



ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report

April 2009-March 2010

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Introduction

For the last two decades AFD- Pratidhi has been working for the rehabilitation and upliftment of the lives of crime victims, especially victims of sexual abuse and domestic violence.

Since our inception we have closely worked with the crime victims and the tried to look into the many facets of the issues surrounding these helpless and neglected people of our society. Our experience and work on this issue has given us a much clearer perspective on the magnitude of the problems faced by victims and their plight – in trying to fight a huge system which isn't always victim friendly. Over the years we have encouraged participation of key stakeholders and have managed to create a common platform which enables victims and their families to seek relief. We have also identified areas of interventions for effective rehabilitation of the victims.

Mobilizing and dealing with the system has been one of the most demanding areas , but one cant wish it away and effective dealing is the only solution which has helped AFD- Pratidhi. We feel that for a positive change in the society, one cannot afford to work in isolation from the State machinery.

The years of experience have not been devoid of challenges; however, that hasn't deterred our constant and persistent efforts of advocacy. It has only helped in yielding success and achievements. Our interventions have benefited the victims who sought help, especially those for whom we were able to mobilize financial assistance.

With time and determination AFD- Pratidhi has been able to overcome many impediments and has reached a level where it is now able to expand its outreach to contribute more to different communities and trying to bring in a kind of synergy between the key stakeholders –i.e. the various Civil Society actors and the State.

Since the past few years and also in its current phase AFD-Pratidhi started advocacy and networking at the state and national level on the issues of implementation and observation of child rights. Especially on issues of Trafficking of children and children who are in need of Care and Protection-through advocacy efforts along the lines of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000; among the other important laws which are in place to ensure the rights of the Children of India.

**PROJECT TITLE: PROTECTING CHILD RIGHTS THROUGH ADVOCACY
& NETWORKING**

PROJECT PERIOD: April 2009-March 2010

Project & Programmes:

- Rehabilitation of Rape Victims and street working Children- through the Victim Assistance Programme.
- Advocacy on Child Rights
- Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT)
- Community Outreach Programme

Objectives:

- Advocacy on issues of child trafficking, child labour and rights of the children in need of care & protection through strengthening of Juvenile Justice System.
- Educate and sensitize the Govt. on the existing provisions and the need for desired change in the functioning of the Criminal justice and Juvenile Justice System through media advocacy and lobbying.
- Capacity building of stake holder on using RTI Act as tool for advocacy on Child Rights.
- Provide direct support for their counseling, medical, legal & economic needs of the victims of sexual abuse, child in need and care of protection and children in conflict with law.
- Support empowering process of the adolescents in the community through the process of social auditing of Govt. Schemes and facilities.

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Major Achievements

Victim Assistance Programme:-

- Constant advocacy efforts have resulted in the introduction of the use of safety kit in many public hospitals in Delhi. This kit is meant for carrying out the medical examination of victims of sexual abuse. AFD- Pratidhi's efforts have also resulted in the formation of medical unit in hospitals as per protocol developed by the Govt. where in the project contributed as a core group member.

Advocacy on Child Rights:-

- **Selection Committee for Child Welfare Committee Members constituted as per JJ Rules due to RTI Intervention.** AFD's RTI intervention has resulted in streamlining of the selection process of members of statutory bodies meant for promoting and protecting child rights. Information received from concerned Dept. of the Govt. (of Delhi and the Govt of India) has been used to pursue the issue of **merit based selection process** of the statutory bodies such as Child Welfare committee, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights and so on- established under law for the safeguard and implementation of Child Rights. Earlier bureaucracy influenced the selection of members to such bodies.
- The **Selection of Chief functionary of AFD as the Chairperson of CWC**, in Delhi is also the result of the above efforts.
- **Mr. Raaj Mangal Prasad, Project Director, AFD- Pratidhi received the first of its kind of an award** for effectively using the Right to Information Act/ Law for the betterment and propagation of child rights. The Award is called the RTI Award - 2009, established by Public Cause Research Foundation (PCRF) - a civil society organization headed by Magsaysay Awardee Shri Arvind Kejirwal. The Vice President of India Mr. Hamid Ansari was the Chief Guest at the award giving ceremony.
- The organization significantly contributed in the consultative and drafting process of the Delhi State Juvenile Justice Rules 2009 - which were the notified by the Govt of NCT of Delhi in the month of May 2009.

- AFD- Pratidhi has developed a Juvenile Justice Manual to highlight the changes in the Rules for the JJ Act, 2000. The manual is very relevant IEC material for providing orientation to key stakeholders who are part of the Juvenile Justice system. It is a welcome contribution to the limited indigenous material available in the country on child protection issues.
- AFD- Pratidhi has also played an important role in the formulation of the Training Manual for the Juvenile Welfare Officers/ Police Officials who are in charge of handling cases of children in conflict with law and those in need of care and protection. This manual has been prepared by the sub - committee of the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Delhi High Court of which AFD- Pratidhi was a key member. The aforementioned Manual for training Police and Other Govt. Officials- was released by the Minister of Women and Development, GNCTD- Smt. Kiran Walia and other senior Govt. Officials - at a function in the month of April 2010.
- RTI intervention has also been used to lobby with the concerned Govt. Depts. for improving quality of Institutional Care & Protection of children. The Govt. as well as Central Information Commissioner has admitted that there have been serious lapses on its part and has recognized and validated our advocacy efforts.
- There has been improvement in functioning of statutory bodies such as Child Welfare committees.
- Through use of Right to Information Act, AFD gathered information ni - important file noting pertaining to the selection certain members of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). It was found that the selection process had been played with - in the case of selection of some members who otherwise do not meet the criteria for selection. Based on the aforementioned information, AFD also filed a PIL in the Delhi High Court which passed a judgment recently in the month of February 2010 stating that, the Govt. should put in place proper and precise guidelines as regards the selection of members to NCPCR.
- 2 regional consultations were organized in collaboration with Juvenile Justice National Desk (JJND)- a national network, in Vijayawada & Trichy for sharing AFD- Pratidhi's experience of using the Right to Information Act as an advocacy tool for furthering child rights in the context of the Juvenile Justice System and the laws that govern its functioning and implementation. *(Reports for both the consultations are annexed with this report)*
- A Study for evaluation of implementation of Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976, especially the rehabilitation scheme for the children in the state of Bihar was

undertaken. A second phase of the same is being planned and will be initiated in the next financial year. (*Report of the study is annexed with this report*)

- Central Information Commission the apex RI appellate Body of the country has applauded the efforts of AFD for taking up children issues for bring about positive changes.

Campaign Against Child Trafficking:-

- Our intervention through RTI has also been done in various public hospitals in Delhi Information thus gathered has revealed that there are serious lapses in maintaining records by the Hospitals. This reflects that proper procedures are not being followed when it comes to ensuring that children/ babies are handed over to the appropriate agencies where they can be given care & protection (as per the laws & policies of the Govt.) The information received under the RTI Act, is also suggestive of Trafficking of babies which is yet another issue that AFD has been taking up through networks like **CACT- Campaign Against Child Trafficking**. On various occasions communication in the form of letters and complaints etc, along with the information received under the RTI Act been brought to the public domain through the print media- in the larger public interest.

Social Auditing of Children Institutions

- The **Intervention in Alipur Children Home for Boys** - by AFD has helped in -streamlining the system of Administration - to a great extent-in the children Home(s). Various areas concerning the children have been taken up- for instance.

Social Auditing - Ban of Employment o Children in Domestic Sector an Dhabas and Eateries

- Social Auditing process is also being undertaken at the national level through networks such as Campaign Against Child Trafficking & Child Labour in association with other stakeholders. Ground work for audit of implementation of the ban by the GOI - on prohibition on child labour in domestic & hospitality sector has also been done by AFD.

- On 9 October 2009, members of the **Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL)** and **Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT)** launched a National Social Audit of the Government of India's ban on employment of children in the domestic and dhaba/eateries sectors. Three years down the lane we need to take stock of ground reality. The social audit process has since been carried on in 12 states. The audit shall culminate with a National Public Hearing, scheduled for the 30th April 2010 in New Delhi. **Jury for the Public Hearing will consist Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Mr. R. K. Raghavan, Former Director Central Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Arvind Kejriwal, RTI Activist and Magsaysay Award Winner, Advocate Anand Grover, Special Rapporteur to UN on Health and Human Rights Lawyer, Ms. Vimla Ramchandran, Education Specialist.**

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME (COP)

- 85 RTI applications have been filed by the community on PDS, Voter Identity Card and Sanitation etc.
- 2 camps on RTI in community to make them understand in impact of RTI Act in addressing problem in their community. Camps organized through Networking with other community based organization. These camps were also assist people in filing application and accompanied them to department for submission of application as per need.
- The survey was done among 50 girls through door-to-door visit in Trilok Puri Community on the sexual abuse issue. The Report of Survey has been completed and will be sent separately.
- 10 Awareness Camp have been organized in each of month with the collaboration of community-based organization. We make a participants understand the different kinds of sexual abuse and share and discuss on their experiences of eve teasing/molestation.
- 10 street plays have been organized by the volunteers mobilized through the AFD in different block of Trilokpuri on the issue of Public Distribution System.

A Brief Report on Activities during the Project Period 2009-2010

1. Women Support Programme-Working with Victims of Sexual Abuse through Criminal Justice System;

The Victim Assistance Programme is focusing on east district & north district. On an average in a month 4-5 cases are referred from East district and 1-2 cases are referred from North district.

Under the above said programme, the most immediate intervention is to counsel the victim and her family to cope with the trauma and to generate support in order to rehabilitate the victim and her family. During the project period of 2009-10 there are 97 new case of sexual abuse has been reported out of which 62 cases of mirror victims and 35 victims were major. Table given bellow show the monthly breakup of cases reported to the AFD- Pratidhi. Under the Victim Assistance programme AFD-Pratidhi follow the following step.

- Referral of cases from concerned police station.
- Visit to police station, home, court and hospital to meet the victim and her family for social work intervention.
- Assessing the victim's immediate needs.
- Counseling and legal guidance to victim and her family.
- Rehabilitation of rape victim through various holistic supports.

Victims and their family are found ignorant of legal proceedings and their rights. AFD-Pratidhi made the intervention in the sexual abuse cases at the court level. Before the court proceeding mock trail is also being done to made the victim familiar about the court proceedings. In all the cases Prog. Officer accompany the victims in the court so that victim may not feel the pressure.

Bellow are the tables showing the month wise breakup of no. sexual abuse case, visit done to the different level and follow-up visit and kind of assistance provide in the case.

(1). No. of Sexual Abuse Cases handled during the project Period 2009-2010

Month	No of Sexual Abuse Cases	
	Minor	Major
April	09	05
May	03	03
June	10	04
July	05	03
August	14	04

Sept	08	05
October	02	04
November	01	03
December	02	00
January	03	02
February	02	01
March	03	01
Total	62	35

Visits Made	No of Visits
Hospital visit	73
Police Station visit	147
Court visit	82
Home visit	97
Counseling session	169
Total	568

(2) Assistance provided to victims for rehabilitation through various holistic supports:

Counselling: In all the cases the counseling is provided to the victims and their family members in order to cope with the trauma. The counseling depends on the needs of the particular cases and accordingly, the victim and her family is counseled. Counseling plays an important role in making the victim and her family move to seek justice.

Medical: In cases of sexual abuse, the first and foremost need is of medical attention especially in the case of minor victims. It is very important for the victim and her parents to give consent for the Medical examination, as it constitutes the main evidence for conviction of accused. There have been cases in which the victims suffered from vaginal tears and other complications because of which they needed immediate medication and hospitalization. The project has provided medical assistance to *08 children* for purchasing medicines and for prescribed medical tests. The counselors also accompanied the victims to hospitals for medical examination, in order to provide support to the victims and also facilitate the conducting of medical examination in time and properly. Pratidhi has networked and developed links with private hospitals like Pushpanjali Nursing Home, where free medical services are provided to the victims and further consultation with the doctors is available in cases where victims suffer from prolonged medical problems after the incident.

Education: Being a victim of sexual abuse, it often becomes difficult for the victim to continue her education due to threats from the accused's family and the stigma attached. At times, victim's families withdraw the victims from the school which leads to discontinuation of education. During the year, 18 *children* were provided with educational assistances to restart their education at formal and non-formal level. The assistance is not only provided in monetary form, but also in seeking admission in school and dealing with the school authority. 5 *victims* of sexual abuse are provided financial assistance from individual donors. Besides, regular follow-up with the school teacher and tuition teacher is maintained in order to monitor the progress of the victim.

Subsistence: It has been observed that a good number of victims are economically poor and they need immediate support for their subsistence. They lose daily wages because they have to appear in court and for other legal proceedings. Pratidhi provides monetary support to the victim's family to meet their subsistence and traveling expense. This year 19 *families* were provided support for meeting their financial needs. The assistance is provided to the family after making need assessment and regular monitoring of the utilization of fund is done by the bills supplied and through home visit.

Coordinating with the concerned investigating officers and police station: As soon as any case of sexual abuse is referred, it is the duty of counselor to coordinate with concerned Investigating Officer and Police Station for social work intervention. The counselor make visits to the police station and helps the victim to coordinate with the I.O. for the legal formalities at the Police station, hospital & court for the recording of statement and for the medical examination. The counselor informs the victim about the rights at the Police Station. Regular contact is established with investigating officer in order to know the latest status of the case. In many cases, complaint on behalf of victim's family is received against the accused's family which is taken up to higher level for required action. The impact of the complaints is visible as the problems faced by the victim's families are answered.

Coordination with the prosecution and accompanying the victim to court: Pratidhi's counselors have established rapport with Public Prosecutor and Magistrate at district level courts. Under legal guidance programme, intervention in 64 *cases* has been made by accompanying the victims to court for 164 Cr.P.C and "In-camera" trials. Once the case is taken up, under legal intervention programme, it is followed through till the last stage. Last year, 233 *cases* were followed regularly in order to facilitate the victim and family to appear in court without fear. As mentioned earlier, on an experimental basis *Mock-Trial* were conducted with 10 victims in the office and they were acquainted with the legal proceeding and the reality of court. The exercise helped the victims to face the court without fear and they deposed confidently and the difference was visible when victims appeared in the court after mock trial. This year an accused was convicted in a case in which Pratidhi has intervened at court level and facilitated the family in getting justice. Following are the table give the details of the assistance, follow up visits during the year.

(3) Assistance Provided:

Type of Assistance	Number of cases
Subsistence	19
Medical	08
Travel	18
Educational	18
Total	63

Follow up cases:

Month	No of Sexual abuse cases
April	26
May	31
June	31
July	24
August	23
September	15
October	15
November	14
December	14
January	15
February	12
March	13
Total	233

Visits Made	No of Visits
Hospital visit	25
Police Station visit	66
Court visit	112
Home visit	186
Counseling session	217
Total	606

Advocacy on Child Rights Issues

(1) Experience Sharing Workshop on RTI Act.

AFD- on 24th March, 2010 at Indian Women Press Corps, Windsor Place, Delhi. As a strategy of advocacy of child rights the workshop was organized to disseminate RTI information and findings with other stakeholders (NGOs) working on child rights in Delhi, Govt. officials and media.



There were 60 participants from the different NGOs working in Delhi, its also include Mr. Rajiv Kale, Director-Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi, Mr. M.M. Vidhyarthi, Member, DCPCR, Mr. Sudhir Yadav, Jt. Commissioner of Delhi Police, Mr. Raaj Mangal Prasad, Vice President (Prog.) Praitidhi, Members of Child Welfare Committees, Mayur Vihar, Lajpat Nagar and Nirmal Chhaya , Mrs. Bharti Ali from CACT and reporters from the media.

Workshop was initiated with the welcome speech of Bharti Ali and afterwards collected information shared with the participants by the Power point presentation by the Raaj Mangal Prasad, V.P, AFD-Pratidhi on the status of Juvenile Justice System , Aparna on Child trafficking and Yogesh on the status of impl;ementation of CL(P&R) Act, 1986 and Bonded Labour(A).Act, 1976 in Delhi. In the session for open discussion, participants show your concern and also shared your experiences for the same.



Finally Mrs. Bharti Ali, National Coordinator, CACT gave a vote of Thanks to all who participated in the program.

(2) Bonded Labour Study in the state of Bihar- A Report

As purposed activity a study on rehabilitation of Bonded Child Labour, who were repatriated under the provisions of Bonded Labour (Abolition) System Act, 1976 has been conducted in three districts (Sitamari, Dharbanga, Madhubani) in the state of Bihar.

As a strategy AFD used RTI, as a tool for ground work, to collect information about the repatriated children and also make a questioner to the evaluation of implementation of the provisions/ schemes for the rehabilitation of Bonded Child Labour.

The study has been conducted by interview with 41 repatriated bonded child labour and his/her family through interview and govt. official of concerned Dept. during this study major findings are:

1. Maximum rescued children engaged in the occupation of Zari factory in Delhi.
2. Mostly children worked 12 hours in a day
3. Out of 41 children 18 were doing work without taking any salary. The employer only provide two times meal to them.
4. Maximum children came Delhi with the dream to do work and earned good money.
5. Mostly children told that they were rescued by NGOs.

6. There was no help/ follow-up done by NGOs after child rescued.
7. No assistance received by the children through the Govt. except in the Dhurbhanga Dist.
8. Out of 41 Children only 9 received Rs. 5-10 thousand and one received 10-15 thousand as assistance from the Govt. after more than one year in Dharbhanga Dist. It sent to the account of the concerned child.
9. Out of 41 children 6 children dropped by the police 12 by the CWCs and 19 by others to home.
10. Out of 41 Children only 8 took admission in the school and 7 were again engaged in other work and 21 children told they are not doing anything.
11. No. job and other facilities to children and their family provided by the Govt. in the maximum cases one time follow up have been done by the govt.

(3) Regional Workshop on the use of RTI as a tool for Advocacy on Child Rights

(i). Regional Workshop at Chingru, Vijaywada, Date: 31st Oct. - 2nd Nov. 2009

A 2 days regional workshop has been conducted by the Association for Development in collaboration with JJND for the purpose to aware different stakeholders about the use of RTI Act as a tool for advocacy for child rights.

The object of RTI workshop was to orient and trained selected participants in the effective use of Right to Information Act to protect the rights of juvenile and children. The workshop was planned an encourage to participants for appropriate use of RTI Act as a tool to improve the juveniles justice system in the respective states.

28 participants joined for the states of Andhara Pradesh (10) Jharkhand (2) M. P. (2) Orissa (4) JJND staff (3) Special invitees (6).

During two days workshop the whole exercise were focused how to use of RTI Act. Brief presentations regarding the RTI Act, its use and fact findings on the child rights issues in Delhi and other states by the AFD. Group exercise have been done with the participants for the maximum exposure of practical use of RTI in their respective states.

During the workshop following resolution were made:

- JJND to compile all the information on follow-up activities from the four States and send the compiled information on monthly basis to AFD and all nodal persons.
- AFD & JJND will be in regular communication with each other and disseminate any other information related RTI to all members of the rti coordination group.
- JJND will coordinate all joint activities of states, visit of AFD team to states and further activities/ skills training to organization in the RTI Coordination group.
- The member organizations in the four states will start filing RTI applications on selected child rights/child protection/JJ issues from November this year.
- The AFD team will be available to visit the four states that they need them on January 1-12, 2010 and February 1-15, 2010.
- One nodal person from each of these four states to track, document and coordinate follow-up activities en respective states and communicate with JJND once in fortnight.

(ii). Regional Workshop at Trichi, Tamil Nadu, Date: 12th Feb.- 14th 2010

AFD-Pratidhi conducted the workshop that was facilitated by the Juvenile Justice Nation Desk (JJND). Raaj Mangal Prasad and Aparna sareen of AFD, and Regis and Swati of JJND were the resource person.

Thirty participants from 24 NGOs from various districts of Tamil Nadu participated in the workshop. More than half of the participant were women. All session that were delivered in English and translated in Tamil for the benefit of those participant who needed it. Power point presentations, short documentary movie, groups exercises and interactive session were the tools used during the workshop.

The subjects covered during the workshop included orientation to the Rights to Information Act, Child Rights and RTI, JJ System and Institutions, Status of Children, Legal rights of children, AFD's Experience in the use of RTI for child rights and, RTI and Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT).

Participants filled in their organizational profiles for the organizers' benefits to determine how many of the represented NGOs had child rights focus and , more specifically, direct involvement individual exercises, including an advanced exercise, to learn to file RTI application and go for appeals, if needed. The results of the exercise generated a lot of discussion. Questions and clarifications which helped a greater understanding of the RTI Act, its practical application, the effective use of the information obtained, do's and don't's and above all the confidence to use it soon after the workshop.

The feedback on the workshop from the participants was encouraging, ascertained the value and usefulness of the workshop and highlighted the relevance of RTI Act in the work that the participants were involved in. The seriousness with which the participants planned the follow-up activities manifested their commitment to use the Act and resolutions reached towards the end of the workshop.

Action Plan:

- The participants decided to file at least 20 RTI applications by February 28 this year. The respective organizations represented by its candidates would decide the information they needed through the RTI Act, depending on the need arising from issues that they were involved in.
- The participants planned the communication network that would facilitate information sharing among them related to the implementation of follow-up activities.
- The State of Tamil Nadu was divided into 3 Zones to include all the represented Districts. Each Zone would have a nodal person to coordinate and document the follow-up activities within his/her Zone. All the participants within the given Zone would provide the copy of the documentation, to be kept by their respective organizations, to the zonal representative, Zonal representatives will send all the relevant information to the nodal person for the State who would maintain all the information from the 4 zones and communicate with JJND and AFD.
- Zonal Meetings will be held on the third and ninth month.
- State level meeting will be held on the Sixth and 12th Month.
- AFD and JJND will be invited from the state –level meetings/s to review the experience, discuss the problems/challenges faced and for guidance on further action.

- “India 2020”, represented by its secretary, Sekar, would compile all the relevant information from the Zones and make sure that proper documentation is kept at district and zonal levels.

(4) SOCIAL AUDITING OF CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS

The **Intervention in Alipur Children Home for Boys** – by AFD has helped in – streamlining the system of Administration – to a great extent-in the children Home(s). Various areas concerning the children have been taken up- for instance.

- Basic amenities and Health of the children:** Standard of living – in terms of food being given to the children, along with quality- has improved manifold, due to our efforts.
- Health camps were organized in the Homes- for which we mobilized the Govt. Hospital with help from the Department of Women and Child Development.
- Restorative efforts for children** – conducting spot visits, communicating and engaging with parents and also the officials of the Home, so that their children are restored back to their respective families at the earliest. So far, around 60 children have been restored back to their families due to our efforts.

Education and Vocational Training: Keeping in mind the long term development of children – we intervened and made efforts to ensure that atleast some skills of vocational importance should be taught to the children. Fortunately the Administration has been open to the idea and has been supportive in our efforts. We have also made efforts to ensure that children who are placed in this institution of Care and protection should also be given the opportunity to engage in formal education, for which the Govt. has got policies and laws for ensuring the same.

(5) RTI Intervention

As a strategy Association for Development use RTI Act as a tool for advocacy. Approximately 130 RTIs filed during the project period and address different issues. Following report in table shows the progress of the same.

- RTI have been filed in DWCD on the issues of Selection Procedure of DCPCR, , CWC & implementation of Provisions of JJ Act, procedure of inter country and intra country adoption, policy of posting of Govt. of officials such as welfare officers, Suptds. Etc.
- RTI filed in the PMO regarding approval of selection of NCPCR members
- RTI filed in the Dept. of Social Welfare regarding misappropriation of fund in Asha Kiran Home in the procedure of purchase of articles for children, details of petitions filed in the High Court related to JJ System and shifting of staff from children home to headquarters.
- RTI have been filed in DCPCR regarding the issue of members selected members of DCPCR and child labour employed in the minister’s House.
- RTI file in the NCPCR regarding selection process, sectioned post in the NCPCR, sensitization prog. On bonded child labour,
- In Delhi police RTI have been filed regarding the status of SJPU, assistance taken from the NGOs and no. of cases handled of juvenile in conflict with law handled by the department.
- RTI have been filed to collect the information of implementation of Central Govt. Notification regarding banning on child labour in two sector Domestic & Eateries,

release certificates of Bonded Child Labour, no of children rehabilitated under the provision of the Act.

- 1st time AFD initiated RTI intervention in other selected states such as Jharkhan, WB, UP, Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand to collect the information of implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act like status of SJPU, CWC, JJB, Selection Committee and no. of Child Homes and Observation homes.

(6) Besides our proposed Activities AFD also participated as a resource agency in the following programmes held in different parts of the country.

- “Capacity Building and Sensitization Workshop on Role and Responsibilities of Juvenile Justice Functionaries & Co-ordination Mechanism”. Organized by UNICEF, Jharkhand, Date: 27th -28th June, 2009 Ranchi, Jharkhand.
- Symposium on “Child Rights and child Protection” organized by HRLN-Bhopal on 20th February, 2010. Venue- State Judicial Academy, Jabalpur.
- YaR Mission & State Responsibilities towards a Greater Collaborative Culture. 26-27th February, 2010 organized by Don Bosco National Forum for eh Young at Risk (YaR), Kolkatta

Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT)

(1) National Launch of the Social Audit on Oct 2006, Notification of GOI banning employment of children in Domestic sector, Dhabas and other eateries.

On 10th of October 2006, the Govt. of India made amendments to the Child Labour Act, 1986, and banned the employment of children in 2 sectors namely, the Domestic Sector (where children cannot be employed as domestic maid/servants) and all other kinds of eateries.

Three years on, in 2009, based on preliminary findings and research it was found that the ban had not been implemented in true spirit thus; **CACL and CACT decided to join hands to undertake a Social Auditing process to assess and analyze the implementation of the aforesaid notification.**

The social Auditing process was officially launched on 9th of October at the program organized in Press Club of India, New Delhi. Representatives of media and Civil Society Organizations were invited for the program.

Close to 40 participants were present. On the panel for the program were : Mr. Ashok Jha, Head of the National Advocacy unit for CACL, Mr. Raajmangal Prasad Convenor, CACT-Delhi, Ms. Bharti Ali from National Coordination Office- CACT, Mr. Manish from CACL- Maharashtra , Mr. Prakash from CACL- Uttar Pradesh and Ms. Neha from Center for Education and Communication (CEC). Also Ms. Mamta Sahai, Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee, Mayur Vihar was a special member of the panel. She contributed by giving an insight into the difficulties faced by statutory bodies such as the CWCs when handling cases of Child Labour from other states and in rehabilitating them back to their respective families.

The participants were given IEC materials about the 2 campaigns and about the social auditing process that will be undertaken, there from.

A series of presentations were held giving information about the laws concerning Child Labour, Trafficking of children for labour purposes and certain important sections of the IPC and the CrPC. Protocols pertaining to handling of cases of children who are rescued as child labourers or as bonded labourers were also discussed.

The program culminated with an open discussion and question and answer session wherein questions were mainly put by media representatives wanting to know more about the 2 campaigns, what purpose would the Social Audit serve, of what significance is the Notification of the G.O.I., what problems occur when children are rescued, what rehabilitative measures are provided for in the concerned Laws/policies of the Govt. and so on.

Member of all Child Welfare Committees of Delhi had also been invited as special guests for the program.

Ms. Mamta Sahai, Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee, Mayur Vihar was a special member of the panel. She contributed by giving an insight into the difficulties faced by statutory bodies such as the CWCs when handling cases of Child Labour from other states and in rehabilitating them back to their respective families.

Finally Mr. Kishore Jha, Member of the CACL-CACT Social Audit Core Group gave a vote of Thanks to all who participated in the program.

**Interface with various Stakeholders for Sensitization on Child Labour
Trafficking of Children
30th November, 2009**

Child Welfare Committee, Mayur Vihar organized a Interface with support from AFD-Pratidhi And HAQ- Center for Child Rights – as resource agencies under the Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT) banner on 30th November 2009 at Conference Hall, Deputy Commissioner's Office, East

The primary aim of the program was to sensitize the stakeholders on issues of Child Labour and the trafficking of Children which takes place for purposes of Labour. Special Guests for the Program were Mr. Piyush Sharma, Jt. Commissioner, Labour Department, GNCTD and Mr. S S Ghonkrokta the Deputy Commissioner of East Delhi.

The Stakeholders present for the program constituted members from the Delhi Police (Juvenile Welfare Officers, East), members from the Gendered Resource Centers (GRCs) part of the Mission Convergence, GNCTD working in East district and members of the Campaign Against Child Trafficking.

The program commenced with an introductory session of all present, followed by a brief discussion on the Agenda for the Day.

A brief overview was given by Ms. Bharti Ali from National Coordination Office- CACT – about the situation of trafficking of children and their further exploitation as child labourers. She pointed out that there is a greater need for the proper implementation of laws that are already in place. Speaking especially to the Police Personnel present in the program, Ms Ali, encouraged them to take stricter action against those who employ children/child labour. It is an observation that children are or rather

become the only focus when rescue operations are undertaken. This results in a gap wherein the Employer/ trafficker goes scot free without being brought to the book for employing or trafficking children. And since these persons are the root cause of the problem, the system keeps sustaining itself.

Mr. Piyush Sharma, who was representing the Labour Department, GNCTD gave the Departmental perspective on this issue. He stated that indeed child labour is an issue of priority for the Department, however trafficking didn't seem to be a priority in the scheme of things. Although there is no denial of the existence and the interrelation between the issue of Trafficking and Child Labour – but trafficking of children as an important immediate issue has not yet beeped a signal of concern on the Department's radar.

Mr. Raajmangal Prasad, Chairperson Child Welfare Committee- Lajpat Nagar, gave a comprehensive presentation on the laws/ protocols and other related notifications of the Govt.s concerning Child Labour, Bonded Labour and the Juvenile Justice System- in the context of children who are in need of care and protection. This session paved way for the discussion that followed wherein questions were entertained from all the participants.

One of the main concerns raised in this session was concerning the clarity of role of the GRCs and who and how best to approach in cases where children needing care and protection.

Finally, Ms. Mamta Sahai, chairperson. Child Welfare Committee- Mayur Vihar concluded the program with a brief recapitulation of the major issues discussed; and a Vote of Thanks.

(3) Awareness and Sensitization Programme for the key stakeholders on Global Day against Child Trafficking on 12th December, 2009

Every year CACT observes the Global Day against Child Trafficking. To mark this day, this year a program was organized by CACT and Child Welfare Committee, Lajpat Nagar with support from the Mission Convergence of the Govt, of NCT of Delhi on 12th December 2009 at Auditorium, Players Building, Delhi Secretariat

With the aim to bring about awareness and sensitization of key stakeholders from within the Civil Society, the program was held in the Auditorium of the Delhi Secretariat. Participants who took part in the program ; around 100 in number – were representatives from the Gender Resource Centers (GRCs), the District Resource Centers (DRCs), Mother NGOs and the District Management Units (DMUs), of the Mission Convergence of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Members of all the Child Welfare Committees of Delhi were also invited, along with members of the Delhi Chapter of CACT.

Ms. Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, inaugurated the program with her key note address. She stressed on the importance of protecting the rights of the children of India. Especially, the Right to Education of every child in the country. **Mr. M.M. Vidhyarthi, Member, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights** also graced the occasion with his presence.

Thereafter, **Mr. Rajiv Kale, Director, Women and Child Development, Dept. of Women and Child Development, GNCTD** gave a brief insight into the Govt's perspective on how best to ensure welfare of the children in our country. He pointed out that a more effective synergy between the Civil Society, the Govt. and the Law enforcement agencies holds the key to a meaningful implementation and impact of the 4 Laws meant for protection of children.

Following Mr. Kale's address a series of presentations took place concerning the laws/legislations with regard to protection of children. **Mr. Vipin Bhatt and Ms. Bharti Ali from CACT's National Coordination Office;** gave presentations about the mandate of Campaign Against child Trafficking and sections/ provisions under the IPC and CrPC which can be used to strengthen the cases of Trafficking and Child Labour against the Trafficker / accused.

Mr. Raajmangal Prasad, Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee- Lajpat Nagar gave a presentation focusing primarily on the Child Labour Act, the Bonded Labour Act, certain important sections of the Juvenile Justice Act and also on the important roles/functions and areas of responsibilities of the Labour Department, the Education Department and other concerned bodies of the Govt. of Delhi – who should be looking into the main streaming and rehabilitation of children who are in need of care and protection (as defined in the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000)

Thereafter a round of question and answers took place where members of the audience posed questions to the Child Welfare Committee members- present during the program.

Community Outreach Programme,

During the period **April 2009 to March 2010** the following Activities have been carried out:

List of programs/sessions conducted in
Community Outreach Programme

Activities/Programme	No. Of Session/Meetings	No. Beneficiaries
Awareness Camp on Sexual Abuse DCCW, Sathi, Chetnayalay, Nehru Bal Samiti, Sosva	10	40,30,40,25
Workshop with CBO's on RTI learning	02	22,35
Street play on P.D.S and Sexual Abuse	10	
Camp on RTI Sosva, Sahyoug, AFD-Pratidhi Center	05	30,25

(1) Survey on Sexual Abuse among 50 Adolescent girls:

The survey was done in Trilokpuri community. The survey was done among 50 girls through door-to-door visit. The questionnaire for this study was developed based on the objectives of the study and the field experience of the workers and survey was done through staff and volunteers. Questionnaires were filled after interviewing the girls.

Objective:

- What action has been taken by Adolescent girls to combat the problem?
- What is the role of police? And also find out the ground reality as to what has been the role of the police so far?
- To know how many girls have faced sexual abuse?
- To know the awareness level of girls about taking decision to cope with this problem

Methodology:

The questionnaire for this study was developed based on the objectives of the study and the field experience of the workers and survey was done through staff and volunteers. Questionnaires were filled after interviewing the girls.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

On the compilation of the data from 50 households, the following findings are drawn-

The highest percentages of girls 58% are aware about means of sexual abuse and 28% girls understood it simply an eve teasing. (Table I)

Most of The of girls 54% responded that the age of girls who are suffering from sexual abuse could be 12-20yr the second highest 26% for 17-20yr. (Table II)

The girls 28% responded that such incident might occur anywhere. The second highest percentage is 22%, which is in response to Roads, from the response of roads, we can understand that such incidents more often occur on roads.

(Table III)

More girls 44% responded for 1st optaion. From this we analyses that at least girls know their rights such on dignity or worth as a human being but, the second highest percentage is 24% which is in response to 3rd optaion, now in this perspective we analyses that there is the need for sensitize, awaaring, suggesting them measures ets. To coop with that problem. . (Table IV)

36% girls understand of police that behave rudely with the victim of sexual abuse in police station. The second highest percentage is 32% and these girls understood that police blame the victim for the occurrence of these kinds of problems. (Table V)

Data shows that a highest percentage of girls 72% have faced sexual abuse. On the bases of data we can analyse that there is a need to take some action against this problem. (Table VI)

14% girls said that they called to 100 and 1090 numbers when they faced sexual abuse.78% girls never called at 100 and 1090 numbers. From this we can analyse that there is a lack of awareness in the community and misconception about police. (Table VII)

Observation & Conclusion:

We observed that the girls were hesitating in discussing about the issue of sexual abuse. And the girls do not want to disclose their problems.

The survey reveals that the girls at least started taking about such type of issue. The finding is alarming that there is a need to take serious action against this issue and also a need to sensitize the women of community about this issue. The role of police should be vast to cope with the issue but it is very sad to that the police does not do their duties well. Most of the girls have misconception about police.

(2) Awareness Camp on Sexual Abuse:

Objective:

- To help the participants became aware of the different kinds of sexual abuse.
- To share and discuss the personal experience of eve teasing/Molestation of the participants.
- To discuss strategies for combating incidence of sexual abuse.
- To give information on the legal procedures involved in cases of sexual abuse, and the role of the police thereof.

To conducted 10 awareness camps on sexual abuse in 5 Different blocks on Trilokpuri in collaboration with community based organization and local police.

1 Awareness Camp has been done in each of month with the collaboration of community-based organization. We make a participants understand the different kinds of sexual abuse and share and discusses on their experiences of eve teasing/molestation.

(3) Use of RTI by the Community through the Intervention of AFD

Objective:

- Creating awareness regarding the use of RTI
- To facilitate filing of RTI application for the members of community.
- To Create awareness regarding use of RTI
- How to prepare question related to RTI

During the current Project Period a minimum of 85 RTI has been field by community on PDS, voter card, Sanitation etc. Through the filing RTI we make understand the people about what is RTI?

What are its uses? How the problem can be solved with the help of RTI? What type of problem can be solved through RTI etc?

Short film on RTI:

In this camp the people were shown the short film on RTI issue. In this movie the blocks of Trilokpuri was divided and one meeting held monthly to know the problem of community people. In this meeting people told their problem then they told that until when their problem will be solved. Then the people registered their name and address for filing RTI.

(4)Workshop with CBO’s on RTI learning:

With the objective to motivate the CBO’s to work on RTI issues and share the experience of AFD – Pratidhi there were two workshops have been organized in Trilokpuri center. During the workshop AFD-Pratidhi shared their own field experience related to RTI. They shared their problems, their achievements, enriching of knowledge through working on RTI issues. The main focus in the experience sharing was that of the problems faced by CBO’s in mobilizing the people for filing RTI.

(5) Street play:

10 street play has been conducted in community. Street play was organized in different block of Trilokpuri. The play was based on P.D.S. (Public Distribution System). Through play team raised the point about the problem of P.D.S. and how to control them by support the positive attitude of the community people. People are facing difficulties to get a Ration on time and the quality of meal. Team gave them information about the legal Proceeding and aware community for their responsibilities. They also gave the information about RTI and how to use.

6) Muhalla Sabhs:

Muhalla Sabha is an experiment for the community people through this sabha they can directly ask questions to MLA, Councilor, Govt. employs and officers among community people. We can also know utilization of fund which is spent on community people. So it is a good opportunity to the community. Right now near about 5 Muhalla Sabha has been conducted with the help of AFD-Pratidhi in Trilokpuri area.

Example:

Village named Hiwri Bazar situated at Maharashtra. There was the problem of water, electricity, school, Hospitals etc because of these problems most of the people leave the village. Then the people of this village talked to head of the village (Pradhan) and took the initiative to start gram sabha in which the problems which are discussed in family were taken into gram sabha, then as gram sabha followed the development of village. Now there is water, electricity, School, Hospitals from there the concept of “Muhalla Sabha”. Was taken it background.

RTI intervention

S.No.	Department	No. of Filed RTI	Status	
(1)	PIO Department of Food and Supply	78	Related to Ration	Related to Ration Card
			Few of the	Few of the

			people have now started getting Ration in proper way	people have managed to get their cards made.
(2)	PIO SDM (Election) District Election officer (East) Govt. of NCT, Shashtri Nagar Delhi.	03	Two people have got their Voter card	
(3)	PIO DC Shahdra South Zone Vishwash Nagar Delhi.	04	-Three 1 st Appeals has been field. -One has not Responding.	
(4)	PIO Depty Director (Education) East. Anand Vihar Delhi	04	-Two 1 st Appeals has been field. -One is in process. -One has not responding.	
(5)	PIO Delhi Health Service Karkardooma Court Delhi	01	RTI in Process	

Abbreviations

AFD : Association for Development
VAP : Victim Assistance Program

CACT	:	Campaign Against Child Trafficking
RTI	:	Right to Information
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Commission
GRP	:	Government Railway Police
SPWC	:	Special Unit for Women and Children, Delhi Police
PIL	:	Public Interest Litigation
JJF	:	Juvenile Justice Fund
CWC	:	Child Welfare Committee
MR	:	Mentally Retarded
FIR	:	First Information Report
DCP	:	Deputy Commissioner of Police
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
P.S.	:	Police Station
CHB	:	Children Home for Boys
JSS	:	Jan Sikshan Sansthan
CACL	:	Campaign Against Child Labour
JJND	:	Juvenile Justice National Desk
SJPU	:	Special Juvenile Police Unit
JJB	:	Juvenile Justice Board
NCPCR	:	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
DCPCR	:	Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights
PIO	:	Public Information Officer

OUR PARTNERS AND ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

Govt. & Civic Bodies

- Child Welfare Committees in Delhi
- Delhi Police – especially the Special Unit for Women and Children
- Government Railway Police
- Ministry of Labour, Govt of India
- Department of Labour, Govt of NCT of Delhi
- Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
- Department of Women and Child Development, Govt of NCT of Delhi
- Delhi Commission for Women, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
- National Commission for Women
- National Human Rights Commission
- National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development

Colleges & Universities

- Delhi School of Social Work
- Dept. of Social Work, B.R. Ambedkar College
- Dept. of Social Work, Aditi Mahavidyalaya
- Department of Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia

Networks

- Delhi Bal Adhikar Manch (DBAM)
- Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL)
- Campaign Against Child Trafficking
- Indian Social Forum (ISF)

NGOs

- Aanchal
- Human Rights Law Network (HRLN)
- Indian Social Institute

- Lawyers Collective
- YWCA
- Salam Balak Trust
- HAQ for Child Rights
- Chetna

Individuals Donors:

Ms. Suchi Mishra
Mr. P. K. Gupta
Mr. Deesh Khanna
Mr. Deepak Amitabh

Hospitals

- Puspanjali Nursing Home, Vikas Marg
- Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahadra
- Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Dilshad Garden
- Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital
