THE HUNGER PROJECT

Annual Report
2012-2013
ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13
ABOUT THE HUNGER PROJECT

The Hunger Project (THP) is a global strategic organisation working in 14 countries committed to ending hunger. In India it is committed to enthuse and sustain the leadership spirit in women elected to village Panchayats. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) mandated one-third reservation for women in all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), bringing more than 1.3 million women into public political life. In several States this reservation has been increased to 50 per cent. It is THP-India’s conviction that the active participation of women in political and decision-making processes of local governance will help bring economic and social development to the villages of India.

THP aims to strengthen the role of elected women representatives in grassroots’ governance so that they are able to exercise leadership within their constituencies and practice gender responsive governance and transformative leadership based on the principles of women’s human rights and social justice.

THP works across eight States in India, focusing on the mobilisation and empowerment of women representatives in Panchayats. Through effective strategies and partnership with 48 civil society organisations (CSOs), THP has reached out to about 120,000 women representatives in the last 12 years.
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I am happy to present our Annual Report 2012-2013. The backdrop for The Hunger Project’s work during the past year was in an environment where we brought a sharper focus on the new challenges and opportunities for empowering women and improving the lives of their communities through their effective leadership.

We at The Hunger project constantly strive to enrich our knowledge of women’s roles in rural local governance and of the obstacles they face. One such endeavour has been the commissioning of the action research study on the impact of the Section 40 of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act that provides for the removal of an elected representative who is found to be not working in public interest, guilty of misconduct or failing to carry out the duties assigned. The research study report has helped in strengthening the understanding of Section 40 and its misuse particularly against the elected women representatives.

We have played a critical role in support of the ‘National Coalition against Two-Child Norm and Coercive Population measures’. Our experiences in the field have showed how the ‘Two-Child Norm’ is being misused, hindering the elected women representatives to emerge as effective leaders. Our support for the coalition is to uphold that the imposition of ‘Two-Child Norm’ on Panchayat representatives would adversely affect the lives and health of women in particular, whether as elected representatives or as wives.

Women’s participation in politics has added a gender dimension to the hitherto male dominated public offices in rural India, resulting in violent acts on them as they assert their identities as women and leaders. Given the magnitude of the problem, we initiated a campaign on the issue of violence against women (VAW) campaign in seven states where we work through the elected women representatives and their federations.

In efforts to lessen the evident gaps in bringing effective governance, The Hunger Project is continuing to develop innovative tools and expertise, and constantly measures the impact of the interventions on women’s lives, families and communities. Here, I would like to thank our supporters: UN Women, CORDAID, Forum Syd, Ribbink Van Den Hoek Foundation, The Asia Foundation and our field partners without whom this work was not possible. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE), New Delhi for supporting the Sarojini Naidu Prize (SNP) for the year 2012.

It is my honour to work with a dedicated team at the National level and the State teams spread over six offices in eight states of the country. It is this dedication that has allowed us to initiate such intensive Gram Sabha mobilisation campaigns aimed at strengthening and deepening democracy at every stage, and investing in the transformative leadership of elected women representatives in rural local governance. I thank them for all they do – and the people all around the world who support us in so many ways.

Rita Sarin
Global Vice President and Country Director, India
THP- India uses a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen the political leadership and participation of elected women representatives (EWRs) in Gram Panchayats (GPs). The strategies aim to build the capacities of individual EWRs and also an enabling environment for the EWRs to exercise their leadership with success.

THP’s four strategies are:
1. Strengthening Women’s Leadership
2. Making Panchayats Effective
3. Influencing Public Opinion
4. Alliance Building for Advocacy and Support

These four strategies come together in a proven and systematic methodology based on strategic interventions following the five-year term of the Gram Panchayat and the tenure of its EWRs.

After elections most women come to hold public offices for the first time. THP is committed both to staying the course with the EWRs in Gram Panchayats for the full five-year cycle and to support them in the next round, should they wish to stand for re-election. THP-India contextualises its four strategies to meet the local needs and cultures of each State and region.

THP works in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. It has six State Offices in Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Jaipur and Patna. The National Office is in New Delhi.

THP-India has been able to successfully fulfill its objectives with the support of institutional donors, government agencies and field-level partner organisations. Partnerships forged by THP in the past 12 years have had high standards, been fruitful and the mainstay of its success.
STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP

WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP, FOLLOW-UP AND NEED-BASED WORKSHOPs

Women’s leadership Workshops (WLWs) are three-day workshops for first-time elected women representatives (EWRs), and manifest as the first major capacity building initiative of the THP five-year cycle. Participatory in nature, WLWs are conducted primarily to build confidence among first-time elected women and provide them with information and knowledge about their key roles and responsibilities in the Panchayats. It is the first step towards transformative leadership. WLWs seek to facilitate:

- Creation of a sense of self-esteem and dignity
- A shift from an ‘I cannot’ to an ‘I can’ mindset
- Understanding of the self as a woman, a member of caste, class, and religion, and as a leader
- Understanding of political citizenship
- Clear articulation of community vision and goals
- Understanding of society as a system and the balance / imbalance of power within it
- A sense of solidarity and partnership with other grassroots women leaders

During this reporting period, Odisha and Tamil Nadu conducted pre-WLWs and WLWs. In all, 93 WLWs were conducted to train 2,242 EWRs. Around 63 Follow-up Workshops (FWs) with 1,383 EWRs were also conducted in Bihar.

Though EWRs gain a foothold in local government and decision-making systems, they continue to face challenges while attempting to fulfill their duties in office. Need for additional inputs are expressed by them during workshops, meetings, and Sammelans.

THP designs thematic Need-based Workshops (NBWs) that focus on equipping EWRs with the skills necessary to address and resolve specific, often context-related challenges. Altogether 160 such workshops were organised with 4,624 EWRs across the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP, FOLLOW-UP AND NEED-BASED WORKSHOPs

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TRAINING OF TRAINER (TOT) WORKSHOPs

Training of Trainer (TOT) workshops are conducted prior to each set of capacity building initiatives for EWRs. Trainers and field-level staff members of partner organisations of THP are trained in such workshops and their capacities are built on thematic issues. Contemporary perspectives and debates are taught, new information is imparted, and new training skills and methodologies are taught. Altogether five such workshops were organised during the reporting period in which 150 trainers (majority of whom were women) from THP’s partner organisations and 51 federation members got trained. Additionally, one orientation workshop on the vigilance and social justice committees was organised for partner staff members in Bihar.
Federations for Greater Voice

Federations provide EWRs a platform for sharing of experiences and common issues, collaborating on projects, advocating for women’s political rights, fighting social injustices, and jointly lobbying against adverse policies and for initiatives that will help their communities. It is a platform for co-learning which encourages EWRs to work with one another to increase their impact on their communities and Gram Panchayat governance. Earlier, THP facilitated federation-building processes during the third year of the five-year tenure of an EWR. However, positive feedback, consistent success stories of federations, and repeated requests on the part of EWRs for more and earlier coalition-building has brought federation-building into the agenda of the first year of the five-year cycle.

Elected women have grouped together to form 115 Block Federations, 99 Cluster Federations, and one State Federation with a total membership of around 7,000 EWRs. The federations of EWRs continue to forge ahead by building linkages with the State Government, disseminating governance-related information to its members, and addressing issues of social and gender justice in Gram Panchayats. THP held 42 federation-building workshops and 608 federation meetings to build the capacities of more than 26,000 EWRs across eight States of India.

In Uttarakhand, four intra-district inter-cluster meetings were organised. These meetings served as sharing platforms for EWRs across clusters to discuss their individual challenges and learn from other federations facing similar challenges.

Achievement of Federations

• Improved Public Distribution System (PDS) and mid-day meals through monitoring and intervention of EWRs
• Improved implementation of MGNREGS and social welfare schemes
• Supported women candidates during elections
• Decreased incidences of Violence against Women (VAW) leading to increased atrocity-free villages through intervention of Gram Panchayats
• Decreased incidences of women being subjected to alcohol-related abuse and violence
• Awareness on RTI built and implemented
• Improved irrigation systems having positive impact on agriculture
• Strengthened Panchayats through increased participation of citizens in Gram Sabhas
• Campaign on malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh
Gram Sabha constituting all the adult citizens of a village having the right to vote is a constitutionally mandated instrument through which grassroots’ constituencies hold Panchayats accountable. However, lack of awareness and intent contributes to restricted participation of people in the Gram Sabha meetings.

In order that women’s leadership is effective in governance and in other aspects of community life, having them speak and participate in the Gram Sabha meetings is crucial. Accordingly, intense Gram Sabha mobilisation (GSM) campaigns have been conducted by THP with the support of EWRs and partner organisations in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. In Karnataka, GSM campaigns were carried to sensitise the community members regarding Ward and Gram Sabha meetings. EWRs motivated other women of the community and this has resulted in the increased participation of women in the Ward and Gram Sabha meetings. In Madhya Pradesh, GSM campaigns were conducted to create awareness on Gram Sabha meeting procedures, encourage participation of women, and also encourage Ward-based meetings to be held prior to Gram Sabha meetings in which issues can be discussed for tabling in the latter. Issues such as malnutrition, caste-based discrimination, VAW, making toilets functional for girl children in schools, and practicing good sanitation were tabled as part of the agenda in Gram Sabha meetings by the federation members for discussion.

In Bihar, a pamphlet was developed highlighting the definition, quorum, and the process of conducting a Gram Sabha meeting was developed and disseminated. In addition, a booklet was developed that explained the importance of Gram Sabha for the overall development of a Panchayat.
PANCHAYAT MEETINGS

In order to maximise the efficacy of the GSM initiatives, EWRs meet regularly with community women at Panchayat-level meetings. These meetings help to mobilise community women to have greater roles and participate more effectively in the Gram Sabha. A crucial outcome of these meetings is the collective community spirit developed by coming together as a group. The meetings enable EWRs to prepare their agenda and synthesise ideas and issues much before the official Panchayat or Gram Sabha meetings. Other women also learn about their political rights through these meetings.

In Bihar, Ward meetings are used as platform to identify and discuss the issues of Panchayats at the village level. As an impact, the male representatives have also started organising Ward meetings in their respective constituencies. Issues of conflicts were identified and addressed at the Ward meetings. Ward meetings are seen as an alternative in areas where Gram Sabha meetings have not been practically conducted. In all, 973 Ward meetings were conducted in Bihar during this reporting period.

In addition, meetings/trainings were organised in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to strengthen the various Standing Committees of the Gram Panchayats.
PARTNERING WITH THE MEDIA

Partnerships with the regional and national media have been integral to THP’s programme and have helped to change the cynical and negative opinion regarding women’s leadership in Gram Panchayats. Working with the media enables EWRs to tackle particular issues in a more systemic way.

In Bihar, for the first time, THP organised a zonal media workshop with partner organisations, journalists and students from different media houses and institutes from three commissionaires - Magadh, Munger and Patna. The thematic foci of the workshop was on rural issues, women’s leadership in media, ownership of community on local resources, facts of development in context of Bihar, and alternative media. In all, 35 media workshops were organised across the country.

In addition, radio programmes formed an integral part of VAW campaign in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. In Madhya Pradesh, two short programmes were developed - one addressing all the issues of VAW, while the other focused specifically on female foeticide and child marriage. In Odisha, a jingle was developed on the issue of VAW that was broadcast.

THE TWELFTH SAROJINI NAIDU PRIZE

In 2012, the twelfth Sarojini Naidu Prize was awarded. The Prize, instituted by The Hunger Project India in 2000, was first awarded in 2001 to mark the beginning of a partnership with the print
media. Given annually ‘For Best Reporting on Women and Panchayati Raj’, it was launched to promote and encourage sustained reporting in the media on the issue of women’s political participation in Panchayats and foster an environment of positive opinion that supports their leadership.

Awarded to journalists in three language categories – English, Hindi and Other Regional Languages, it aims to encourage the press to prominently and energetically report on the breakthroughs and success stories of women in leadership in India. Winners receive a cash prize and a personalised citation. This year, a special jury citation was also awarded. The winners are selected by a panel of eminent jurors.

THE WINNERS

ENGLISH - **Ms. Sandhya Christabel D’Souza** for her article, ‘Laila Ladies Ensure ‘Safety’’, published in *Deccan Herald*

HINDI - **Mr. Dilip Bidawat** for his article, ‘Samarda Panchayat – A Symbol of Human Development’, published in *Jalte Deep*

OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGE - **Ms. Nandita Datta** for her article in Bengali, ‘Jharna Kapali – A Relentless Leader’, published in *Aajker Fariyad*

SPECIAL JURY CITATION - **Mr. Uttam Malviya** for his article in Hindi, ‘Half the Population bringing about Full Development’, published in *Nav Duniya*
ADVOCACY AND BUILDING ALLIANCES

TWO-CHILD NORM

To reiterate the violation of constitutional, civil, political and human rights of women, youth and the marginalised sections of society, in June 2012, a postcard campaign against Two-Child Norm (TCN) was rolled out in Patna, Bihar. A total of 3,870 postcards written by the EWRs, other women and citizens from 12 districts were sent to the Chief Minister and the Minister of Panchayati Raj, Bihar. To sustain the pressure created on the government for the non-implementation of TCN in Panchayats, a State-level dialogue meeting was organised in July 2012 with Dr. Bhim Singh, Minister of Panchayati Raj, Bihar and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh former Union Minister of Rural Development (from opposition party in Bihar). Issues concerning women’s effective participation in local governance were also raised and discussed at the meeting. One of the most crucial and significant outcomes of the meeting was the announcement made by the Minister of Panchayati Raj on the government’s stand on TCN. He announced that the norm will not be implemented in the Panchayats in Bihar.

Members of Aparajita (federation of EWRs of Gram Panchayats in Bihar) also presented a memorandum to the Minister of Panchayati Raj, Government of Bihar, listing out some specific recommendations that would help strengthen the existing Panchayati Raj system and to enhance women’s effective participation in the same.


At the national level, on July 10, 2012, the eve of the World Population Day, the ‘National Coalition against Two-Child Norm and Coercive Population Policies’ organised a briefing with the press. Ms. Rita Sarin, from THP-India spoke on women’s leadership in Gram Panchayats and TCN. Other participants at the press conference were National Alliance for Maternal Health and Human Rights (NAMHHR), Advocating Reproductive Choices (ARC), Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), Centre For Advocacy and Research (CFAR), National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), Human Rights Law Network (HRLN), Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) to name a few.
SECTION 40 OF MADHYA PRADESH PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT

Continuous efforts to generate awareness on Section 40 and its implications have been underway. A signature campaign on Section 40 was launched in April 2012. Following which, more than 6,600 signatures elected women and men representatives, including federation members, have been collected. Meetings were also held at the Gram Panchayat level to raise awareness on Section 40 and its implications on local governance, and to share the purpose of the signature campaign with all.

To further build and strengthen the advocacy against Section 40, THP had earlier commissioned an action research for documenting the status of the impact of Section 40 to DEBATE, an organisation based in Madhya Pradesh. In October 2012, a one-day State-level dissemination workshop on ‘Section 40 – Undemocratic Removal of Panchayat Representatives’ was organised in Bhopal to share the findings of the research and the report. The day-long deliberation saw participation from various quarters with representatives of civil society, legal fraternity, media, elected women, and ex- and current bureaucrats actively engaging and participating in the workshop. Ms. Nirmala Buch, ex-Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh and President of Mahila Chetna Manch, and Mr. Ravindra Pastor, Commissioner of MGNREGS in Madhya Pradesh were present at the workshop.

The report has helped in strengthening the understanding of Section 40 and has generated further awareness on different aspects of misuse of the same. It has bolstered the ongoing advocacy campaign in the State with the demand for its removal gaining fresh impetus and momentum.

SECTION 46 OF KARNATAKA PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT

In Karnataka, significant advances have been made by the State Government to repeal Section 46 and introduce a five-year term. However, in spite of this rhetoric, an action on the same is yet to be taken. Along with other relevant stakeholders, SUGRAMA continues to advocate for the amendment of the Section 46. In September 2012, a meeting was conducted with SUGRAMA Steering Committee members and partners to discuss the key recommendations to the State Government on the amendments proposed by the latter in the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act. Accordingly, the recommendations have been submitted to the State Government.

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CAMPAIGN

Women’s participation in politics has added a gender dimension to the hitherto male dominated public offices in the villages of India. Violent acts are perpetrated on women both at home and in the public domain as women now assert their identities as women and leaders. Given the magnitude of the problem, a campaign on the issue of violence against women (VAW) campaign was carried out in seven states where THP is present. Spearheaded by EWRs and their federations, the campaign aimed to raise awareness on gender-based violence as a human rights issue in the Gram Panchayats and mobilise citizens to condemn VAW at all levels. The central message of the campaign focused on women’s right to a violence free society.

Through village-level meetings, Jagruk Manch meetings, street-plays, radio jingles, mobile van campaigns, candle light marches, and interfaces with parliamentarians, local administrations and
the media, awareness on the issue of VAW was generated. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the campaign was undertaken with the support of The Asia Foundation. In Madhya Pradesh, resolutions on VAW were passed in Special Gram Sabhas called by EWRs in this period.

At the National-level, THP participated in the launch of the One Billion Rising (OBR) campaign in New Delhi that saw the participation of CSOs, individuals and academicians. Two THP-trained EWRs from Madhya Pradesh – Ms. Geeta Adivasi and Ms. Rajwanti Singh too participated in the launch event where they shared their testimonials on addressing issues of VAW in their respective Panchayats.

OTHER ADVOCACY ISSUES

In Uttarakhand in March 2013 to demand for a State-specific Panchayati Raj Act, a delegation comprising of members of Virangana (federation of EWRs of Gram Panchayats in Uttarakhand) along with members of various CSOs presented a memorandum to Mr. Pritam Singh, Minister for Panchayati Raj, Government of Uttarakhand. The delegation also raised specific demands concerning the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in the State including an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per month for Ward Members and increasing the honorarium of President and Vice President of Gram Panchayats to Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 per month respectively.
NEW INITIATIVES

JAGRUK MANCH

Jagruk Manch initiated under the THP-UN Women partnership functions as a platform for elected and non-elected women at the Gram Panchayat to not only support the work of the EWRs, but to strengthen the participation of women in Panchayats as informed citizens. These Manchs were initially formed in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

The Jagruk Manchs have successfully strengthened the role of EWRs as decision-makers in the community and engendered sustainable egalitarian governance processes. Through the Jagruk Manch meetings, the EWRs have been able to address issues related to VAW, female foeticide, child marriage, equal wages, education, scholarship schemes for children, entitlements to beneficiaries under various social welfare schemes, implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), right to property, etc. depending on their respective State-specific contexts.

At the Gram Panchayat level, 807 Jagruk Manch meetings have been held in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with the participation of 2,781 EWRs and 23,060 non-elected women citizens. In Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, 38 such meetings have been held at the block level with the participation of 507 EWRs and 1,003 non-elected women citizens.

INTERFACE MEETINGS WITH LEGISLATORS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS AT BLOCK AND DISTRICT LEVELS

Interface meetings with Parliamentarians / Legislators were organised in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan. These interface meetings serve as a platform where the EWRs can directly bring to the notice of MPs and MLAs / MLCs the challenges that affect their respective Panchayats, thus demanding good governance. About 21 such meetings were organised across the four States in which 856 EWRs participated.

Interface meetings with administrative officials at the block and district levels have enabled the EWRs to bridge the social rift that existed between them and predominantly male officials. These meetings and subsequent follow-ups not only enable the EWRs to work with the respective line departments more efficiently, but also validate the power and influence of their federations. During this reporting period, 196 such meetings were held between the EWRs and administrative officials.
Sammelans (conventions) play a significant role in building and strengthening elected women’s networks within the State. These conventions not only help the EWRs build alliances with their peers beyond the block and district levels, but also help them to communicate and interact with block, district and State-level government officials. Additionally, these conventions serve as platforms for identification of issues for advocacy at the State level, and for developing a collective understanding on the future course of building federations.

In Madhya Pradesh, 10 mini-conventions were organised at the block level. In Maharashtra, one district-level convention was organised. The conventions were organised to not only assert their strength and unity in terms of numbers but also to share the progress of work by the federations. In Uttarakhand, four intra-district inter-cluster meetings were organised where EWRs presented their achievements, struggles, and future objectives.
1. THP participated in the AWID Forum held in Turkey in April 2012. The theme of the forum was ‘Transforming Economic Power to advance Women’s Rights and Justice’. The discussions centred on how economic power is impacting women in the age of globalisation; on how it impacts on and intersects with all women’s rights issues and agendas – from reproductive and sexual rights to violence against women, education, political participation and health.

2. THP was invited to give inputs on participation of women and the marginalised sections in local government elections during the workshop on ‘Civil Society Engagement in local Governance elections: Capturing lessons from the South Asian Countries’, organised by Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA).

3. THP participated in an exchange programme called International Visitors’ Leadership Programme in the USA. The theme for the multi-regional programme was ‘Role of NGOs in promoting global women’s rights’. The month-long programme was part of the larger initiative called ‘Women in Action’.

4. THP participated in the National-level consultation on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with regard to the preparation of the Shadow Report. The consultation was organised by National Alliance of Women’s Organisations (NAWO). THP provided its inputs / recommendations, specific to Article 7 (political and public life) of CEDAW, on the issue of VAW.

5. THP participated in the National Seminar on Implications of the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on Human Rights in India. The seminar was organised by Working Group on Human Rights (WGHR).

6. THP was invited as a panelist in a press meet organised in New Delhi to raise consciousness on the issue of VAW through multiple perspectives. The press meet also saw Ms. Eve Ensler sharing her views on this pertinent issue. At the press meet, THP, on behalf of the work undertaken by the EWRs on the issue of VAW, reiterated its solidarity with the global campaign of which it has been an integral part of in South Asia.

7. THP-Bihar hosted the visit of Mr. Cameron O’Reilly from Bayard Capital, Australia. During his visit, he met and interacted with the EWRs in Muzaffarpur, one of THP’s working areas in Bihar.

8. THP organised two exposure visits for EWRs of Gram Panchayats of Karnataka and Odisha to the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) in Thrissur, Kerala. Through a combination of classroom training sessions and field visits, the main aim of the exposure visits was to orient the EWRs and partner staff members to the best practices of decentralisation in Kerala.

9. THP organised a three-day training session on ‘Results-based Project Planning’ for its partner staff members in partnership with Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra at Lucknow.
PARTNERSHIPS

PARTNERSHIP WITH DONORS
In this reporting period, THP-India has partnered with the following donors to implement the programme at the grassroots:

• CORDAID for Strengthening Women’s Leadership to Eliminate Hunger and Poverty in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
• Forum Syd for facilitating federations in Uttarakhand and Odisha
• Ribbink Van Den Hoek Foundation for WLWs and FWs in Madhya Pradesh
• UN Women for Strengthening Women’s Political Leadership in Local Governance in India in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan
• The Asia Foundation for 16 Days of Activism on VAW in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
• Royal Norwegian Embassy for Sarojini Naidu Prize 2012

PARTNERSHIP WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

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SAMAVESH
SAMPARK SAMAJ SEVI SANTHAN
ANUPAMA EDUCATION SOCIETY

MAHARASHTRA
PARIVARTAN

ODISHA
PEOPLE’S CULTURAL CENTRE (PECUC)
PEOPLE’S INSTITUTE FOR PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (PIPAR)
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FOR POOR AND TRIBAL
AWAKENING (DAPTA)
AYAUSKAM
NARI SURAKHYA SAMITI (NSS)
INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN’S DEVELOPMENT (IWD)

RAJASTHAN
CECOEDECON
ASTHA SANSTHAN
SOCIETY FOR ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT (SARD)
SOCIETY TO UPLIFT RURAL ECONOMY (SURE)
ALWAR MEWAT INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION & DEVELOPMENT (AMIED)
JAN SHIKSHA EVAM VIKAS SANSTHAN
URMUL SETU SANSTHAN
JAN CHETNA SANSTHAN
JATAN SANSTHAN
VIKALP SANSTHAN

TAMIL NADU
CENTRE FOR EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF MARGINALISED (CEEMA)
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CSED)
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION SOCIETY (DEEPS TRUST)
EKTA RESOURCE CENTRE FOR WOMEN (EKTA)

UTTARAKHAND
ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL PLANNING AND ACTION (ARPAN)
GRAMEEN UTTHAN SAMITI (GUS)
KASTURBA MAHILA UTTHAN MANDAL (KMUM) – LAKSHMI ASHRAM
SELF AWARENESS RESOURCE AND LEARNING TRUST (SARAL)
**FINANCIAL FACTS**

**FUND RECEIPTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RUPEES</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on FDR/Savings</td>
<td>6,219,400</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>93,723,473</td>
<td>93.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>342,226</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>30,801</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>100,315,900</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COST CENTRE-WISE EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RUPEES</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>11,089,375</td>
<td>14.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>50,019,324</td>
<td>64.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td>16,177,569</td>
<td>20.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>77,286,268</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Trustees of The Hunger Project - India

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Hunger Project – India (“The Project”) which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true & fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the trust in accordance with the Accounting Standards as prescribed by ICAI. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true & fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

(a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the statement of affairs of the Project as at March 31, 2013;
(b) in the case of the income & expenditure Account, of the surplus of the Project for the year ended on that date;

Place: New Delhi
Date: 12.08.2013
## BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at March 31, 2012 Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As at March 31, 2013 Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,316,018 Gross block</td>
<td>10,828,012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,890,621 Less: Depreciation</td>
<td>8,561,653</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,425,397 Net block</td>
<td>2,266,359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62,225,694 Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>87,729,644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,882,962 Loans and advances</td>
<td>2,409,574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>66,534,053</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,405,577</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **LIABILITIES**          |     |                          |
| FUNDS                    |     |                          |
| 8,500,000 Corpus fund balance | 8,500,000 |
| GENERAL FUND BALANCE     |     |                          |
| 1,389,498 Opening balance | 1,389,498 |
| 40,732,239 Income and Expenditure Account | 63,338,373 |
| 42,121,737               | 64,727,871 |
| Unutilised earmarked funds for: | | |
| Others:                  |     |                          |
| 4,709,828 Opening balance | 5,316,268 |
| 37,499,025 Add: Transferred from income and expenditure account | 45,394,178 |
| (36,892,585) Less: Transferred to income and expenditure account | (45,641,711) |
| 5,316,268                | 5,068,735 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES      |     |                          |
| 10,596,048 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 14,108,971 |
| **66,534,053**           | **92,405,577** |

Notes to the accounts – Schedule-I
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended March 31, 2012 Rs.</th>
<th>Year ended March 31, 2013 Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INCOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants and donations 94,065,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest 6,219,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other income 30,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INCOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants and donations 94,065,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest 6,219,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other income 30,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative and general expenses 11,089,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other expenditure on objects of the trust 66,196,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depreciation 671,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative and general expenses 11,089,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other expenditure on objects of the trust 66,196,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depreciation 671,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,388,698 Surplus/(Deficit) for the year 22,358,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38,949,981 Balances brought forward from previous year 40,732,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37,499,025) Specific grants transferred to earmarked funds (45,394,178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36,892,585 Expenses transferred from earmarked funds 45,641,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,732,239 Balance carried to general fund 63,338,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to the accounts – Schedule-I

Per our report attached

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Shukdev Sadhoo
Partner
Membership No. 84188

For THE HUNGER PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013
THE HUNGER PROJECT - INDIA

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

1. Significant Accounting Policies:
   a) The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis.
   b) Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Cost is inclusive of freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses.

Depreciation is provided on the written down value method mainly at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Assets</th>
<th>Rate of Depreciation (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. In view of the stay order granted by Hon’ble High Court of Mumbai, in respect of payment to be made to the Commissioner, Charity, the trust has made a provision for the amount, so determined, but the same has not been paid. The matter will be closed once the decision of the Hon’ble High Court of Mumbai is received.

3. There are no commitments or contingencies outstanding except the stay order granted by Hon’ble High Court of Mumbai, in respect of payment to be made, to the Commissioner, Charity, Mumbai, as at 31st March, 2013.

4. The figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ recast to conform to the current year’s classification.
GOVERNANCE

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Ms. Kanika Satyanand
Ms. Rita Sarin
Ms. Amarjeet K. Ahuja, IAS (Retd.)
Ms. Brinda Dubey
Dr. Sanaya Nariman
Ms. Namita Gautam

NATIONAL TEAM
Rita Sarin
Sriparna G. Chaudhuri
Ruchi Yadav
Veda Bharadwaja
N.K. Malhotra
Paritosh Sasmal
Guneet Sethi
Bharani Sundararajan
Darshan S.
Veena Sharma
Shiw Shankar Mahato
Amit Goyal
Eunice Thong
Nidhi Kumari
Subrata Sahoo
Jesse Dukha
Kamal Giri
Bhushan Giri
Upender Narayan Singh

STATE TEAM
Sukanta Mohapatra
Litali Das
Swetarupa Kapuri
Bimal Kumar Sahu
Sujeet Kumar Verma
Bimal Kant
Shahina Perween
Sanju Devi
Shibani Sharma
Natasha Sharma
Mithlesh Yadav
Sriram Kevat
Justin Johnny J.
D. Irudaya Rani
Parigi Vedavyasa
Gayathri M. S.
E. Kamalakannan
E. Vinayaga Murthy
Ranjana Kumari
Virendra Shrimali
Mahendra Kumar Patodia
Ganga Gupta
Kamla Bhatt

AUDITORS
SMS & Associates
DIRECTORY

THE HUNGER PROJECT – NATIONAL OFFICE
Ms. Rita Sarin
Global Vice President and Country Director – India
The Hunger Project
Shaheed Bhavan, 18/1, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi – 110067
Phone: 011 – 41688847-51,
Fax: 011 – 41688852
Email: rita.sarin@thp.org

THE HUNGER PROJECT – STATE OFFICES

BIHAR OFFICE
Mr. Sujeet Kumar Verma
Programme Officer
The Hunger Project
Krishna Kanan – A, Ramsuchit Mishra Path,
Off Boring Canal Road, Patna – 800001
Phone: 0612-2521705

KARNATAKA OFFICE
Mr. Justin Johny
Programme Associate
The Hunger Project
No. 4, 2nd Floor, Berlie Street Cross,
Opp. Ganeshpuja House, Langford Town,
Shanthinagar, Bangalore – 560025
Phone: 080 – 22224580

RAJASTHAN OFFICE
Mr. Virendra Shrimali
Programme Officer
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Jaipur – 302006
Phone: 0141-2223123

MADHYA PRADESH OFFICE
Ms. Shibani Sharma
Programme Officer
The Hunger Project
A-450, Mansarover Colony, Shahpura,
Bhopal – 462016
Phone: 0755 – 2424736
Fax: 0755 – 4246259

TAMIL NADU OFFICE
Ms. Gayathri
Programme Officer
The Hunger Project
No. 53-A, Church Street, Thangam Colony,
Near Immanuel Church, Anna Nagar West,
Chennai – 600040
Phone: 044-42695225

ODISHA OFFICE
Mr. Sukanta Mohapatra
Programme Officer
The Hunger Project
Flat No. D-701, Rajendra Vihar Apartments,
Forest Park, Bhubaneswar – 751009
Phone: 0674-2596601
पंचायतों में सरकारी कर्मचारी का अनावरणक हस्तलेख बंद करें
पंचायती राज है
ग्रामस्वराज
नहीं है यह
सरकारी विभाग