women are guided by Muslim Personal Law Shariat Application Act (1937) which devoid them of their share in agricultural property. Though this right is enjoyed by Muslim women under the Quaranic Law (Shariat), Indian women are still not able to claim this in the light of 1937 law. Sathi strongly demands and therefore engages in lobby and advocacy work for bringing amendment in this law.

In these context women resource rights agenda, a comprehensive approach to ensure women's right to livelihood, housing, land, property and resources through ONE WINDOW APPROACH would be very helpful for Muslim women in enhancing their social and economic status. Women's illiteracy and several restrictions made in the name of religio-cultural practices binder their awareness and exposure to changing social and economic situation arising out of liberalization, privatization and globalization. They are unable to take advantage of various schemes of government due to their ignorance and hence, remain socially and economically backward and often become the victim of oppression made in the name of religion.

Understanding the Issue of Women and Land Rights

During the lobby and advocacy for women and land at the United Nations review of the Beijing +10 last year, some CWLR representatives including Sathi's director Ms. Shivani Bhardwaj were approached by Muslim women from Pakistan requesting that this issue be brought to the notice of the Arab League and Islamic countries governments. It was, however, felt by the Sathi team that a dialogue with the women from the Muslim community needs to be undertaken before we begin speaking on their behalf. It is in response to this that the process of community level consultations has been initiated through CWLR. This process runs parallel to the other similar search on poor Hindu women's land right, the tribal women's right to land and the dalit women's right to forest, land and water with the idea of ultimately building a larger alliance. The campaign on amending the Hindu Succession Act (lead by Dr. Agarwal and HLRN and HRLN) and in

and in favor of daughters proceeds this consultation with women from the Muslim community.

The first consultation on Muslim women's land rights was organized in Gungoh, in district Saharanpur of Western Uttar Pradesh between 26th to 27th April 2006. The reason for choosing this place was to honor Ms Rehana Khan a woman who has waged and won the struggle on land rights within her family as well as through her village council.

The main focus of this consultation was to initiate a multilateral dialogue between community women, religious leaders and government so that the roles and responsibilities of each can be framed as per their commitment to the cause of ensuring land and resource rights to women. The religious leaders acknowledged that Muslim women do not get to claim rights as given in the Shariat. They promised to give land to women to begin group economic activities and to open an information centre. The women became aware that they need to begin asking for property rights within the family and with the government.

Similar consultation was held in Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh on October 28, 2006 to have a second round of consultation with the community women to develop specific demands from within the community. The main agenda of this consultation was to create awareness in local women about their rights pertaining to land, initiate discussion on community level income generation programmes and sign the memorandum drafted by Dr. Bina Aggarwal demanding change in *Muslim Personal Law Application Act 1937*.

These demands were put together for a mutual presentation in the session on Muslim Womens Land Resource and Inheritance Rights at India Social Forum on November 10, 2006. This session was co-organized by Sathi on behalf of CWLR along with Women's Research and Action Group (WRAG) from Mumbai. The Muslim women's group along with all the other thematic groups attended one day training by One World South Asia on how to present the agenda with brevity and precision within a short period of time. The group discussion helped in building up the final structure of the session with active participation from groups who came together for the first time.

The discussions at ISF were held around these issues:

- Discuss the provision and limitation of this act in respect of land and matrimonial rights of Muslim women
- How to facilitate the linkage of their land and matrimonial rights to other resources and their access.
- How to provide more public space for women at different levels for pressure building at mass scale.
- How to demystify the fact about the property inheritance for Muslim women
- Lobbying to make personal law more gender just
- Preparation for representing the issue at World Social Forum, Nairobi, Kenya

Eminent Islamic Scholar Dr.Asgar Ali Engineer, Ms.Naseem Iktedaar from Muslim Personal Law Board, Ms.Noorjehan Safia Niaz from WRAG and Ms. Qudsiya Anjum from Parcham chaired the session shared their views from matrimonial rights of Muslim women to their rights in the light of the Quran. The session was chaired by Dr.Sabiha Hussain from CWDS.

The outcome of this session linked matrimonial rights with the demands of ensuring land and livelihood rights to the community has helped to view the issue within the larger framework of Muslim women's movement.

A brochure on the issue was published and distributed in the session finding the way ahead for representation from India Social Forum to the World Social Forum. The brochure not only included the CWLR process and demands for strengthening Muslim women's resource base but also offered core strategies and suggestions in this direction.

Sathi also offered fellowship to Ms.Afroz and Nazma from Disha Samajik Sansthan, Uttaranchal. Sathi staff member Ms Samreen Usmani attended four meetings in Mumbai, Delhi and Lukhnow to be part of the a newly developed Muslim Women's Forum and the follow up of the Sacchar Committee recommendations to improve the status of Muslims in India. The learning from this participation was put to use to develop a lobby note to increase women's resource rights which was sent to the Prime Minister of India. Following this proposals for building awareness among Muslim women were drafted and submitted to agencies.

Tribal Women's Right to Land, Resources and Livelihood

Understanding the Issue of Women and Land Rights

The tribal people oppose land ownership by individuals in the community, as community owns the land. The tribal way of living presupposes that human beings belong to nature thus they cannot own land but only participate in its protection. The symbiotic relationship of tribal people with nature has thus protected the forest and land that has nurtured them. The changing context of pressures from the market has however led to the erosion of tribal people's lifestyle and beliefs. Tribal people's land is under threat from mining companies and over all development paradigms. Tribal land as a whole is under siege and therefore talking of separate land for tribal community women may not take any priority among the community members themselves.

Tribal people are losing their traditional rights and concessions over forestland due to large development projects, unfavourable government displacement policies and increasing control of land by corporate bodies. This has lowered their status and led to homelessness, increased violence against women and trafficking. The impact of globalisation has aggravated land scarcity and has further impacted tribal women's livelihood rights. Privatisation and individualization of tribal community land also makes women destitute.

Consultations held after concerted campaigning and lobby with community leaders may result in developing a stronger gender perspective to the struggle of tribal communities. CWLR executive has two strong women leaders from tribal communities. Its membership has many individuals and organizations that can take on work with tribal communities directly.

The process of collecting voices of the community women, getting key stakeholders to discuss and develop lobby initiatives for attention of civil society and government has inspired groups outside India to replicate such efforts or share information on the strategies adopted by them.

To understand shortcomings in implementation of women's access to land and resources, it is important to consider the social and cultural context within which land and property laws as well as customary practices are applied. While land distribution laws may exist in a context of weakened political autonomy, they also exist in a thick web of cultural and social values which directly impacts their efficacy on women's access to land and resources.

Sathi all for partnerships engagement with the Issue

Sathi Program Director Ms Shivani Bhardwaj attended an event on Tribal women at the UNCSW and shared CWLR lobby points with an international representation of tribal women organized by Madre in New York. The women at formal forums were very hesitant to speak for themselves alone as Ingenious communities need to be seen as homogenous entity vocalizing universal demands. During and after Beijing +10 review

concern on tribal women's land rights was raised by other members of CWLR at meetings in Bihar, UP, Bangkok and New York. They agreed that women will march along with men in the over all struggle to retain tribal land but within the community equity issues needed to be addressed as tribal women continue to face discrimination due to patriarchal customary practices that concentrate male ownership of resources.

At the World Urban Forum in Vancouver in June 2006, Indigenous women testified that their numbers are dwindling. Hunting and gathering food has been replaced by agriculture which does not give nutrition and support for longevity of life.

In India Sathi engaged CWLR members in several thematic consultations with representation from various states. A national workshop in Ranchi in August 2006 got together women from different states talking about the rights of tribal women on land with leaders of their communities. The idea of a state led women resource right agenda was introduced but not understood fully by the participants as well as the leaders as the debate centered on the tribal policy, cases as well as understanding customary practices. A set of national recommendations emerged as a result of a consensus created on discussion and these recommendations from the workshop were presented to the Chief Minister of Jharkhand Shri Arjun Munda.

In November 2006 Sathi organized events to give CWLR visibility. More than 40 members were hosted in Delhi to participate and develop programmes at the India Social Forum (ISF). The session on "Adivasi Call for Land and Women Right" organised by the members of CWLR clarified the women's right to land and resources agenda in presence of member of National Women's Commission who took away recommendations and demands on women and land in context of tribal women in India. This had significance for future programs. The representation at ISF was from Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Nepal. This experience from ISF on indigenous issues was taken forward to World Social Forum in Kenya in January 2007 where tribal representative placed the CWLR experience at an international platform. CWLR organised a joint session on Women, Land and Resource Rights at Nairobi with the tribal thematic discussion, strategy to be carried forward and lead from India and Nepal.

In the month of February, 2007 a national workshop on tribal women's access to land and livelihood rights was organised by Sathi at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand with the support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Gender Livelihood and Resource Forum. The workshop aimed as a continuing process to understand the issues of tribal women across the regions, developing an understanding on the development projects and its effects, livelihood programs and understanding on the Women Resource Right Agenda with the training on resource mapping such the women groups themselves demand for land by having some knowledge of reading maps, records.

Sathi staff member Ms Tanushree Saxena coordinated and attended meetings to develop an approach and a constituency for CWLR work on this thematic area. Sathi also supported Gender Livelihood and Resources Forum with a Fellowship and development of proposals to strengthen work in Jarkhand. Proposals were drafted by Sathi to develop

work in the area. One of the proposal that got a sanction was to conduct a workshop in Ita Nagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

Women and resources in Urban Areas

The process of increasing greater women's ownership on housing, land, resources in city development plans needs to be nurtured through inter ministerial coordination committees by adopting a Women Resource Right Agenda. Sathi has been lobbying with CWLR members consent that the government reserves spaces for workers in city and rural areas by allotting 25% of residential and commercial land under ownership of women workers collectives. The Women struggle committee based in South Of India proposed this. CWLR members in Delhi and Chennai have led lobby meetings to ask for zonal plans to propose that government development boards make provision in the urban and rural development budgets. This provision will increase productivity of the area by developing social infrastructure. Provision of social infrastructure managed by women and workers collectives will lead to inclusive growth.

In the context of Tsunami relief three public hearings and meetings were held in Chennai that were sponsored by National Commission for women. Sathi has actively followed up Government agencies and Commissions to get women relief and advocated to prevent them from getting evicted sans relocations to sites that are acceptable to women.

These recommendations to develop an over arching program that uses existing schemes through the one window approach were sent to government. Advocacy such as this has led to Indian government speaking about the recommendation at event organized by UN Habitat in March 2007.


An urban development program called **Ajalaa** was suggested by Urbanscape and developed further by JWP India and Sathi for consideration of the government. Ajalaa means earth conceived as a place owned and managed by women to be created in each ward. Programs such as these will create space for women in the city master plan to create safer cities for people. A fellowship support was provided to Ms Anila Emmanuel to develop this concept. Ms Tanushree Saxena supported the process of dialogue for this thematic area.

It is well understood that to increase social infrastructure for greater productivity the working populations needs housing near work places or commercial zones. The enrichment factors for the workers and information facilities for the working class of the ward need to be developed for upgrading skills. These will be accessed and owned by women once they have domestic responsibilities shared at the household and community infrastructure level. Social infrastructure enhances the space for the working population to avail of short stay facilities for the transit workers and those in distress.

To enable this people-private-public partnership requires government obligation to support community empowerment process without the threat of eviction. The government will have to provide land, buildings, infrastructure, credit and training. The private sector could sponsor portions of the running cost. The people will have to ensure the facility is

run well and sustains enough revenue to maintain. Thus the community will manage the social infrastructure with government support under the ownership of women.

CWLR had several consultations on the problems of unorganised sector workers, migratory workers and working women. In the process a session at India Social Forum was organised on Women's Space in City Master Plan were work towards ensuring ownership of women on residential and commercial space allotted in city development plans was discussed and public opinion was sought.

 Mr. Miloon Kothari, UN Special Rapporteur on Housing offered his full support with a caution that this demand for women's right needs to be within with the human rights framework. Medha Patkar leader of NAPM supported this case of planning but in her opinion planners will need to be from the community. The urban and rural development need to be planned by gram sabha in villages and basti sabha in cities in a decentralized women led teams as they are more sensitive towards issues of family and community rights.

The briefings from the session at ISF was presented to the Secretary Urban Development for allocating the women's space in the city development plan. Sathi approached UNDP for technical expertise to draft a proposal for government's attention. Sathi has gained the operational support from IGSSS to manage such a process incase the proposal got a sanction.

The discussion on women's space in city master plan was further discussed in an international platform at World Social Forum and then in UN- Habitat at the Land management workshop organized by Gender Land Tools Network in Nairobi in January 2007. Key players in the urban field appreciated the ideas. Queries on the concept was posed and it was found applicable in different countries.

The discussions held at WSF and UN Habitat was further shared among the group members of the network in India and meantime National Planning Commission invited Sathi to share its ideas and recommendations on gendered urban planning process. The interest of National Planning Commission to urban designing and planning that caters to the needs of women and their space marks that there is strong need for a change in the policy that not only benefits women but also assures a provision of their right in the development plans.

There was also an opportunity to interact with the Desk Officer, Urban Pro-Poor Programme from Misereor Germany where they are strategizing to work and include the need for urban pro-poor programmes. The concept of balancing gender in urban planning through Women Resource Right Agenda was shared. The concept was deeply appreciated but a more in depth roles of the participating organisations and a plan to get it operationalised was sought forth.

To make planning women centric, participation of women needs to increase in planning at all levels. The government should provide resources for resource mapping that can be done by women's groups to identify how spaces for women can be demarcated for use of

workers and their communities to provide them the four sub zones for residential and livelihood opportunities.

Land, Resources and Livelihood Rights of women in Agriculture

Understanding the issue

Across our country social perceptions dictate that women play the role of producers and providers of food and nutritional security, as well as agriculturalists. Their responsibilities within this family construct are that of caretakers of the home, and managers of natural resources. But they do not have the ownership of land.

At the same time, the migration of male members of the family for work is a common issue across India. As roles within the family are evolving so that men are more pressured to earn monetary incomes, men move to urban locations looking for industrial or non-industrial employment. In this context, when agrarian reform and rural development schemes are implemented through men and resources placed in the hands of men, they often sell the resource as they do not stay in their rural villages to manage and develop the resource. However, because women remain in the villages bearing the domestic and cultivation responsibilities, when land resources are placed in their hands, research has shown that they will retain the resource and develop it as a source of sustainable income and food for themselves and their families.

Different solutions have been proposed in countering the situation and improving the condition of agricultural women which range from extending joint pattas to demanding their share in Gram Sabha budget and government schemes at village level. Sathi here on the behalf of CWLR proposes a Women's Resource Rights Agenda as a first step towards addressing the issues and concern of women farmers and strengthen their resource base.

Our engagement with the issue:

Sathi had made persistent efforts in lobbying with different ministries and government departments towards sensitizing them regarding the needs and problems of women farmers.

Sathi all for Partnerships played a significant role in networking with the members in UP which resulted in the form of a session in India Social Forum on "Benefits and Interests of Women Farmers in Uttar Pradesh". The session was organized jointly by Gorakhpur Action Environment Group and CWLR. More than 50 women from different areas of Gorakhpur district came on a single platform and shared the sort of their struggle, triumph and success with the participants. The findings of a survey jointly organized by GEAG and its four partners on status of ownership and management of agricultural resources by women were also shared in the session. The survey clearly indicated the fact that women farmer still lags far behind than their male counterparts in terms of ownership of resources.

Further in this direction a team of CWLR members lobbied with the Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and shared the process and outcomes of ISF. As a result Ministry showed interest in CWLR process and linking various existing schemes for the benefits of women farmers.

Sathi also got an invitation for sending expression of interest to an assignment on Mainstreaming gender in existing schemes of the government. The bid has cleared two rounds after sending EOI and the technical proposal for this assignment and now the teams of consultants have geared up to clear the final stage of presentation in the ministry within first week of June. This assignment will be very helpful in taking WRRRA to the local level and introducing in within the government structures and framework.

Sathi lobbied for space for representation with drafting of the 11th Five year Plan. Towards this end input was provided to the working group on land and women's empowerment. Language drafted by CWLR members was accepted in two chapters of the approach paper of the 11th five year Plan.

The struggle for support for work on resource right is limited. Even as funding for development work is decreasing, the need to raise resources for partnerships Sathi hopes to develop a resource base for different agencies. In this direction Sathi has engaged with support organizations like IFAD, DFID, Plan International, IGSSS and provided input for strategy development to raise resources for this work. Action Aid invited Sathi to a strategy development meeting on women and land rights in Johannesburg in March 2007, ICCO invited Sathi to strategy development workshop on food security and Plan international invited Sathi to undertake a comparative evaluation of gender in three of their field areas. The evaluation assessed the readiness of Plan partners to take up the women and resource rights agenda. IGSSS has engaged Sathi to develop five proposals on women and resource rights. DFID and Sathi are in a dialogue on including gender and resource rights in their livelihood program assistance to Government of Orissa.

Chapter 3 Activities

This year activities has made people associated with Sathi travel across the globe and intensively in India. While a long list of activities can be down loaded from the sathi web site for details a few can be listed here.

Local Consultations

Meeting on Urban Issues at YWCA, New Delhi.

September 2006

For the first time the concept of a women's zone was discussed at such a length with some core organizations working on the issues like housing, women in migration, labor etc in form of a concrete programmes. Originally developed by Ms.Anila Emmanuel, an architect by profession, 'Ajala' was adopted by Sathi and Joint Women's Programme as a core theme of work and taken forward in further communications on different occasions.

This meeting was aimed to seek partnership of other groups and look at the doability of the programme from different perspectives. An effort to map down the resources in terms of land, human resource, and financial support required for such a programme was done by all the participants together.

The main outcome of the meeting was in form of a strategic workplan for the next six months in partnership with all the groups present in that meeting. Special emphasis was paid on the issue of sharing the concept with wider audience on occasions like India Social Forum and World Social Forum later that year.

The partnership to work on Ajala with Urbanscape is stalled at present as the approach to develop this program does not have consensus of the three groups. The see saw between approached to work has been a learning. While some groups want to engage in keeping the resistance against globalization forces alike, the others may want to focus on documentation tasks, research or being engaged with delivering services. In this scenario developing the concept and being prepared to defend it and market it to get deliverables for women will continue to be a tight rope walk.

Meeting of CWLR UP members in Lucknow , Uttar Pradesh

September 2006 and December 2006:

Sathi played a pioneer role in initiating a local group of CWLR members called 'Srijan' in 2005 to provide a common platform for sharing and moving ahead on the issue on Women and Land Rights in UP. However after being active for a period of about eight months the group started meeting less frequently.

Later in August-September 2006, Sathi made an effort to bring some of them together again on one platform and coordinated a local meeting in Lucknow. It provided the

members an opportunity to discuss in length the focus and strategies for India Social Forum. A joint session on Interest and Benefits of Women farmers in UP by Gorakhpur environment Action Group (GEAG) and CWLR was a significant outcome of the meeting.

The second follow up meeting in Lucknow was coordinated by Ms.Samreen Usmani from Sathi in December 2007. The meeting was successful in drawing the attention of many local organizations towards the issues and process of CWLR who showed considerable interest in joining the network and working together on the issue. The key outcome on the meeting later came in the form of a proposal for a village knowledge center in Fatehpur which is under consideration for support by some organizations. Some areas for initiating the resource mapping exercise in the state were also discussed in Lucknow.

Sathi invests considerable time in conceptualizing packages that can get women to organize and ask for resources collectively or individually. These efforts then need to be rigorously followed up at the local level so that some women at least can be listed as beneficiaries from efforts of Sathi. Only those who have not got support from existing land right groups have associated with Sathi so far. Other groups who have linked to established forums do participate in Sathi's events to engage in creating a critique of approaches promoted by us. People who have worked on this issue as a larger human right, housing right and land right issue question our credentials to take up work on the base they have created, while others in academic circles are wary incase we print their ideas in a different format. What ever the critique sathi has been recognized as a lone voice that has continued the focus on the issue at a pace that has reminded all to vocalize concerns on women and land.

Consultation on Muslim Women's Land Rights in Fatehpur , Uttar Pradesh

October 2006

Bahin and Sathi jointly organized a local consultation in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh towards understanding the problem of the muslim women with specific reference to issues relating to land and livelihood and also create awareness among them about their rights.

This consultation was specially organized with the community women prior to India Social Forum to focus on specific demands from within the community and address it at different levels. The main agenda of this consultation was to create awareness in local women about their rights pertaining to land, Initiate discussion on community level income generation programmes and sign the memorandum drafted by Dr.Bina Aggarwal demanding change in *Muslim Personal Law Application Act 1937*. In the consultation Ms.Shaista Amber, President of All India Muslim Women's Personal Law Board steered the process of bringing out the existing demands from the women of the community to the surface and consolidating it together for future course of action.

Some cases of Muslim women in distress were also identified during the consultations which were taken up by Bahin and followed at later stage. The main outcome of the meeting was in the form of memorandum signed by local women and awareness building among about their inheritance rights in the light of Islamic Laws.

Local consultation on Women's Right to Land and Forest in Munsiyari, Uttrakhand *December 2006*

A local consultation at Munsiyari, Uttrakhand was co-organized with Maati on 2-3 December, 2006 in the direction of moving ahead with the ongoing consultative process on women rights to land and resources.

The agenda for the consultation was to discuss the issues and concerns of local women of Uttarakhand in respect to Land, Resources and Van Panchayat rights with special emphasis on the amendments made in Uttaranchal Panchayat Van Rules, 2005. The application of these rules in the Uttaranchal Forest is likely to change the existing structure of Van Panchayats and also a considerable shift in the usage of forestland from the hands of the community to their use for economic activity. The participants further explored the need, structure and benefits of Information and Resource Centre in context to community in the area. Such a centre will cater to the information needs of the community especially with respect to women.

The distinguishing feature of the consultation was the active and well informed participation of village women, mahila mangal dals, mahila maha sanghs, gram pradhans, block workers of Mahila Samakhya and Ekta Parishad. These groups shared their experiences and the problems confidently with the resource persons. Though having a basic orientation towards their rights these women lacked the thrust and skills of voicing them together for creating impact. Willing to fight for their rights and protest against the new Rules and Regulations on Uttaranchal Panchayat Forest Rule, 2005 was also reflected forcefully in the form of one of recommendation post consultation.

National Activities

National Consultation on Muslim women's land and property rights in Gungoh, Uttar Pradesh *April 2006*

The first consultation on Muslim women's land rights was organized in Gungoh, in district Saharanpur of Western Uttar Pradesh between 26th to 27th April 2006 where Sathi played a significant role of coordinating and bringing together more than 30 organizations working on the issue of Muslim women nationwide. The reason for choosing this place was to honor the Ms Rehana Khan a woman who has waged and won the struggle on land rights.

The main focus of this consultation was to initiate a multilateral dialogue between community women, religious leaders and government so that the roles and responsibilities of each can be framed as per their commitment to the cause of ensuring land and resource rights to women. The religious leaders acknowledged that Muslim women do not get to claim rights as given in the Shariat. They promised to give land to women to begin group economic activities and to open an information centre. The women became aware that they need to begin asking for property rights within the family and with the government.

The participants signed the memorandum drafted by Dr.Bina Agarwal demanding amendment in Muslim Shariat Application of 1937 which devoid women from getting share in agricultural land as a part of their inheritance right.

Gungoh consultation was one of the first public attempts to understand the context of Muslim women's right in relation to land and economic rights by the members of CWLR. It was realized that the process should not just be seen under Shariat, but also as economic right of Muslim women and government's obligation towards it.

National Workshop on Tribal Women's Land Rights in Ranchi, Jharkhand

August 2006

The workshop organized with the support of National commission of women was an initiative of sathi along with other local groups of Jharkhand to address the issues related to tribal women's land rights. The main aim of the workshop was to analyze the context of Indigenous women land rights in Jharkhand and to come up with specific set of recommendations applicable to the tribal women of India as a whole towards strengthening their land and inheritance rights.

This workshop got together women from different states talking about the rights of tribal women on land with leaders of their communities. The idea of a state led women resource right agenda was introduced which needed further conceptualization and understanding in the context of customary laws and practices.

At the end of the workshop some specific recommendation emerged as a result of group discussions and deep thinking among the local leaders present on the occasion. These recommendations are not only seen as solution to resolve problems faced by tribal women but also towards the larger interest of the community as a whole. The recommendations were later handed out to the Chief Minister of Jharkhand for due consideration.

Workshop on Women and Land in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

October 2006

The workshop co-organized with Initiatives for Women in Development (IWID) was aimed at capacity building of local organizations to take up the issue of women and land

independently at the village level and address the needs of community in this respect. Experts like Ms.Seematinee Khot, Ms.Geeta Bhardwaj, Ms.Neelavalli, Dr.Siva Kumar and Mr.Rashmi Katyan trained a group of 30 people on various social, administrative and legal aspects of women and land rights.

The workshop mainly concentrated on the training of local groups to take up resource mapping exercise at the Panchayat level. The aim of this training was to build their understanding on land administration and village survey maps and formulate strategies towards laying claim on such a land marked post survey. The participants were divided in different groups and a set of village patwari maps with resource marked post a village survey was shared by each group.

Another focus of the workshop was to introduce the significance of ICT tools in the resource mapping exercise. Though the trainers were not able to develop some IT related skills with the group in limited time but the sharing helped in developing an understanding on use and abuse of technology in land reforms.

Towards the end the future course of action was discussed in the groups and some organizations committed to take up the resource mapping exercise at their village level.

India Social Forum, New Delhi

November 2006

Sathi along with CWLR members organized four thematic consultations in the India Social Forum. The main consultation organized were on

- Rights and interest of women farmers in Uttar Pradesh,
- Land, Resources and Matrimonial rights of Muslim women
- Adivasis Call for Women and Land Rights
- Interest and benefits of women farmers in Uttar Pradesh

The session on Muslim, Tribal and women farmers were organized by CWLR members to address the problem of women and resource rights within the framework of their local and customary practices individually. Expert's fro different social, cultural, religious and political orientation with the issues attended these sessions to seek some concrete suggestions towards strengthening their resource base.

The last session on Women's Space in Development Plans and City Master Plan was independently organized by Sathi All For Partnerships. The session was attended by Ms Medha Patker of NAPM. Though supporting the need for impacting master plan for creating space for poor and marginalized she clearly emphasized role of planners in consulting the community for any successful and sensitive planning. She further added that the urban and rural development need to be planned by gram sabha in villages and basti sabha in cities in decentralized women led teams as they are more sensitive towards issues of family and community rights.

As a process, the outcomes of the India Social Forum were shared with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Urban Development.

National Workshop on Tribal Women's on Land & Livelihood Resources in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

February 2007

A three day national consultation with the support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs was organized from 26th – 28th February, 07 at Jan Vikas Kendra, Patel Bagan, Sunder Nagar, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

The workshop brought together the organization and grass root workers from different tribal belts across the country for developing a common strategy. The representation was from states of Orissa, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, West Bengal and Jharkhand.

The workshop sought the participation of key resource persons such as Dr.Ramesh Sharan from Ranchi University. Ms Bonani Dhar from UN Solution exchange, Dr.Siva Ramakrishnan from SAKTI, Hyderabad and Mr.Shankar Jaiswal, Advocate. Towards the end a set of recommendation were handed to Shri Nitin Madan Kulkarni, Deputy Commissioner, Jamshedpur as an outcome of the workshop. He responded to it by stating that there is a need to file a PIL in Supreme Court for the rights of women and adhere to the stand of highest judiciary of India in the issue. Besides that the community should sit together and discuss on the rights to be given to women.

Meeting on Stock taking and way ahead for CWLR in UNIFEM conference hall, New Delhi.

December 2006

A sharing of the stock taking of Sathi work was done in UNIFEM conference hall before its critiques and members of other civil society organizations. The meeting was attended by Ms Govind Kelkar, UNIFEM, Mr Miloon Kothari, UN special Rapporteur on Housing and Land, Ms Shivani Chaudhary, Ms Shilpa Vasavada, Ms Seema Khot, Ms Jyotsana Chatterjee and Sathi Staff Members.

The presentation of the work was done by Ms Seema Khot and Ms Bhardwaj regarding key roles and responsibilities of the institutions like international implementing agencies, governments and grassroot organizations in implementing Women Resource Rights Agenda at all levels. A proposal regarding a national study for resource mapping of resources was proposed to UNIFEM which was responded well by Ms. Govind Kelkar of UNIFEM for further consideration.

International Events

Gender and Land intervention at the World Urban Forum in Vancouver, Canada

June 2006

Shivani Bhardwaj from Sathi all for partnerships represented Consult for Women and Land Rights at World Urban Forum, interacting with international groups on land and housing like UN-Habitat and HIC to bring forth the issue of women and housing in India.

She was also invited in the round table consultation organized by HIC on housing and shelter. A paper was drafted for this presentation and circulated to all CWLR members and advisors. Some feedback that was received was incorporated to publish a booklet which largely reframed CWLR recommendations in context of urban poor and reiterated the need to place the Women Resource Right Agenda as a central focus for government planning. Hundred copies of this CWLR booklet were personally distributed at the Forum. CWLR gained greater recognition at the Forum. The networks and individuals CWLR connected with were members of UN Habitat, Indigenous peoples groups,

Lobbying efforts at WUF were a part of coordinated efforts organized by Habitat International Coalition of which Sathi all for partnership is a part. Ms. Bhardwaj is also an elected alternate board member of HIC-HLRN. This enables her to learn how a women's forum on land and resource rights could develop a different way of organizing an International coalition that is more women friendly and inclusive.

Representation in World Social Forum in Nairobi, Kenya

January 2007

Sathi successfully coordinated a team consisting of twenty CWLR members at WSF and an exchange programme following it in Kenya. WSF was the first opportunity for these members to communicate in specific group formed on the basis of different thematic areas and tries to look into the issues and concerns of these groups individually. Sathi also played a significant role in coordinating a session on women and resource rights under the human rights caucus of HDHRC at WSF.

The need and framework of a universally applicable Women's Resource Rights Agenda was discussed at many occasions between the member groups. This programme also provided the participants an opportunity to strategies and develop WRRRA in their local context. As an outcome of this brainstorming session the participants developed a plan of action for adopting this agenda in their local settings and shared with rest of the members.

The CWLR team could achieve significant alliance building at the World Social Forum held in Nairobi from 20-24 January 2007. Sathi representative spoke at the feminist dialogue events organised from 17- 19 Jan where the women resource right agenda was shared. The idea of promoting women managed zones in urban and rural areas were shared

at the session on response to militarization and violence. Among other this caught the attention of Kamal Bhasin, Linda Chistiansen, Azra Talat and Kumi Samuel. A joint session with Action Aid and KLA on women and Land got subsequent attention of the masses.

Apart from this an exchange programme with Daughters of Mumbi and presentation in UN Habitat helped in boosting the confidence of the network and energized them to jointly work for the cause on women and resource rights.

Besides the events mentioned in the list there are more than 25 events in the year 2006-2007 where SATHI has actively participated and put forth the issue of women's land and resource rights in different contexts. Sathi team has been successful in making an impact in these events and pushing the CWLR agenda forward.

Strategizing women and land in Action Aids food right campaign, Johannesburg, South Africa

March 2007

Sathi was invited along with four other Action aid partners to develop strategy and activity around food rights campaign of Action Aid internationally. Sathi's contribution was to stress that the issue required a campaign of its own in form of WRRRA

Chapter 4

Skill Development of Sathi Staff

Training on local level web hosting at OWSA

November 2006

The staff of Sathi all for Partnership attended a three day training programme on Local Language Web Hosting and Communication organized by One World South Asia from 21st to 24th November, 2006. The training is intended to help the civil society organizations like Sathi and networks of grass root organization to have quality web presence – in English and other local language of choice; and exploit this platform for developmental communication and advocacy. The training witnessed the participants from countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and India. The training was facilitated by Mr Kedar Dash, Mr Naimur Rehman, Mr Rahul, Ms Shalini and Ms Geetha Bhardwaj

The participants were exposed to an easy-to-use tool, customized on open source Content Management System (CMS) – Plone, which the organizations can use with little technical expertise.

Through the training requisite expertise was developed through an appropriate training model that provides input on content management, graphics design, e-communication strategy, and hosting & site management. The model also involves post implementation handholding support to reinforce these newly acquired skills and to resolve any difficulty in partners' work on the web.

The training facilitated the organizations and its staff to improve the flow of locale information at the grassroots and facilitate information and knowledge exchange among development practitioners and key stakeholders, communicate development issues effectively, advocate for better transparency in governance a, enhance the use of ICTs as a strategic communication tool and Support development of an online community of development practitioners to lobby for proactive state and civil society action on issues affecting the poor and marginalized.

Workshop on lobbying and advocacy organized by IPAC

November 2006

3-day national workshop training on “ Lobby and Advocacy was jointly organized by Indraprastha Public Affairs Centre (IPAC) New Delhi and BBO Netherlands on 27-29 November in Delhi in which Ms Tanushree Saxena, staff of Sathi along with the 3 members of the Consult for Women and Land Rights participated. The participation was from different states of India and also from neighborhood country Nepal.

The workshop was built on the experiences that BBO has had in non-profit lobbying for over a decade. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Govert Van Oord, Senior Advisor in Public Affairs at BBO, and Mr. Narender Kumar.

The workshop exposed the participants from various voluntary organizations to new techniques in influencing decision making processes for Non-profit sector, in particular, the lobbying. The workshop not only helped individual participants to get a better understanding on lobbying, it also facilitated exchange of experiences which could be the foundation for a long term professional relationship.

The workshop gave hands on experience through group work and mock lobbying practices on the basis of which each individual organization representatives took the lessons. Also based on the basic conditions for lobbying three questions key to an organization / network while considering lobbying work -What is in place in my organization? What needs to be developed? What is very difficult to realize? - were addressed.

CWLR training on strategizing the road ahead

December 2006

A two day national training on “Strategic Planning – A road Ahead for CWLR” was organized by Sathi All For Partnership, Secretariat of CWLR on 13-14th December, 2006 in New Delhi. The training was facilitated by Ms Shilpa Vasavada, Ms Seema Khot, Ms Geetha Bhardwaj and Ms Josefina Orra.

The key to the training was to expose the participants to new techniques on how to strengthen the already existing network and also regularly build on the network. The training outlined the brief road ahead for CWLR focused on the work in the thematic areas. The training not only helped individual participants to get a better understanding on the use of networking but it also helped in the capacity building of grass root level organization. It also facilitated exchange of grass root level experiences which could be the foundation for a long term strategy.

The training module was broken in four sessions; How to build the Thematic Areas?, Evaluation parameters for CWLR, Strategic planning - road ahead on the options, Use of ICT and knowledge centers and Responses to the critique.

The training module helped to further develop the thematic areas with the formulation of long term strategy for each. Then the various indicators required to evaluate the work of any organization was introduced specifically the necessary evaluation parameters to gauge the work done so far by CWLR by raising the critical issues and the road ahead for future work was also laid down. On the basis of this a presentation highlighting the achievements and drawbacks was worked by the members of CWLR. The presentation was showed to its members, friends and critiques by Ms Seema Khot, to which vivid responses were added from Ms Govind Kelkar, Mr Miloon Kothari, Ms Jyotsana Chatterjee.

Chapter 5

Resource Center

CWLR SECRETARIAT

Consult for Women and Land Rights secretariat is presently held by Sathi All For Partnerships. It was entrusted as the secretariat by CWLR members at the National Workshop in Allahabad in May 2004 and reinforced at the international consultation organized at UNDP hall in November 2005. The secretariat is the coordinating and implementing body of CWLR's activities and policy objectives as formulated by the executive committee. The secretariat works in close collaboration with the executive committee and at present all CWLR members work as honorary members.

The Consult for Women and Land Rights members operates through the secretariat that is responsible for firming a program of action for developing a program on women and resource rights by:

1. Building alliances with CWLR members.
2. Building awareness on Women's Land Rights.
3. Protection and promotion of Women land and resource rights.
4. Organizing and carrying out state-level meetings and one national-level workshop in collaboration with other grass root organizations as part of the Consult on Women and Land Rights.
5. Organizing civil society and NGO interface with the government.
6. Developing pilot initiatives on women and resource rights.
7. Strengthening the Consult for women and land rights with state level chapters and learning from International exchange programs.

Sathi Website (www.sathiallforpartnerships.org)

Sathi All for Partnerships has a website www.sathiallforpartnerships.org which is maintained and updated regularly by the staff of Sathi. All the initiatives undertaken with current programs and events are continuously updated.

Ms Geeta Govil along with Mr Sumeet Minhas initiated this effort to create a platform to make the work visible of Sathi. They crafted the outlay and design of the site keeping it very simple and informative.

Sathi All For Partnerships as a secretariat of Consult for Women and Land Rights has also created a website of CWLR, www.cwlr.net which is co managed and updated by staff of Sathi and One World South Asia, New Delhi. The site of CWLR is build on open source Content Management System – Plone which can be used with little technical expertise, for which the staff of Sathi has undergone a three day training by One World South Asia.

The CWLR website is very interactive and informative drawing the latest updates from OWSA on gender issues. it has many features as Events, reports, Photo gallery, Latest Updates, etc.

Sathi Training Manual: *‘Land and Resources to her, Prosperity for All’*

This training manual is collated by Sathi all for partnerships which aims to assist group’s towards developing their organizational and community support for working on the issue of women and land rights including diverse aspects ranging from individual rights within inheritance laws to rights of the marginalized within government policies and programs

Its different modules unfold a training program given in form of organized sessions for trainers and resource. These sessions now need to be field tested and rewritten after feedback from the use of the written material.

Objective of the manual

1. Training and resource manual will orient organizations and individuals to the issue of women land and resource rights.
2. It will provide resources to individuals to develop their skills to lobby and advocate for their particular issues within a given geographical area.
3. It will explain the women resource right agenda as a gateway to approach the issue of women land and resources.

The availability of a manual will strengthen the ongoing work of capacity building of the organizations, women groups and trainers on women’s land right and develop human resource to work on the issue in the state as well as the regional, national and international level.

Chapter 7

Publications

1. Kaise Hon Hansil Mahila Aur Bhoomi Adhikaaar:

Month of publication: September 2006

Talking about the possible ways in which the suggested eight steps can work towards achieving Women's Resource Rights Agenda at Panchayat level, this publication is one of our first potential resources in Hindi. The publication also makes an effort towards collating the process of CWLR so far towards increasing the land and resource base of the community women.

This twenty paged booklet is divided into five sections: About Consult for Women and Land Rights, Background of Women and Land Rights, Some steps towards formation of women's groups, some suggestions for the government machinery and Role of different NGO's on the issue of women and Land Rights.

The booklet specifically suggests some concrete steps for the government in order to safeguard their existing rights and also strengthen these rights by providing new opportunities through amending laws, introducing women friendly policies and programmes and also by determining their specific share in the government budgets.

2. Muslim brochure:

Month of Publication: November 2006

Published to substantiate the lobby efforts during India Social forum (November 2006) along with the support of Women's Research Action Group (WRAG), this brochure gives a brief understanding of the issue of Muslim women's Land, Resources and Matrimonial Rights and also talks of some viable solutions that have come up in a series of consultations towards increasing the land and resource base of Muslim Women.

The content of this brochure is split under the following heads: Background of Muslim Womens Land Rights work, our demand, Muslim Women's Matrimonial Rights, Muslim Women's Land Rights, Recommendations to increase Indian Muslim Women's Land and Resource Rights and aiming for concrete steps.

It is through this publication that Sathi has placed a concrete demand on the behalf of Muslim women saying that "Muslim Women should get right to property including agricultural land both in natal and matrimonial property and be active recipient of government land grants and government programs". It also talks of some concrete steps in form of awareness building programmes, signature campaigns and lobby initiatives at all levels to address the issue of their rights.

3. Tribal Brochure:

Month of Publication: November 2006

Also published with the aim of supporting the call for tribal women's land and resource rights during initially during the lobby efforts for India Social Forum in November 2006, the brochure talks of creating a favorable environment and listing down the recommendation towards realizing tribal women's right to land, livelihood and resources. The recommendations listed in the brochure is the outcome of the series of consultation held in Jharkhand by CWLR members including the one held in Ranchi with the support of National Commission for Women in August 2006.

The content of this brochure specifically focuses on these issues: Understanding the issue, the CWLR process, recommendations for tribal women framers, and institutional mechanisms like government and non-government organizations, women's resource right zones and CWLR's appeal to civil society land tribal leadership.

This brochure not only talks about the inheritance rights of tribal women under the purview of their customary rights but also discusses at length related issues like their control on allied resources like water, forest, institutional support for credits etc. Another important focus of the brochure is on discussing the need and structure of women's resource right zone in tribal areas which should be located close to natural habitat of the tribal community, providing services with short stay homes, health, information and training centers to assist in access to government programmes. This brochure towards the end makes an appeal to the civil society towards making a tribal policy with specific commitment of adopting WRRRA and thereby increasing gender equity in the tribal community.

4. Issues and Strategies regarding Social Security, Land and Livelihood Resources for Tribal Women of Santhal Pargana (Jharkhand)

Month of Publication: December 2006

This book is based on the study done by Gender Livelihoods and Resource Forum (GLRF), one of the active members of the CWLR on Tribal women's access to land and resources in the Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand. This book can be seen as an initial documentation of the preliminary study done by GLRF on the 'gender crisis' emerging within the Adivasi society based on various methodologies ranging from village surveys, case interviews, opinion gathering and discussion workshops.

This book captures through interview the fact that the customary practices earlier protecting the rights of tribal women have been constantly eroded. This is making the issue of social security and livelihood rights of adivasi women o the issue of social

security and livelihood rights of adivasi women needs as an emergent need to be recognized and readdressed.

The book also discusses at length the need, objective, methodology and outcome of the study in detail to maintain credibility and interest regarding the document in the readers mind. Towards the end the study mentions A common strategy for working together and moving ahead on the issue in a way that is acceptable to the majority of tribal women and would lead to concrete results.

5. Implementing Land and Resource Rights for Women: Revitalizing Communities

Through- Women Resource Right Agenda

Month of Publication: January 2007

Discussing the workable strategies towards implementing WRRRA for women this booklet seeks to implement the resource rights agenda in context of rural, urban, tribal and muslim women at great length. The focus is to increase the ownership rights for those who have been traditionally left out of resource management practices due to lack of ownership and user rights.

The publication can be viewed as a text based on CWLR recommendations collated by Sathi All for Partnerships for discussion and feedback to build a consensus on the Women Resource Rights Agenda for state actors and civil society.

The booklet primarily talks about a one-window approach towards ensuring women's right to livelihoods, housing, land, property, budgetary allocations and institutional credits. This approach will work in the direction of ensuring resources for women in existing schemes especially at local level through single delivery point at central and state level.

It further talks about contextualizing the WRRRA according to the diversities within the lives of women in a way that it can be adopted and applied in any region and within any community and describes the suggested eight steps in detail as how can this be applied in the context of Rural, Urban, Tribal or Muslim women separately.

Chapter 8 : Sathi Board

Ms Susan Koshy

President

A trained health economist with practical experience for over fifteen years in project and programme management (with current focus on program development and management) and research in the sectors of health, education, natural resource management, rural livelihood water supply and environmental sanitation. She has a Master's and a M.Phil degree in Economics from University of Madras.

Her key employment area consist of assignments with organizations like AusAID, Save the Children, World Bank, VHAI, CMC etc. Presently she is working as Programme Manager, Indo German Health Project in GTZ.

Ravi Karkara

Executive Member

Over 12 years of development work experience in management, advocacy, facilitation and coordination at Local, National, Regional (South & Central Asia) and Global levels on Child Rights, Child Rights Programming (CRP), Girls and Boys Participation and Protection, Gender Mainstreaming including work on Non-discrimination and Masculinities, Women's Rights and Empowerment. Work has been with UNICEF, Save the Children and other NGOs, Corporate and Government Organizations. Experience ranges from working with grassroots workers, programmers, managers and policy makers.

Presently Mr Karkara works as Regional Programme Manager - South & Central Asia for Save the Children Sweden (SCS). He is responsible for developing and managing Save the Children Sweden's Regional Programme for South and Central Asia including developing a regional programme strategy and setting up of an office with national and international staff with guidance from Regional Representative.

Shivani Bhardwaj

Executive Member and Programme Director

Having a professional degree in Social work and Human Resource Management, Ms. Bhardwaj has over twenty years of experience in management and program support, program development, lobby and advocacy. Her work experience includes working with organizations like Indo German Social Service Society, Save the Children, HIC and Women's Coalition for Peace and Development. Ms. Bhardwaj is also the board of Habitat International Coalition with a mandate to strengthen its women and shelter network- HIC-WAS. She is the Vice President of Nirmana and founder members of three other organizations. She is devoting her full time to Sathi as a Program Director looking after its programme management and institution building mechanism.

Chapter 9

Sathi Team

Sathi has a competent staff of individuals who are committed towards building long term partnership for the cause of the marginalized people. Their individual professional skill and area of expertise together help integrating the process and inputs at all levels together in form of a well developed programme.

The Sathi team is skilled at creating, acquiring and transferring knowledge to reflect new knowledge and insights. We follow the core values on integrity, honesty and accountability in all aspects from fund raising to programming and delivery of work.

Teamwork is the foundation stone of our work culture which facilitates integration of skills, learning's and responsibility sharing. The organization believes in practicing teamwork that goes beyond the realms of work - teamwork that extends to even the promotion of bonding in society, building partnerships, inculcating a feeling of collective responsibility and spirit of working hand in hand to address the issues of destitute.

Sathi team members

Ms Deepika Nair

Executive Member and Executive Director

With a Master's degree in Sociology from Delhi School of economics, Ms.Nair has worked on Research and monitoring of development projects related to child rights, health and education issues for the past 25 years.

She has undertaken assignments with organizations like UNICEF, Save the Children, Institute of Marketing and Research, Vikalp, Tata Administrative services and India Social Institute.

With experience in strategic impact analysis, programme design and management she has worked directly with communities including children and young people; technical people and at policy levels. Her contributions include building elations with concerned allies, institutions and government especially in ECD, education, natural disasters/disability and in bridging relations and common agenda setting between strategic actors.

Presently she is taking independent assignments on issues like mental health and child rights and helping Sathi in developing DMI as a thematic area.

Her competence and never die spirits helps in keeping the team well bonded and intact against all odds and reenergize to start afresh with new approach. Ms.Nair is presently involved in developing the DMI programme for Sathi which aims at redefining care and rehabilitation strategies and initiatives.

Ms. Tanushree Saxena:

Programme Associate

With five years experience in the development sector and a Post Graduate degree in management, Ms.Saxena has contributed to the development of two thematic areas at National Level. Within a short period of six months she has coordinated National level events like sessions at India Social Forum, Tribal workshop and local level meetings like that in Munsiyari, Uttaranchal.

Having an expertise in working with the government machinery she has contributed significantly in developing state level proposals and building linkages with different ministries. Ms.Saxena's PR and liasioning skill has always been an asset for Sathi. She has also contributed in the content management of organizations web site and added value to the publications of the network.

Ms.Samreen Usmani:

Programme Associate:

With specialization in Development Communication and a Master's degree in Mass Communications, Ms.Usmani has been playing a significant role in understanding the communication needs of the organization and delivering accordingly. She has been active in maintaining the link with the members of the network and updating them with the process and activities of CWLR.

Her core contributions to Sathi includes that of developing two thematic areas and coordinating a state network independently, managing the content of the two websites, documenting and designing reports, drafting proposals, coordinating events at local, national and international level and maintaining communication link within CWLR.

Ms. Geeta Govil:

IT Support (Content Development)

With professional qualification in IT management, Ms. Govil has contributed in developing and managing the content of the Sathi and CWLR website to a great extent. Her orientation to the social issues especially in context of gender dynamics has resulted in form of some reasonably good web publishing material and presentations which has helped to project the issues and process in a much clearer and interesting manner.

Besides taking care of the website she also manages the membership of CWLR. Her communications and PR skill has not only helped in extending the membership base but also maintaining communication link with the existing members.

Mr.Dhananjay Singh

Accounts and Administration

Within a short period of time Mr.Dhananjay has shown his skills by handling complex accounting tasks including those of national and international events accounts. He is also responsible for looking after the administration work in the organisation.

His attitude and commitment to work with a great zeal for learning has helped him to match the demands of the work.

Mr.Vishal Khewa,

Office Assistant

Mr.Khewa takes care of the administration responsibilities in the office maintenance and also do outdoor work as and when required. His other job delegation includes filing and maintaining the office document and records of stocks and inventories.

Mr.Khewa also looks after the maintenance of the office and the rooms especially at times of stay of guest. The core responsibility of hospitality is taken care of by him. He has been a great support for the programme staff by taking care daily works like answering telephones, photocopying, mail delivery, monitoring the desk area and cash register use.