



Shelter Services for Women:

Identifying critical gender concerns

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I. Executive Summary¹

Women in distress or those in difficult circumstances face increased risks and vulnerabilities, which are often compounded by the inadequate response of authorities to whom they turn for help. It is imperative that systematic and co-ordinated efforts involving a range of services such as police assistance, legal aid, medical assistance, support for their children, livelihood opportunities, shelter homes etc. are made to address their concerns.

There is now a much broader recognition of the need for support services for women in distress; however the availability and quality of such services varies considerably. While a number of emergency services such as shelter and helplines are run by women’s organizations, given the magnitude of the problem, these can be met only through State-led initiatives².

States have a responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all citizens. As per the General Recommendation 24 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to which India is a signatory, “States parties should ensure that adequate protection and health services, including trauma treatment and counselling, are provided for women in especially difficult circumstances”³.

Recognising the fact that women in difficult circumstances need immediate assistance, providing adequate support services to women in distress is one of the goals often stated in policy instruments. In this context, the right of women in distress to safe shelter has been widely acknowledged. The Beijing Platform for Action, 1995 stresses that states must “provide well-funded shelters and relief support for girls and women subjected to violence, as well as medical, psychological and other counselling

services and free or low-cost legal aid, where it is needed, as well as appropriate assistance to enable them to find a means of subsistence”⁴.

This policy brief is an effort to highlight critical gender concerns in key government interventions such as *Swadhar Greh*, *Swadhar* and Short Stay Homes (SSH) and provide policy recommendations to address them. It culls out gaps in policies, implementation and budgets and suggests how these schemes can be strengthened. These recommendations are timely since the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has merged the two schemes– *Swadhar* and SSH into *Swadhar Greh*. This policy brief also challenges the assumption that schemes meant exclusively for women are inherently gender responsive and need no scrutiny from a gender lens.

II. The Context

In India, the two major schemes of the MWCD that have sought to address the need for shelter services of women in difficult circumstances include the SSH and *Swadhar* launched in 1969 and 2001 respectively. The primary objective of both the schemes is to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to a variety of reasons such as family discord, crime, violence, or those in moral danger⁵. Therefore, the target group is rather broad and includes women survivors of domestic violence (both matrimonial and natal family violence); widows deserted by their families; women prisoners released from jail and without family support; women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless; trafficked women/girls; women victims of terrorist/ extremist violence; differently abled or those

¹This policy brief draws on valuable inputs provided at a UN Women organized consultation on ‘Support Services for Women’ in September 2011. It brought to the table expertise from implementers, evaluators and policy advocates who have worked on the issue and relevant government schemes to make recommendations for strengthening policy and implementation of these schemes as well as to set concrete benchmarks for the provision of services. In addition, insights from existing evaluation studies and other relevant secondary sources have been drawn.

²While we completely endorse the fact that women in distress need a holistic package of services as put forth by the Council of Europe (2008), the focus of this policy brief is on one such service i.e. shelter services.

³<http://www.iwraw-ap.org/convention/details24.htm>

⁴<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/>

⁵www.wcd.nic.in

with special needs; women with HIV and AIDS deserted by their family or who have lost their husbands; or similarly placed women in difficult circumstances⁶.

Box 1: Main Features of Swadhar and Short Stay Homes

Objectives:

- Provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care.
- Provide emotional support and counselling to such women.
- Rehabilitate them socially and economically.
- Provide clinical, legal and other support.
- Provide help line.

Implementing Agency:

- The implementing agencies are primarily Social Welfare Departments/Women and Child Development Departments at the state level, Women’s Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies and Private Organisations.

Fund Flow Mechanism:

- The funds are given to the implementing agencies as grants-in-aid. The implementing agency is required to submit a proposal which is then discussed by a committee. After the approval of the committee, the funds are released in two-three instalments.

III. Critique of Policy Option(s)⁷

2 Various evaluation studies have been conducted to assess the impact of these schemes. While the schemes have resulted in some positive outcomes for women, the studies reveal that many issues still persist and have gravely limited the impact of these schemes. It is also important to mention that there are inherent limitations in the policy itself as it is rooted in a welfare approach rather than a rights based approach. This section highlights some of the gaps in policy implementation and budgets as highlighted in different evaluation studies.

a. Availability and Access:

As per the Annual Report of MWCD 2011-12, there are 322 Swadhar homes (as of January 2012) and 267 SSHs (as of December 2011) across the country. Given that there are 640

districts (as per Census 2011), this amounts to less than one shelter home per district. In addition to this problem of inadequacy in terms of numbers, there is also the problem of skewed geographical distribution. An evaluation reveals that 71.6 per cent of SSHs are located only in eight states. States like Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya do not have even a single SSH. Likewise, in the case of Swadhar homes, out of a total of 188, most of them are located in the state of Andhra Pradesh (29) followed by Odisha (28) and Karnataka (24). Seven states namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal, Manipur and Maharashtra account for 75 per cent of the total Swadhar homes in the country⁸.

Increase in the number of shelter homes over the years has also not been adequate as shown in the following table⁹.

Table 1: Comparison of SSH sanctioned in 2004-05 and 2009-10

State	2004-05	2009-10
Delhi	3	2
Punjab	2	3
Rajasthan	9	3
Kerala	5	5
Uttarakhand	5	6
Chhattisgarh	1	3

Source: Central Social Welfare Board

Noting the inadequacy of Swadhar and SSHs in the country, the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2004-05) recommended formulation of a time bound strategy to establish atleast one Swadhar home in each district.

Another major concern pertains to narrow eligibility norms. Most homes do not allow women with children to stay, and those which do, permit children only upto the age of 8 years and two children at the most. In case of children above 8 years, only girls are permitted to stay on with their mothers. However, the reality is that many women are accompanied by their children and therefore it is important to ensure safe shelter for both women and their children, irrespective of their number, sex and age. Further, an order from the Social Welfare Department is required for a woman to access the home. However, in times of emergency, particularly in cases of violence against women, it may not be possible to wait for the bureaucratic system of issuing orders to respond. Moreover, women from all backgrounds, circumstances and disabled, mental and physical are kept together in the same home. In such circumstances it is important to ensure that the facilities cater to the needs of all the women in the home – it should be disabled friendly and have therapists and psychologists to attend to the varied needs of women who stay in the home.

b. Awareness:

Another issue reported by the evaluations was very low levels of awareness about the existence of shelter homes and helplines among target beneficiaries. Information is only spread by word of mouth, through the police and social workers. The Oxfam study reveals that 43 per cent (21 homes) are using pamphlets and 6 per cent (three homes) are using television as a medium for publicity.

c. Infrastructure and Basic Services:

Field level experiences suggest that many SSH and Swadhar homes lack proper infrastructure. There are also concerns related to the quality of services provided to residents such as clothing, food, medical facilities etc.

d. Livelihoods for women:

As per the guidelines, the time limit for making women financially self-sufficient in shelter homes is three years. However, most just provide traditional training and don’t have the capacity to place women in jobs/professions/trades/businesses in which they can earn enough to move out and lead independent lives. This is one area that needs a lot more innovation.

⁶www.wcd.nic.in
⁷This section largely draws from the findings of four evaluation studies – Centre for Market Research and Social Development Evaluation of Swadhar and Short Stay Homes, New Delhi, India, 2007; Ministry of Human Resource Development, Second Report Committee on Empowerment of Women (2004-05), Scheme for Rehabilitating Women in Difficult Circumstances – Swadhar; Oxfam India, Status of Shelter Homes, New Delhi, India, 2010; and Oxfam, Status of Shelter Homes and Helplines in Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi, India, 2010.
⁸India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Annual Report. Available at www.wcd.nic.in
⁹Website of Central Social Welfare Board, http://cswb.gov.in/index2.asp?slid=798&sublinkid=559&langid=1 accessed on 23.08.2012.

e. Staff Role and Capacity Development:

Evaluations suggest that recruiting adequate and competent staff is a major challenge. In both the schemes, while administrative staff is appointed, there is a gap in appointing specialists such as counsellors, psychologists and doctors. The Oxfam study found that none of the *Swadhar* homes in Odisha were operating at full staff strength. Despite the provision for one full-time and one part-time counsellor, nearly 30 per cent of the *Swadhar* homes had not appointed even one counsellor or clinical psychologist. Trainings of staff members are conducted in an ad-hoc and discretionary manner, since it is neither mandatory nor budgeted for, under the schemes.

f. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Lack of monitoring and accountability in the running of Short Stay and *Swadhar* homes has also been pointed out as a performance issue by the evaluation studies. As per schemes' guidelines, ten members from different sectors including government departments are supposed to guide and supervise the working of these homes. The studies found that in many places, the Committees do not exist and even in places where they do, they are hardly functional. Another important issue is that of the monitoring format which is restricted merely to head counts and stock taking of infrastructure and staff. While all these aspects are important, other substantive aspects are completely missing from the monitoring proforma¹⁰.

g. Transparency and Accountability:

The evaluations report poor transparency and accountability at the level of both the government as well as implementing agencies. For instance, while on the one hand, implementing agencies report lack of transparent procedures on part of the government; on the other hand, government's

grievance often is about the lack of accountability of implementing agencies. Moreover, most implementing agencies highlighted the lack of any grievance redressal mechanism as a key challenge.

h. Budgetary Issues:

One of the biggest impediments that underlie the above mentioned issues is the low level of budgetary allocations and complex fund flow mechanisms resulting in inordinate delays in release of funds. Most studies have indicated that the unit cost of critical components such as food, salaries of staff etc. are very low and have not been revised on a periodic basis. This has a direct impact on quality of service as well as staff morale¹¹. In fact, the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2005-06) highlighted that there was no separate budget for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) i.e. for generating awareness among women about benefits of the schemes. Not only are funds inadequate but most Non Government Organizations (NGOs) implementing the scheme and officials reported that funds are not released in a timely manner. Sometimes, the delay stretches over two years, which makes the functioning of the homes difficult. Often times, NGOs have to make adjustments during this period either by loan or by diverting money from other projects. The delay in release of funds is primarily due to the complicated mechanism of sanction of projects and fund disbursals from the Union Government to the implementing agencies.

Further, a scan of budgets for SSH, *Swadhar* and *Swadhar Greh* shows that while efforts are being made to enhance financial allocations that would address women's practical needs, such as food and medical expenses, there is less priority in areas that would fulfil their strategic needs. For example, investment in training of staff to enhance their understanding

of gender based violence or counselling or any activities to enhance understanding of rights amongst residents. These activities are central to the process of building self-esteem and empowerment of the women.

The trend of expenditure against budget allocated for these two schemes does not reveal any significant under-spending. However, ground level evidence suggests that most shelter homes have to wait for a considerable period of time before they receive reimbursements. One reason for this could be that money disbursed to implementing agencies is treated as spent.

Box 2: Objectives of Swadhar Greh

- To cater to the primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment; and care of women in distress and those who are without any social and economic support.
- To enable women to regain their emotional strength hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide women with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- To rehabilitate women economically and emotionally.
- To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- To enable women to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction

While the *Swadhar Greh* scheme does seek to address some of the concerns related to implementation and budgets of the two previous schemes i.e. *Swadhar* and Short Stay Home, there are still several issues.

- Firstly, the approach still remains one of welfare rather than being rights based.
- Secondly, the total budgetary allocation remains inadequate. Although, the unit costs have been upscaled (refer to Annexure I), the total allocation remains a concern. In Union Budget 2012-13, the allocation for *Swadhar Greh* is a meagre Rs. 100 crore. This is grossly insufficient to set up *Swadhar* homes across all districts in the country and meet the multiple needs of women in distress. The budget has not been revised substantially

i. Co-ordination and Convergence:

Both Ministry (MWCD) and NGO evaluations point to the need for better co-ordination between shelter homes and services rendered by various other government departments and ministries. Lack of effective communication channels between the implementing agency (i.e. NGOs) and department/ministry is a major concern.

Swadhar Greh: A New Initiative

Taking note of the implementation gaps in *Swadhar* and SSH and the fact that both the schemes were serving a similar purpose, MWCD in 2011 decided to merge the two into a new scheme– *Swadhar Greh*¹².

since the approval of the new scheme by the Planning Commission is still pending. All the State Governments have been requested to review the performance of the existing shelter homes for its conversion into *Swadhar Greh*.

- The fund disbursement mechanism also continues to be equally complex which will result in delays in fund flow.

IV. Policy Recommendations¹³

It is important to recognise a woman's right to support services as an integral part of her right to life with dignity and freedom from violence, rather than viewing her as a vulnerable victim in need of welfare services and protection.

¹⁰<http://wcd.nic.in/>
¹¹Oxfam India Rehabilitation Services (Shelter Homes) in Andhra Pradesh; and Oxfam India and Civil Society Resource Facility, Odisha– Social Audit of Shelter Homes, Status Report of Odisha.

¹²www.wcd.nic.in
¹³This section draws substantially on the minimum standards and principles for Support Services proposed by the Council of Europe (2008). Available at <http://www.coe.int/t/dg2/equality/domesticviolencecampaign/Source/EG-VAW-CONF%282007%29Study%20rev.en.pdf>

At present, women are not treated as adults capable of making decisions but as people who are constantly answerable to the management for their movements and actions. They have no say in the functioning of the homes, in making rules and regulations and in monitoring the efficiency with which the home is run. They cannot leave the home at will and numerous formalities have to be fulfilled both to ‘admit’ a woman to a home as well as for the release.

The objective should be to facilitate a woman’s journey from victimhood to agency and empowerment. A range of appropriate and integrated services on a continuum of care and development must be made available, ensuring women’s access to the most empowering environment and programmes appropriate to their individual developmental and therapeutic needs.

Every agency, whether government or non-government that is responsible for implementing schemes relating to shelter services, must be accountable for the delivery of services that maintain minimum standards of care and protection in accordance with international norms. It is important to ensure that that women are treated with dignity and respect by the staff members of shelter services. As recommended by the Council of Europe (2008), shelters should model and promote, respect and non-violence in all interactions, including those between adults and children.

Box 3: Minimum Standards for Support Services

- Working from a gender analysis perspective
- Safety, Security and Human Dignity
- Specialist Services
- Diversity and Fair Access
- Advocacy and Support
- Empowerment
- Participation and Consultation
- Confidentiality
- A Coordinated Response
- Holding Perpetrators Accountable
- Governance and Accountability
- Challenging Tolerance

Source: Council of Europe (2008)

¹⁴The new guidelines suggest that, new *Swadhar Greh* will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women.

Given the gaps in the present interventions meant to protect women in distress, this section highlights some recommendations to make the *Swadhar Greh* more gender responsive.

a. Availability, Access and Security¹⁴:

- The *Swadhar Greh* scheme must address the problem of inadequate and skewed coverage to ensure that all women have access to shelter services.
- Special provisions must be made to set up additional shelter homes in order to respond to factors such as geographical remoteness, conflict situations, special health needs of women, etc.
- There should be relaxation of norms for women accessing shelter homes. An NGO reference in lieu of the Social Welfare Department order must be considered.
- Shelter support should be available for as long as women need them.
- Refusal to provide or readmit to services should only be undertaken in case of serious breach of law or for safety of women and children.
- Shelter homes should have the provision of safe shelter not only for women but also their children (irrespective of the number of children), till the age of 18. A woman should not be denied shelter because she has children. Where a place is unavailable due to the age of accompanying male child, assistance must be provided to find an alternative safe place for the family.
- Homes must be disabled friendly to accommodate the needs of both mental and physically disabled women. All facilities like rooms, dining areas, open spaces, toilets etc. must be accessible to disabled women and children. Staff must be properly trained to be able to respond to their special needs.

Specialists such as psychiatrists and psycho-therapists must be available on a regular basis.

- Women with HIV should not be kept in segregated areas nor should their HIV status be disclosed. Convergence with the National AIDS Control Organization must be explored.
- A list of all shelter homes should be available in all police stations, courts, government departments and women’s organizations for referrals to be made. This list must be regularly updated.
- Security of residents should be upheld through confidential addresses and/or through appropriate security measures and monitoring.

b. Infrastructure and Basic Services:

- In order to provide quality services, a ceiling of 50 persons per shelter home must be mandated.
- Proper infrastructure must be provided. Care must be taken to ensure sufficient open spaces and hygienic conditions.
- Sufficient and good quality food must be provided to all residents – at least 2100 calories per day for women and 1600 calories per day for children. The norms should be in accordance with the age of children.
- Sufficient number of clothes and personal effects must be provided to women as and when required, not just once a year.
- Women with children must have access to separate rooms. Homes must have linkages with schools around the area so that all children of school going age are provided education.
- A needs assessment encompassing medical needs, children, housing, legal aid, financial assistance, job training and employment should be completed within 7 days of admission.

¹⁵*Swadhar Greh* proposes three key staff– Resident Superintendent, Counsellor and Multi-purpose worker, to be assisted by one office assistant and two watchmen. As per the scheme, Health check-up and medical facilities will be tied up with local civil hospital/CHC/PHC. However, implementing organisation may arrange a part time doctor for *Swadhar Greh* and expenditure towards doctor may be met from the ‘medical care and personal hygiene head’ for which the budgetary provision is Rs. 200 per inmate per month.

c. Creating awareness about the scheme:

- There is a need for a Single Window facilitation centre at the level of *gram panchayat* similar to the *Poorna Shakti Kendras* of National Mission for Empowerment of Women and Gender Resource Centres of Mission Convergence. Awareness about the various provisions of the scheme could be generated through these centres.
- Holding special drives for public awareness should be a key responsibility of the Union and State Governments.
- There should be dedicated budgetary allocation for publicity of the scheme.
- Information on residents’ rights and responsibilities of staff must be communicated in an empowering language within 24 hours of admission.

d. Staff Role and Capacity Development:

- The scheme should ensure that there are adequate human resources to achieve its objectives.
- Staffing levels should be sufficient to meet the needs of women and children residing in the homes. Appropriate criteria for hiring staff should be set up.
- The administration must ensure adequate budgetary allocation for appointment of specialists such as counsellor, clinical psychologist and part-time doctor.
- Availability of these services should be made a monitoring indicator¹⁵.
- Content and quality of capacity building workshops should be ensured through appropriate training design and monitoring. Training modules should include sensitisation towards issues related to gender, exclusion, violence, disability, HIV and AIDS, child protection, confidentiality,

non-discrimination and diversity and empowerment. Conflict resolution training must also be given to staff members as this is a very crucial skill required in such situations.

- Both staff and environment should be culturally sensitive.
- Budgetary allocation for training and capacity building of all staff must be ensured. This should be set as an indicator for service quality. Reference can be made to the *Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana*, Government of Bihar, where Rs.2.32 lakh annually have been allocated for training and materials (refer to Annexure 2).

e. Monitoring and Evaluation¹⁶:

- Given the experience of SSH and *Swadhar*, monitoring must not be restricted merely to head counts and stock taking of infrastructure and staff. It must look at critical parameters such as understanding and sensitivity of staff, quality of healthcare, linkages and co-ordination with other local government schemes and services, women’s perception of the attitudes of service providers etc. A list of verifiable indicators, both quantitative and qualitative for services may be drawn up so that they can be used for monitoring. For example, number of women receiving vocational training, services of a trained counsellor, gender sensitivity of staff and participation of inmates in the activities/ decisions related with running of the shelter home. Also, the tenor of counselling should be based on feminist principles of the issue instead of measuring its success in terms of reconciliation with family.

- Specific provision for community-based monitoring, such as receiving feedback/ complaints from NGOs, *Panchayats* and other local bodies regarding the functioning of shelter homes should be included.
- A board of visitors consisting of eminent local persons, NGO representatives, Social Welfare Department, Health Department etc. should be constituted to monitor the homes. 50 per cent of the members of this Board should be women. This Board should conduct regular surprise visits to the homes and should be able to speak to women without the presence of the home staff.

f. Transparency and Accountability:

- Accountability must be ensured at all levels—from sanction of projects, to processes of disbursement of grant, and upto quality and accessibility of services¹⁷.
- The *Swadhar Greh* scheme needs to clearly indicate the timeline for approval of projects and release of payment instalments. The process also needs to be transparent regarding selection and rejection of projects so that implementing agencies are aware of the status of their proposals and can work accordingly.
- Additionally, any support service scheme needs to clearly establish a grievance redressal mechanism indicating the specific authorities with whom complaints regarding quality of care, irregularities in functioning can be registered. Similarly, it is important for the applicant NGOs to know the specific authority/ official responsible for responding to queries involving status of their applications, approvals, release of funds and monitoring.

¹⁶In order to have smooth functioning and effective monitoring of the scheme, *Swadhar Greh* proposes to set up District Women’s Welfare Committee (DWWC) for providing accreditation, forwarding and recommending proposals, sending recommendations for release of installments of the grant, undertaking periodic monitoring of the functioning of *Swadhar Grehs* in their local area and facilitating awareness generation about the scheme. It is proposed that the DWWC shall meet at least once in six months or in case an issue arises for immediate resolution.

¹⁷*Swadhar Greh* proposes the following:

- State Government will send a consolidated proposal containing all the applications of suitable organizations in the prescribed format, complete in all respect duly approved by the State Level Empowered Committee to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- Each proposal will be scrutinized as per the norms of the scheme and proposals which fulfill the norms will be placed before the ten member Project Approval Board to be constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, Government of India.
- Each organization will be given sanction for *Swadhar Greh* for a period of five (5) years to begin with. After the expiry of 5 years period, it will be renewed for a further period of five (5) years each time

g. Operational and Budgetary Issues:

- In order to ensure atleast one shelter home per district, the total budget needs to be substantially increased.
- Further, separate budget is required to ensure that needs related to legal assistance, counselling, medical and economic empowerment are fulfilled.
- There should be some flexibility in budgetary procedures to cater to emergency situations.
- In order to counter the problem of delays in fund flow, the possibility of releasing some portion of second instalment provisionally before the settlement of accounts of the first instalment must be explored so as to enable the homes to meet residents’ daily basic requirements of food, medicine etc. (Committee on Empowerment of Women, 2004-05).
- The reasons for delay from either side may be put up on the web site in public domain.
- Information related to financial status should be put on the website.

h. Co-ordination and Convergence:

- There is a need for better convergence between related government programmes/ schemes (such as those relating to health, legal aid, vocational training, entrepreneurship development). Convergence can be achieved through improved co-ordination between implementing agencies and government departments.

i. Livelihoods, skill development and resettlement:

- Livelihoods training should not be a one-time training programme but a continuous hand-holding and trust-building exercise.

Also, vocational trainings/skill building activities should be linked with other relevant government programmes/schemes of various line departments such as National Skills Mission etc.

- Skill development trainings provided to women residents must be linked to market demand. An important strategy could be linking Government departments that look into livelihood issues to shelter homes for sharing information about the possible livelihood options open and available to women, build linkages with agencies providing skill training and entrepreneurship development courses so as to facilitate women’ absorption in the work force.
- Assistance must be provided to ensure that women have independent economic means when they leave the shelter.
- Resettlement and follow up services should be available to ex-residents and their children. For instance, there needs to be long term housing provisions at subsidised rates for women who move out of shelter homes so that they can live independently.

V. Conclusion

While *Swadhar Greh* is a positive attempt to upscale and improve services and outreach of shelter homes in the country; experience shows that other crucial elements required for success of a programme/scheme are strong political commitment; transparency and accountability of services; and adequate investment. Above all, an approach of women’s right to live with dignity needs to be internalised at all levels – from policy making to grass-root level of service delivery.

ANNEXE 1

Swadhar and Swadhar Greh: Reviewing Unit Costs

	Swadhar	Swadhar Greh
Salary Component		
Resident Superintendent	6,000	12,000
Counsellor	6,000	10,000
Guard	6,000	10,000
Clerk	4,000	5,000
Office Assistant cum Data Entry Operator		8,000
Other Components		
Food*	Rs. 500 per inmate per month	Rs. 1,500 per inmate per month
Clothing*		Rs. 30,000
Medical Expenses	Rs. 25 per inmate subject to actual Medical Doctor – Part time: Rs. 3,000 per month Nurse – Rs. 4,000 per month Rs. 300 per inmate per annum	Medicines, personal hygiene products – Rs. 200 per inmate per month Health check up and medical facilities will be tied up with local civil hospital/CHC/PHC
Pocket Money*	Rs. 50 per inmate per month	Rs. 100 per inmate per month
Recreational Activities	Rs. 200 per inmate; once in 5 years	Rs. 12,000 per year lump sum
Office Contingency	Rs. 5 per inmate per month	Rs. 50,000 per home
Vocational Training	As per norms of Women’s Economic Programme	To be arranged by the implementing organisation through Vocational Training Instt. Recognised by Directorate General of Employment & Training. Budget – reimbursement as per actuals. @ 1800 per resident per annum
Furniture, utensils, linen beds, locker etc. (non-recurring)	Assistance for furniture, beds, bedding, utensils, machines and other items of permanent use @ Rs. 2,000 per inmate. These grants shall be sanctioned once in 5 years subject to actual.	One time grant of Rs. 5,000 per woman inmate for purchase of necessary items including furniture, beds, bedding, utensils etc.
Legal Aid (court work and documentation)	Services of a lawyer may be obtained on contract basis.	Legal assistance through District Legal Services Authority

*Food, Clothing and Pocket money for women in the age group of 25-35 years

ANNEXE 2

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana, Shelter Home, Government of Bihar

Item	Unit Cost
Resident Superintendent	10,000 per month
Assistant Superintendent	4,000 per month
Head Nurse	3,500 per month
Staff Nurse	4,500 per month
Counselor	5,000 per month
Medical Expenses	5,000 per month
Chowkidar	3 x 3,000 per month
Cook	4,000 per month
Assistant Cook	3,500 per month
Rent	25,000 per month
Electricity expenses	5,000 per month
Food	900 per day
Training	5000 per month
Other expenses	5000 per month
Bed	2000 per person
Fan, Light etc.	1500
Table	1000
Chair	200 per person
Water Pump	25,000
Bed	2000 per person
Fan, Light etc.	1500

Notes

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