

Association for Development

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Executive Summary

Association for Development has been working on the women and children issues for more than 20 years. We lay main emphasis on extending the bundle of services to the survivors of sexual assault and the children in need of care and protection. We continuously endeavor to improve the system and make it favorable for the women and children. For this purpose, we continuously engage with the system through RTI, consultations, workshops, capacity building programmes, etc. Our programmes are designed to provide tailor made services to women and children so that their needs are addressed in a most efficient manner. Currently we are running the following programmes:

Victim Assistance Programme (VAP) has three components under it viz. Rape Crisis Cell (RCC), Crisis Intervention Center (CIC) and Mahila Helpline (MHL). VAP is the nomenclature used by AFD to denote the direct services programmes run by us for the females requiring support and protection. Rape Crisis Cell (RCC) has the team of 22 Lawyers to provide many of the legal assistance to the survivors of assault across Delhi. CIC has a team of 3 Counselors, who provide assistance to survivors at the level of Police Stations, Hospitals, Courts and CWCs in East District, Delhi. MHL is 24 Hours helpline service, where any women in trouble can call and get the required assistance. A mobile van placed at the disposal of the counselors of MHL so that they could reach the woman in distress, at the earliest.

Community Outreach Programme (COP) is designed to make intervention at the community level. The community intervention is planned to work on community issues in general and women and children issues in particular. Under this programme, a group of teen volunteers is trained on RTI and other interventions to take up community issues. In many cases, the group successfully resolved the community issues. We have a dedicated center, for this purpose, at Trilokpuri Community, where these volunteers do brainstorming and get guidance from the AFD staff.

Advocacy is an integral part of the AFD strategy to ensure that favorable atmosphere is created for women and children. Through our advocacy efforts, we try to influence the system in favour of women and children. Our efforts also focused at creating a network of individuals, NGOs and Government agencies so that the provisions of immediate help should be ensured. Our efforts have helped in creating transparency in the system and fixing accountability on the erring officials. It has also helped in smoothing the procedures at various levels.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIC	Crisis Intervention Centre
COP	Community Outreach Programme
CrPC	The Code of Criminal Procedure
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CAW	Crime Against Women
DCPCR	Delhi Commissions for Protection of Child Rights
DWCD	Department of Women & Child Development
DC	Divisional Commissioner
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection scheme
JJC	Juvenile Justice Committee
JJA	Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NIPCCD	National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development
PDS	Public Distribution System
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
RTI	Right to Information
VAP	Victim Assistance Programme

Victim Assistance Programme (VAP)

AFD is running the Victim Assistance Programme (VAP) in collaboration with Delhi Commission for Women, Government of NCT of Delhi. The VAP nomenclature is given by AFD that has three components in it viz. Rape Crisis Cell (RCC), Crisis Intervention Center (CIC) and Mahila Help Line (MHL).

I. Rape Crisis Cell (RCC)

Under the RCC programme, free legal services are provided exclusively to rape survivors and a team of 22 experienced lawyers is engaged for this task. The primary objective of the RCC programme is to provide legal support/ assistance to the survivors of sexual assault throughout the judicial process. We guide the survivors and their families, alienates their fear, which they might confront while undergoing the judicial process, assess each case and provide required legal guidance and support to the survivors.

List of Cases

S.No.	Particulars	January	February	March	Total
1	Number of Cases Attended	668	1096	1220	2984
2	Number of Fresh Cases	148	181	266	595
3	Number of Convictions	12	12	11	35
4	Number of survivors upto 18 years of age	210	285	427	922
5	Number of survivors above 18 years of age	170	184	408	762
6	Number of incest cases	45	51	64	160
7	Number of applications filed	51	33	51	135

Mainly the following support services are provided to survivors under this programme:-

- a) **Prepare the victim for deposing the statement and cross examination before the court-** The survivors of sexual assault (including minor) are not only unfamiliar but are also scared of the judicial process. Moreover, if the case appears in the Court after long time, it can affect the case adversely and could create more chances of the acquittal. Therefore, we try to bring the case in the notice of Court at the earliest. Apart from this, the RCC Legal Counselors make the survivor understand the legal process and help them to prepare for deposing the statement and cross-examination before the court. It helps to make the survivors understand and become comfortable with the legal procedures.
- b) **Bail Matter-** Bail is another important legal aspect, which requires attention, as the survivors are usually scared of the accused. The survivors may get threats and face pressure to withdraw the case, if bail is granted to the accused. Therefore, the RCC Legal Counselors assist the public prosecutors to oppose the bail application filed by the accused.

- c) **Victim Compensation-** It has been observed that the economic hardships of the survivors and their families can impact adversely their capacity to continue their battle for justice. Also, if the survivors have suffered fatal injuries, they require immediate financial assistance to meet the medical expenses. Therefore, the RCC Legal Counselors file application for interim compensation on behalf of the survivors before the court, so that financial assistance will immediately be extended to the survivors.
- d) **Trial-** During the course of the trial, the court examines the facts of the case to reach a decision. The court listens to the statements of the witnesses and cross-examines them. The entire process is very crucial and deciding factor for the case. Therefore, the RCC Legal Counselors assist the public prosecutor in preparing arguments and facilitate the process for the survivors.
- e) **Filing application for protection-**In certain gruesome cases the survivors and their family members receive threats from the accused or his relatives or friends. In such cases, there is a need of protection of the survivors. Therefore, the RCC Legal Counselors move application before the court in this regards on behalf of the survivors.
- f) **Coordination with different stakeholders-** The work of the Legal Counselors require them to get engaged with different agencies, which are the part of the system dealing with the case of sexual assault. This system includes different stakeholders viz. police, the family of the victim, CIC counselors, court and its staff, the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) and the Delhi Commission for Women (DCW). Thus, the RCC Legal Counselors, as part of their duties, coordinate with these different stakeholders to create a congenial environment for the survivors.

II. Crisis Intervention Center

This programme is the brainchild of AFD and it was initially implemented in collaboration with Delhi Police. The effectiveness of the programme was recognized by government of NCT of Delhi, in healing the suffering of the survivors of sexual assault. Therefore, this model was adopted and expanded by Govt. of Delhi to all over Delhi. Since, January 2016 AFD is running this programme in collaboration with Delhi Commission for Women (DCW), in East District, Delhi. We have engaged three counselors, who are providing round the clock services to the survivors. AFD provides following services to them:

- I. Assess the survivor's immediate needs.
- II. Counseling and legal guidance to survivor and her family.
- III. Support the survivor and her family at Police Station, Hospital and Court.
- IV. Assist and facilitate in the rehabilitation of survivor of sexual assault.

The primary objective of this programme is to give immediate support and familiarize survivors and their family members with the legal procedure being followed during the entire process. Our counselors reach immediately, as soon as, the matter comes to their

notice. They either get the case referred from Police or DCW. But in some of the cases, our counselors also take *suo- moto* action, as and when they come across the case through media reports or other sources.

No. of Sexual Abuse Cases handled during the project period 2015-2016

Month	No. of Sexual Abuse Cases		
	Minor	Major	Total
April	1	0	1
May	0	0	0
June	1	0	1
July	1	3	4
August	1	1	2
September	1	0	1
October	0	0	0
November	0	0	0
December	0	0	0
January	0	2	2
February	12	19	31
March	20	17	37
Total	37	42	79

Nature of Cases

Nature	Minor	Major	Total
Kidnapping	2	0	2
Missing	1	0	1
Sexual Assault/ Rape	15	31	46
Domestic Violence	0	1	1
Molestation	11	4	15
Others	8	6	14
Total	37	42	79

Following are the services provided by AFD to the survivors of sexual assault:-

- i. **Counseling:** The component of counseling is very crucial because, both during and after the crisis situations, most survivors do undergo a phase of severe trauma. This is especially with the cases of sexual assault, where survivors may even suffer from problematic symptoms like lack of appetite, loss of weight, insomnia, nightmares, insecurity, depression and other behavioral and personality disorders. In such cases, extensive sessions are held with the survivors and other family members. It has also been observed that the relationship with the parents is also affected by such incidents. The assistance that the agency provided (medical, legal guidance & accompanying them to the police station, hospital and court) help the survivors and their family members in order to cope with the trauma. Also, the numbers of counseling sessions are decided as per the needs of the individual cases. Counseling plays an important role in motivating the survivor and her family to seek justice.

- ii. Medical Treatment:** In cases of sexual abuse, the first and foremost need is of medical attention, especially in the case of minor survivors. It is very important for the survivor and her parents to give consent for the Medical examination, as it constitutes the main evidence for conviction of accused. The counselors accompany the survivors to hospitals for medical examination in order to provide support to the survivors and to facilitate the conducting of medical examination properly and in time.
- iii. Legal Aid and Guidance:** It is seen, in the Indian context, that the lack of awareness of relevant laws, legal procedures and legal rights often affect the coping capacity of the survivors. We have observed that insensitive handling at police stations, humiliating cross-examinations, cumbersome court trials and corruption at various levels add to the woes of the survivors of crime. This often results in a situation where victims and their guardians lose interest in the case. Therefore, our legal aid and guidance help the survivors in understanding the situation in realistic manner that helps them to cope with the situation more effectively. Also, counselors from AFD take up the matter, in urgent and appropriate cases, with concerned senior police officials, public prosecutors and judicial authorities to remove bottlenecks and impediments in the investigation and trial of cases. We not only prepare the survivors and their families for court hearings, but also accompany them to the court and police stations, as and when required. Additionally, AFD provides relevant legal inputs at crucial stages of the case. In this entire process, we adopt a persuasive approach rather than confrontational and antagonistic one vis-à-vis the authorities.
- iv. Assistance in expediting claim under Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme (DVCS)-2011:** The DVCS, 2011 was enacted by the Government of Delhi to provide interim compensation to the survivors and their dependent(s) to compensate the loss of injuries due to incident. Our experience shows that in most cases, the family of the survivor is not aware of the scheme. It has been observed in almost all cases that the survivor's family faces difficulties in completing formalities due to the cumbersome process. Therefore, AFD helps in expediting the claim for these families. We represent their case before the concerned SHO so that he/she may take up the matter with the Delhi Legal Service Authority (DLSA), the nodal agency that decide and disburses the interim compensation to be given to the survivor. Our counselors coordinate with the concerned police station and the offices of DLSA, Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and Divisional Commissioner (DC) offices in this regard.
- v. Coordinate with the concerned Investigating Officers and Police Stations:** As soon as any case of sexual abuse comes to our knowledge, the counselor coordinates with the concerned Investigating Officer and Police Station for social work intervention. The counselor makes visits to the police station and helps the survivors 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. We keep in regular contact with investigating officer in order to remain updated on the status of the case. Also, the counselor aware the survivors about their rights at the police station, hospitals and courts.

- vi. Coordination with the prosecution and accompany the survivors to court:** AFD's counselors established rapport with Public Prosecutor and Magistrate at Court level. Under legal guidance programme, the counselor accompanies the survivors to the court for 164 CrPC. statements. Once the case was taken up, under legal intervention programme, it is followed till the last stage.

Field of Intervention

- a. At Police Stations:** When a case comes in the knowledge of the organization, a counselor visits to the police station to make sure that, the investigation is done in a transparent manner. All sorts of assistance is extended to the survivors, which includes registration of FIR and getting other pertinent information from the Police like a copy of the FIR, information on the status of the case etc.
- b. At Hospitals:** The role of the organization is not restricted to the Police Station and providing counseling. Survivors are accompanied to the hospital for medical examination. The organization ensures that the medical examination of the survivor should be done quickly after the incident, due legal procedure is followed and a female doctor must do the medical examination, if the survivor is female. The organization also ensures that humiliating questions pertaining to the case shall not be asked to the survivor and that doctor and other hospital staff behaves properly with them. The survivors are made aware of their rights vis-à-vis the medical examination in the hospital and the importance of the medical examination in bringing the perpetrators to book.
- c. Recording of statement in the office of the concerned Magistrate:** Counselors accompany the survivors to the office of the Magistrate for recording the mandatory victim's statement under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. The presence of counselors helps in boosting the morale of the survivors and brings about a feeling that they are not fighting their case alone. They are also made aware of the importance of recording their statement under Section 164 of the CrPC.
- d. At Court during trial:** The counselor accompanies the survivors to the court during the trial. It helps in boosting the survivors' confidence during the cross-examination and facing the trial boldly. The survivors are encouraged to give their statement without succumbing to external pressures or fear. The organization also ensures that, if necessary, the survivors and other witnesses are given protection by the Police.
- e. At the Child Welfare Committee:** In cases involving a child in need of care and protection, the child is produced before the committee for care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation. Counselors of the organization accompany the child and ensure the sensitive handling of the case by members of the committee. AFD also raise

the issues pertaining to the protection of the child and ensure that the child receives benefits of the schemes meant for them.

III. Mahila Help Line

Under the programme three counselors are appointed, who provide their services on 24*7 basis. A mobile van is kept at the disposal of the counselors. Any woman in distress can call on the toll free number 1800-11-9292. The call then is transferred to the concerned counselor. As and when the counselor gets the call, she immediately reaches to the spot where the woman is located. Neighboring Police Station is also informed so that one police personnel, preferably woman police, shall also reach at the spot immediately. It is being endeavored that the matter shall be resolved on the spot and if required the FIR should be registered. Also, if the circumstances are not amicable at home, the woman is taken to the short- stay home. The women are also assisted in case they require medical and legal assistance.

Nature of calls attended by MHL

S.No.	Nature of calls received	Total no. of cases
1	Domestic Violence	5
2	Maintenance	1
3	Harassment by family/ relatives	2
4	Murder/ Suicide	1
5	Molestation	1
6	Harassment by others	4
7	Mental Illness	5
Total		19

Community Outreach Programme (COP)

AFD is running the Community Outreach Programme, for more than 20 years in the resettlement colony of Trilokpuri, East District, Delhi. This programme is running with the mandate of making people aware, empower, independent and capable so they can understand the community issue in wider perspective and take appropriate action. The programme's main objective is to ensure a supportive and protective environment for women and children in the community. Therefore, we take up the general issues of the community as well as specific issues of women and children.

We adopt an empowering process wherein the community members are empowered to take up their issues and make efforts to resolve them. AFD encourages involvement of children and adolescents of the community, who are interested to own community issues in future. We have trained four groups of local volunteers, who are into their teenage, to take up the matter with various concerned agencies. We call them "Agents of Change" who have been trained on RTI i.e. drafting and filing of RTI applications, first appeal, and second appeal. They filed RTI on number of issues and resolved many of them through their RTI interventions. This exercise not only helped them in taking community issues but also in developing their confidence to deal with the Government machinery. It is important to highlight that they train other community members

on RTI. Apart from this, these volunteers of the community conduct sessions with children and adolescents organize street plays and rallies to create awareness and sensitization on different issues, especially on children and women issues. They design the activities to be undertaken in the community, with the required support, in terms of guidance and material, from AFD. Now, they are playing important roles to facilitate different services to the community, provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations. We encourage the involvement of local adolescents and children to become the part of the groups nurtured by AFD. We have conducted the following activities within the community, under COP.

A) Street Plays

Street play is a vital tool to create awareness, on social issues, among community people. Keeping the importance of street play in mind, we organized a number of street plays at the various locations in the community. The street plays were organized on the following major issues:

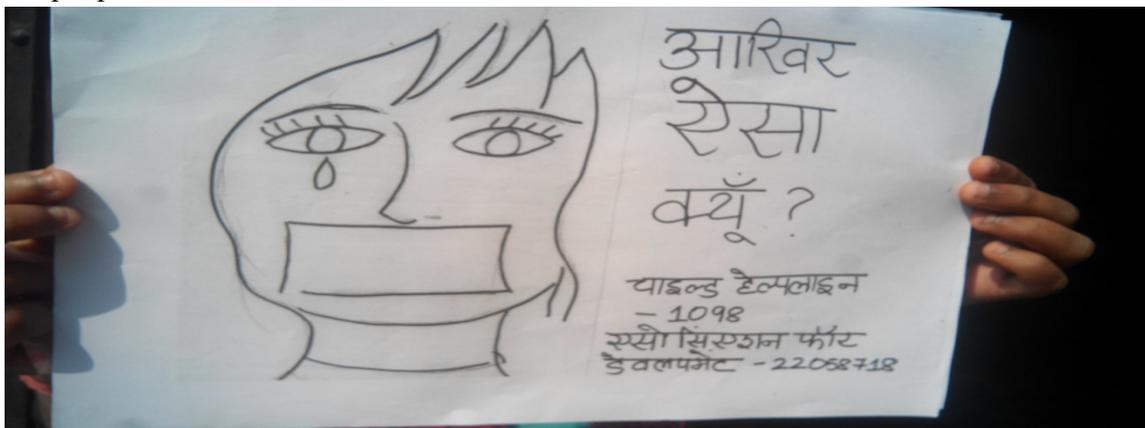
1. **Child Sexual Abuse:** A total number of seven street plays were organized in the community to create awareness about the problem of child sexual abuse and the legal provisions as well as schemes for children. The volunteers dexterously told the people how to avoid as well as confront this problem. It is also being conveyed through street play that parents should give enough space to their children so that they speak to them in case of any untoward incident either happened or they experienced something unusual. On the other hand, children were also motivated to discuss their problem with their parents or any other trust worthy person. Another important feature of the street play was that the children were told the difference between good touch and bad touch.



2. **Public Distribution System (PDS):** Public distribution system is an Indian food security system, under which subsidized food and non-food items are distributed among the India's poor. Major commodities distributed include staple food grains, such as wheat,

rice, sugar, and kerosene, through a network of fair price shops (also known as ration shops). It was observed that the people of the community consistently complaining about the malpractices being followed in the public distributing system. It was also found that though people wanted to do something to get the problem resolved but they were unaware how to go about it. Therefore, AFD organized two street plays in the community to apprise the residents of the community about the important provisions and procedures of PDS. It was also informed to them how much quantity of food grains an individual family is eligible for.

3. **Child Labour (04):** With the initiation of industrialization, urbanization and globalization the society started developing and the amenities for comfort were produced at a rapid pace. Also, the competition between industries increased to produce the quality products and services in minimum cost. This requires not only the availability of low cost material but also cheap labour. Therefore, the demand for child labour increased, that has resulted in employment of children in the sweatshops. Now the problem is quite rampant in our society. Though, legal provisions are there to curb the problem of child labour yet the problem has not been resolved. It has been found that majority of the children joining the labour force are from the slum and resettlement colonies. Therefore, we organized four street plays on child labour to sensitize the community about the issue and the legal provisions meant for their protection and development.
4. **Child Trafficking:** Article 3(a) of Palermo Protocol defines trafficking in Person as *“...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”*. UNICEF adopted the same definition to explain the trafficking in children. It is astonishing to know that though the problem is big yet the people at the community level are ignorant about it. Therefore, we organized two street plays on this issue to sensitize the people.



5. **Education:** Education is a right of every child. Article 21A of Constitution of India gives the provision of free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years. The primary aim to give education is to ensure the development of the child. It has been found at the community level that education is the least priority area of the parents. The reason for the same might be that they are unaware about the importance of education and benefit it has for their children. Keeping all these things in mind it was decided to create awareness in the community about the legal provisions and the importance of education for their development. Therefore, we organized one street play on education to cover all the important aspects pertaining to education.
6. **Save Water:** Water is precious gift of nature. The water is available in abundance and it constitutes 71% of Earth surface. But the potable water is only 1%. So this precious gift of nature requires to be conserved and used prudently. The wastage of water is to be either avoided or minimized. These above stated information is required to be spread among the community. Therefore, we were invited by GRC of Chentalaya to perform a street play and spread the information in Trilokpuri community. The same was performed by our volunteers and the vital information on water was disseminated among the residence of the Trilokpuri community.

B) Exposure Visit

AFD organized an “exposure visit” for a group of 12 adolescents, who are working with us in the capacity of volunteers, to Science Museum located near Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on 30 November 2015. The group has told us that through the exposure visit, they got the knowledge about the science-based things and it is useful for their studies.

C) Domestic Violence Case

"Domestic violence" includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse that is physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic. It is in commonplace to hear about the domestic violence in Newspapers, community and neighborhood. Though umpteen number of provisions are available for women, yet violence at their home is a peculiar situation to deal with and it has now become a major area of concern. Therefore, AFD has been working on this issue in the community for a very long time. We have a dedicated community center where women are encouraged to report any matter of violence they have been facing at home. Here we provide counseling services as well as information pertaining to legal provisions to women and their family members. In case any incident of domestic violence is reported to us, we first go for reconciliation. If our reconciliation efforts are failed, the cases are referred either to Crime Against Women Cells or Mahila Panchayat or local Police. During the project period, 2015-2016, AFD handled six new cases and done follow up in previous cases.

D) Sessions with Children

AFD conducted number of sessions with the children. The primary purpose of organizing sessions with children is to provide them a platform, where they can do brainstorming on vital issues and put their perspective on it. Issues like- time management, communication problem, career guidance, child labour, child sexual abuse, impact of domestic violence etc were taken up during these sessions. Later follow up sessions were taken to get their feedbacks about the

programs and activities done in the community. Also, their ideas and opinions were taken to organize more effective programs in the future. Total number of beneficiaries were around 40-50 children of the community.

E) Educational Classes

The organization provides educational classes to children of the community with the objectives to improve their performance in education. It is observed that the children face major difficulties in two subjects viz. English and Mathematics. Therefore, we hold classes primarily on these two subjects and discuss their problems at length. It is endeavoured that their problems are discussed systematically so that it will help in developing their interest and basic understanding of the subjects. It is important to mention here that more than 40 children are benefitted through the classes, during the current project period.

F) Bal Manch

It is an annual event organized by the volunteers and AFD staff, in the community, on 14 November every year. The primary objective to organize this festival is to provide the children a platform, wherein they can share their ideas, thoughts, feelings and experience through different activities. The expression of their feelings and thought is concretized through role-plays, debates and discussions, etc. Apart from expression, this event helps in instilling confidence in the children to take up new ventures in their lives at personal, family and community levels. It is important to mention here that this programme brings volunteers, AFD staff and community closer to each other and helps in converting disparate goals into mutual goals. This event also sees the overwhelm participation of children and their parents. This year more than 100 children and their parents participated in this annual event.



G) Drawing programme for children

AFD organizes the drawing programme for children on regular intervals. This programme is primarily targeting on children of the community and it is endeavoured that through this programme children would be able to express themselves and their dreams, thinking ideas etc. Children are motivated to express their feeling on wide range of personal, family, community,

societal and environmental issues. This year lot many children participated and expressed themselves in the event.



H) Rally on Child Sexual Abuse and Child Trafficking

Child sexual abuse or child molestation is a form of abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include engaging in sexual activities with a child, indecent exposure, child grooming, or using a child to produce child pornography. Child sexual abuse can happen in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work etc. On the other hand, Child Trafficking is the illegal movement of children, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation.

Child Sexual Abuse and Child Trafficking are the major problems faced by many communities. It is observed that though the magnitude of the problem is very high but the levels of people awareness is very low. It has also been found that people are least aware about the protective and developmental mechanisms available for children. Every day we have been witnessing that these problems are on rise. Also it is important to mention here that these problems have not been discussed at length that keeps the children as well as their parents ignorant about these two major problems. Therefore, it is essential to spread awareness among the community members. So, the community volunteers decided to utilize multiple mediums and strategies to spread awareness and sensitize the community about the issues. In this direction, AFD and its volunteers organized:

- Rally
- IEC material distribution.
- Street play.

In this entire awareness and sensitization programme, we got an overwhelming response from the community. More than 200 children and other residents of the community were benefitted through these events. It is important to highlight the fact that many a people, who were

attentively watching us, appreciated these efforts. They even find it important to have such events on regular intervals.



I) Legal Awareness Programme for Women

Domestic violence is a phenomenon experienced in all the societies. This phenomenon is defined as physical violence, sexual abuse, intimidation and other coercive behavior used by one partner or his/her family against other partner within family. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, and emotional abuse. AFD has observed that such cases are there in the community, wherein the women face violence at home. Their problems aggravate as either they keep on inuring the perpetual violence or if they want to protest, they are not aware where to go about. Since, majority of the women are dependent on man for the fulfillment of all their basic needs, it is difficult for them resist violence. Lack of awareness on the protective and penal provisions makes them more vulnerable. Therefore, AFD organized a legal awareness programme for the women of the community. Women were told that they should not tolerate any kind of abuses whether physical or mental and if required they can complaint to the police against the accused or take the help of NGOs.

AFD coordinated with the Delhi Legal Service Authority to designate an advocate to provide the legal information including the procedure of handling the cases of domestic violence. Ms. Payal Rahgav, Advocate discussed following points with the women:

1. Discussed how to identify the Domestic Violence cases.
2. When a women physically harassed by her husband or his relatives, how can the women get help from the police.
3. Discussed about the functioning of Delhi Legal Service Authority (DLSA).
4. Discussed all the important provisions of the D.V. Act 2005.



J) Women Education Classes

In a male dominated society, the education female is least concerned about. One can easily find that women in the community are not given chance to go for basic education and going for higher education is distant dream for them. Especially, women in resettlement or JJ clusters do not get the opportunity of getting education. Therefore, literacy classes were organized for them wherein they were not only taught how to sign but also read and write properly. More than 50 women were benefitted from our literacy classes.



COP Activities

S. No	Date	Activity	Venue	No. of Beneficiaries	Remarks
1	14.08.2015	Street Play on Child Labour	Block 31, Trilokpuri	Approx 90	
2	25.08.2015	Street Play on Child Labour	Block 26, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
3	04.09.2015	Street Play on Sexual Abuse	Block 21, Trilokpuri	Approx 150	
4	12.09.2015	Street Play on Sexual Abuse	Block 27, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
5	16.10.2015	Street Play on PDS	Block 28, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
6	29.10.2015	Street Play on PDS	Block 32, Trilokpuri	Approx 150	
7	08.11.2015	Rally on Child Trafficking & Sexual Abuse	Block 33, Trilokpuri	Approx 80 children and 150 others	
8	08.11.2015	Street play on sexual abuse	Block 19, Trilokpuri	Approx 80	
9	14.11.2015	Bal Manch	AFD, Basti Vikas Kendra	Approx 100	
10	30.11.2016	Exposure Visit	Science Museum, New Delhi	12 Adolescent	
11	12.12.2015	Street play on child labour cum child trafficking	Block 33, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 60	
12	15.01.2016	Street play on child trafficking	Block 30, Trilokpuri	Approx 200	
13	30.01.2016	Street play on sexual abuse	Block 25, Trilokpuri	Approx 150	
14	31.01.2016	Street play on child labour cum child trafficking	Block 19, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
15	01.02.2016	E- Rickshaw Training Programme	AFD Center, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 40	
16	08.02.2016	Legal Awareness programme on Domestic Violence	AFD Center, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 50	
17	13.02.2016	Street play on child trafficking	Block 24, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
18	19.02.2016	Street play on sexual abuse	Block 17, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	
19	25.02.2016	Street play on sexual abuse	Block 36, Trilokpuri	Approx 70	Chentalaya (GRC)
20	10.03.2016	Awareness meeting regarding Savings	AFD Center, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 35	Institute of Chartered Accountant of India
20	16.03.2016	Awareness	AFD Center, Basti	Approx 150	Sadik

		programme regarding T.B.	Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri		Masih, Medical Social Servant Society
21	16.03.2016	Street play on T.B.	AFD Center, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 100	Sadik Masih, Medical Social Servant Society
22	17.03.2016	Movie Screening on Child Labour	AFD Center, Basti Vikas Kendra, Trilokpuri	Approx 45	
24	22.03.2016	Street play on Save Water	Block 26, Trilokpuri	Approx 60	Chentalaya (GRC)

Advocacy efforts made to improve the governance pertaining to Women and Children

i. Amendment in Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2011

Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2011 was notified on 02.02.2012, in pursuant of section 357 A of the CrPC, to provide compensation to the victims or their dependent(s) who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the offence and require rehabilitation. Under this scheme, Victims Compensation Fund is created from which the amount of compensation shall be paid to the victims or their dependent(s). Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is the nodal agency who decides the amount of compensation. The emphasis is given on the rights and rehabilitational needs of each victim that has to be minutely gauged, recognized and redressed. The important component of scheme is the immediate financial support, in terms of interim compensation, is to be extended to the victim. But the system is fraught with the number of legal procedures. Also, the lethargy and inherent gaps in the system create hurdles in providing immediate assistance to the victims and many a times they have to run from pillar to post to get the compensation but they are unable to get the compensation. Therefore, AFD took up this matter with Delhi Police, Delhi Govt., DLSA, Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) and Courts to streamline the system and make it more affable for the victims. In this process, we had continuous dialogue, through meeting, consultation and formal communication, with all the vital stakeholders. Due to our continuous efforts, the Govt. has recommended amendment in the scheme that will be notified soon.

ii. Monitoring mechanism of the placement agencies in Delhi

The business of placement agencies is mushrooming in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. With the development of the society, the demand of domestic help is increasing every day and the placement agencies are recognized mainly for the supply of domestic help. Unfortunately, the regulatory mechanism has not been created wherein the monitoring of these placement agencies can be ensured. It is a known fact that these placement agencies bring young poor tribal and

other socially oppressed girls to the city, to meet the increasing demand of domestic help. These girls are brought to the metropolitan city on the pretext of giving good earning opportunities but in reality, they face lots of exploitation. They get victimized at various levels that ranges from placement agency to the households. So in order to desist this exploitation, AFD started doing advocacy. We have been consistently making efforts to involve all the stakeholders to deal with the problem of victimization of domestic helps and unregularised placement agencies. We have brought the issues of children domestic help exploitation in the form of torture, beating or confinement etc. in public domain and sought to generate maximum support to deal with the problem efficiently. It is important to mention here that the High Court of Delhi has also given the direction to enact the legislation on placement agencies so that their unregulated business shall be checked. In pursuance of the court order, the Government of NCT of Delhi prepared a draft legislation on placement agencies, which is riddled with loopholes. AFD is consistently giving its inputs in the draft legislation to make it more robust and also pushing the Govt. to notify the placement agency (regulation) Act so that the menace of child labour will be minimized. It is important to highlight that the Govt. of Delhi issued a guideline for placement agencies for the monitoring of their functioning. But it is revealed under the RTI, filed by AFD, that the order is not being implemented at the ground level. Therefore, AFD is involving other stakeholders to push the Govt. to implement the guidelines properly.

iii. Child Protection issues pushed in Delhi Dialogue Commission (DDC)

The Delhi Dialogue Commission was constituted by Delhi govt. to address 20 important issues of Delhi. The primary objective of creation of the commission was to develop a plan of action so that concrete steps are taken to deal with these specific issues. Unfortunately one of the most vital issues of Delhi, i.e. Child Protection, was not covered within these 20 issues. Though it was expected from present Government that this important issue of children will be in its priority list but like other previous governments, this government also ignored this issue. Therefore, AFD involved the other stakeholders in this issue and a combined representation was sent to the Delhi Govt. to constitute a task force to deal with the issues of Child Protection under DDC. Afterwards, AFD took up various issues like the implementation of ICPS scheme, function of the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Right (DCPCR), Child Welfare Committees (CWC), status of open shelter homes and allocation of fund of Govt. for Child protection, etc. with DDC.

iv. Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT)

The Campaign Against Child Trafficking was formally launched on 12 December 2001 in Delhi and it has chapters in 13 States across the country. AFD is designated as *Delhi State Coordination Office* for the campaign. CACT believes that trafficking of children is one of the gravest violations of their human rights and hence it has been the first ever campaign in the country to draw attention specifically to child trafficking. The members of the campaign work in source as well as destination areas to create awareness and to rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked children. The campaign advocacy initiative brought some significant changes in the government policies. Sixteen years since the last report, update and assessment of the scenario was planned at a meeting with the 13 CACT states partners in January 2015. The report draws upon existing information, governmental and others to trace the changes that have taken place

since 2000. It was also decided that a public hearing would be organized to bring the issue on the forefront. To highlight our advocacy effort, during this year a national report on the present scenario is prepared, which will be released in next year.

As Delhi State coordination Office, AFD has filed series of RTI applications in various government departments viz. Department of Women and Child Development, Labour Department, Delhi Police, Office of the Divisional Commissionaire and Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights. The information received from these departments is compiled and a brief report is prepared. This report will be incorporated in the national report, which will be published soon.

v. Social Audit of Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR)

DCPCR is constituted under Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The mandate of the Commission is to work as a ‘watch dog’, to protect and promote the Rights of the Children. It is also empowered to seek report from the related departments; conduct visits to children institutions, highlights the gap in the implementation of law, and gives recommendations to the government, etc. to improve the governance in the interest of children. Commission is also empowered to monitor the implementation of various legislations pertaining to children. But it has been noticed that the Commission is not performing its role and responsibilities properly. Therefore, AFD took up this issue under Social Audit, filed series of RTI in order to streamline the functioning of the Commission, and raised the following issues:

- a) Visit to children institutions.
- b) Mechanism of monitoring of POCSO Act by the Commission.
- c) Utilization of budget on the children issues.
- d) Cases of sexual assault dealt by the commission.

During the Audit, it was revealed that the Commission has not conducted even a single visit to children institution in the last 3 years. Also, there is misutilization of government fund. No mechanism was developed for the monitoring of the implementation of POCSO Act.

We took up the matter with the concerned authority through sending representation. We followed up the matter through RTIs and the received information was shared with others through mass mail. The process of Social Audit is still continuing that will be taken up in the next project year.

RTI Intervention in Different Departments/Ministries 2015-16

S.No	Department/ Ministries	No. of RTIs	No. of First Appeals	No. of Second Appeal
1	Department of Women and Child Department, Govt. of Delhi	21	09	01
2	Delhi Police	10	29	-
3	Office of the Divisional Commissioner, (Revenue Department) Govt. of Delhi	04	16	-
4	Ministry Women and Child Development, Govt. of India	05	03	-
5	Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR), Govt. of NCT of Delhi	15	03	-

6	Delhi Commission for Women (<u>DCW</u>)	01	-	-
7	Child Welfare Committee (CWC)	03	01	-
8	Central Information Commission (CIC)	01	-	-
9	Public Works Department (PWD)	02	01	-
10	Home Department (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)	01	-	-
11	Health and Family Welfare (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)	01	-	-
12	Department of Social Welfare (DSW) (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)	01	-	-
13	Department of Law (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)	01	-	-
14	Delhi Legal Service Authority (DLSA)	01	01	-