I am proud to present Aangan’s annual report 2015-2016. I have selected these photos because they represent the essence of Aangan’s work last year as well as our ambitious plans for the year ahead. Aangan works in 40 hotspots in 20 districts, across six states: Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal. Visuals like the one on the following page can be seen across the country as groups of women take the lead on child safety and protection.
Sparkling Change

Women across the most-marginalized communities are trained as barefoot child protection workers and last year they also began using Aangan’s PACT child safety app. For me this visual represents how previously excluded groups of women, adolescents along with local officials in ‘hotspots’ of child harm are taking matters of child safety into their own hands. They are galvanizing their communities to building local protection systems that keep children safe from most dangerous situations – working to prevent child marriage, hazardous work by children, child trafficking, violence and abuse.

In the year ahead, a cohort of 1000 women volunteers who are being trained as barefoot child protection workers will use Aangan’s PACT mobile app to build family resilience to child harm across 20000 poorest families. These women volunteers also run safety networks for 40000 children and work in close collaboration with 500 local officials to keep 75000 most-vulnerable children at home, in school, safe and supported. To me this photo and our cohort of 1000 women volunteers truly represent Margaret Mead’s quote: “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.”
The Power of Collaboration

I have always said that Aangan’s own team embodies the kind of cohort of child protection workers we are attempting to activate in hotspots of child harm. Armed with all the right technical knowledge (in our team’s case they each have various degrees and qualifications) balanced with rare amounts of compassion and commitment they are deeply connected to this work. This group thrives while working in the most challenging circumstances. Aangan’s impact summary in this report will showcase their ability to use collaboration and coordination as a powerful tool to negotiate for change at the state level, district level and the frontline. Atiya Bose (Executive Director, Aangan) and I are always grateful to be part of such an inspiring senior team: Chaitali Sheth, Neeti Daftari, Smita Dharmamer, Ankit Macwan, Deepika Khatri, Divya Salins, Tushita Dabir and Sukumar Ray.
Established in 2002, Aangan is an independent non-profit that works on preventing the occurrence and recurrence of child harm through a community based prevention model. The model aims to build protection systems geared towards increasing resilience of adolescents in most vulnerable locations or situations, reducing risk of harm from child marriage, child trafficking, hazardous work and abuse. Aangan’s goal is to make ‘100 hotspots’ [1] into ‘child safe zones’ over a period of three years and in 2015-2016 Aangan implemented the program in 40 locations across the most-backward districts in six states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Odisha). Working towards joint responsibility and action by officials and community members, Aangan ensures that the most marginalized women have the tools to engage community members and activate local officials to keep close to 85000 children safe in the year. In some cases when serious child harm has already occurred, Aangan strengthens recovery and reintegration systems towards the prevention of recurrence of harm, emphasizing the role of state functionaries (Child Welfare Committees) across 100 hotspots.

Opportunities:
for development: including non-hazardous, sustainable livelihood (with dignity) as well as access to educational and vocational training in order for children to secure their future safety and survival.

working with governments

working with parents

building safe communities

working with children

keeping children safe

Access to essential services: such as access to food, shelter, sanitation, and affordable healthcare.

Protection from harm, abuse, exploitation and neglect: including the prevention of physical and sexual violence, exploitative and hazardous (including criminal) work, child marriage, and dangerous activities such as drug use and unsafe sex.

Community ties and social relationships: or the identification, creation and/or strengthening of social networks of support for children and families within the community or area where they live. It may include building supportive families, helping children identify trustworthy adults, forming parent groups and peer support networks, etc.
BUILDING SAFE COMMUNITIES

Aangan works with children in dangerous situations like trafficking, child marriage, hazardous work, violence and abuse.

2015

- 82 rescue & shelter homes
- 40 hotspots
- 42 districts with high incidence of child harm
- 6 states

56169 vulnerable children at high-risk or harmed through child marriage, child trafficking, hazardous work and abuse from

16223 most marginalized families
- 76% families belong to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes
- 24% families belong to minority communities
- 24% families belong to a migrant population

ANNUAL REPORT 2015/2016
A hotspot is a high-risk urban basti or rural village where children are vulnerable to trafficking, child marriage, hazardous work and abuse. These are located in some of the most backward and marginalized districts, as identified by Government of India’s Backward Regions Grant Fund, UNODC and UNICEF.
Aangan’s prevention model targets ‘hotspots’ across high-risk districts working with parents, children and government officials to build strong care and protection systems that keep children safe.

Aangan’s post-harm model involves working in government rescue homes and shelter homes with child survivors in order to make government rehabilitation systems better equipped for healing, recovery and reintegration.

**Children will be safe in communities with strong child protection systems**

**PREVENTION MODEL**
- (PACT, Shakti and Chauraha)
- Alert Parents
- Trained Community Volunteers
- Empowered Children
- Activated Govt. Officials

**POST HARM MODEL**
- Trauma Informed Caregivers
- Trained Volunteers
- Rehabilitated Children
- Accountable State Authorities

**Children will be safe with effective rehabilitation**
OUR IMPACT

Aangan has recently developed a Child Protection Impact Matrix (CPIM)* to visually represent and map our various impact outcomes aimed at advancing child rights and creating safe communities for children. This matrix not only helps us to visually and compactly communicate our programmatic outcomes to external stakeholders, but it also helps us to internally evaluate and track the journey of our intervention outcomes in a comprehensive manner. Aangan interventions influence all four domains - we believe that progress must simultaneously occur in each of these four domains if we are to eventually bring about systemic community-level changes, where all children are free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

*CPIM is adapted from the Global Fund for Women ‘The Change Matrix’
Boys who are gender sensitized and empowered towards safer decision-making 3356

Adolescent girls who are safe from harm and demonstrate increased agency 11597

Barefoot women volunteers with increased technical skills and knowledge on child protection 509

Informal child-harm complaints/ active help-seeking due to recognition of early warning signs 365

Most marginalized children and families accessed previously inaccessible government programs and services 17149

Child survivors in state care who benefitted through customized care plans 1580

Official local-level linkages built 109

Children planned & implemented collective community action towards child protection 6216
Family strengthening work combines awareness about child harm risks and preparedness for adverse conditions. Ensuring most marginalized families can access rights, social protection and basic services for survival directly impacts a family’s ability to keep children safe from child marriage, trafficking or exploitation.

- Birth Certificates, ID documents and special status documents for 1,522 children and 5411 families
- 471 girls’ families had access to government anti child marriage schemes to keep girls safe in school, free from child marriage
- Care and protection systems accessed through existing government foster care and aanganwadis (crèche/nutritional centers) for 179 children
- Improved access to free/affordable health services and emergency care for 3650 families and children
- Access to existing government financial protection schemes for poorest families (pension, insurance, etc.) for 7142 families
- Access to existing government employment programs for 581 families
- Access to school and vocational training: 4618 children

**Community awareness and engagement on child safety:**

- Increased technical skills on child protection for 509 barefoot child protection volunteers
- Community groups to engage with child protection: 6331

Note: An average increase in financial resources amounting to INR 24,900 per household through uptake of government schemes and services - directly contributing to the prevention of a range of child harm factors such as school drop-out, child labour, early marriage and trafficking. Average household income of INR 43,200 ($ 645) per annum, which implies a 58% increase through access to government programs and free services
### INCREASED CHILD AGENCY & COMMUNITY ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>14593</strong></th>
<th><strong>11597</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vulnerable children</td>
<td>girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabled to effectively avert and respond to varied forms of child harm</td>
<td>affect change for themselves and others in the community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>9204</strong></th>
<th><strong>3356</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>empowered boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remained safe through customized safety plans created by children to address their own individual safety needs</td>
<td>have been gender-sensitized by revisiting societal norms around gender roles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2652</strong></th>
<th><strong>354</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at-risk boys</td>
<td>unique group initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kept safe from serious harm through identification and planning around personal risk triggers</td>
<td>spread across 40 hotspots have responded to specific need-based community child harm issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPEAKING UP AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE AND TRAFFICKING

When Saira, 14, found out that friend Rubina was getting engaged in a few days to a man from a village in Uttar Pradesh, she began to worry. The man’s family did not want dowry. Saira was worried that her friend was also at risk of being trafficked. Deciding to take action, Saira mobilised a support group – 9 girls from school and her safety network and one of the girls’ mothers – and went to Rubina’s house. There they spoke to Rubina’s mother, urging her not to get her daughter engaged, to be alert to the dangers of trafficking and the risks to her safety. Facing resistance, they also spoke of how it was against the law. They asked her to send Rubina to safety circles, to help her make safety plans and be aware of risks.

BEING ALERT TOWARDS LABOUR TRAFFICKING

After a fight with his brother, Raghav, 14, ran away from home, and went to the railway station near his basti in Bihar. Two men approached him and told him about employment opportunities in a nearby district and urged him to come with them, promising him a well-paying job. He refused. In the safety circles that he attended, he had discussed trafficking for labour with his group. This incident had set off alarm bells. He then noticed a group of 6 boys on the platform. Worried that the two men might approach them next, he went up to them and warned them of the risk of trafficking and urged them to return home.
I. Staying in School and Keeping Safe: How a Water Pump made the Difference

In Koniya, Varanasi, 28 adolescent girls were worried about dropping out of school, but regular admonition from school authorities about their irregular attendance and unpunctuality was making them fear there would be no choice. When they talked about addressing the problem in girl safety networks, it came down to the fact that girls were compelled to collect water from across the railway track - a high-risk area where they were at high risk of violence and abuse, and which was so far that school attendance and timings were becoming difficult. Shakti girls decided they would get a community water pump into their basti by approaching their ward official. The girls went door to door, collecting 200 signatures from community members, presented their case to the government officer, and to Jal Sansthan (the local water board), and it worked! They got a new hand pump installed. 28 girls are not just back in school, but 30000 people in the basti are now able to access safe and clean water from this pump.

II. Ten Girls make their Community Safer

In Govandi, Mumbai, 10 members of the Shakti girl safety group identified sexual harassment as one of the key safety issues in their basti. For most girls, this was resulting in their families making rules about them never leaving home and staying indoors - increasing their isolation. Adjoining one of the largest garbage dumping grounds in Mumbai, the basti has a high incidence of violence, which often compels parents to keep girls at home, ‘for their safety’. During a girl safety network meeting, a group of girls decided to reach out to the boys in the basti. The girls recorded a video talking and sharing their experiences of harassment, reminding boys that it even made them give up on school, vocational training or their dream job / work. They invited adolescent boys in their basti for a screening - and the response was better than the girls could have imagined. Now confident, the girls got together with Aangan’s boy safety group in the same location and then ran a signature campaign so that a local police chowki could be constructed and for increased police patrolling. The girls clicked photographs of unsafe spaces in their community to put together an exhibition through which they could share their experiences with members of the community and the police. As a result of their efforts, the police have increased patrolling in the community, keeping 600 children safer from risk.

GIRLS AFFECT CHANGE
key government stakeholders activated to routinely engage in child protection measures and activities

EMPOWERING, SENSITIZING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND INCREASING
COMMUNITY ACCESS TO KEY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD IN CHANDAULI, UP

Identified as one of the most backward districts by the Ministry of Rural Development, Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh has deeply entrenched poverty. A majority of the families subsist on earnings from selling firewood from the forest. Strained circumstances, exacerbated by stringent caste divisions, make families and children highly vulnerable to abuse, trafficking and unsafe migration. Barefoot child protection volunteers there have linked women and adolescent boys from the community to sustainable livelihood generation training under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) such as making detergent powder and cycle repairing. An official from the district land reforms department was present for these linkages, where 13 women and 9 boys were registered for the respective income generation trainings.
PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNITS ACROSS 40 HOTSPOTS IN REGULAR DIALOGUE WITH CHILD PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS

73% District Child Protection Units
83% Local Police Officials
80% Child Welfare Committees
20% Anti-Human Trafficking Units
47% Labour Officials
53% Education Officers
40% Child Marriage Prohibition Officers
75% Health Officers
82 rescue and shelter homes

163 Child Welfare and Probation Officers trained to be more trauma informed

RESULT

2231 survivors of harm received individual trauma response and care

1580 Care plans were created to facilitate, rehabilitate and reintegrate

693 Care plans presented to Child Welfare Committees

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE

From December 19-20, 2015, Aangan organised a roundtable discussion with 22 members of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai, geared towards ensuring children’s safety by strengthening child protection networks. These CWCs are source and destination districts for trafficking and supporting them to strengthen the work of child protection.

Through this two-day discussion, CWC members found a platform to share and hear about successes, challenges and lessons learnt in responding to children’s protection needs from CWCs in different districts. They had an opportunity to create a network between their CWC and those in source and destination areas to address challenges around inter-state coordination.

“Relationships are key to building linkages. That becomes critical because if you have a problem, then people will respond.”

– CWC Chairperson, Lucknow

“We have to ensure that the community is prepared to receive the child. For this, the CWC, DCPU, NGOs and panchayat have to work together.”

– Director, IDEA
Aangan’s mother volunteer group in our Wadala community were selected as ‘Mumbai Heroes’ by the annual Mumbai Mirror Mumbai Heroes Award 2015, for their ground-level work to prevent child trafficking and harm and to keep children safe. Mumbai Mirror is a popular local newspaper, a publication of the Times of India Group, and the jury comprised well-known and respected Mumbai citizens.
### Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950

**Name of the Public Trust**

**THE AANGAN TRUST**

**Registration No.**

**E-18965**

**Balance Sheet as at**

31st March 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds &amp; Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Property &amp; Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trusts Funds or Corpus ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immovable Properties :: (At Cost)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Bal. Sheet</td>
<td>4,194,117</td>
<td></td>
<td>Building Under Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,194,117</td>
<td>Addition during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Earmarked Funds ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Sales during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Depreciation up to date</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investments ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures ::</td>
<td>165,030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equipments ::</td>
<td>362,517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : Adjustments during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Computers &amp; Printers ::</td>
<td>130,922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans (Secured or Unsecured)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loans (Secured or Unsecured)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Trustees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loan Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Loans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Advances</td>
<td>242,549</td>
<td>242,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Expenses</td>
<td>115,645</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outstanding Amounts with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Advance Grant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trustees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Rent &amp; Other Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deposits ::</td>
<td>234,674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sundry Credit Balances</td>
<td>115,645</td>
<td></td>
<td>Income Outstanding ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>1,197,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Bal. Sheet</td>
<td>11,884,722</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : Appropriation, if any</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Surplus as per Income &amp;</td>
<td>2,286,174</td>
<td>14,170,895</td>
<td>Cash and Bank Balances</td>
<td>1,197,308</td>
<td>16,147,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Deficit Expenditure A/c</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,170,895</td>
<td>Income &amp; Expenditure A/c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add / Less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Rs.**

18,408,658

**Total Rs.**

18,480,658
ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016

Expenditure Rs. Rs. Income Rs. Rs.

To Expenditure in respect of properties By Rent (Accrued / Realised)

Rates, Taxes, Cesses

Repairs & Maintenance By Interest (Accrued / Realised)

Salaries on Bank Account - SB 567,091

Insurance on Bank Account - FD 62,866

Depreciation (by way of provision of adjustments) on Loans 629,957

Other Expenses -

To Administration Expenses 2,149,484 By Dividend

To Depreciation 269,806

To Remuneration to Trustees - By Donation in Cash or Kind

From Other Trusts 4,605,691

To Audit Fees 97,325 From Individuals & Others 3,982,005 8,587,696

To Miscellaneous Expenses - By Grants 48,838,870

To Expenditure on Objects of the trust By Income from Other Sources 34,699

(a) Cultural

(b) Economic

(c) Educational By Transfer from Reserve -

(d) Social - Welfare of Children 53,288,432

(e) Religious 53,288,432

To Surplus carried over to B/S 2,286,174 By Deficit carried over to B/S -

Total Rs. 58,091,221 Total Rs. 58,091,221

Notes to Accounts

1. Programwise split of total expenses 2015-16
   Girls – 82.37% • Boys – 11.73% • Institutions – 1.88% • Admin - 4.03% of expenses have been spent on administration.

2. Foreign Travel as percentage of Total Expenses : 0.005%

3. No trustee is paid to serve on the Board. Suparna Gupta is remunerated in her capacity as full time Director
DONOR LIST 2015-2016

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDERS

Amrit Vasudeva Trust
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Ltd.
Dasra – Impact Foundation
Dasra - Comic Relief
DSP Black Rock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd
EMpower
Epic Foundation
Freedom Fund
GMSP Foundation
Goldman Sachs India Capital Markets Pvt. Ltd
Goldman Sachs India Securities Pvt. Ltd
Highlight Films Pvt. Ltd
H.T. Parekh Foundation
Julius Baer Capital (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Kamonohashi Project
LGT Venture Philanthropy Foundation
Nirlon Foundation Trust
Sharda Cropchem Ltd.
United Way of Mumbai
World Presidents Organisation South India

INDIVIDUAL FUNDERS

Alok Francis Noronha
Ashish Asthana & Anand S.
Dhruvi Acharya
Govind Mukundan
Kaushik Shanghvi
Keya Nikhil Advani
Leila Krishna
Neal Pawar & Krista Stack
Niranjan Khatri
Rajeev Suresh Samant
Shuchi Kothari
TV Krishna