If I were the government, I would make sure all children had someone to look after them.

If I were a father, I would not make my daughter marry young.

If I were a boss, I would ask children not to work for me, but go to school instead.

If I were a teacher, I would let students play a little.

If I were god, I would give all children parents.

If I were a grown up, I would...
40% of India's children fight a daily battle against abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation. Although laws and institutions to safeguard these children exist, implementation is extremely poor.

What happens when a family or a community fails to protect a child? The child moves away from home, often supporting himself and bringing himself up as he knows best. These children are far more likely to participate in dangerous or criminal activities, get trapped in child marriage or drug addiction and perpetuate the cycle of abuse or violence.

In many cases, runaways are rescued, taken into state custody and sent to a state-run Children's Home or, if they are accused of an offence, are sent to an Observation Home. But these institutions are often more harmful than helpful.

Although the Indian Juvenile Justice Act sets detailed requirements to ensure the child-friendliness of such homes, these guidelines are not put into practice. Harsh, jail like conditions, neglect and physical abuse are not uncommon. And when these children are released, they return to the streets, to tough neighborhoods or to broken-down care and protection systems. They continue to be exposed to violence and abuse compelling them to engage in dangerous and harmful situations. To put it simply, the situation is just as difficult, the child even more vulnerable.

Aangan aims to protect these vulnerable children in state-run institutions and high-risk communities.

VISION
We are dedicated to safeguarding the vulnerable child’s right to safety, protection and development.

MISSION
Aangan works to ensure that the state takes responsibility for the protection of every child through active engagement with children and partnerships with community.

APPROACH
Aangan works on strengthening protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable child in need, both in the community and in state-run institutions with the firm belief that each child’s safety and protection is the first step for any kind of development. Aangan was founded in 2001 with the aim of improving the dismal conditions of children in state-run institutions (Children's and Observation Homes). Over the years, we expanded our work to include community-based prevention and re-integration programs aims at reducing children's risk of entering the institutions in the first place and supporting them when coming back to their community.

Through our community programs we strengthen vulnerable boys and girls in poor and disadvantaged urban areas to better cope with their difficult circumstances.
Reflections from the Directors

This last year we have had the opportunity of working in many new places, new states, or new communities in states where we have worked before. We visited 279 children’s institutions across 114 districts. We started community programs in Kolkata, Patna and Lucknow in addition to the ones we run in Mumbai in Govandi, Dharavi, Wadala, Bhiwandi and Dongri. So we have had the privilege of talking to children and hearing stories that we had only read about in the occasional newspaper account before. We have seen first hand the degree to which children are vulnerable, unprotected and have their rights violated in all sorts of settings, be it in institutions, the work place, the streets and even their own homes. From the death of a child in an Observation Home in Patna, Juvenile Justice Boards that never speak to the children who stand accused before them, the hazards of working in the garbage dumps around Govandi, to girls in Patna who are forced to be married as young as thirteen.

The issue of custodial violence, the denial of due process rights to children in conflict with law, the dearth of opportunities for development and the absence of mechanisms for children to participate and be heard are true for children across the country. We begin 2011 committed to making sure such rarely heard voices get heard at national and state levels, by decision makers, policy makers and civil society.

More recently, watching hordes of angry disenfranchised youth take to the streets of London in a crazed spree of burning and looting, and our unwillingness to see it as something other than criminality was a chilling and sobering experience for us. We couldn’t help but think of the kids we work with in communities who face deprivation, frustration and deal with thwarted aspirations on a daily basis.

Internally, this has been an introspective year. We were supported by professionals from Thomson Reuters, the LGT Venture Philanthropy iCats fellowship program and EdelGive Foundation. Together we have clarified our vision, reviewed our strategy, developed systems - so that Aangan moves into 2011 a more transparent, effective and impact-driven organization than ever before.

Suparna Gupta
Founding Director

Shailja Mehta
Executive Director

Atiya Bose
Director
Children’s institutions (Children's and Observation Homes) in India are notorious for the harsh, jail-like environment. With Aangan’s Effective Institutions program we improve conditions for children staying in Homes by monitoring the institutions regularly, asking children what is going wrong, training ground-level staff and ensuring state’s response on critical issues.
So far Aangan’s program to transform institutions has been introduced into:

12 (of 26 Indian states) to reach 411 Homes that reach close to 38,000 children.

There is enormous state resistance to entering this system and in 9 of these 12 states Aangan is the only organization to have worked intensively in Homes and our goal is to ensure that local partners can now access homes and take this over.

In 74% of these homes, children had never before voiced their problems or concerns. They had never been heard by state authorities.

### Case Study 1- Entire State of Homes in MP

During Aangan’s monitoring visits across 26 Homes in the state of Madhya Pradesh, it was observed children were deprived of four meals a day, a mandate under the Juvenile Justice Act. The problem was two-fold: one, institutional staff were not aware of a child’s legal rights, and second, there was poor follow-up mechanism on the part of the Department of Women and Child Welfare whose responsibility it was to institute the mandate.

Aangan worked to liaise between the homes and the Department of Women and Child Welfare by creating awareness among the institutional staff with respect to their roles and responsibilities as per the Juvenile Justice Act. Through Aangan supported, they helped the homes with capacity building, so that four meals could be administered and supported the Department of Women and Child Welfare with formulation of new and improved follow-up mechanisms.

It took four months of liaising, but all 26 Homes across MP were provided with 4 nutritious meals a day, about twice the amount of food that they were provided with earlier. The issue of depriving poor children, who were in dire need of nutrition, was solved solely via follow-up and monitoring. In total, 711 children across the state benefited from this initiative.

### Case Study 2- Individual Home

Aangan works with children without a real childhood. When Aangan inspected a Home in Khurda, Odisha it was a jail, with little provision being made to address the basic needs of children such as health and recreation. All children were suffering from lice infestation. Staff was unaware of its role in containing the spread, and maintaining health and hygiene standards. Children were not being subjected to mandatory check-ups within 24 hours of admission. There were also no Sick Rooms. Medical case records were not being maintained. There were also no tie-ups with government or local hospitals. There was also no commitment to maintaining a hygienic home: mattresses were stale and not aired, the grounds were dirty, there were no dustbins and the water tank had not been cleaned for a while.

After Aangan began monitoring the home, the superintendent began personally overlooks the weekly system of lice treatment, staff has also been apprised of their role in maintaining health and hygiene standards, sick rooms have been equipped with working first aid boxes, the superintendent and the in-house nurses have taken the initiative for conducting medical check-ups within a 24 hour period, medical records are now being maintained and there have also been tie-ups with government and local hospitals which benefit the children immensely.
SHAKTI

Supporting Vulnerable Girls Through Group Work

Through Aangan’s Shakti program vulnerable girls experience the power of collective action as they design, plan and run their own community projects. Discovering that they have the potential to affect change for their community also gives them the confidence to bring about change for themselves.
I am afraid to speak out at home or outside | 51% | 13%
---|---|---
I want to finish school / will resist pressure to drop out | 46% | 67%
I will try to resist/negotiate against child marriage | 32% | 55%
I have not thought about working/earning | 25% | 4%
There is nobody to talk to in times of crisis | 25% | 7%
I can bring change, for myself and the community | 34% | 66%

**Case Study 1 - Individual**

Varsha, a resident of Lucknow’s dangerous Balu Adda basti, was trapped in the four walls of her home, not able to do so many things that we take for granted, including being denied the fundamental right to educate herself. Balu Adda is notorious for the rampant alcoholism of its residents, prompting parents of girls like Varsha to relegate her to an existence of near-total isolation. Her parents refused to educate her, fearful of what would happen if she ventured out of the home to go to school, primarily because ‘nothing should hamper her chances of getting married’ - a prospect far more important to them than anything else. Varsha’s father was also an alcoholic and this made time spent at home stressful.

Varsha’s began attending Shakti sessions, keenness to educate herself and become independent was evident during her interactions with Aangan facilitators, who spent countless hours negotiating with Varsha’s parents to permit her to leave her house and study. Varsha’s parents finally relented and allowed her to continue her education, but only if she earned money for the family. Varsha now works at Big Bazaar, supporting herself and contributing to her family. She has applied for admission to a college, is waiting to resume her studies and has also enrolled in English speaking and computer classes. She is visibly more confident and outgoing, and is an active member of her community. She is also a Shakti peer leader and has managed to successfully postpone her marriage. From being introverted and isolated, Varsha is now independent and confident, and a source of inspiration to girls around her.

**Case Study 2 - Group**

Every day, the girls of Haridaspur, Patna leave to go to work. Many are domestic servants, and begin to take this designation as proof they are unworthy. They feel humiliated and often drop out of school. Their future seems bleak and they marry elder men, due to financial problems and debt upon debt of their families. Many girls average between 12 and 15 when they get married.

These girls lack basic access to sanitation, and water. The most valuable assets, the hand pumps, are far, far away and require endless waiting in queues while their station in life haunts they are servants. They must wait. Their life is controlled by the line waiting for them as they have no choice but to wait for water.

The immense burden that carrying water brings to the women of Haridaspur is palpable. One hand pump is available for the entire community, and if there are any problems with the pump they have to survive without water. It is the sole responsibility for women to bring the water. This has deleterious side effects ranging from being late to school, to even miscarriage related to the extreme weight of the water from carrying. There are many accidents ranging from slipping on the water, and harassment of those women and girls who carry the water.

Shakti girls began collecting signatures of women and girls who this problem affected. Through conversation after conversation, they alerted the ward commission of the problem by showing their work. The ward commissioner was very happy with the initiative that the girls took and began taking the necessary steps to install a second water pump for the entire community.

The thirteen Shakti girls became leaders within their community by showcasing working together and leveraging collective resources, and helped provide a voice to empower other women around them. Nearly two hundred women were affected by placing this pump within Haridaspur. not only were the women lives’ changed by saving them time, but also protecting them from the dangers of living without water or access to this basic good.
CHAURAHA

Reducing Risky Behavior of Vulnerable Boys

Aangan’s Chauraha program works with boys living in vulnerable neighborhoods, often engaged in dangerous work or behavior. Criminal activities, gang affiliations, violence, fighting and substance abuse are part of the daily struggles they face. Aangan's goal is to create safe spaces in such areas by developing community support teams to help vulnerable children in risky neighborhoods. Through this program we find children accused of offending, those on a police “troublemaker list” or those known in the community to be engaged in risky behavior. Through a combination of mentoring and group work, the child is assisted to develop a realistic life plan and in order to implement it the child is supported and linked to relevant services in his neighborhood (legal, de-addiction, education, vocational training or counseling).
How many homes are we working in?
How many neighborhoods are our youth centers operating in?
How many boys are in this program?
Life-plan contest? Is this still going on?
Highlights
Eve teasing rally
MIS Tool to Improve Efficiency?
Lowlights
What’s Next
Supported By

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours a week spent roaming the neighborhood spent with friends</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours a week spent on learning a new skill</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys who had an education/vocation goal</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys who had actively taken steps to reach an education/work goal</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children who ad been picked up by police more than once</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children who were involved in fights/violence</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of times each boy attempted to influence peers against addiction</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children who have considered the woman's perspective in the context of harassment, eve teasing</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys working who set additional education goals</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children who knew of vocational options</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on a pre and post survey with 100 boys in the program during 2011 in Mumbai.

How we work - 275 referrals, 170 parents, 145 children referred to partners

**Case Study 1**

Rahul’s childhood was full of sadness, as his alcoholic father passed away, and his mother six months later. After being sent to a village and running away, his grandparents brought him back to Dharavi, Asia’s largest slum, only to lose his grandmother. After moving in with his Aunt, he no longer had the capacity to deal with the cycle of loss and was unable to think of his own future. Rahul had begun using drugs and continuously running away from home to be with his friends. He wasn’t able to keep a job, and his family was frustrated and even relieved to have him put in the Observation Home as they no longer could manage him or his addiction.

While in the Observation Home, Rahul was referred to Aangan and a social worker conducted a number of sessions specifically dealing with his addiction. Having someone to listen and understand that the loss of his grandmother had a great impact on improving his coping skills, and Aangan helped created a plan of what Rahul would do once he was released. His goal was to get himself into an automobile vocational program, and was set up with organizations with Bosco Boys and Yuva Parivarthan. He continued to attend group sessions, and Aangan gardening sessions. His Aunt even commented that Rahul had begun joking, something he had not done in such a long time. Once he was released, Aangan social worker addressed the concept of addiction being an illness to Rahul and his family, and recommended he go into a rehabilitation center. Rahul agreed to admit himself into a rehabilitation center and is doing well thanks to the intervention of Aangan staff.

**Case Study 2**

Siraj is 17 years old boy from Himmat Nagar, Wadala. His father was abusive and violent toward his mother, so his mother moved to Dharavi. Although his father wanted him to stay in school, the problems at home eventually led to Siraj dropping out. He began spending more time with friends who exposed him to substance abuse including alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants. Soon after dropping out, he also stopped working. This was his life.

Soon after, three of Siraj’s friends, known as troublemakers within the community, began attending regular sessions at Aangan’s Youth Center in Wadala. The Chauraha group decided to take on the issue of addiction as a group. Siraj joined and began individual sessions soon after with the Aangan social worker who encouraged him to attend weekly sessions at the Aangan Community Center. Siraj and his friends have taken on a community initiative program focused around raising awareness about HIV/AIDS. From his individual and group sessions, Siraj has improved his behavior and now has a job in a leather factory earning 3500 rps per month. He’s very happy with his new job, and is still taking time to meet his Aangan mentor every holiday he has.
Aangan Tools

**Monitoring tool**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Orissa Home Away from Home**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Child Service Mapping Tool**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Chauraha MIS**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Chauraha GO**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Shakti Workbook**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Shakti Planbook**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Shakti Peer Leader Book**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox

**Shakti Circle Card**
The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox The quick brown fox
Legal Compliance and External Auditing

Aangan Trust is registered as a not-for-profit trust with the Charity Commissioner, Greater Bombay Region, Reg. No. E 18965, dated September 29, 2000.

Other registrations are:
- Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) U/s 80G, Registration No.: DIT(E)/MC/80G/8038 2009-10, valid till March 31st 2012.
- U/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, Registration No.: INS/36954, April 1st, 2002

Aangan Trust’s Income Tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) is AAATT5502G.

Aangan Trust is registered under section 6 (1) (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (FCRA Registration No. 083781091) and hence is entitled to also get donations from abroad.

Aangan Trust operates 3 Bank Accounts with HDFC Bank Ltd., Sandoz House Branch Worli, Mumbai. The Bank account in which foreign currency funds are received is also with HDFC Bank, Sandoz House Branch, Worli, Mumbai.

Accounting Practices and External Auditing

Aangan has a dedicated accountant running daily operations and supporting the budgeting process together with the Trustees. The cash-flow of the organization is managed on a monthly basis. The accounting software used is Tally ERP version 9.

Doshi and Khandelwal, Chartered Accounts (409, Niranjan, Marine Drive, Mumbai 400002) are our statutory auditors. These external auditors check the cash-flow quarterly and conduct a detailed financial auditing procedure at financial year’s end.

Due Diligence

A thorough Due Diligence of Aangan Trust, its programs, its organizational efficiency, governing mechanisms and impact is regularly conducted by or on behalf of institutional funders.
- 2008 Due Diligence run by LGT Venture Philanthropy, Zurich, Switzerland.
- 2009 Due Diligence conducted for the partnership with UNICEF through KPMG India.
- Yearly Due Diligence done by EdelGive, the strategic philanthropic arm of the Edelweiss Group, one of India’s leading financial services firms.
We are Mumbai-based but our 26-member team is spread all over India to include the states of Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. Our team is young and energetic and is passionate about Aangan's vision. They spend about 80% of their time in the field working closely with children and adolescents and mostly hold degrees in Social Work or Psychology. Additionally, Program Coordinators and staff members working more closely with state authorities have diverse academic backgrounds and about five to ten years' experience working with children's issues.

**Suparna Gupta, Founding Director**

With a degree in Psychology and a diploma in Social Communication Media (St Xavier’s College, Mumbai and Sophia Polytechnic, Mumbai respectively) Suparna started her career in advertising, working for eight years in two of India’s top advertising agencies (Lowe, Ogilvy & Mather). Over ten years of volunteer work with children made her realize the strong need for the rehabilitation of institutionalized children. In 2001, driven by her desire to support these neglected, vulnerable children, Suparna left advertising to found Aangan. Under her leadership, Aangan’s work has achieved national scale. She was selected as a finalist for the Ford Motor Company International Fellowship of 92nd Street Y, 2010, and is also the recipient of the prestigious Ashoka Fellowship (association of the world’s leading social entrepreneurs) in 2009. The Asia Society elected Suparna in 2011 as Asia 21 Young Leader.

**Rajesh Ingle- Director of Operations**

Rajesh joined as Director of Aangan Operation in 2012. He currently leads the day-to-day management of the program staff, as well as program expansion strategy and development of partnerships. Previous to this role, he was working with UNICEF focusing on training, capacity building, and program management around Maharashtra in child protection. With over ten years of social work experience working with at-risk children, Rajesh brings analytical reasoning and practical industry insight to directing the Aangan from a ground level approach. Rajesh holds a Bachelors and Masters of Social Work from the University of Mumbai.

**Shailja Mehta, Executive Director**

Since 2002, Shailja has been the force behind Aangan’s expansion. She has successfully demonstrated models at the grassroots level and lobbied with the state to change policy. Shailja began her working career in public relations with Procter and Gamble after completing a Bachelors degree in Economics from St. Xavier’s College, Mumbai and a Diploma in Social Communication Media from Sophia Polytechnic, Mumbai. Apart from overseeing Aangan’s expansion, she is responsible for Aangan’s financials and uses her broad knowledge and network for fundraising and creating awareness about the cause.

**Atiya Bose, Director**

Prior to joining Aangan in 2007, Atiya worked in the criminal justice system in Los Angeles, California, as a sentence mitigation consultant advocating for just, rational and rehabilitative sentences on behalf of criminal defendants from underprivileged communities. She has worked intensively with youth offenders, their families and communities, the police, the prosecution and the Courts. Atiya is currently spearheading Aangan’s Chauraha Program for children involved in risky or offending behavior and is working on research, advocacy and ground level solutions for this vulnerable and neglected population. She also represents Aangan on the Working Group for Child Rights and the subgroup on Child Protection set up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
Our Advisory Board

Aangan’s advisory board is composed of a diverse set of people from academic, financial, development, mental health and design backgrounds. The Board advises Aangan on budgetary decisions, capital expenditure, quality control, program expansion as well as counsels the Trust on the hiring of executives for key positions. Since its inception, Aangan’s advisory board does not accept any form of compensation, be it financial or otherwise. Although the Board officially meets twice a year, there is a regular exchange of ideas and discussion of issues.

Miel Sahgal
Miel Sahgal is a Director at Sanctuary Asia, an organisation committed to communicating the rationale for wilderness protection. She has worn many hats at Sanctuary over the past two decades, including writer, editor, manager, event planner, strategist and general go-to person. She also worked closely on the initial setup and operations of Kids for Tigers, a nationwide conservation campaign in schools. Her current area of interest is the quality of urban childhood, with a focus on reconnecting children with nature. She has a BA in Environmental Science from Bryn Mawr College.

Mustafa Doctor
Mustafa Doctor is an advocate practicing in the Bombay High Court. He specializes in civil litigation, and over the last 18 years, has represented NGO’s such as the Bombay Environmental Group and SPAARC in a number of cases pertaining to environmental and forest issues and issues pertaining to human and civil rights. He has also been appointed as amicus curiae by the Bombay High Court on several occasions, to assist the court in cases relating to the administration of BMC schools, river water pollution, urban noise pollution and town planning. In the year 2002 Mustafa was part of the Indian delegation at Session 405 of the Salzburg Seminar. The subject of the seminar was ‘Law as a Catalyst for Change in Asia’.

Anurag Kashyap
Anurag Singh Kashyap is an Indian film director and screenwriter. As a filmmaker, he is known for Black Friday, a controversial and award-winning Hindi film about the 1993 Bombay bombings, followed by No Smoking, Dev D and Gulaal. His feature film debut Black Friday won the Grand Jury Prize at the 3rd Annual Indian Film Festival of Los Angeles in 2005 and was a nominee for the "Golden Leopard" (Best Film) at the 57th Locarno International Film Festival in 2004. Anurag was listed on the The DNA power list: Top 50 influentials, a list of 50 most influential Indians in 2011.

Madison Cox
Vice President, Pierre Berge Yves Saint Laurent Foundatio, Paris, France
Madison is the Vice President of the Pierre Berge Yves Saint Laurent Foundation in Paris. A garden designer by profession, he additionally serves as an Executive member of the Board of Directors of the American Schools of Tangiers and Marrakech, Morocco and is also the director of the Majorelle Foundation, an exotic garden complex in the city of Marrakech. He has worked all over the world, from the United States to Europe and Morocco and has authored three books on gardening. Madison recently initiated Aangan’s Garden Project in Mumbai’s Observation Home at Dongri - a rehabilitation and vocational program for children in conflict with law and a model that Aangan aims to replicate in other Observation Homes.

Rajnish Dhall
Founder & CEO, Micro Housing Finance Corporation, Mumbai, India
Rajnish is a postgraduate in Business Administration from the prestigious Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) and has worked with the American Express Bank for over 15 years in Mumbai, London and Singapore. After leaving the bank as a senior director in 2006, he relocated to Mumbai and devoted his career to the non-profit sector. In the same year, he joined Aangan in a full-time role with a view to looking after its financial, administrative, fundraising, legal and accountancy matters. In 2008, he set up Micro Housing Finance Corporation (www.mhfcindia.com), an organization dedicated to providing housing loans to urban low income families - especially those from the informal sector - who are excluded by the mainstream financial system.

Prof Dr Gayatri Menon
Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Franklin & Marshall College, Pennsylvania, USA
Gayatri is Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Franklin & Marshall College, Pennsylvania. Previously she was a Post Doctoral Associate at the department of Development Sociology at Cornell University (USA) where she also received her PhD (2009) and Masters degree (2001). She is a co-editor of ‘Accumulating Insecurity: Violence and Dispossession in the Making of Everyday Life’ (University of Georgia Press, 2011). Gayatri has worked for several years in India on issues related to livelihood challenges facing the rural poor in Maharashtra and on biodiversity and agricultural practices in Garhwal. She further holds a Bachelors degree in Development Studies from Mount Holyoke College (USA). Her association with Aangan dates back to 2002.

Dr Priyamvada Narayanan
Resident board-certified general and forensic Psychiatrist, New York, USA
Board-certified in General and Forensic Psychiatry Priyamvada earned her MD from McGill University. She completed her residency training at the New York University Medical Center in addition to completing her fellowship training in Forensic Psychiatry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York. Furthermore, Dr Narayanan has been an attending psychiatrist at Riker’s Island Correctional Facility - the Comprehensive Psychiatry Emergency Program - and has assisted the Outpatient Program at the Bellevue Hospital Center, New York. She has been a part of Aangan’s Advisory Board since 2010.
Thank You

We have been incredibly fortunate to be able to count on financial and volunteer support from funders and individuals who have been extremely generous with both their time and resources. A special thank you goes to:

Institutional support 2010-2011

LGT Venture Philanthropy
Edelgive Foundation
Unicef
Nirlon Foundation Trust
Thomson Reuters
Leadership Journeys Travel Pvt Ltd
Ashmore Foundation
Give India
Nalanda Charitable Foundation
United Way of Mumbai
Amrit Vasudeva Trust
Impact Foundation

Individual support 2010-2011

Mr. Hiresh & Monish Wadhwani
Geetika Hattangdi
Dilip Pratapbhai Mehta
Avinish Dhall (Rajnish Dhall)
Arun Iyer
Nishita and Flecka Patwardhan
Nikhil Sitaram Rao
Tasneem Ali
Kunal & Farzana Thakore
Edith & Marc Jost Benz
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Carl Andrew
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