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The year ended with our communities facing the onslaught of the COVID pandemic. The government announced a lockdown that we have not seen in our lifetimes and suddenly the people in our communities in Maharashtra and Rajasthan were looking at challenges that they had not experienced before. Our team immediately swung into action. We are not a disaster relief organisation, but we pivoted immediately because that is what our community needed. Our team embarked on a mission over the next six months to provide food rations, assistance in handling increased domestic violence, help with livelihoods, work on setting up a system to escalate the needs of communities, etc. This would not have been possible without the amazing help of many of our donors, many who were working with CORO for the first time.

However, let us not forget the various initiatives of our team before the pandemic hit us. Last year I wrote about the pathbreaking work of our Grassroots Leadership Development Programme (GLDP). This year I want to highlight some of the other initiatives that CORO is involved with in our various communities. This report carries articles that describe in more detail some of these. Addressing water scarcity in Satara. Internalising constitutional values and rights in our GLDP. Learning Communities for addressing issues faced by adolescents. Helping strengthen ten grassroots organisations in Vidarbha. Pushing for improved sanitation in M Ward in Mumbai through our Right To Pee campaign. Promoting awareness and understanding of constitutional values through our Samta Fellowship. Empowering single women through our work with Ekal Mahila Sanghatana. Fighting domestic violence. The range of our work is enormous as we strive to empower people at the grassroots.

As we reflect on this year, we once again need to acknowledge the support we have received from our donors, partners and the communities we serve. We work in marginalised communities and one of the key pillars of CORO’s work is partnerships. Over the past thirty years we have developed a community-based approach to improving the lives of our India’s most marginalised and oppressed. The pandemic has hit them particularly hard and we need to push ourselves even harder to address these new challenges.
The world has still not come out of the pandemic, though there is a hope that the crisis would end in the next few months. On the other hand, CORO has taken some major steps in 2019-20, based on its experiential learnings. It is a pleasure to write about the same on behalf of the team. In this year, we attempted to consolidate our programs, looking at the common threads running through them. The Grassroots Leadership Development Program (GLDP) in Maharashtra and Rajasthan completed 11 and 5 years respectively. To make this programme sustainable, we initiated the Organisation Development Program (ODP) which builds the capacities of grassroots organisations. GLDP, in association with ODP, forms a mutually more sustainable intervention. It further gave us the idea of including a component of Organisation Development in GLDP. Facilitating a collective leadership from within the marginalised communities has always been at the core of what we do. The Ekal Mahila Sanghatana (Single Women Association) has now achieved an organisational structure with a membership of 19000 women and the intervention is gradually scaling up to the other part of the Maharashtra state. Our women empowerment programme successfully implemented the multiple level intervention with the family as a unit to address the violence against women and girls. It gave us some guiding principles to address the issue. The use of digital technology in the programme has eased follow-up, monitoring and documentation of the cases of domestic violence until they are resolved. In the Right to Pee campaign we do not limit ourselves to advocating for free, public and safe urinals for women but also do capacity building of the local CBOs so that they represent a voice from the grassroots. Capacity building of the community toilet operators, especially women, is a major part of the same.

Looking at the pressing issues the youth are facing today, the inclusion of more youth leaders in GLDP was the need of the hour. Customised training modules were developed to build their capacities in specific areas. The Gender Sensitization Programme saw women and youth leaders coming forward to ensure child rights and protection. They are becoming a part of village-based support systems like SMC, VCPC and Gram panchayat.

Introduction of Samta Fellowship Program focused on nurturing and spreading constitutional and human values. It was a step ahead as so far we worked on issues through GLDP. It allowed experienced grassroots leaders to work in a wider context.

Strengthening constitutional values creates a strong foundation for CORO’s intervention with individuals, communities and organisations. It is this strategic move that allows CORO to work effectively even in a traditional, orthodox state like Rajasthan. Presently CORO is working with 48 organisations in this state with an aim to create a grassroots movement for the greater impact. In this collective journey, our donors and partner organisations have been equal contributors. We are confident that together we can reach our vision of creating a society based on equality and justice.
INTRODUCTION

CORO India, founded in 1989, works to build a world based on equality and social justice by working with the most marginalized communities. The Founders of CORO were influenced by Paulo Freire’s theory of conscientization which is rooted in bringing about social change by facilitating processes in which people from marginalised communities think critically, and take ownership of bringing about change. We believe that the most sustainable process of social change is a ‘bottom up’ approach of developing leadership capacities of the most marginalized. We firmly believe that every individual is a potential leader and when they discover the ‘power within’, are given due support, they learn to work collectively and understand their constitutional rights and obligations.

CORO is a facilitator in this process of change. We believe that the process adopted by the individual or community is equally important, if not more important. We place tremendous importance on people internalising the values of ‘humanism’ which are also enshrined in the constitution. While working in communities, we emphasize on identifying various stakeholders and understanding their positions. We work with influential women and men, young people and government officials, who have a unique role to play in enabling collective action.
VISION
To create a society based on equality and justice with no discrimination based on caste, gender, class, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and age, amongst other factors

MISSION
We work to build a world based on equality and social justice by working with the most marginalised communities on facilitating leadership from within these communities to steer rights (entitlements) based, collective actions for social change.
Our interventions have been focused on developing a holistic form of leadership. Through our Gender and Child Rights program, we have facilitated the leadership of 100 women on protecting children's rights and ensuring gender equality in their communities. The leadership of women is at the core of CORO’s values and this is also reflected in the Right to Pee campaign’s initiative to bring forth the leadership of women toilet operators, who will not only work for better sanitation for women in their communities, but also speak up against violence. Working on women’s issues invariably means working on violence. CORO’s Women’s Empowerment program has always focused on building women leaders to work on violence against women and this year the program has expanded in three more regions of Maharashtra. Taking our vision forward, our focus on youth leadership has remained undeterred, with the beginning of a fellowship program specifically for young people. We have also added 10 new organizations to our Organization Development program, which enabled us to build capacities of grassroots CBOs/NGOs. While we continue to build leadership from the most marginalized communities, the last month of the year saw a sudden shift in our priorities. The world was hit with a pandemic, with the subsequent announcement of a nationwide lockdown. This put several of our communities under extreme stress. Our efforts in the month of March were focused on relief and aid to the most vulnerable communities across Maharashtra and Rajasthan, which continued over the next coming months.
OUR PROGRAMS
Grassroots Leadership Development Program (GLDP)

"Internalization of constitutional values and claiming constitutional rights is the core of GLDP"

At the heart of the GLDP is an 18-month fellowship program which aims to build leadership capacities along various dimensions – understanding the self, local issues, one’s rights under the constitution, the concept of participatory research and communication, how to mobilise people in communities, administrative and legal recourse available to solve local issues, and ways of doing advocacy.

We started the 10th cohort of the GLDP in Maharashtra in April 2019. The first 3 months went into recruiting the potential leaders from the grassroots. Out of 265 applications, 73 people were selected for this Cohort.

Youth Leadership: Young people have always been part of CORO’s initiatives, we decided to empower these youths through the GLDP. A specialized group of 26 youth leaders was selected to work on issues like education, career, relationship, sexual health and anxieties, early marriage, gender based violence etc. We created customised training content for young people to address issues specific to them. This way we could give more intensive and effective input to the youth leaders.

First Things First: We believe the journey of leadership development starts with the self. Hence the training in GLDP started with understanding the self. Here the leaders confronted their current identity and went through an exercise to accept or challenge or redefine it. They were made to reflect upon the several roles in their social and personal life since our self and our context are inseparable. The training built a strong foundation for leaders for their further journey.

Overall reach to the communities: The 73 leaders from the 10th Cohort went through 5 residential trainings covering 16 topics and mentoring. Presently they are working with 195 communities and have reached out to 1.75 lakh people. A new Cohort of GLDP started in Rajasthan in February 2020 with 60 grassroots leaders.
Impact

*Role Model for Change*

Today, Kharsundi village in Sangli, has a team of dedicated youth leaders who sensitise the community on gender equality. Here is an inspiring story of our grassroots leader, Manoj Kamble. Manoj was like other youths in the village, a believer in gender inequality. The training sessions in CORO’s GLDP gradually helped him understand youth issues and build his perspective. He realised the urgency to work on gender inequality and eve-teasing in his village.

Manoj started a dialogue with the youths and understood their problems. One such problem was unavailability of the bus service in their village. As a result many college-going students had to walk a long distance to catch the bus. Manoj mobilised the youths and immediately took the required steps to start the bus service from his village.

Winning over the confidence of the young people, Manoj formed a support group of 20 to work on gender issues. The youths also saw the mind-set and behaviour change in Manoj himself. As a result, the boys have now started helping in household chores.

Manoj continued to work with the youths. When Manoj noticed that a lot of youth are spending their time watching pornography, he started a dialogue with them and persuaded them to use their mobiles constructively and equip themselves with the necessary skills.

Today the youths in the village are taking a lead in creating awareness about gender equality. Manoj has truly demonstrated that a true leader creates a chain of leaders.
“Rights holders and duty bearers collaborate to ensure a safe and violence free environment for children”

CORO’s Gender and Child Rights Program works towards ending abuse, trafficking and all forms of violence, against children at home, school and within communities, through sustainable development, by:

- Building a democratic child rights protection committee;
- Creating a visible identity of a child;
- Imbibing the concept of consent in their minds.

**Women Leadership:** Women form an integral part of the support system for children. The training for women facilitates leadership in their roles in protecting children’s rights and ensuring gender equality. 100 women from 3 villages were trained. They managed everything – from organization to active participation.

The process:

- Sensitizing women and creating awareness about gender and patriarchy.
- Creating a free space to express themselves and ensure effective learning.
- Raising awareness about violence in day to day life and why it is wrong.
- Building a sense of multiple identities within women; beyond wife, mother and daughter.
Children led research: a study on violence in homes, schools and communities: The village system does not keep any record of child-abuse or any issues that contribute to violence against children. We thought it was important for children in our villages to interact with their communities on their concerns. They conducted research to understand the current situation of offenses against children and the capacity of the authorities to deal with such issues. These children created their own tool with the guidance of our team members, collected and analyzed data. This gave children an insight into conducting research from start to finish and an opportunity to build their leadership skills.

Key results:
- Children and women understood the definition of violence/abuse and its types along with the ability to recognize this violence.
- Women took the initiative to combat issues of child marriage and domestic violence.
- Youth groups were sensitized about their rights and on information about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction.
- Children understood the significance of equality in their daily activities at homes, schools etc.
- School-level campaigns were conducted, addressing children's issues and demands regarding school infrastructure, teacher pedagogy, teacher’s attitude towards abuse and violence and calling out teachers if they resort to violence or abuse towards children.
- Village-level campaigns began with advocacy of child rights, especially the social evil of ‘female feticide’. The Sarpanch of the village helped our team in its implementation.

Impact

- 600 children surveyed by village children leaders, on Violence Against Children,
- 1200 women’s organisations established by 20 women leaders, in Nandurbar
- 550 families adopted non violence communication with children
- 2183 children, especially girls participated in Open ground sports.
- 2000 Young Women & Men initiated towards discussing Gender & Child right issues
Sangeeta from Warugad village had gone through many hardships before emerging as a strong leader in her community. From having to work many jobs, to losing her husband and raising her children by herself, she had seen it all. It was at this moment in her life when our activists would frequent the villages to interact with the women. At one such meet, the activists came across Sangeeta, and she was asked to join the women’s group. But she refused; “I can’t bear it and I’m afraid of talking to people. If I join this group, who will take care of my children?” However, she would attend workshops without getting involved in conversations. Eventually Sangeeta started sharing her life journey. She attended a 4-day leadership workshop on child rights.

She had a wonderful experience, “until today, I had never thought about myself. Women are only viewed as people who are there for others and that has to change. And this is where I have to start”. She carried this understanding with her back to the village. Sangeeta, along with other women leaders, started focusing on several issues in the village. They would engage with villagers on various aspects of culture and traditions, which give fewer rights and respect to women. Sangeeta used the power of dialogue to bring change. She is now working to build more women leaders, while she continues to learn and grow. Sangeeta’s goal is to improve living conditions in the village and reduce the oppression of children and women. Leaders like Sangeeta have been a true inspiration to many.
Women’s Empowerment Program

“Combating Domestic Violence and Building support system for Survivors of Domestic Violence through multilevel interventions in Urban and Rural Low Income communities”

The Women’s Empowerment program focuses on the family as a unit, working with each member of the household on every facet of gender discrimination. We also work with men and boys on changing and challenging harmful norms around masculinity. We also focus on strengthening existing community support systems of adult men and women, youth and influential leaders. They have been instrumental in creating a better social environment for women and girls to live in.

This year the program has expanded across 3 regions in Maharashtra through the GLDP fellowship. The aim is to build women’s leadership on combating domestic violence and interacting with state and community systems that help reduce violence. We have also actively involved children in the conversation on gender based violence through an initiative called “Humari bhi suno na...”. We conducted activities like drawing, essay writing and elocution, where children spoke about their experiences of GBV and the change they would like to see in their communities. Taking our engagement with state mechanisms forward, this year CORO and other women’s rights organizations came together to address gaps in the Domestic Violence Act (2005). Our next step is to collate and organize all this information and conduct a state level conference on the challenges in implementing the act.
Impact

Shahjahan has been working with CORO for the last 5 years. She has been awarded the C. Subramaniam Award (2020-21) by National Foundation of India. The award recognizes women doing exceptional work at the grassroots with women from Dalit and Muslim communities. But Shahjahan was not always an exceptional leader. From working in the largest and oldest dumping ground in India located at Govandi as a rag picker to having faced violence, abuse and neglect from her marital family, especially her husband; she has come a long way. Today she works for the rights of women from her own community and against gender based violence. She often says, “No other women must experience what I have been through. Because I know how it feels, I can understand”. Shahjahan became a member of a CORO mahila mandal when she came in contact with a community leader. She said, “For the first time I felt that people noticed that I am a human being. I met many women who had faced a similar fate as mine and I felt that my pain could be shared.” She gained confidence and stood up to her husband and marital family members. She joined CORO as a volunteer. Since then, there was a radical increase in her self-esteem and she completely immersed herself in this work. Shahjahan recalls, “As a muslim woman I am not allowed outside the four walls of my house, talking to other men and speaking up against domestic violence, such women in my community are looked down upon.” However, her work gave her the opportunity and encouragement to challenge these norms. Today, Shahjahan is a recognized leader in her community. Recognition like this not only encourages leadership of women like Shahjahan but also gives a boost to grassroots interventions that builds leadership from within.

“As a woman I am not allowed outside the four walls of my house, talking to other men and speaking up against domestic violence; such women in my community are looked down upon”
“Eliminating the stigma attached to Single Women and enabling them to become leaders and agents of social change in their own communities”

CORO has been working with single women in Marathwada, Maharashtra. Single women face discrimination due to widowhood, divorce, separation, being unmarried or abandonment. They are denied access to education, employment, government schemes and an independent life. We work on eliminating this stigma and enable them to become leaders of social change in their communities. We aim to build robust organisational and individual leadership from within and combat violence against women. The evolution of the Ekal Mahila Sanghatana (Single Women’s Organization), a women-led grassroots organisation has ensured this collective leadership and elimination of stigma.

This year the programme has been successful in building a network of organizations called ‘Maharashtra Ekal Mahila Adhikar Parishad’. These organizations actively work on issues faced by single women. They are working on the registration of single women in local self-governance and more than 350 Gram Panchayats have passed this resolution. The program’s key strategies are to mobilize community women in accessing government schemes. We do this by creating awareness through informative booklets on schemes like pension, housing, employment guarantee act, food security schemes etc. This enables many single women to create an independent life and avail their rights. This year 4787 women have been linked to various government schemes.
Impact

- 4787 women linked to various Govt. schemes
- 493 women enrolled in formal and non-formal education
- 138 women claimed & received property rights
- 200+ women have become members of various statutory committees
- 10327 women linked to various Govt. schemes
- 22 Single Women have taken the decision to remarry
- 322 DV cases have been registered by single women
- 32 women contested local self-governance elections
- 2081 women have an improved livelihood
- 3000+ women attend all Gram Sabhas

“I don’t have to be dependent on anyone now, I have received rights for me and my children and I am extremely happy about it”, she said.

Nirmala Jadhav, a resident of Sarani village in Beed district was married at the age of 17 and became a mother of two at the age of 22. Days passed by and Nirmala managed to build a small world for herself. But very soon her world turned upside down when her husband got addicted to alcohol. Nirmala faced backlash from her in-laws, because she was blamed for her husband's alcoholism. Like every other woman Nirmala tolerated this mental abuse; but after a point she couldn’t and decided to go back to her natal home. However there too she faced taunts everyday. She took an old house on rent and started working as a daily wage labourer. One year she went for a meeting organized by Ekal Mahila Sanghatana. There, she got to know about EMS and was determined to change her life. Nirmala attended meetings where they discussed women rights and this inspired her. She decided to claim the property from her marital home that was rightfully hers. She approached a lawyer and filed a case. She fought this case in court for 5 years and eventually received a monthly compensation of Rs. 6000 along with a court order to register 2 acres of land in her name.
The Right To Pee campaign advocates for free, clean, safe and accessible community toilets in Mumbai. The campaign aims to ensure women’s rights through the inclusion of their concerns, direct participation in design, implementation, and impact assessment of city planning. We also work towards creating an inclusive city with secure access to sanitation for all who face exclusion, such as LGBTQ+, children, disabled, and elderly people.

The core fundamentals of RTP are “participatory action research & systematic change of mindsets of the individuals who make up the system”. In the past 9 years, RTP has successfully overcome issues of taboo like talking about women’s bodies and sanitation needs. We have done this by initiating and sustaining a collective grassroots’ voice on the issue.

In the past 9 years, RTP has successfully overcome issues of taboo like talking about women’s bodies and sanitation needs. We have done this by initiating and sustaining a collective grassroots’ voice on the issue.
Impact

BMC has demolished many ill-maintained toilets in every ward. For more than six years, the condition of these toilets has remained the same. Taking cognizance of this, CORO’s Right to Pee campaign decided to conduct condolence meetings for these toilets. They thought, “don’t we conduct a condolence meeting for people who die? Then, why can’t we do the same with our toilets? The toilets that are no longer alive”. They located toilets that were demolished, surrounded by garbage, prone to accidents and not in use. The activists conducted condolence meetings for 13 such toilets and collected 720 signatures from the people gathered at the meetings. Ward officers of the maintenance department contacted the activists on seeing the media coverage and urged them to discontinue the condolence meetings. Our activists insisted that they would complete the campaign and only then indulge in discussion. After the campaign ended, our RTP activists presented their findings of 15 wards along with written and photographic evidence of toilet conditions. The ward officers connected RTP with the ward engineers and the process began to change the face of community toilets. This led to round table meetings with the Assistant Commissioner and ward officers on field conducted 28 joint meetings with community members, CBOs & contractors on the issue.
Addressing Water Scarcity
With People's Initiative

"Mobilising rural communities to secure fair and equal water resources."

Addressing Water Scarcity with People’s Initiative helps villages in Maan block, a drought affected region of Satara to take on the responsibility for surveying existing groundwater retention structures, planning for further construction, and gathering requisite funds. This initiative evolved as a people centric, scientific and comprehensive supply and demand side approach to ensure that a sustainable solution for the water problem is achieved in 6 villages of the Maan block.

In the process of mobilizing the village residents, we focused on empowering them with technical knowledge about how they can reuse water, store water, identify recharge and discharge areas, conduct hydrogeological mapping of wells to measure the increase/decrease in water level from ground. Today when we look back, we see a change which is beyond measure. Attempts are being made to crack down caste and gender based exploitation through continuous collective learning processes, combination of technical education and people’s knowledge, along with partnerships between people and organizations.
### Impact

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<td>new plantations through NREGA</td>
<td>hectares of absorption pits constructed</td>
<td>hectares of plantation</td>
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*Rising women leadership in the calamity*

The rainfall received this year was more than expected. It benefited a lot of people but villages also faced severe consequences. Not only did farms get destroyed but cattle also suffered. The only bridge that connected Paratwadi with other villages was in bad condition even before the rains and collapsed due to excessive rain and flooding. The situation worsened when people were deprived of their daily necessities and their lives came to a standstill. Around this time our CORO activists tried travelling to Paratwadi, for their regular tasks and faced major inconvenience. The villagers told them that this was already communicated with the officials many times, but no one responded. Our activists and the village residents sent out a strong message to the tehsildar that they would come together and protest if their concerns weren’t met. Thanks to the letter and collective action, the system was alerted and the Special Amendment Fund approved Rs. 60000 and the road construction was completed. People were connected to each other once again, essential services resumed and life was back to normal.
Organisation Development Program

“Structured intervention with grassroots organisations; equipping them with skills and perspective for maximum impact.”

Based on CORO’s earlier experience with a pilot batch of 8 grassroots organisations, CORO started the Organization Development programme with 10 new organizations in Vidarbha to enhance their organisational capacities which enabled them to address community issues more effectively. The programme was implemented through a series of interactive workshops and assignments.

The second workshop in June 2019, covered the status of various legal and statutory compliance aspects of the organizations. Based on the baseline survey, the organizations were informed on their statutory compliance status and vision/mission statements; PAN Card, Audit Report, organizational policies etc. as well as the use of communication channels, programmatic budget etc.

Governance & Leadership Development are key elements in the organization’s development. Hence the third workshop focused on these two important topics. In governance, we covered the introduction to 12A, 80G and FCRA certifications and how to achieve them.
SAMTA FELLOWSHIP

"To promote awareness and understanding of Constitutional values within unreachted populations, particularly by supporting individuals and groups who are demonstrably committed to values advocacy"

Samta Fellowship unfolded over a period of one year from March 2019 to February 2020. The varied thematic and geographic scope of Fellowship undertakings included empowering women in local self-governance processes; confronting caste-based atrocities; understanding the environment as integral to the social life of certain communities; using art and music as transformative mediums; foregrounding the Constitution as a source for answers to questions from NT/DNT communities; using religious education as a tool for the advocacy of secular ethics such as humanism; and, mobilising legal literacy amongst youth.

Impact

A Pardhi becomes a Guardian

People still think the word Pardhi means “thief.” The stigma imposed on this nomadic community endures even after many years of independence, leaving neither the mind of the government nor society. Stung by this very stigma, Vishal, a young Pardhi man, was unjustly imprisoned for 6 months. Influenced by Constitutional thought, Vishal took his community and village along with him on the journey to build solidarity by giving lessons on the value “fraternity.” An activist and part of Jamkhed Pranchkroshit, a people’s movement, he named his house “Sanvidhan” in reflection of his commitment to the Constitution.

When the Corona pandemic struck, the nomadic Pardhi were hit hard by hunger and starvation. Although expected to remain indoors, Vishal would not be who he is if he had stayed home. Of the 42 activists he trained, he called out to 13 young activists from 9 villages in the vicinity and they began preparing the relief work. Several village congregations already knew about Vishal and his companions’ Constitutional advocacy. Rich and poor both extended a helping hand and the resources piled up: 20 quintals of jowar, 200 cans of oil, dal, salt, chilli powder, and all the essential ingredients for cooking a proper meal. With all of this, Vishal and his team were able to distribute 2 months of rations to 200 families across all 9 villages.

All of this was possible because of people's participation, people's cooperation, and the relief work initiated by Vishal and his team.
Learning Community of Adolescents

“Developing leadership in youth and enabling them to challenge and change archaic social norms”

Learning Community is a joint programme of 7 organisations (including CORO) which addresses issues of adolescent girls and boys. The programme challenges and changes the gender biased social norms.

Dahi Handi of archaic social norms: The root of gender based violence are the social norms that are nurtured in our society. On 24th September 100 girls from the community symbolically broke the Dahi Handi of social norms which deprived them of their rights and security. The message was to root out the social norms that prevent equal and just opportunities for girls and women.

Press conference for facilities and safety at public places: On 12th April 2019, our community girls had a press conference at Mumbai Marathi Patrakar Sangh, where they put the demands for girls’ access to better facilities like toilets, playground etc, safety at public places and health & hygiene. The activity got good response and coverage by the media.

Sports Day: One common social norm is: Girls should not participate in outdoor games. To break this norm, 7 organisations of Learning Community, organised a Sport Day on 29th Dec 2019 where about 200 community girls participated. The activity not only boosted the confidence of girls to play on public ground but also challenged the age old social norm.
Anjum and Laxmi have been selected as the Finalists in the Health category, amongst the total 15 finalists of the Woman Exemplar Program 2020, organised by CII Foundation. Through the Woman Exemplar program, our leaders will get an opportunity to interact and work with a lot of like-minded women change makers.

The entire process from filling the application form to getting shortlisted as finalists has been a roller coaster for both of them, as they revisited their days of fighting societal prejudices and moving past personal struggles, in order to contribute to the larger society. Laxmi is a part of our Single Women Issues campaign and Anjum is a part of our Right to Pee campaign.

Shahjahan Mirza, fondly called Sajjo, has been selected as an awardee for the C. Subramaniam Award by National Foundation of India. She is one of the 8 awardees selected from a pool of 90 applicants. The award recognizes women doing exceptional work at the grassroots with women from Dalit and Muslim communities.

Panwan, Maan taluka, one of the villages we are working with, in our Water Scarcity program has won 2nd place in World Cup competition organised by Paani Foundation. The water cup is a competition between different villages to see who can do the maximum work for watershed management and water conservation in the period of the competition.
**Balance Sheet As Of 31/03/2020**

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**Audited By:**
Vinayak S. Gokhale
Partner
MRN: 031155

**UDIN:**20031155AAAAA17933
Date:24/10/2020
Place: Mumbai
## Statement Of Income & Expenditure as of March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>AMOUNT (INR)</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>AMOUNT (INR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities against FC Grants</td>
<td>1,89,04,365.96</td>
<td>Receipts - FC</td>
<td>2,70,59,110.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities against other Domestic Grants</td>
<td>1,70,03,236.00</td>
<td>Other Domestic Grants</td>
<td>1,71,19,669.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities against Edelgive Grant</td>
<td>86,79,602.00</td>
<td>Receipts From Edelgive Foundation</td>
<td>97,30,237.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities against Tata Trust</td>
<td>26,15,304.00</td>
<td>Receipts From Tata Trusts</td>
<td>75,63,248.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities against Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Grant</td>
<td>1,69,05,901.00</td>
<td>Receipts from Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives</td>
<td>1,43,47,974.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation Overheads</td>
<td>5,74,779.00</td>
<td>Receipts for Organisational Overheads</td>
<td>16,157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities against UNICEF Grant</td>
<td>7,89,004.00</td>
<td>Receipts from UNICEF</td>
<td>6,35,184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Income Over Expenditure</td>
<td>1,09,99,388.79</td>
<td>Excess of Expenditure over Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,64,71,580.75</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,4,71,580.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Audited By:**

Vinayak S. Gokhale  
Partner  
MRN: 031155  

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CORO started its relief mission in the last week of March with the objective to "reach the unReached" with food aid and other essential items, and set up village level support systems to help them deal with the crisis in a self sufficient manner.

Our aid reached daily wage labours, landless agricultural labourers, migrant workers, beggars, vendors in trains and streets, workers in the informal sector including domestic help and single women, transgender people, the differently-abled, seniors, children, and tribal communities, as those rendered most vulnerable by the lockdown.
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