

# YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES

ANNUAL REPORT  
2021-22



YUVA Urban Initiatives





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**YUVA Urban Initiatives**


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Manoj Hodawadekar

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# CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS

What a challenging year it has been! Emerging from the shocks induced by the pandemic in 2020, we felt that we had seen the worst. Yet, the second wave of COVID-19 in India caused unimaginable loss and hardship. We deeply regret the loss of our colleague Praveen Rathod, a hardworking and committed member of the team. While we were able to offer some strength and support to his family, he has left behind an immeasurable void.

The past year often induced a sense of rage, despair, helplessness, and hope was hard to find. Yet, in these challenging circumstances, I am proud of how the teams worked with passion and commitment towards change. I would especially like to highlight the partnerships they forged throughout the year, with a range of diverse stakeholders, which helped them surmount different barriers and ensure their commitment to people's empowerment and access to rights.

Our work on child rescue and rehabilitation remained strong. Due to increasing referrals and collaborations, we worked on a much higher number of cases. Additionally, as a member of the newly constituted Thane District Taskforce, we were able to bring up critical child rights, protection and violation-related issues, for action.

Our community-oriented initiatives also ensured that marginalised people's access to rights, entitlements and social welfare is prioritised. Moreover, they were designed in a way that

efforts for change can sustain even when our projects within the communities cease.

I am thankful for all the support we received from our partners, donors and well-wishers, which recommitted us to social transformation and motivated us to continue tirelessly. I invite you to read this annual report, which presents the highlights from the past year of work at YUVA Urban Initiatives.

In solidarity

**Helen Joseph**

Director, Chairperson

# ABOUT US

## YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES

Set up in 2007 in Mumbai, India, YUVA Urban Initiatives aims to address the growing challenges and inequalities arising out of rapid urbanisation. Given the rise in informal settlements (bastis) in cities, coupled with inadequate living conditions, lack of livelihood opportunities, limited awareness of and access to healthcare, YUVA Urban Initiatives adopts an integrated approach to drive change in every aspect.

YUVA Urban Initiatives is a Section 8 Company. It draws inspiration from and is nurtured by the non-profit Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA).

## MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

YUVA Urban Initiatives has two key missions:

- To create cities that are just, equitable and sustainable; and
- To make them a better place for the poor by enabling access to human rights

In particular, YUVA Urban Initiatives aims to uphold the rights of the most vulnerable groups in large cities. Rooted in our belief in empowerment, we seek to build the capacities of urban poor communities to address issues related to the quality of their living conditions and livelihoods. With access to healthcare services still highly inequitable, we endeavour to enable access to aid and medical facilities for the urban poor.





## FOCUS AREAS

At YUVA Urban Initiatives, our programmes focus on the following aspects:



### Tackling Vulnerabilities

The urban poor endure harsh and unjust living conditions in cities where they migrate for work and a better life. Yet, their needs are often unheard and they remain misrepresented on many mainstream forums. Our work focuses on developing people's agency by empowering them and encouraging their active participation in decision making. We help develop people's rights awareness and encourage the formation of local collectives, which can help people take forward their demands in their own voices.

By helping address issues of insecurity and vulnerability stemming from inadequate and insecure housing (experienced by about 40 per cent of the city's population) and informality of livelihoods (experienced by nearly 90 per cent of the city's working population), we aim to support the urban poor to claim their rightful place in the city. We also focus on children and youth empowerment, as their conscientisation

and development is critical to drive change in society.

YUVA Urban Initiatives is committed to the realisation of Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 11—Sustainable Cities and Communities. The organisation aims to empower people and develop their engagement in city-building efforts with ownership.

### Strategic Support

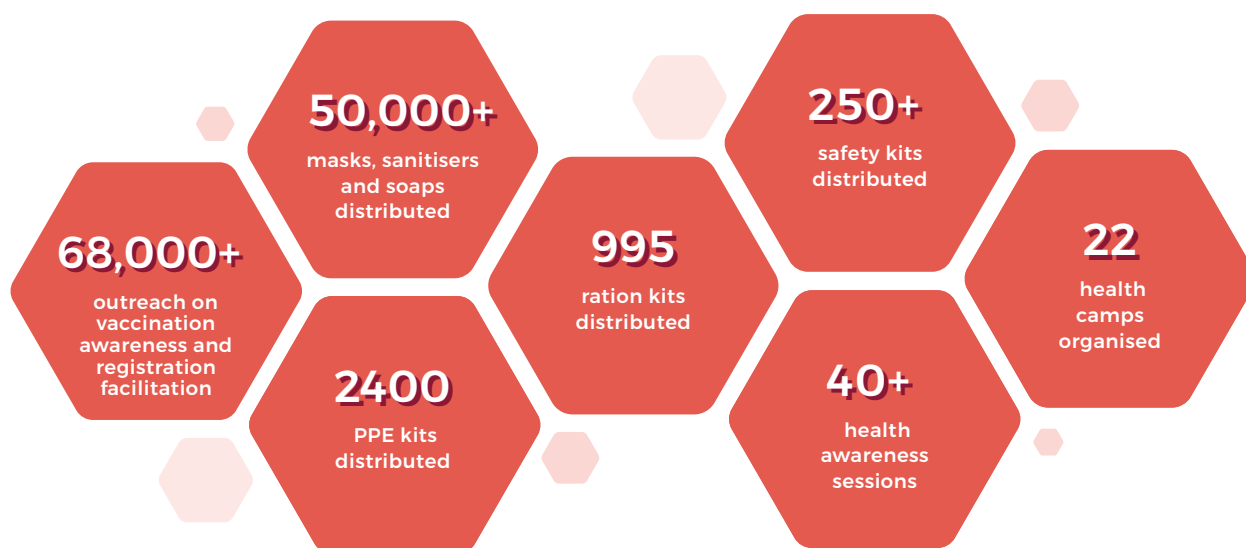
With our decades long experience of working on urban issues, we frequently take up consulting assignments, offering strategic support to other organisations in the sector.

In the past, we have supported Child Rights and You (CRY), a non-profit based in Mumbai, to develop their urban child rights programming strategy. Along with a team of consultants, we have also conducted strategy review and development on a UNICEF project for children in urban Bhopal.

# INTERVENTIONS

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

We reached marginalised communities in 4 cities (Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Nagpur, Akola) with the following interventions:



## Remaining Responsive to People's Needs

The devastating second wave of the pandemic impacted vulnerable communities the most. By late 2020, people were already struggling to get by with job loss, food insecurity and dwindling savings. The second wave and its additional health implications, along with new lockdowns and restrictions, made it increasingly tough for the city's marginalised people.

Our interventions were geared towards best supporting people given their emerging needs and ensuring a dignity-led response to help them recover from the repeated shocks. We also reinforced the demand for social protection and access to government welfare. Additionally, we

proactively intervened to restrict the pandemic spread by encouraging the adoption of COVID-safe behaviour and vaccination uptake.

## Promoting Community Safety and Ensuring Access to Food

To help community members take adequate precautions and stay safe, we distributed safety



kits, masks, personal protective equipment (PPEs) and sanitisers. We also reached out with ration kits to most marginalised families, not covered under the public distribution system.

## Health-focused Initiatives

We organised a range of community-based health promotion initiatives. Sessions were held both online and offline on COVID appropriate behaviour, hygiene and sanitation, maintaining immunity, on vaccination awareness, and managing stress. In Nagpur we set up vaccination help desks in two communities to encourage vaccination, dispel myths, facilitate registrations and follow-up on the second dose. We also supported crowd management and the maintaining of COVID-appropriate behaviour in government vaccination centres.



Within communities in Mumbai, we organised health camps in collaboration with other organisations working in the health sector and with local health posts. The camps responded to people's needs, such as general health checkups, gynaecology based camps and free consultations. Those who tested positive for certain tests or were on the threshold were recommended for further tests and consultation with experts. Community members were also



enrolled for the Ayushman Bharat Health Card.

We participated in a UNICEF-led community based monitoring study, coordinating and monitoring the data collection and social mobilisation process within two selected districts of Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh each. The study focused on understanding the access of vulnerable communities within selected districts to government schemes and vaccinations, within the context of the pandemic, and facilitating this based on the emerging gaps. The first phase of this project was conducted within this financial year.



## CHILD PROTECTION AND RIGHTS



### Supporting Early Childcare and Nutrition through a Balwadi

During our COVID-relief interventions, we identified newer areas of outreach, basis emerging vulnerabilities in communities. One such area was Turbhe stone quarry in Navi Mumbai, where the children of informal workers were growing up without access to health, nutrition or education. We set up a balwadi to offer some support in these areas. Through the balwadi, 120 children received nutritious daily meals and were offered pre-school education support. This support was especially critical, given the struggles of families to sustain themselves with the spread of the pandemic.



At the annual Bal Mahotsav, children, parents and community members engaged via sports and cultural events, and an informative session on gender and violence was conducted. The day concluded with a prize distribution and educational kits were provided to the children too.



## Ensuring Child Rescue and Rehabilitation via Childline

YUVA Urban Initiatives has been an implementation partner of Childline India Foundation since 2008–09, responding to emergency calls for children in distress via the 24\*7 toll-free helpline. Through three contact centres (City Childline, Dadar Railway Childline and Navi Mumbai Childline), our teams respond to emergency calls requiring both direct and indirect intervention like requests for protection from abuse, shelter and medical help, acting on missing persons complaints, addressing children's need for emotional support and guidance, counselling, and so on.

## Supporting Children's Growth and Development by Intervening in Communities



While child rescue and rehabilitation remains the core focus of the work, the teams are invested in the holistic development of children—frequently organising sessions for children's right to study, play, and enjoy a safe and violence-free environment.

In partnership with Railway Children India, we worked to strengthen community based child protection systems for children growing up in 3 informal settlements around Dadar Railway Station. Via community activity centres, we



enabled children's access to non-formal and supplementary education. This was critical as the government's anganwadi centres as well as the National Child Labour Project were inaccessible for most of the year. Through our campaign to get children back to school, we ensured the enrolment of 275 children. 5 children's groups were formed in communities and trained on their rights, COVID-safety norms, and in other areas.

We also supported the growing medical treatment needs of children across these 3 communities. Additionally, with the vulnerabilities induced by the pandemic, the team facilitated access to 90+ entitlements and/or social protection schemes for families. They offered psychosocial support to 59 distressed adults and children. Employability skill training was provided to 21 people to help them resume/start a new trade.





### Learning and Training

The team received refresher training on laws and issues related to children, such as on child labour, anti-trafficking, begging, sexual harassment, and children in need of care and protection. As a nodal agency of Maharashtra Department of Women and Child Development, the Childline Navi Mumbai team conducted 4 trainings for anganwadi workers on child rights and protection, and the child protection committee structure. We also conducted a range of workshops for different stakeholders (such as systems authorities, community based organisations, children and others), including those on understanding the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and its provisions, child sexual abuse and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, on child rights and violations, child protection concerns and so on.

### Strengthening Partnerships

In 2021–22, the teams were able to further strengthen partnerships with systems authorities and civil society organisations. Stronger collaboration and better training of all stakeholders helped coordinate better onfield and reduce emerging challenges. Some of the highlights on this front included:

- The active role of the Child Help Group of Dadar Railway Station, a station-level coordination group, to monitor child care and protection, and through their work build support and outreach.
- A district level coordination meeting we anchored with Railway Children India to better work with partners on child protection and rehabilitation.
- Increased work via partnerships and case referrals through the year, ensuring larger coverage of child protection and welfare cases.



## Building Awareness on Childline

Childline teams organised open house programmes, which travelled to new areas. This helped reach more children in vulnerable communities, including street children. In addition to sharing information on Childline, the programmes built awareness on children's education, COVID-19 and vaccination.

Childline team members also continued to campaign for child rights awareness and protection on important days of the year (such as World Day Against Child Labour). They spread awareness about their work, and how people can approach them for child rescue and welfare.

The Childline se Dosti campaign was observed across centres and in different parts of the city in creative ways. A signature campaign was held in different spaces, inviting pledges and messages from station stakeholders, children and passengers on child protection. Children



enacted plays on the work of Childline 1098, engaged via games and creative mediums, tied bands on each other's wrists and on stakeholders.

## Supporting the National Database on Street Children

In December 2021, the Supreme Court in a suo moto matter regarding the plight of children in street situations ordered states and union territories to complete the identification process without any delay. The Maharashtra Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) set up a Taskforce, and the Mumbai City and Navi Mumbai teams submitted 250+ forms on children from different areas, detailing their living status, whether they were able to avail of existing government schemes, developing their individual care plan and follow-ups.

The team also strongly advocated for rescued children to be kept in residential hostels attached to schools, instead of shelter homes, so that they could continue with their education. They also advocated for homeless children to be rehabilitated near their existing living areas, so they could more easily support the family's access to livelihood. The DWCD took these suggestions to the Thane Zilla Task Force for further discussion.

## Advocacy and Participation in Governance

In May 2021, Thane District Taskforce was set up in the context of COVID-19 and children's increasing vulnerabilities. Navi Mumbai Childline is a Member of this Taskforce. In the past year, we brought up issues of begging, children's rehabilitation, the growing incidence of child labour in context of the pandemic, and children's linkages to Bal Sangopan Yojana and other government schemes. We also advocated for the setup of anganwadis in Tatanagar and Turbhe Quarry, Navi Mumbai, given the growing vulnerabilities of children. Since there is limited provision for the setup of anganwadis, children from these areas are being connected to nearby existing anganwadis to access food.

In November 2021, Navi Mumbai Childline and the children's collective facilitated by the team, Bal Adhikar Sangharsh Sangathan, organised a city level Bal Sabha at Tata Nagar, Belapur. Around 90 children from 3 communities of Navi Mumbai participated and presented their demands (especially on the need for child protection) before the police, anganwadi, community based organisations, mediapersons and other stakeholders. We are working with the children to help them further take ahead demands for action.



## Case Study 1.

### Rescuing and rehabilitating children being sold

The Thane District Child Protection Officer informed the Childline team that a pregnant street vendor in their jurisdiction was likely to try and sell her baby. The team planned how they would tackle this case.

Over the next two months, they followed up on this case. After the woman gave birth, she kept visiting a railway station daily. 15 days later, when we saw her without the baby we informed the Child Welfare Committee and the local police station issued summons. The woman was taken into custody and she revealed that she had sold her child for Rs 2 lakh. She also shared that she had sold her earlier children too.

The police rescued the children after getting their details. They were presented before the Child Welfare Committee and have now been admitted to a local children's home, following all legal and medical procedures. FIRs were filed against the women and other guilty persons and further legal processes are on.

This case was significant, given the long followup period, and the agility expected from the team to ensure the children's timely rescue. It also received good coverage in the media.



## Case Study 2.

### Providing counselling support to a deeply distressed child

The Childline counsellor was working with a boy who had been rescued after running away from home. At the first session, the boy was very uncomfortable. Over time, he started opening up. He mentioned his fascination with guns, and how he had come in touch with a group on social media which portrayed themselves to be fans of a gangster in north India. To join them, the boy ran away from home. He came in touch with agents of sex workers thereafter, and paid large amounts of money to engage in sexual activities. He was consumed with guilt, however, and called up his uncle a few days later. He was tracked and returned home to Mumbai.

While the boy expressed his desire to study and move forward in life, his moods were erratic and he was emotionally strung. Seeing his distressed state, the counsellor visited his family and asked

them to watch over him carefully so he did not do anything drastic.

A few days later, the boy attempted suicide. His family rushed him to hospital. Later when the counsellor spoke to him, he mentioned that he didn't want to stay at home as his family was orthodox. The counsellor had parallelly been speaking to the family. Over time, the boy and his father were both counselled to communicate better with each other and both parties accepted what had taken place and were willing to move forward together. The boy's subsequent counselling sessions highlighted more integration with his family, and currently he has resumed a regular life, taking interest in his studies, engaging with friends and helping his father in his work.

## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



Our work in communities via urban resource centres focuses on helping people understand their human and constitutional rights, helping them access basic services (access to water, electricity, etc) and legal entitlements (such as ration cards, voter ID cards, etc) so that their identity in the city can be legalised, they can exercise their rights as citizens, apply for and avail government welfare schemes. With informal workers—daily wage and construction workers, domestic workers, street vendors and other unorganised workers—we focus on their livelihood related rights, access to entitlements, social protection, and related advocacy to further this, via labour facilitation centres.



For instance, the Maharashtra government announced a scheme for auto drivers after the second lockdown. Under this scheme, every auto rickshaw permit holder was eligible for a direct cash transfer of INR 1,500 in their account after online enrollment. We facilitated 274 applications and helped them access over INR 4.1 lakh.

To enable access to entitlements and social protection, our teams across areas built rapport with government agencies and departments too. Given the informal status of these settlements, convincing government officials to process applications of community members





is challenging. Over the past year, the team extensively engaged with local post offices, election commissioners' offices, worker board offices, ward offices and local corporators' offices.

Our constant advocacy efforts in Airoli led to the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation issuing a letter, directing ward offices to issue 90-day work certificates to construction workers after inquiry. This was a big step forward as many daily-wage workers are unable to avail this, and this restricts their access to the welfare board and resultant social protection schemes.

The team's work in communities also focused on building people's leadership and encouraging them to form collectives to take ahead their demands with more strength. Youth and women's groups were formed. 13 women's self-help groups were formed. A few are in the process of registering with the National Urban Livelihoods Mission while two of them have received the rolling capital.

To document the impact of our community efforts, we published a 4-part blog (@yuvaonline on Medium) and short videos of impact (officialyuva on YouTube).

## Ensuring Access to Ration in Communities

The application process for a new ration card is time-consuming and requires the submission of multiple documents as proof. The teams facilitated applications in each community, and helped people get the required documents for eligibility. There was also another issue which needed immediate attention. Some of the ration card holders from the community were not getting the full quota of the ration allotted to them. They were not even aware about the actual quota of the ration allotted to their families and ration shop owners were also not providing them the correct information. As a result, they were getting less ration than the allotted quota for them. The teams helped these families in getting their actual quota of ration by using a mobile app introduced by the government, which shows the exact amount of ration allotted on the ration card. This information helped the ration card holders question the ration shop owners with evidence, and get the full quota of ration on their ration cards. Similarly, some people were not aware about the 'One Nation, One Ration' scheme and were facing difficulties to get ration on their ration cards (from their native place). The teams informed the ration card holders and ration shop owners about the scheme and helped some members to get the ration from the shops.



applications for them, and at no extra cost, her confidence in our facilitation and approach grew and she recommended others in the community to avail these services too.

Today, Maya and Sarita and leaders of women’s groups in Airoli. Both of them are also a part of self-help groups in the community. With registrations under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission, their self-help groups have now received rolling capital to start local businesses. Seeing Maya and Sarita’s growth as promising women leaders, more women in the community have also been inspired to take up leadership positions and drive change.

*\*names changed to protect their identities*

### Case Study 1.

#### Supporting women’s empowerment and enabling their access to social protection

Maya Manjule and Sarita Gokhale\* live in an informal settlement in Airoli, Navi Mumbai. While Maya works as a domestic worker, Sarita is a homemaker. Their husbands are employed in the informal sector. When the pandemic struck, both families were deeply affected.

Maya visited our centre and would listen to the information we provided on registration for social protection, but she would not speak a word. Our team stayed in touch with her, and over time she started opening up. We helped her register for the Domestic Workers’ Welfare Board and on the e-Shram portal and she also expressed interest in setting up a self-help group. Sarita’s family did not possess legal entitlements and were unable to access social welfare schemes. When our team facilitated the

### Case Study 2.

#### Strengthening and sustaining self-help groups

We identified most affected self-help groups within Mumbai in areas where we work.

Many of them had been at the forefront of the pandemic response through their micro-businesses, yet the longevity and severity of the crisis had compounded their economic, social and health shocks. By mapping their strengths and challenges, we offered them seed capital to sustain their businesses of stitching, cooking, packing and others. The women also shared their learnings with youth and community leaders to encourage more people towards employment opportunities. Trainings on entrepreneurship, marketing and business management were also planned.

## STRATEGIC CONSULTING

We applied for a research grant on the basis of an open call from Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai established by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affair (MoHUA). Our proposal was on the theme 'Learnings from COVID-19: Urban Governance Perspective'. On selection, we carried out research based on the work done

in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region during the pandemic. Primary and secondary data was collected. The study titled 'Disaster Response of Urban Local Bodies towards the Urban Poor and Vulnerable in Three Cities of Maharashtra' has been submitted. It is an attempt to highlight governance challenges during disasters in Mumbai, Vasai-Virar and Navi Mumbai, keeping the pandemic as a case in point.



# ORGANISATIONAL DETAILS

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS


Name	Position in board
Helen Anthappa Joseph	Director, Chairperson
Nisreen Zafar Ebrahim	Director
Lata Narayan	Director
Nalini Sekhar	Director

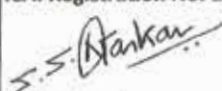



No remuneration was paid to any board member during 2021–22.

No board member has any blood relation with another board member or with any of the staff members.

The 2021–22 board meeting was held on 11 September 2021.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES CIN: U85310MH2007NPL296526 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022			
Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
<b>I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Shareholder's Funds</b>			
(a) Share Capital	3	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	11,33,444	7,75,859
<b>(2) Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
(b) Other Long term liabilities	5	4,50,000	2,39,700
<b>(3) Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Other current liabilities	6	2,68,014	56,738
(b) Earmarked Funds	7	(11,92,402)	18,97,051
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,59,056</b>	<b>30,69,349</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments			
(i) Tangible assets	8	114	111
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Cash and Bank balances	9	2,63,841	24,91,833
(b) Short-term loans and advances	10	1,67,899	1,58,803
(c) Other Current Assets	11	3,27,200	4,18,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,59,056</b>	<b>30,69,349</b>
Significant accounting policies <span style="float: right;">2</span>			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			
AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE FOR C N K & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants ICAI Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036		FOR AND ON THE BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES	
 <b>Suresh Agaskar</b> Partner Membership No: 110321		 <b>Lata Narayan</b> Director DIN: 01037356	
Place : Mumbai Date: <b>24 SEP 2022</b>	Place : Mumbai Date: <b>22 SEP 2022</b>	 <b>Helen Joseph</b> Director DIN: 00394309	Place : Mumbai Date: <b>22 SEP 2022</b>

<b>YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES</b>			
<b>CIN: U85310MH2007NPL296526</b>			
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022</b>			
Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Income:</b>			
Donations & Community Contributions	12	9,73,751	18,35,492
Other Income	13	63,223	1,66,439
		<b>10,36,974</b>	<b>20,01,931</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Other expenses	14	8,20,152	26,44,968
		<b>8,20,152</b>	<b>26,44,968</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) before tax		2,16,822	(6,43,037)
Tax expense: Current tax			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		<b>2,16,822</b>	<b>(6,43,037)</b>
Significant accounting policies <span style="float: right;">2</span>			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			
<b>AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE</b>		<b>FOR AND ON THE BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF</b>	
<b>FOR C N K &amp; Associates LLP</b>		<b>YUVA URBAN INITIATIVES</b>	
Chartered Accountants			
ICAI Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036			
			
<b>Suresh Agaskar</b>		<b>Lata Narayan</b>	<b>Helen Joseph</b>
<b>Partner</b>		<b>Director</b>	<b>Director</b>
<b>Membership No: 110321</b>		<b>DIN: 01037356</b>	<b>DIN: 00394309</b>
Place : Mumbai		Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai
Date: <b>24 SEP 2022</b>		Date: <b>22 SEP 2022</b>	Date: <b>22 SEP 2022</b>



## INTERNAL COMMITTEES

### POSH Statutory Committee - Internal Committee

YUVA Urban Initiative’s Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Committee, while drawing from The Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, applies this policy to women, other genders and men who are employees, volunteers, interns, and consultants of the organisation. The Internal Committee (IC) is a gender-neutral investigative committee with an external member who is a lawyer. Over the year, training sessions are held to ensure the setup of an enabling environment, and prevent instances of sexual harassment.

### Child Protection Committee

YUVA Urban Initiatives is committed to the safety and development of children, and all employees, volunteers, interns, and consultants of the organisation are bound to comply with the organisation’s Child Protection Policy. The Child Protection Committee aims to ensure regular training of the staff, to ensure safe and enabling spaces for children, and to see that this policy is upheld.

	Complaints received during the year	Complaints disposed off during the year	Cases pending for more than 90 days	Workshops/ awareness programmes conducted for employees	Action taken by the Committee and Management
Annual Report of the IC 2021–22	0	0	0	1	NA
Annual Report of the CPC 2021–22	0	0	0	1	NA

# LOOKING AHEAD

At the close of 2021–22, we feel heartened by the change initiatives we have been able to lead. Especially given the emerging challenges, the teams were able to respond well and continue to well support and facilitate the needs of marginalised people.

Our commitment to children’s well-being and protection and to community empowerment ensured that we were able to take ahead interventions with strength. The networks and relationships we formed with children and community members also helped us constantly expand our outreach.

We were also able to pick up the work on strategic consultancy through a detailed research project. This work was strengthened after being paused due to the pandemic and its restrictions.

As we enter the next year, we are cautiously optimistic about what is in store. Our commitment to people’s empowerment and access to rights remains undeterred.





## About YUVA Urban Initiatives

YUVA Urban Initiatives is a non-profit organisation that seeks to confront the myriad challenges and inequalities that have mushroomed with the rapid and unplanned development of urban spaces, and intervene with a holistic and integrated approach to change.



### YUVA Urban Initiatives

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