



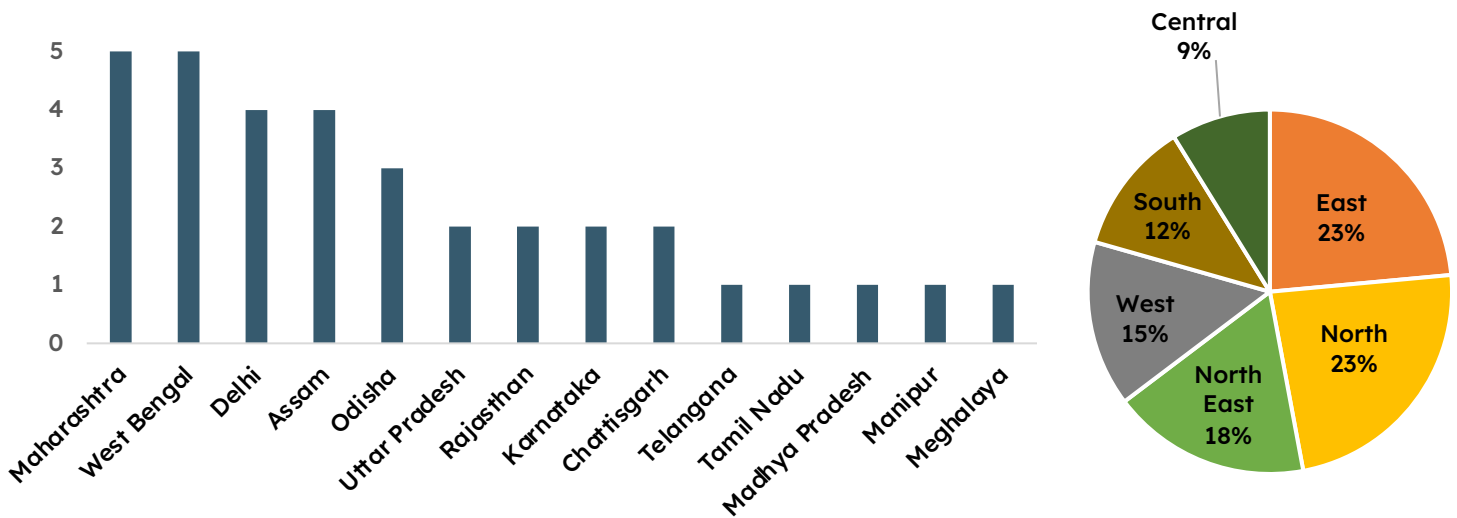
# Rebuild Partner Workshop

December 2023

Cohort Profile

# Characteristics of Cohort of 34 NGOs | Organizational Details

## Geographic Spread (across States & their zones)



Zone	States
North	Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
South	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana
Central	Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh

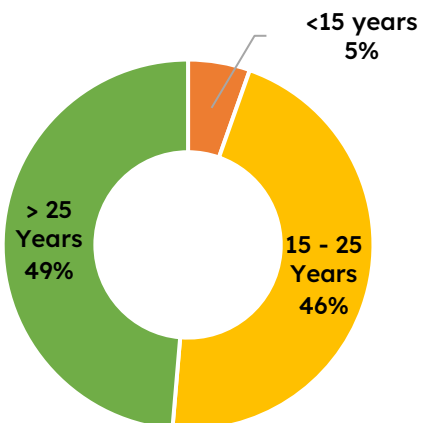
Zone	States
East	Odisha, West Bengal
North East	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya
West	Maharashtra

**41% NGOs** in the Cohort are based in East & North-East regions of the country.

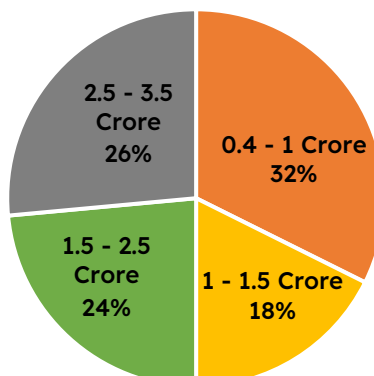
## FCRA Applicability

**100%** NGOs have applicable FCRA

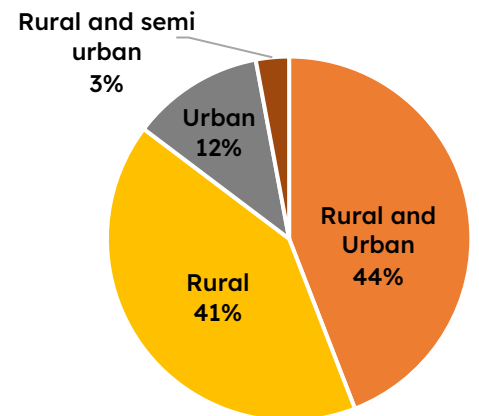
### NGO Age Spread



### Budget Spread

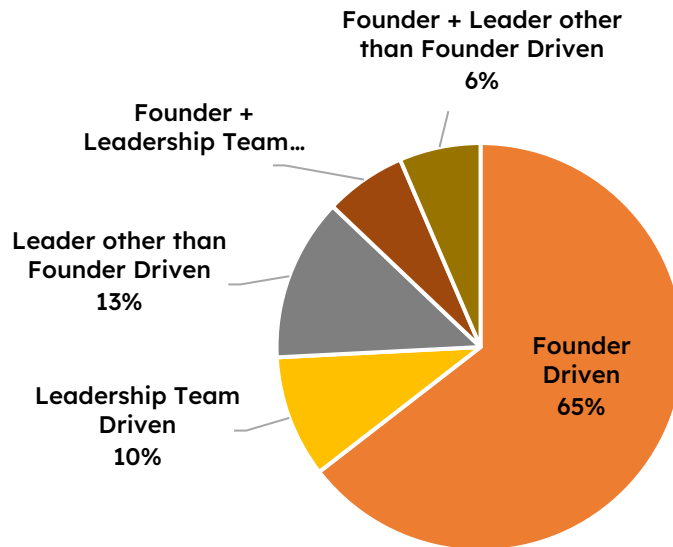


### Rural-Urban Spread



# Characteristics of Cohort of 34 NGOs | Leadership

## NGO Leadership Type Spread



- Majority participants are founders / senior leaders who particularly belong from the communities the organization serves and are currently serving on senior position- CEO / Secretary / President, etc. at their NGO.
- **Majority (65%)** of NGOs are founder driven.

**47%**

**NGOs led by women\* leaders**

**75%**

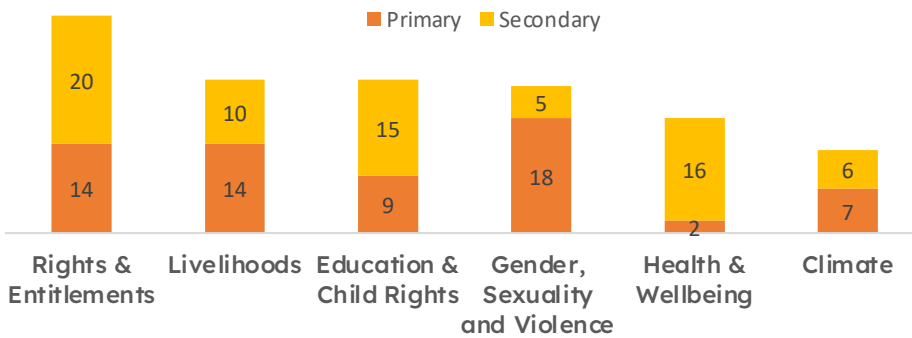
**NGOs led by proximate\*\* leaders**

## Leaders Language Translation Needs\*\*\*

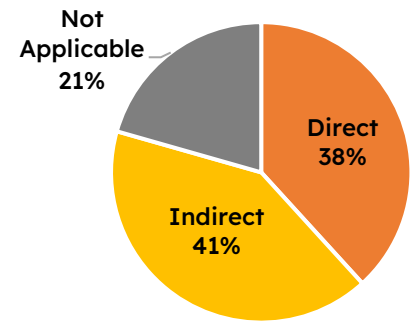
- English to Hindi
- Hindi to English
- Hindi/English to Bengali

# Characteristics of cohort of 34 NGOs | Areas of intervention

## Intervention Areas Spread



## Climate Impact



- Each NGO's areas of intervention have been split into various primary & secondary intervention areas where primary intervention is indicative of interventions that have been long-running or are the major focus areas of the NGO.
- Each NGO can have more than one primary / secondary intervention area.
- Their sub-areas have been categorised as below-

Areas	Sub Areas
Rights & Entitlements	Advocacy, awareness-building, building community leadership, building / enabling access to infrastructure, schemes, policies etc., rescuing and rehabilitation of sex-workers / trafficked individuals, etc.
Livelihoods	Skilling, market linkages, financial security provisions, alternative livelihood trainings etc.
Education & Child Rights	Child protection and issues of children, enabling support for & increasing access to educational systems, empowering youth and adolescents through educational training programs etc.
Gender, Sexuality & Violence	Empowerment & leadership capacity building, rehabilitation and counselling, gender justice, prevention & of atrocities, gender and sexuality sensitization, inclusive infrastructure, etc
Health & Wellbeing	Campaigns and trainings for physical health or rehabilitation, mental health & wellness, caregiving, etc.
Climate	Natural resource management & sustainable farming and disaster management & rehabilitation. Direct impact: NGOs that have direct programmatic intervention Indirect impact: NGOs that are affected through geography impacted by climate change

- Cohort consists majorly of NGOs that have a rights-based approach in their interventions besides service based approach. 41% having access to rights & entitlements as their primary focus area including all NGOs having interventions in gender, sexuality & violence.
- Top Emerging Thematic Areas\*:
  - Livelihoods
  - Education & Child Rights
  - Health & Wellbeing

# Characteristics of cohort of 34 NGOs | Communities served

## Demography served

Includes neglected and vulnerable groups such as:

- Adolescents, children and women (including single women and their children)
- Urban slum dwellers and forest dwellers
- Small scale farmers, fishermen and landless agricultural workers
- Young researchers, theatre groups
- Pottery artisans
- Female sex workers, survivors of sexual, gender based and domestic violence & their children (including homeless women), launda dancers
- Migrant workers

## Vulnerable communities served

- Religious minorities including Nayakas, Muslims and converted Dalit Christians
- Gender & sexuality minorities including queer and trans persons assigned female at birth (Lesbians, Bisexual women and Trans men, non binary) and other intersectional identities
- Other Backward Classes including Kolis, Malis, Gouds, Luhuras, Rautias, Agharias, Bariks, Sunaris, Telis, Kultas, Sundhis Assamese general population, Nepalis
- Scheduled Castes including Dhobas, Kentas, Khajurias, Panas, Gandas, Chamars, Madigas, Malas
- Scheduled Tribes including Gonds, Kisans, Sabaras, Orams, Mundas Khadia, Kandha, Naksia, Bhuyan, Sora, Kandha, Oraon, Munda, Kadiya, Jenu Kuruba, Irula, and Soliga, Savara, Jatapu, Konda Reddy, Kondas Kammaras, Koyas, Chenchus, Pardhans, Kollams, Rabhas, Garos, Bodos, Thadous, Paites, Zous, Vaiphels Gangtes, Mates, Hmars
- Nomadic Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups including Juangs, Parahiyas, Birjiyas, Korwas
- Children with Disability

## Annexure

### Factors that increase vulnerabilities: Gender & sexual minorities



Greater focus on LGBTQIA+ led organizations focused on collectivizing, mobilizing and capacitating members of the community (Karna Subarna, Sappho, Kolkata Rista). In case of several other NGOs (Durbar, Shakti Shalini), the target communities (e.g. survivors of gender-based violence, female sex workers) tend to intersect with gender sexual minorities.

#### Vulnerabilities faced by the community:

- Those within the community assigned female at birth face the pressure to marry and are subjected to corrective rape in their natal family.
- Trans individuals face a high degree of separation due to their non-conforming appearance. They face barriers in accessing basic amenities such as safe housing and identity related documents.
- Health needs of the community beyond HIV prevention often remain neglected.
- Transphobic and homophobic environments in schools force them to drop out early.
- Limited livelihood opportunities forces most trans community members into sex work or begging, while many migrate to UP and Bihar for Launda dancing. Launda dancers are also an extremely vulnerable group, subjected to several forms of physical and sexual violence.

### Factors that increase vulnerabilities: Climate



Various NGOs in the cohort spread across regions (Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur) work with forest dwellers and marginal farmers from SC/ ST/ OBC/ religious minority communities. Livelihood of these communities takes a major hit due to climate change (droughts, erratic rainfall or flooding), adding to their preexisting vulnerabilities. This triggers migration, either in search of alternate livelihood opportunities or to work as farm laborers elsewhere. NGOs (Nirman, Sahaja Samrudha) have been encouraging communities to shift towards climate resistant crops, multi cropping systems and low water consuming crops.

#### Impact of climate conditions on livelihood:

- Temperature shifts have changed the flowering season of non-timber forest produce.
- Sustained drought conditions and dry spells severely impact crop produce and livestock and trigger farmer suicides in the regions.
- Hailstorms, landslides, flooding during heavy rainfall destroys crop produce.
- In drought prone and water scarce areas, those dependent on rain fed farming are forced to migrate to other regions.
- Severe heat makes it difficult for day laborers to work on field.



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