



## ***Centre for Development***

***Striving for a just, peaceful and humane society which develops in  
sustainable and equitable manner***

***Progress report of 2014 – 2017***

### ***Contact detail***

***2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mistry Chambers, Beside Hotel Cama, Khanpur, Ahmedabad – 380001, Gujarat, India***

***email: [cfad28@gmail.com](mailto:cfad28@gmail.com), [contact@cfango.org](mailto:contact@cfango.org)***

***website: [www.cfango.org](http://www.cfango.org)***

***From the Director's desk***

Dear Friends,

Feeling happy to share the progress of Centre for Development with you all. This is three years respectively 2015-2016-2017 consolidated annual report.

We learned more and more in these three years and tried our best to reach to the results we have envisaged. Hurdles and challenges were there but due to committed team we turned those into opportunities.

I hope this report will give you glimpse of what we have done in these three years. The education program started as Kadam education Initiative has took new shape and now prevailing as independent identity. The RtE campaign slightly widened in these three years and noe CfD is also looking other rights of children like Right to Protection and Development. This shift is necessary as many cases of vilence on children coming up. Same way CfD has started specific intervention with the most marginalized women of Valmiki community.

The continuous support of donors, friends and well-wishers strengthened our motivation and helped lot in serving people tirelessly. The journey started by CfD now reached to a destination, where we have many things to share with you.

Seeking same warm support from you all and lastly thank to team CfD for being part of this precious journey.

Best.

Meera Rafi

## **Background**

Centre for Development (CfD) was established in 1996, to address the issue of child labour in the poor areas of Ahmedabad city. It takes a great deal of effort by CfD to get these children back to school. This process deepened the understanding that there are no easy solutions to child labour; it is intricately linked to urban poverty, displacement, and violence.

For years, the poor in Gujarat have been reeling under the impact of recurring communal violence, unemployment, impoverishment, and the continuous eviction and displacement of slum dwellers in urban areas.

It has been a long journey for CfD as an organization. CfD has grown to include rights issues of vulnerable groups with the education programs they have implemented. Thus, the scope of our work has expanded to working with women, youth, and other critical stakeholders on issues like human rights, violence against women, peace and communal harmony through formation of two community based organizations.

## **Vision**

A society that is just, peaceful and humane, and develops in a sustainable and equitable manner.

## **Mission**

Centre for Development strives to work with the oppressed, exploited and deprived communities inculcate values of equality, justice and fraternity and empower them through mobilization, education and advocacy networking.

## **Areas of Operation**

CfD's interventions are mainly in the 10 slum areas of Ahmedabad city, more than 100 villages of Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Mehsana, Patan, Jamnagar, Khambhaliya districts.

## **Goals**

CfD's goal is to work with vulnerable and marginalised groups of the community in urban and rural Gujarat and empower them holistically. The strategies adopted are:

- Initiate Education Centres for children to teach, coach and protect them
- Enable women and youth to secure sustainable livelihood options
- Organize women to counter gender based violence socially and legally.
- Creating meaningful mutual engagements of youth from different religions for the common good, lasting peace and harmony.
- Community-led advocacy for basic human amenities and entitlements to aid development. This is focused on food security, shelter, and right to education.

These holistic efforts are aimed at providing a safe and conducive environment for the groups to challenge and work around their vulnerabilities, thereby empowering them and creating their own identity in the society.

**CfD Focuses on 6 Different Areas:**

**Education Initiative:** CfD focuses on bringing education to children who would otherwise not have access and are at risk of becoming child labourers. CfD is also ensuring rights of child and protection.

**Women and Youth:** CfD works hard to ensure that all of their programs include disadvantaged women and work towards ensuring that they're rights is not violated. Many adolescent girls in poor urban areas are seen as a high priority at CfD due to the fact that they are at risk of being trafficked.

**Kruti Livelihood and Vocational Skill Building:** CfD conducts numerous different training programs that helps youth from disadvantaged urban and rural areas join certain job trades.

**Peace and Harmony:** CfD strongly believes that there should be harmony between everyone, even with diversity. CfD makes efforts to help build the gap between Hindi and Muslim communities through peace modules.

**Community Led Advocacy:** Citizenship rights are held of great importance and CfD helps fight for the livelihood of displaced communities. CfD wants to build local capacities and institutions that will inevitably help empower these communities.

**Civil Society Engagement:** All of the Ahmedabad community should be involved in the fight for everyone's rights. Thus, CfD focuses on educating civil society on the local issues and then getting them involved through volunteering and/or donating.

***Right to Education and Protection program***

**Need for the Initiative:** To facilitate the children from marginalised communities avail the benefits of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 which provides the children of India, in the age group 6 to 14 years, a fundamental right to free and compulsory education.

**The initiatives undertaken:** Centre for Development (CfD) initiated Kadam Education Initiative (KEI) undertook various activities for implementation of the Act in three areas of Ahmedabad Urban i.e. Bombay Hotel, Piplaj and Khodiyarnagar. Majority of families in the Bombay Hotel, Piplaj and Khodiyarnagar area have been affected by either communal violence or the displacement due to development of urban infrastructure. CfD intended to address the issues of lack of livelihood due to new location and the resultant poverty is the central issue for the community and issues related to children's education remain on the periphery.

**Key Achievements:**

- KEI provided education to the most vulnerable of these children through 7 Education Centers, also supported the local parents' committee to get basic and essential civic rights.
- Special Training Program (STP) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and various other social welfare schemes.



- The Right to Education Act requires that primary students (till Class V) attend a school within 1 km and upper primary students (from Class VI to VIII) attend a school within 3 km. But the situation in the many areas is quite different. So CfD started a school in Bombay Hotel area, the nearest school is at a distance of 3 km away.
- Additionally another class was started for children at Piplaj, where the children had to cross the highway to reach the school and recently a primary school has been opened at Piplaj, two years back because continuous efforts of local committee and KEI.
- The School Management Committees (SMC) mandated under the RTE to monitor the schools has been constituted, but it was found that they are not functioning actively in absence of awareness. It was surprising to know that few SMC members are not staying in the area too. As per the Act names and number of SMC members should be available with schools – but we found that school is not ready to share it with parents and other stakeholders.
- A Child Help Desk (CHD) in collaboration with Childline India Foundation has been started at Kalupur Railway Station in Ahmedabad City. It is a pilot project in Gujarat.

### **1. Formation of Advocacy Committee and strengthening them by building their capacities:**

In the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project three advocacy committees has been formed in the three project areas, which were led by women leaders from the community and the Bal- Dosts of the locality. The first year focused on their capacity building on various themes/Acts like RTE, SMC, Constitutional education, ICDS schemes and Citizenship Rights through trainings and interactive meetings at area level for building Human Rights Based perspective for articulation of their entitlements, which enabled them to start working towards availing their rights.

#### **Some of the benefits of their action were the following:**

27 people from Bombay Hotel filled applications for their documents like the election card, ration card, Aadhar card etc.

CfD collaborated with IIM Ahmedabad and with the help of its advocacy committee members succeeded in providing admission to 10 children in private school.

Advocacy committee members of all three areas have identified issue of water, sanitation and drainage and they approached the local authorities for getting the work done. Besides this through persistent advocacy and follow up they could activate the governance mechanisms and forced the local authorities to take a note of their development and welfare issues of their settlements. The advocacy committee has developed their understanding on RTE and role of SMC- they visited schools with their list of SMC members of their area from the school.

CfD engaged in direct advocacy with government authorities for improvement of educational facilities by initiating the community in the process like in the case of getting a school for Piplaj.

### **2. Activating Non-functional ICDS Centres**

The Integrated Child Development Scheme is the most important programme for early childhood care, nutrition and pre-school education. The central and state governments together are obliged to extend the coverage of this significant scheme across the country. It works through a pre-school

education centres called Anganwadis where the children are cared for at least 4-6 hours a day and are provided supplementary nutrition. The Anganwadis workers also monitor the health of pregnant women enabling them to have a safe delivery, and also give adolescent girls necessary supplements and health education on reproductive health. Although a well conceived programme, the ICDS is plagued by corruption, lack of outreach to the most deserving settlements and inordinate delays in funds flow, thus depriving so many children of this crucial service.

- CfD through its Balost and volunteer is working closely with member of 8 Anganwadi (4 in Khodiyarnagar, 2 in Piplaj and 2 in Bombay hotel) and are ensuring that ICDS schemes are being implemented effectively.
- Mothers' committees have been formed at the community level. Awareness about various schemes available in Anganwadi has been provided to them.
- Rapport has been build with Anganwadi. Anganwadi workers call members of CfD in their regular programs.
- During the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project as part of rapport building CfD organized various programs in Anganwadi like providing educational material to Anganwadi, providing material to children coming to Anganwadi.
- Parents to whom the Bal Dosts regularly report, regarding the progress of their wards, invite them to the ECs to see their children's performances, and also visit their homes periodically.
- The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) intervened proactively in Piplaj transit colony, taking cognizance of the representations made by the people to improve the drainage facilities in the colony. The public health authorities also came into the picture, and undertook sanitization of the surroundings and potable drinking water also was provided during this phase when the water had become contaminated.
- Commercial Electricity Bills Issued by Torrent Power-AMC Company: The families who have rented space for our ECs in Piplaj received huge bills from the Electric Company in Ahmedabad. The purpose of the Education Centers were explained by the parents' committee and Bal Dosts to the officers of the company, and the people appealed to the conscience of the company to stop charging commercial rates for an activity that was charitable in nature. The officers relented and now the ECs get their electricity bills as per residential tariffs.

### **3. To increase the priority for Primary Education**

With the objective to increase the priority for Primary Education in the areas various activities have been undertaken.

- A school has been started in Piplaj area because of CfD's and committee members' efforts.
- To promote that more and more children from these areas go to school "Stay in School Campaign was organized by CfD. Apart from providing information on RTE, importance of education in life an educational kit comprising of bag, book, pencil, water bottle, colors

were provided to children. This campaign motivated children as well as their parents to go to school.

#### 4. Basic amenities and welfare entitlements

Though there were several phases of apathy and inaction, by and large the community succeeded in drawing the attention of the AMC to the lack of drinking water, sanitation, drainage, approach road and many other facilities in Piplaj. The achievements in terms of amenities and entitlements that the government sanctioned in Piplaj

- With the relentless advocacy and follow up with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) helped in getting the drainage facilities in colony at Piplaj cleaned during the monsoons in 2011 after years and sanitation and portable drinking water provided when the water got contaminated during monsoon.
- The civil supplies department responded to the long standing request of the households in Piplaj to open a fair price shop under the Public Distribution System (PDS). The civil supplies department and the district authorities eventually sanctioned the Fair Price Shop in Piplaj in 2010. This was a landmark achievement since people had to keep going more than 6 km and now the shop is at their doorstep and this would ease difficulties of daily life.
- The “Below Poverty Line” card confers extremely valuable benefits on the people who are assessed as being extremely poor as per the parameters outlined from time to time. The concerted advocacy efforts of the committee with the Municipal Corporator, and the District Collectorate, availed in getting applications processed which benefited over 500 households in Piplaj and they have received their BPL cards.
- Voter’s Identity Cards: 118 persons have received their voter id cards by now.
- Commercial Electricity Bills Issued by Torrent Power-AMC company as per their residential tariffs with the efforts of the community



Training of the Aaganwadi works, helpers and parents



*Regular Educational Programmes for Advocacy Committees and Community leaders*

#### Key Achievements

- Ganeshnagar – improvement in sanitation and hygiene due to regular cleaning by the AMC. The strong representation made to the Municipal Commissioner by the Advocacy Committees to improve basic amenities and the positive response received.
- The committee members through their informed intervention managed to get income certificates for 4 families; and another 2 families were helped to access the 'Ma Amrutam Yojana' (Medical Assistance Scheme).
- The Danilimda committee and leader (Abbasbhai) succeeded in getting the AMC to stone-pave the internal lanes of the residential area.



*Successful advocacy led to the construction of the Stone path way at Danilimda*

- 20 families of Bombay Hotel area succeeded in getting their income certificates with guidance from the Advocacy Committee and community leader Bushraben. They will now be able to access Ma Amrutamyojana (medical assistance scheme)



***Advocacy Committee members filling up the form to access admissions to private school under the 25% reservation in RTE (Above)***

- During the period from January to April 2016, through the efforts of CfD staff and local community leaders, pre-fabricated toilets were installed by the Rotary Club to some families who needed them in Ganeshnagar and Danilimda areas. But since connection to the sewage lines have still not been done in some of them, the advocacy committee members are following up with the AMC and the Corporator to get the connection as early as possible.



*A toilet unit donated to 5 families at Ganeshnagar.*

### **Sajeda Appa<sup>1</sup> and her struggle for a school in Piplaj**

Sajeda has been working with KEI for the last 3 years. During the 2002 carnage in Gujarat she had to run away from her settlement in Piplaj to a more secure area. There was pain, but no bitterness when she recounted how she had to rebuild her own life and those of her family members after the traumatic displacement. Her husband has still not been able to get over the trauma and has ever since been on anti-depressants; he has not been able to work steadily to support his family. The entire burden is on her now. But she has taken it in her stride.

“My work with KEI has helped me to develop a proactive approach to life. The change that KEI has been able to bring about in the lives of children in Piplaj has been more than a reward for our hard work. Kabir (her son) and so many working children have been able to go to school now, and have a bright future.”

The school in Piplaj which was established in 2012 is a symbol of perseverant struggle by the advocacy committee in Piplaj. It took 3 years of patient follow up with the administration before the AMC relented and established the school. “It was frustrating for the first 2 years” remembers Sajeda; “We had regular meetings with the women in the community, and their first priority was to get their children out of child labour and send them to school. We formed a committee comprising Samuben, Veenaben, Fatimaben, Priti, Rajubhai and Mumtazben along with the Bal Dosts Trupti, Ritaben, and Rajani to visit the AMC office and demand for a school. Savita and I used to help them draft applications and accompany the committee. The authorities were so rude to us during the initial

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<sup>1</sup> ‘Appa’ means elder sister



meetings and even refused to talk to us. But after the workshops on rights and entitlements that was offered by CfD in 2008 we became bold and submitted written applications. This forced the authorities to start responding.”

The authorities suggested that all the children be enrolled in the primary school in Piplaj village, but the principal of the school refused since the school was too small and could not accommodate over a hundred children who had to be admitted. The other school was 5 km away and children would have to cross a busy and dangerous highway to reach that school. This school too had inadequate infrastructure to accommodate all the children. The education department officials suggested an intermediate solution: Since KEI already was running ECs, those children could appear as external students in the annual examinations in any of these schools. They would then be equipped to join school wherever they wished to, or when a school was sanctioned in Piplaj later on. During 2009-10 KEI assisted over 100 children from the ECs to give examinations from these schools.

Pictured left: Some members of advocacy group Abbas, Nita, Savita, Trupti, Kaushik, Sajeda, Rita, Noorjahan, Jitu, Rajni, Hetal, Dipika and Priti.

“We were not at all satisfied with this arrangement. We persisted with our demand for the school. CfD provided all the staff and the AC members training on the recent legislation “The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE)<sup>2</sup>. The turning point was when a group of EC children accompanied by the AC and the all the Bal Dosts demanded for a meeting with the Municipal Commissioner of Ahmedabad. He refused to meet the children. But the children went in without permission and requested him to talk to them. He again refused. The children were pained; but they talked to the media about their experience and the next day the Commissioner received very bad press.” Sajeda’s eyes shone as she enthusiastically narrated this story of their struggle.

“The very next day a team from the AMC education department came for a survey of drop-out children in Piplaj; the AMC had made an immediate decision to sanction 6 classes under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)<sup>3</sup>. The SSA classes continued till the end of 2011. This was a great morale booster for all of us. We felt that the school was only a few steps away.”

The evictions from the Sabarmati river banks in December 2011 precipitated a crisis. There were over 2000 children below 18 years of age. Sajeda and the Bal Dosts organized a feeding programme for these children for over one month with the help of resources mobilized by CfD from civil society. Sajeda, the committee members and the Bal Dosts were worried about the education of so many children;

“The children were just all over the place, hungry, ill and in trauma. Adolescent girls were at risk of being molested and trafficked. We even appealed to the police to provide protection from anti-social elements who were prowling around all the time. A school was absolutely necessary and the AMC was still not responding proactively to our longstanding demand.”

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<sup>2</sup> Passed by the Indian Parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2009, came into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2010.

<sup>3</sup> The flagship programme of the Government of India (implemented by the State Governments) for universal education. This provides for informal classes run by educated youth for drop-out or never-enrolled children in settlements where there are no schools or where schools are not feasible due to inadequate number of children

Sajeda was indignant: “We know that the RTE act makes it compulsory for the Government to ensure that all children be in school. How could the AMC turn a blind eye to this situation? We had learned in the training programme on child rights about the National Council for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)<sup>4</sup> and that it had representatives at the state level. We fixed an appointment the state representative of NCPCR who immediately visited Piplaj and reported the situation to NCPCR”

The NCPCR representative also addressed the media, making it clear that the AMC is bound to establish a school in Piplaj; he also categorically stated that from the perspective of child protection and survival the AMC also has to establish ICDS<sup>5</sup> centres in Piplaj. This made an immediate impact. A temporary school building made of fibre material was built by February 2012 and the school started functioning along with all other services such as Mid-day meal programme.

Today a number of child labourers like Kabir go to school. There is hope; the smile is slowly returning to their faces.

### **Stories from the children studying in the ECs**

#### **Kabir Ahmed Sufi (M) 12 years:**

Kabir’s parents are illiterate daily wage labourers. He is 12 years old and had never attended school before he joined the EC last year. This is what he had to say:

“My life has changed so much. Till a year back my life was that of a rag picker – a child always living in and around garbage dumps. I used to rummage through rotting garbage for plastics and bottles and metal scrap to contribute to the earnings of the family. I would be given a pittance for the scrap that I collected every day. There was no concept of hygiene; the only enjoyment in life was chewing tobacco (Gutka) which gave me a kick and helped me to cope with filth and stench. I never knew what a good bath meant; used to fall ill every other day.”

#### **Kabir and his life, a garbage dumping site near Piplaj**

CfD, during its campaign to identify and liberate child labour in the area, came across many children who were engaged in rag picking; and Kabir was one of them. Our Bal Dosts started talking to Kabir; and to his parents. They were reluctant to lose the income that Kabir brought into the household; but agreed to let him come to the EC on condition that he would still continue to work for 2 days a week. Our experience shows that it is worthwhile to enter into such agreements with poor parents, since as the child starts attending the ECs and the parents also see them improving they agree to full liberation from child labour.

“A few sachets of Gutka<sup>6</sup> is enough to suppress hunger for the whole day. It is then easier to work the whole day in the garbage dump”

<sup>4</sup> A statutory body created by the Government of India to monitor the protection of child rights and the implementation of legislation pertaining to child rights.

<sup>5</sup> Integrated Child Development Scheme, which operates through an early childhood care centre called the ‘Anganwadi’ which functions as a crèche, pre-school education centre. The most important service it renders is the supplementary nutrition programme, special nutrition for adolescent girls and pregnant women / lactating mothers

<sup>6</sup> A tobacco product to be chewed for the effect



Kabir remembered the years that he and his friends from Piplaj used to toil at the land fill. The hazards were many; hands bruised and infected from pieces of glass and sharp metal sheets; kites (large birds) swooping down on their heads, at times managing to tear into their scalps with their claws; rats scampering around occasionally taking painful nips at their feet; ferocious dogs that attack quite often. But worse were the grown-ups who competed with them for high value garbage like metal scrap, which invariably went to the mightiest; the children who would be bullied around and beaten up regularly had to be content with low value stuff.

Kabir is proud of his small collection of school books and some story books which he has borrowed from the Kadam Library. "I go to the municipal school in Piplaj every day now. Sajeda Appa from KEI had visited my house and talked to my parents over a year ago and persuaded them to send me to school. They were not so keen because I used to earn about Rs. 40 a day; and we needed this money for our food. I also did not want to go to school because I could not imagine sitting in the classrooms for so long."

Kabir started going to the evening classes in the Education Centres (ECs) held especially for child labourers like him. In addition to good food, the Bal Dosts engaged them in a manner that was gripping; lots of stories, songs, activities like drawing, painting, occasional picnics, celebration of national days, cultural programmes and so on.

"I really loved my time in the EC. For the first time in my life I wanted to be educated, to read and write

Says Kabir: "I started attending the EC. I am still struggling to learn reading and writing. The teachers have motivated me patiently to improve my speech and my behaviour. I used to use a lot of expletives in my speech. Today I become conscious when I speak them and try to avoid such words. I love to look at pictures in the books, and really like spending a lot of time in the reading room. I want to learn fast and become an engineer. I feel that I should become an engineer who knows how to dispose of all this mountain of garbage properly. I think children like me should never then be forced to work in the garbage dump."

"I am so proud that I could share my life story with so many big people during the public hearing held 3 months back. I felt so good that all of them felt that children should not work like I did; and that they should all go to school."

"I understand now that we also have rights. We want the government to give us a school. We also want facilities to play, like the school I saw on the other side of the city. We want so many books and toys and games like the children in that school have."

### **Peace and Justice – Year 2014-2018**

**Need for the Initiative:** Alliance for Peace and Justice with 5 likeminded Gujarat based organisations for the work of Peace building and conflict transformation. CfD was the secretariat of the 4 year old project with the role of coordination, monitoring and strengthening the intervention in the 26 districts of Gujarat.

CfD was implementing the project in 6 districts. i.e Jamnagar, Mehsana, Junagadh, Patan, Ahmedabad and Khambhaliya

### **The initiatives undertaken and the achievements:**

- A team of 15 religiously tolerant and sensitive cadres of DFs and Pfs created in past 4 years, who are working for peace promotion and human rights issues.
- Geographical outreach of the network and ideological outreach in entire Gujarat, in the absence of coordinated and focused efforts by any other agencies. 26 districts were covered under the project in 4 years span. ( developed understanding about the Indian Constitution, the values and the relevance of safeguarding the same in the present changing socio-political scenario)
- Developed 136 grassroots peace makers in rural and urban locations of Gujarat, who have become active promoter of peace and conflict resolution. Grassroots practitioners have now become full time staff members based in the locations familiar of the ground realities of the block/district.
- Religious leaders have started working on social issues and moving beyond their religious duties attached to the religious institutions. They have started discussing about their own religion before others from a common platform and also discuss about the commonalities between them before the community, which has created better understanding between the different religious sections and also amongst the religious leader. They have been more active on the ground since the interfaith dialogues have been organized more frequently. This kind of program could motivate and mobilise religious leaders.
- The CfD has been successful in matters of conflicts that were resolved with the timely intervention of the cadre and the impact. Vadavali communal riots just to name a few, which were successfully tackled by the field team by joint discussions, delegation, approaching police timely for lodging FIR and other legal processes and mobilising likeminded organisations for constructive action.
- **1106** school and college students have been sensitized in 2016 alone. The teachers- college faculty and Principals have started supporting all the activities of the team and wish the network continues imparting similar workshops for increased knowledge of the students and they have also suggested practical assignments to be added to these theoretical classes in the future, that they give the students chance to practically utilize their learning into action for promoting peace and justice within campus and off campus.
- 278 Police personals have been sensitized in 4 districts of Gujarat and they have intervened whenever there have been conflicts of different nature along with the D.Fs and peace makers. Frequently done Police training, can have a positive and visible impact, As these trainings creates an enabling environment for sensitizing them and changing their mindset. However, this requires a constant follow up with the administration to commit and in actualizing it.
- 26 Local groups have been formed who have developed an identity of their own within the village communities and they are working in cohesion with each other for development along side peace building and conflict resolution.
- IEC material in Gujarati and Hindi for promoting constitutional values and the reach of the material through various activities and intervention. The Alliance partners have invested a lot of time and energy for developing different types of IEC material appealing to different stakeholders connected to the project. Most of the IEC materials we find in English, so under this project majority of the material was developed in Gujarati/Hindi, which has not

only helped in reaching out to the local communities, but would also help in reaching out to more people in the future with its utilisation. IEC material prepared by the Alliance has been training module for the peace makers, students of schools and colleges, police training modules, other staff training material in local language, information leaflets/ banners/ posters for celebrations, and special mementos with the Preamble imprinted on it. The school students have also been given pencil boxes, caps, key chains and other material with the logo and message of Alliance. This type of IEC material on the subject matter of peace building, conflict resolution, pluralism and constitution was never available before, so this is a unique achievement for the network partners.



***Peace Maker training at Veraval of the Women Peace Makers about Gender roles and rights***



***College students' sensitization workshop at Bharuch by CfD staff***

***Abdullah Khan Babi- Mehsana***

Babi is a Journalist who runs a local newspaper named Movement of India even before he joined the APJ network as a peacemaker. Previously his newspaper focused on issues concerning the Muslims. After joining the network, there has been a change in his mind-set and he felt the need of working with the other communities as well. During the Patidar Anamat Andolan (a movement of the Patidar community demanding reservations for the Patidar community) in Mehsana which had a potential of flaring up into a communal conflagration, but due to his timely mediation the conflict could be averted. Besides, that during the peace times, when there is no conflict like situation, he has been doing activities which would help in bridging the gaps between communities like, example; he organised a summer camp for the children belonging to the Muslims, Dalits and Hindus on his own. He created a special Facebook page specially for spreading the message of peace and justice. The name of the page is "My Mehsana", which was seen by around 1 lakh people on the social media. Being a journalist Babi sure has the reach and has very prudently used the reach to promote religious tolerance, in a conflict prone area of Mehsana, it is easy to be recognized and invite enemies, but he along with other peace makers including his wife have organized several programs for promotion of peace, and have actively expressed his disregard for communal incidents to state authorities. Babi feels that, there are people committed to promoting peace and justice but a platform like APJ brings them together and makes the struggle a united one, he says ***"I felt lonely fighting alone, but now the bunch of peacemakers are my strength"***

***One to One Orphan support educational scholarship program supported by Islamic Relief India-  
Year October 2014- January, 2018 and ongoing***

**Need for the Initiative:** The census figures about attending education institute reveal that around 9.63% children and youth between 6-18 years have never attended the schools. Gujarat has 1.55 crores children and youths in this age group. In India, of 33.33 crores children and youths in this age group, 4.40 crores have never been to school which comes to 13.20% of the population in this age group.

**The initiatives undertaken:** Islamic Relief is providing a life-line for thousands of the world's most vulnerable children through our orphan sponsorship scheme, which supports 38,000 children in 24 countries. Through the programme in Ahmedabad Gujarat India alone, it is reaching out of 280 vulnerable children and their families receive a regular allowance which provides for the child's basic needs and enables them to go to school. CfD has been implementing this program since 2014 for reaching out to the children having single parent, and most cases it's just the mother, who is taking care of them single handily after the sudden demise of their spouses and left in the lurch without any other support mechanism. CfD has been reaching out to these orphans and their mothers by conducting regular mother meetings for understanding their problems, facilitating them in different daily issues, regular home visits of the orphans house, Organising medical checkups, face to face career counselling of children between the age of 10-18 years of age and celebration of important days, exposure visits.

**Case studies:**

***Sajid looking forward to a life full of hope and possibilities.....***

Sajid is a smart and jovial young man with new hopes and dreams. He belongs to a joint family with mother, a brother, elder sister, maternal uncle and aunty and cousins. They are living with her maternal family in a house which is in dilapidated condition. The family has been through tough times after his father's untimely demise. His brother had to start working at an early age in a nearby factory unit and after the recession in job market he lost the job. Later his brother started driving auto rickshaw for supporting the family expenses. His mother used to do stitching work for supporting the basic expenses of the family. While Sajid was studying, he felt the need to look for part time work, so he started doing part time job at a call centre which helped him with some additional money in hand.

Life has turned around for him and his family after years of hard work. This would not have been possible after his father expired of heart attack and the family had to suddenly face financial difficulties. At this juncture the family was fortunate to receive the much needed support from IRW for Sajid's education and other basic needs.

Sajid has been receiving the one to one sponsorship since 2009, when he was in class 8th. He has managed to complete his graduation in commerce with the support of the IR donors. Thereafter he also acquired an additional certificate of Diploma in Export Import Management.

Sajid could manage to secure a job immediately after completing B.com at Aegis Ltd, where he worked for two years since 2014 to 2016 with a package of Rs. 9500/- per month. He is currently working with E Procurement Technologies Ltd since 5 months with a monthly salary of Rs.16, 000/- in the capacity of Business Development executive. He is very satisfied at his work place and would



like to get growth in his sector and later on intends to initiate his own business one day. He says that he is now independent and can take care of his own needs and his family, so would request IR to lend this support to another child in need. Sajid says this has been possible only because of the support of the generous donors of IR and thanks everyone with all his heart.



#### Case study of Ghazala Ansari



*Ghazala writing the thank note to her donor*

#### ***A Resilient Ghazal dares to dream big!***

Ghazala is a good looking girl of 15 years studying in 10th standard at St. Xavier's High School, Mirzapur Ahmedabad. This school is considered to be the best in the locality and has been a part of the oldest and prestigious educational institution run by the Jesuits in Ahmedabad. Ghazala is good in her studies, so that she excels in her academics her mother

has shifted her from St. George School, Vatva, Ahmedabad to St. Xavier's School, Mirzapur. This has been an important step forward for Ghazala, who always dreamt of studying in such a reputed school like this. Ghazala goes to school in the morning and has her tuition classes in the afternoon.

At present Ghazala lives with her mother at Khanpur. They used to earlier live in Fyzal Park, Vatva - a colony of the Gujarat Riot victims constructed with the financial aid by NGOs. Her mother decided to

shift to Khanpur, which is close to the school for supporting her. They are living in a two room house which is owned by Ghazala's maternal uncle and thus they don't have to pay the rent of the house, which is a big relief for them.

Ghazala lost her father when she was just 3 years old during 2002 riots. Ghazala 's mother was not able to take the trauma and she went into depression. Gradually she started getting normal, after years of depression but the impact of the events then has affected her long term memory, as she cannot recall many things till today. She could not even pick the skill of traditional embroidery from her mother in law due to her fragile mental state, which could have helped her earn a decent earning. Instead of embroidery work, she is at present engaged in stitching work and earns a meagre amount of Rs.2500-3000/- per month.

Ghazala's mother had received a compensation amount after her father's death. Some money of compensation was utilized by Ghazala's grandmother for household expenses but fortunately her mother was able to save some amount which helped them buy a small shop, which was later on rented out for a monthly rent of Rs.3000/-. This amount has been supporting the mother and daughter survive and forge ahead with life. All put together the household income is around Rs.6000/-, which helps them live their life with dignity.

Ghazala's grandmother and uncle were not keen about educating her at the English Medium school as its very expensive and beyond their reach. But her mother wanted to teach her daughter at the best of English medium schools which offers quality education because she was very intelligent. She did not want her daughter to suffer due to the pressing circumstances. At this opportune time, the IR sponsorship was able to support the educational and other basic needs of Ghazala. This was a great boon for them received at the right time.

When enquired about her future goals, Ghazala said, ***"I don't want any other girl to face such dire circumstances in life. I want each and every child of India to study and aspire for whatever they want to do in life."*** She thanks IR for supporting her in her endeavours, which is critical for her at this juncture.

Along with her studies, she had been preparing for competitive exams like Civil services and Common Proficiency Test for The institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

It's a great pleasure and pride for us to inform you that she has cleared the CPT exam with 135 out of 200 marks and now pursuing a career line in chartered accountancy, hence would request you to please support her in this regard at the earliest. She has joined the CA preparation batch for pursuing the course of 9 months which would require Rs.50,000/- as course fees. Thereafter, only one step forward would help her reach her dream of making it big. She would become a qualified CA and thus fulfilling her mother's and donors hopes.

#### **Organizing Valmiki Women in 8 slum settlements in Ahmedabad city in support with IGSSS- Year 2015-2016**

After the baseline survey, the work was initiated in 8 locations different activities carried out for the Valmiki community women.

**Need for the Initiative:**

- Facilitate the process of the organization and leadership development of Valmiki women.
- Build awareness among Valmiki women about citizenship rights and entitlements, the capacities to organize to demand, make representations and secure entitlements
- Capacity Building of Adolescent girls
- Enhance leadership quality, build capacities of Valmiki women so that they start demanding their rights identify Leaders & Training program for identified leaders:
- Life skills and Reproductive Health training to Adolescent Valmiki girls

**The Initiatives undertaken:**

- ❖ During the said reporting period 48 area meetings have been conducted in 8 project areas
- ❖ 5 leadership trainings were organized for 24
- ❖ 4 training programs were organized in which 103 women participated
- ❖ One representation was made, 13 women participated
- ❖ 7 trainings have been organized in which 143 adolescent girls participated

**1.1. Mobilize Valmiki Women – Area Meeting:**

During the said reporting period 48 area meetings were organized in 8 project settlements. During these meeting field staff focus on rapport building and creating awareness about the issues that affect the community on daily basis. Nearly 333 women participated in these area meetings. The most common issues that come up in these area meetings are related to availing basic social and economic rights, whether it is availing a ration card, election card, AADHAR card etc, availing these documents is a herculean task, most people are either fleeced by middle men because of lack of information-awareness. The field staffs makes efforts to inform the community about the various available welfare schemes and also methods to avail the same, this helps the field staff build a rapport with the community. Sometimes the field staff also assists people in availing the benefits. Alongside, a close interaction with the community also gives an opportunity to the field staff to interact with women and adolescent girls and talk to them about reproductive health care, importance of savings, Right to education, etc. The field staffs make an effort to help women challenge societal norms.

Enhance leadership quality, build capacities of Valmiki women so that they start demanding their rights identify Leaders & Training program for identified leaders:

- Leadership training for the group of 24 SHG women leaders from all the areas

During the said reporting period CfD has organized 8 training programs with identified leaders and SHG members. The aim of the training is to help women manage their savings which can help them in dire need, these trainings also develop women's skill in micro financing and enabling them to be self-sustained.

- One-day Trainings for 160 women



During the said reporting period 8 one day training programs were organized, 213 women from the community participated. These women have previously attended trainings organised by CfD. As part of the process they were asked to share their experiences post the trainings, most of them felt empowered, they were able to share the issues they faced in the areas, which helped CfD provide answers, which motivated the women who then sought help from the organisation to file various applications.

**During the said reporting period the following applications were made.**

Sr.No,	Scheme/Application filed	No. of women supported
1.	Aadhar Card	03
2.	Widow Pension	08
3.	Election Card	15
4.	Shramyogi	05
5.	Applications made to Schools for admitting 25% of children from less privileged backgrounds to avail education as prescribed in the Right to Education Act 2009	65
6.	Availing Caste Certificates	36
7.	Corrections in the Birth Certificate	2
8.	Availing Birth Certificate	1
9.	UWIN Card	10
TOTAL		145

Apart from the above mentioned support under various government schemes 7 children were supported from Kadam Education Centre and Islamic Relief World for Education.

### 3.1 Life skills and Reproductive Health training to Adolescent Valmiki girls

During the said reporting period CfD has organized 7 life skill and reproductive health trainings where, 143 Valmiki girls participated. Issues related to gender and legal information pertaining to protection of women were also incorporated in the training program. These training programs have helped in developing confidence of these girls. A group of Adolescent girls leader has been formed (which is part of separate project) who are not in turn training and providing information's to other girls in their community.

#### **Baseline Survey:**

As part of the project during the said reporting period a baseline survey was conducted in 8 project area and 10 settlements in the said area. Total 874 families were surveyed, areas wise detailed bifurcations is as under:

Sr. No.	Area/Settlements	No. of Families surveyed
1.	Vadaj	268
2.	Shahpur	132
3.	Khodiyarnagar	41
4.	Behrampur	99
5.	Ranip	48
6.	Hatkeshwar	138
7.	Naroda	09
8.	Isanpur	72
9.	Gomtipur	67
<b>Total</b>		<b>874</b>

Description of the activities and the processes followed against each objectives

1. Meeting with Valmiki women at the community:

During the year 92 meetings were conducted in the project areas with 1221 Valmiki women, and the communities at large. In initial meetings the women dwelled on the immediate issues affecting them in the community, instances of domestic violence and sexual harassment at workplace and decided appropriate courses of remedial action. Later the discussion points were around their entitlements, discrimination and social and financial insecurity. One example, in RTE under 25% reservation quota total 11 children got admission while total 78 forms were filled. This is new initiative of some of the families who got sensitized in meetings. Total 115 families have received different benefits and entitlements.

2. One-day Training with Valmiki Women:

The objectives of one-day training were to sensitize women to explore livelihood options than their traditional work and understand caste based social structure through socio-political analysis. The second objective was to motivate women to start savings and form savings groups under Mission Mangalam. This is a very good way to get government subsidy to start own small enterprise. Total 8 one-day trainings were conducted wherein 24 women leaders were presented on regular basis. During the year total 6 groups are formed and all 6 groups linked with Mission Mangalam.

Three exposure visits – one to a factory that produces ‘popsicles (sweet flavoured ice-sticks commonly called ‘pepsi cola’) and the other to a women-led leather factory – were organized. In third exposure group visited Dahod to learn making of sanitary pads, produce by a groups of women supported by Mission Mangalam. The group found it good and viable option. CfD has contacted the state officer of Mission Mangalam to provide training and then financial support to start this enterprise. Organization is exploring other sources to start one unit in Ahmedabad and sanitary pads can be supplied to working areas of CfD in other districts of Gujarat. A dialogue is going on to plan a training session. CfD is also exploring some CSR funding to start production of sanitary pads.

3. Leadership training with women leaders:

Over a period of one year 4 training programs were organized with 24 women leaders. The aim of the

training is to help women manage their savings, which can help them in dire need, these trainings also develop women's skill in micro financing and enabling them to be self-sustained.

#### 4. Interface by women leaders with government authorities:

During the year 6 interface dialogue/meetings were organized between women leaders and government authority on various issues. The women drafted complaints to the AMC regarding the serious problems regarding, by-lane roads in their habitat, streetlights, tap water line, cleaning of dumped garbage and solid waste, health services and submitted it to the relevant authority. The women included the demand for stone paving of the lanes in their complaint/application. Women from Ranip and Isanpur visited the AMC Zonal office to submit their application regarding waterlogging in their residential areas and stone paving of their by-lanes.

#### 5. Life skills and Reproductive Health training for Adolescent Girls:

During the year 8 life skill trainings were organized wherein 123 girls and 36 mothers participated. These training programs have helped in developing confidence of these girls. They were educated on Reproductive Health and also about the facilities available in all Anganwadis such as supplementary nutrition, medicines for anaemia and certain vaccinations too. As a result of the training the girls have started to go to the Anganwadis to avail of these facilities. 6 Valmiki girls from Vadaj area have also been selected to be part of the Kadam Education Initiative's Kadam Resource Centre for girls. A hygiene kits were distributed to 55 AGs which contains soap, napkin, comb, nail cutter, hair oil, toothbrush, tooth pest, sanitary napkin packed in a box to motivate to maintain their personal hygiene and also inform to others. The kits distributed in those areas where the awareness of hygiene was very low.

#### 6. Training on Gender & Effective Communication:

During the year 2 trainings on Gender and communication were organized with male and female. This training has created awareness about the concept of Gender amongst community. A movie "Gulab Gang" was screened followed by discussion increased their understanding on women's rights and gender just society.

#### 7. Formal Education Centre

3 education centres in Khodiyarnagar, Behrampur and Vadaj are functioning regularly. In each area the local teacher tutors 64 Valmiki children. These centres function on a daily basis for 2 hours. Students come from classes Jr. Kg to 8th Std come to this centre.

#### 8. Summer Camp:

A three days' summer camp (one time activity) was organized for 105 adolescent girls. Topics covered in summer camp were education, journey of life, identifying strengths and weakness, input on reproductive health. Members from 181 were also present in the summer camp they provided input on how to approach 181 and support they can provide to girls. A question box was also placed in venue – where children can raise question related to themselves or their areas. Few questions, which

came up, were education related to girls, child marriage, difference between girls and boys. These questions were then taken up among the parents in Gender training. Few girls were also identified and supported by Kadam education initiative (an initiative of CfD).

#### **Case study of Rita: Education is still a far off dream for our daughters.....**

Rita is all of 16 years old. She stays at home to take care of her grandfather. In any case how does it help educating girls? The times are not good; girls become spoilt if they are send outside for further studies. It is always in their interest to get them married at the earliest.

Sheetal is 17 years old. Just a 4<sup>th</sup> standard pass. Dropped out so early from school; and her pencil replaced by a broom. Every day she accompanies her mother to the nearby residential society to sweep and remove garbage.

Hetal is 18 years old; passed 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Her father died when she was very young. Her mother is a safai kamdar (cleaning worker). She has two small brothers. When her mother leaves for her work in the morning Hetal has to take care of her younger brothers. In their colony they get water supply only once in the morning; as they do not have water connection at home, Hetal has to go with water vessels to the municipal taps and carry the filled vessels home every day. With all these chores and hard work to do what is the relevance of education?

Rita, Sheetal and Hetal are all children who live in the labourers' colonies in Ahmedabad. It is said that Ahmedabad is now changing fast; becoming a developed megacity. But in those remote corners of this megacity it is difficult to know if it is the beginning or the end of life for these 16, 17 and 18 year old girls. They do not know what is really happening to them; how they are being denied their lives as children; how they are denied all opportunities. Seeing their innocent smiles and laughter we wonder: Should they have a broom in their hands, or books and pens, at this age? But this is the only life they have seen; the same deprived life that they see their mothers live too. How could they ever think of a different kind of life ever?

The mothers join in the conversation with the girls; most of them are in the age group ranging from 29-45 years. Most of them would have studied second or third grade. They still engage in their traditional occupation – sweeping and cleaning. In some cases the location may have changed – from roads and residential societies to institutions such as hospitals and offices – but essentially it remains cleaning jobs. The broom still remains.....

“When do you think girls should get married?” This was a question for which the women had a clear answer: “As soon as the girls pour water on their heads”! It was difficult to understand the hidden cultural meaning implied. They patiently explained; it meant that girls should be married as soon as they attain puberty. Soon after they get their first periods. “The times are not good; if the girls do what they wish people start gossiping. How do we stop people from gossiping?”

“Marriages are so expensive – it would cost at least 3-4 lakhs. Gold and other household articles over and above all that. We have to do all this to ensure that our daughters are happy in their marital homes.”

“We have to spend a lot on boys too! We have to let them grow their hair till a few years and then organize their ‘Babri’ (ceremonial cutting of hair to appease the goddess). This is compulsory and each ‘Babri’ ceremony costs 1-2 lakhs as we have to feed the entire community. If we do not then our goddess would curse us; and all people in the community would ridicule us saying that we are so miserly. So we are left with no choice.”

“We find it difficult to afford such huge expenditure. So we borrow money from cut throat financiers and end up paying astronomical rates of interest, thus getting drowned in debts, which we may not be able to clear in a lifetime. And finally the impact of this indebtedness falls on us the women; we are forced to work more and more; reduce the quality and quantity of our food; forget educating our children in good schools; sell or mortgage our ornaments. If we have to live in our community then all this is inevitable.”

“Savings? How can we ever save? No sooner than we emerge battered from one social event, neck deep in debt, further social expenses or health related expenses would have to be incurred. We inherited debts from our parents; we also pass on this legacy to our children....”

What do the men do? Are they given to vices? The question unsettled the women a bit. They cautiously looked at each other, wondering how to begin. One woman took the risk and said: “We should say what happens to us. I am going to say it right here.” Pointing to the woman sitting next to her she says: “She is my neighbor. Her husband chews tobacco all the time. Never once have I seen him without tobacco in his mouth. Although he drives an auto rickshaw he hardly gives any money home. The family still depends on her father-in-law. But parents do not rebuke their children when they become irresponsible like this. Husbands of so many of the women sitting here come drunk at night and destroy our peace of mind. This is usual, an everyday phenomenon.”

Till now the focus was on themselves and their families. It was a challenge to get them to talk about the way they are treated by the ‘mainstream communities’, and the humiliation they face on account of the inherited occupation that they are engaged in.

What are your experiences when you go to sweep and clean at various places? “That is our daily work. What is new in it? They treat us as untouchables – they would never touch us. After hard labour in their residential societies, when we request for drinking water, they serve us water in a different glass tumbler that they keep only for us, and they pour water from above so as not to touch the tumbler. When they pay us our wages, they do not give the money in our hands. They drop it into our hands from a height so that there is no bodily contact. When we go to collect “Valu” the left-overs of dinner that they are ‘entitled to’, they drop food from above so that even their vessels do not touch ours! There is one woman who does not even drop the wages in our hand, she prefers to keep it on the ledge for us to take it! I had objected to this humiliating practice once. I told her that this is my wage, you have to give it in my hands! Now she has started to give it in my hands, of course dropping the money from above.”

From their narrations the lives of these women seemed to have stagnated over generations with no hope of change. The same work, the same life...

Lakshmiben from Hatkeshwar area sounded different and hopeful; she herself was a story of change. She and her husband used to get hair from various places and sell to wholesale hair dealers. Both

her daughters go to school – the elder one due to give her 10<sup>th</sup> grade exam this year. “For me, my daughters are my life....I will work hard for them, so that they surge ahead in life. They should not continue the legacy of slavery that we have been carrying on; they should complete their education so that they could find more comfortable and dignified jobs. We would never like to see our daughters being humiliated by anyone in the way we have been.”

Vasantiben, a widow from Navtal-Gheekanta area is not at all keeping well. But she insists on her daughter going to school regularly, despite strong opposition from her in-laws. She is determined that she would not compromise on her daughter’s future.

There may be a few women like Lakshmiben and Vasantiben who understand the significance of educating their daughters; but by and large Valmiki women are so immersed in their traditional occupation of cleaning and manual scavenging that they do not see how their daughters too have no option but to follow their mothers’ occupation, get married young, and in their marital homes too it is ultimately the broom that they get to hold.

“This is the only work we know; this is the occupation that we have inherited. What other work can we do? What would the government give us other than this job? Our brooms are there to stay in our hands.” In the end, this is the constant refrain of the Valmiki women.

What else could be the situation of the women and girls in a community that has been constantly marginalized, discriminated against, excluded from the mainstream and constantly made to swallow from the cup of humiliation and untouchability! Untouchability by the wider society and the conservatism in their own community leave no window of opportunity for the Valmiki women to develop themselves; and deprive the girls of education.

#### **Case Study of Vagehla Sunita Nagjibhai:**

Nagjibhai who is differently abled works as a sweeper in the society he lives, he got married to Sunita, Sunita had never seen what city life entails, she fulfilled her marriage vows and supported her husband and his work which also gave Nagji immense strength. The couple is blessed with a lovely daughter, like all parents Sunita wants her daughter to have the best education, she went to enroll her in the nearby Vijay School, to her surprise she was declined admission as she belonged to the schedule caste. This disappointed her immensely. Sunita is a leader at CfD , in the training she took she learnt that no one can be denied admission based on caste and it is an offence. With the help of CfD she took on the school administration and wrote an application to the school demanding admission. The school accepted the application and her daughter was given admission. This act of courage has motivated Sunita to ensure that no children in the vicinity are denied education and no one from her community are deprived of their rights.

#### ***Starting of Child Help Desk (CHD) in 2015-2016***

CfD started Child Help Desk at Kalupur FRailways Station in Ahmedabad City in collaboration with Childline India Foundation in 2016. This project is a joint venture of Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways.

From the beginning in September, 2016 to March, 2017 a total of 80 (69 boys and 11 girls) children have been rescued by the child line team. In rescuing children we have received support of the Railway staff, Police force, Coolies, Rickshaw drivers, Food stall staff and many others who are regularly visiting the Railway station.

Among them 78 children have been rehabilitated with their families across India and 2 (boys) are in CCI.

Besides the rescue and rehabilitation activity, the Child line team of CfD regularly carries out activities for sensitization of common people on the child rights and child protection on the railway platforms. We have celebrated Child rights day, Children's day, organized campaigns for sensitization of people at the Railway station about the potential risks the children face within their families, their surrounding and possibilities of their abuse and violation with them. A club of rescued 32 children is formed, where the team imparts knowledge of life skills and carry out other recreational activities in a space provided by the office of Divisional Railway Manager, Ahmedabad.



Child Protection awareness program at Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad by the members of Children Groups.





Orientation on Child Rights and Childline help number 1098 on Children's Day Celebration.



Awareness rally at Kalupur Railway Station.



## Financials for Years 2014-2017

**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
Charity Registration No : F/5260/ Ahmedabad  
Society Registration No : Guj/5408/ Ahmedabad  
FCRA Registration No : 041910295  
PAN : AAATC3988K  
TAN : AHMCD1481E

**BALANCE SHEET (Consolidated)**  
As on 31st March, 2015

Capital / Liabilities	Amount		Assets	Amount	
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Trust Fund or Corpus (NonFC)		296607	Fixed Assets (FC) (Annexure B)		1167980
(Annexure F)					0
Other Earmarked Fund (NonFC)			Fixed Assets (NonFC) (Annexure B)		
KADAM Education Fund (NonFC)			Fixed Deposit (FC)		
Op. Balance	490517		(Annexure C)		6104152
Add: During the year	16790				
Less: Spent for the Education Object	-230753	276494	Other Loan and Advances (FC)		
Fixed Assets Fund (NonFC)			Rent Deposit		31500
Op. Balance	46150		TDS Receivable (AY 2014-15)		14228
Add: Deduction During the year	-46150		TDS Receivable (AY 2015-16)		62007
Other Earmarked Fund (FC)			Other Loan and Advances (NonFC)		180978
(Annexure F)					
Unutilized Grant (FC)		1893273	Cash on hand (FC)		4089
(Annexure A)			(With Managing Trustee)		
Other Current Liability (FC)			Bank Accounts (FC)		1609156
Audit Fees Payable		12000	(Annexure D)		
Interest Reserve Fund (FC)			Cash on hand (NonFC)		3952
Last Year Balance	619200		(With Managing Trustee)		
Add: From Excess/Contribution from	20434		Bank Accounts (NonFC)		704370
(Annexure A)					
Add: Transferred from Income & Exps	362145	1001779			
Income Expenditure Account (NonFC)					
Opening Balance	362092				
Add: Excess of Income over Exps	19634				
Less: CFD contribution to projects	-11903				
Add: Fixed Assets Fund W/off	22426	383199			
		9915812			9915812

As per our audit report of even date  
For, K C J M & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Jahir Memon  
Senior Partner  
Mem : 115867  
FRN : 121324W

For, Centre For Development

Meera Malek  
Trustee  
Date : 14/09/2015  
Place : Ahmedabad

**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
Charity Registration No : F/5260/ Ahmedabad  
Society Registration No : Guj/5408/ Ahmedabad  
FCRA Registration No : 041910295  
PAN : AAATC3988K  
TAN : AHMCD1481E

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (Consolidated)**  
for the year ending on 31.03.2015

Expenses	Amount		Income	Amount	
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Administrative Expenses (FC)			Interest Income (FC)		
Admin Expenses	5700		Bank Interest FC		55131
Bank Charges (FC)	1617		FD Interest FC		409209
Bank Charges (SUB FC)	1188				
Employee Staff Insurance Expenses	16516		Interest Income (NonFC)		
Misc Expenses	153		Bank Interest		6679
Property Tax	10691				
Web Site Fees	7300	42954	Donation (NonFC)		1780
Administrative Expenses (NonFC)			Grants in aid for specific projects (FC)		
Communication Expenses	160		(Annexure A)		
Meeting Expenses	980		Unutilized Grant Last Year		4834970
Postage Expenses	585		Add: Grant Received During the year		2768137
Office Expenses	2123		Add: Interest on Unused Funds		205333
Insurance Expenses	1573		Add: Contribution of CFD from Interest		-20434
Health Support Expenses	5214		Health Support Expenses	5214	3282006
Traveling Expenses	3310	13945	Add: Advance Grant Received		6119460
			transferred to Balance Sheet		26708546
Expenses towards objects of the Trust (FC)			Grants in aid for specific projects (NonFC)		
(Annexure F)			(Annexure A)		
			Unutilized Grant Last Year		-214651
Expenses towards objects of the Trust (NonFC)			Add: Grant Received During the year		277547
(Annexure F)			Add: Contribution of CFD		11903
			Transfer to Interest Reserve Fund (FC)		362145
			Add: Net Grant Receivable		0
Excess of Income over Expenditure		10624			74799
		27213013			27213013

As per our audit report of even date  
For, K C J M & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Jahir Memon  
Senior Partner  
Mem : 115867  
FRN : 121324W

For, Centre For Development

Meera Malek  
Trustee  
Date : 14/09/2015  
Place : Ahmedabad

**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
Charity Registration No : F/5260/ Ahmedabad  
Society Registration No : Guj/5408/ Ahmedabad  
FCRA Registration No : 041910295  
PAN : AAATC3988K  
TAN : AHMCD1481E

**BALANCE SHEET (CONSOLIDATED)**  
As on 31st March, 2016

Capital / Liabilities	Amount		Assets	Amount	
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Trust Fund or Corpus (NonFC)		271587	Fixed Assets (FC) (Annexure B)		
(Annexure G)			From Funding Agency Fund		1355556
Other Earmarked Fund (NonFC)			Fixed Deposit (FC) (Annexure C)		
(Annexure F)			Fixed Deposits	7300000	
Op. Balance	108848		Add: Interest Accrued thereon	583223	7883223
Other Earmarked Fund (FC)			Fixed Deposits (NonFC)		376741
(Annexure F)			(Annexure C)		
Op. Balance	2133296		Other Loan and Advances (FC)		141584
Unutilized Grant (FC)			(Annexure D)		
(Annexure A)			Other Loan and Advances (NonFC)		159337
Other Current Liability (FC)			(Annexure D)		
Staff Security Deposit		78000	Cash on hand (FC)		2416
Unutilized Contribution - IGSSS (NonFC)		5720	Cash on hand (NonFC)		354
Interest Reserve Fund (FC)		1378459	Cash on hand (NonFC)		354
Income Expenditure Account (NonFC)			Bank Accounts (FC) (Annexure E)		313967
			Bank Accounts (NonFC) (Annexure E)		282608
		10515384			10515384

As per our audit report of even date  
For, K C J M & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Jahir Memon  
Senior Partner  
Mem : 115867  
FRN : 121324W

For, Centre For Development

Meera Malek  
Trustee  
Date : 16/09/2016  
Place : Ahmedabad

**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
Charity Registration No : F/5260/ Ahmedabad  
Society Registration No : Guj/5408/ Ahmedabad  
FCRA Registration No : 041910295  
PAN : AAATC3988K  
TAN : AHMCD1481E

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (CONSOLIDATED)**  
for the year ending on 31.03.2016

Expenses	Amount		Income	Amount	
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Expenses towards objects of the Trust (FC)			Interest Income (FC)		405693
(Annexure F)			Grants in aid for specific projects (FC)		
Trust Expenses			(Annexure A)		
Education			Unutilized Grant Last Year		6119460
Social			Add: Grant Received During the year		1463182
Administrative Expenses	55872		Add: Interest on Unused Funds		108128
Expenses of Projects			Add: Own Contribution from Interest		20684
Education	6340577		Social	7518112	20879434
Administrative Expenses	813958		Administrative Expenses	813958	14672847
Less: Advance Grant Received			transferred to Balance Sheet		6206587
Transfer to Interest Reserve Fund (FC)		349821	Interest Income (NonFC)		30139
Administrative Expenses (NonFC)			Donation (NonFC)		41810
Less: Project Own Contribution			Less: Project Own Contribution		41600
Project Expenses - IGSSS		48523	Project Contribution - IGSSS		41600
Excess of Income over Expenditure		78021	Less: Transfer to Next Year		5720
			TDS Refund		75340
		15234140			15234140

As per our audit report of even date  
For, K C J M & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Jahir Memon  
Senior Partner  
Mem : 115867  
FRN : 121324W

For, Centre For Development

Meera Malek  
Trustee  
Date : 16/09/2016  
Place : Ahmedabad



### Our Supporter Organizations

1. Association for India's Development
2. Asia Initiatives
3. Childline India Foundation
4. Islamic Relief Worldwide
5. Indo-Global Social Service Society
6. Litworld
7. MM