Mid Course Survey Report

Eliminate incidences of Child Labour and Trafficking through community empowerment and networking among civil society organisation, media and Government agencies

Project Implementation

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Survey Facilitation
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Contents

Abbreviations used

AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BV	Bhumika Vihar
CDPO	Child Development Programme Officer
CFC	Child Friendly Centre
CL	Child Labour
CM	Child Marriage
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CSN	Community Safety Network
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
GoI	Government of India
GoB	Government of Bihar
GP	Gram Panchayat
GVP	Gram Vikas Parishad
HT	Human Trafficking
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
MIS	Management Information System
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SoP	Standard operating Procedure
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SV	Shaktivardhini
VVC	Village Vigilance Committee

Interview with key Informant

Executive Summary

Bihar is one of the poorest and least developed states of India. The state is heavily dependent on agriculture for its subsistence, with most farmers practicing traditional methods of farming. The state is also disaster prone with almost annual flooding of its northern districts, with the southern ones more prone to drought like situations. Poverty, disasters and few livelihood options make the vast numbers of poor households extremely vulnerable, who then need to resort to various means for their survival, sometimes resorting to early child marriages or child labour.

In order to address these issues Government of India has several policies and programmes for the protection of children but many of these are not implemented in the correct way. The Right to Education Act of 2009 ensures 8 years of compulsory education for all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. But many children are enrolled but do not attend school and many drop out after a few years because of the poor condition of schools or pressures from home. The Government of Bihar launched a comprehensive programme to combat trafficking from the state, called ASTIVA, but the programme has not been fully or properly implemented. The government of India brought together all programmes and schemes related to care and protection of children under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Some district and block level bodies have been set up under that, but the village level bodies are yet to be formed.

Caritas Switzerland entered the area during the infamous Kosi floods of 2008 that devastated the region. During and after the disaster, GVP had conducted a parallel study that made public a severe underreporting of cases of human trafficking. Based on these revelations, GVP and Caritas Switzerland started a programme combating child trafficking, child labour and child marriage that has been successfully implemented from 2010 to 2016.

Gaining from the experiences and best practices, the new programme phase entitled "Eliminate incidences of Child Labour and Trafficking through community empowerment and networking among civil society organisation, media and Government agencies" was a regionalisation of the existing programme and thus an expansion to more vulnerable regions in Bihar: to the three different districts of Supaul, Araria and Kathihar. Along with Gram Vikas Parishad (GVP), the two organisations Bhoomvika Vihar and Shaktivardhini were taken on board.

At the midpoint of project implementation it was felt imperative to take a stock of the programme by revisit implementation processes undertaken so far mainly to ascertain the programme direction and identify areas, if any, that needs mid course correction. Subsequently Vikasaarth Trust, having relevant experience of administering such study has been entrusted to lead the process as a facilitation organization for the processes.

A careful examination of the key project documents such as project proposal, result framework, format for collection of baseline data and the report of baseline survey in desk review process followed by a workshop of key project functionaries (Head of the Partner organizations, Project Coordinators and Block Coordinators of Partner organizations) it was observed that the overall

objective, specific objectives and result areas articulated in the project document are well connected in the given context. However, the performance indicators are ambitious *vis-a-vis* the current situation which needs a consistent and long-term effort to bring about perceived changes. Another area of concern was the findings in the baseline report, which did not capture several data that could have been helpful to determine the results at the end of the project.

Based on the understanding of project context the design of mid course survey was formulated in consultation with the Partner organizations and Caritas, Switzerland officials. Since house to house survey had already been done and the information related to individual households were adequate for programme implementation hence, in the review it was decided to take one representative village from each of the Gram Panchayats in the project area as a sample unit for consultations with key stakeholders.

The scanning of secondary data revealed that the state seems to have a significant number of potentially vulnerable children living in situations of poverty and inadequate parental care. NFHS-4 (2015-16) indicates a positive change in this direction and records a decline of 21 percent point from NFHS-3 (2005-06) in the rate of child marriages in Bihar.

The above situation was also endorsed by the community during the consultations. In this context the approach adopted by the project seems to be very appropriate. The initiatives taken so far to generate greater awareness among the communities about the key themes were found to be effective in the field. The result shows that the adolescent groups have been effective which led to increased awareness among the youth and their parents as well.

Based on the comprehensive engagement of survey process the key recommendations elaborates on increase of geographical coverage to ensure optimum utilization of the human resources with partner organizations and help create an acceptable social development model for evidence based advocacy. Further the there is a need of a uniform MIS for all the project partners that supports the said requirements. In order to make it uniform for all partners and minimize communication loss a centralized capacity building programmes for project staff and VVC members, Peer Educators etc. has been recommended. Besides, the recommendation for partner organization under all four key result areas has been made in the survey report.

Orientation of Survey team members

Background

Caritas Switzerland entered the Triveniganj Block in the Supaul District of Bihar during the infamous Kosi floods of 2008 that devastated the region. Together with the partner organisation Gram Vikas Parishad (GVP), who was the key actor on the ground, Caritas Switzerland was doing extensive quality relief work in 15 villages. During and after the disaster, GVP had conducted a parallel study that made public a severe underreporting of cases of human trafficking. Based on these revelations, GVP and Caritas Switzerland started a programme combating child trafficking, child labour and child marriage that has been successfully implemented from 2010 to 2016.

The new programme, planned from 2016 to 2019 aims at anchoring prevention mechanisms in society at large. The successful combination of awareness raising, advocacy on institutional levels and reducing vulnerabilities through livelihood options were also adopted in the new phase and up-scaled to gain important leverage in the community and with authorities. The experiences of the previous phase match with the review study that was written for Caritas Switzerland in 2015: economic vulnerability and natural calamities are the main root causes for migration and trafficking. Furthermore, the report recommended focusing on prevention mechanisms along with rescue and rehabilitation of missing children in the targeted area. It stressed that while focusing on children and youth, regular school attendance was a key prevention strategy.

Taking into cognizance the complex nature of this intervention it was felt imperative to take a stock of the programme by revisit implementation processes undertaken so far mainly to ascertain the programme direction and identify areas, if any, that needs mid course correction. Subsequently, Vikasaarth Trust, having relevant experience of administering such study has been entrusted to lead the process as a facilitation organization for the processes. This report is based on the project data analysis and consultation with the key stakeholders.

Context

Bihar is one of the poorest and least developed states of India. At INR 36'134 (540 CHF)[1] it had the lowest per capita income in the country for the year 2012-13. The total population of the state is 103 million (Census of India, 2011) with 90% households based in the rural areas. The state is heavily dependent on agriculture for its subsistence, with most farmers practicing traditional methods of farming. The state is also disaster prone with almost annual flooding of its northern districts, with the southern ones more prone to drought like situations. Poverty, disasters and few livelihood options make the vast numbers of poor households extremely vulnerable, who then

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[1] According to the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India (Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation) on July 25th 2015.

need to resort to various means for their survival, sometimes resorting to early child marriages or child labour.

Bihar is characterized by large-scale migration of its men folk to northern states like Punjab and Haryana who work as seasonal agricultural labour. Many also travel to the state of Gujarat to work in the cloth and garment factories. Along with the men, young children are targeted by agents working on behalf of factory owners in urban areas of Delhi, as they can work long hours without complaining, and need to be paid very little wages. Poor families are lured by the promise of education and employment of their children by these agents, and readily send their children to escape the grinding poverty. Furthermore, children often work in fields, collect fodder, graze animals, work in brick kilns etc. to support their families. Many of them are bonded to local landlords or moneylenders for small amounts of money that their parents may have borrowed on extremely high interest rates.

Another related development is that poor families resort to child marriage to get over the scourge of poverty and dowries for their daughters. Due to falling sex ratios in states like Haryana, agents search for poor families with young daughters to marry off. These girls are 'married' off to young men who then take them to their place and in most cases they are traceless.

A vast majority of girls in India are married off before the age of 18 years. Girls are considered as a burden because the families need to arrange large amounts of money for their dowries. After puberty, girls are also considered a protection liability for parents and they therefore prefer to marry them off early. Poverty and large number of children make some families resort to child marriage to get over the scourge of poverty and dowries for their daughters. Declining sex ratios in states like Haryana have caused a shortage of girls; hence agents scour the rural areas of Bihar in search of poor and vulnerable families who would be eager to 'marry off' their daughters for small amounts of money. Very often these marriages are fake and the girl is often sexually abused and trafficked into sex work. Many girls as young as 12 and 13 years, which have been trafficked, end up as sex workers or sex slaves.

Schools in the area are small and dysfunctional. Many are overcrowded, with much fewer teachers than required. Infrastructure is poor with few classrooms, missing toilets, no drinking water etc. In these conditions education often takes a back seat. Children are enrolled in schools but only to avail the midday meals, uniform amounts etc, for which they often need to pay bribes to concerned officials.

The Government of India has several policies and programmes for the protection of children but many of these are not implemented in the desired manner. The Right to Education Act of 2009 ensures 8 years of compulsory education for all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. However, as mentioned above, many children are enrolled but do not attend school and many drop out after a few years because of the poor condition of schools or pressures from home. The child labour act of 1986 promulgates that no child below the age of 14 years should work, but in rural areas

children often work at home and in the fields. The legal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and for boys 21 years, but this is not implemented strictly due to social customs and practices.

The government of Bihar launched a comprehensive programme to combat trafficking from the state, called ASTIVA, but the programme has not been fully or properly implemented. The government of India brought together all programmes and schemes related to care and protection of children under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Some district and block level bodies have been set up under that, but the village level bodies are yet to be formed.

As mentioned in the background, Caritas Switzerland entered Triveniganj Block in the Supaul District of Bihar during the infamous Kosi floods of 2008 that devastated the region. The partner organisation Gram Vikas Parishad (GVP) was the key actor on the ground, doing extensive quality relief work in 15 villages. 1250 households were provided with extended relief package that addressed food, drinking water, health and other basic needs of the people with special emphasis on socially marginalised sections of the population (mostly SC/Musahars) and especially vulnerable groups like women, adolescent girls and children.

During their relief work, GVP conducted a parallel study that threw up startling facts: in the 15 project villages, 95 children were found to be missing. Out of these missing children, 75 cases took place in the immediate emergency situation of flood. These facts clearly pointed towards the operation of traffickers in the region. The study further showed a direct relation between incidences of trafficking and the social identity of the family: the majority of missing children were found to be from families belonging to the scheduled caste (Dalit) category.

The data collected by GVP was strikingly high compared to the official state figures. The gross figures of the whole state of Bihar were reported to be approximately 80 cases of human trafficking in 2009[2]. Furthermore, the local police station, having the direct jurisdiction for the 15 project villages, did not have a single case of trafficking registered at that point of time. Therefore, the report given by authorities was contradictory to the information gathered by GVP and pointed towards severe under reporting and apathy of authorities in the context of child trafficking.

The above prompted GVP to focus its attention towards the issues of child labour, child marriage and child trafficking as a long-term development agenda. Together with Caritas Switzerland, GVP has been implementing this project on child labour, child marriage and child trafficking[3] since 2010.

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[2] The years before even less cases have been officially registered: 50 cases in 2008 and 21 cases in 2007.

[3] Here it is important to understand that Child Labour is 'engagement of a child (below the age of 14 years) into labour that is exploitative and the engagement are in hazardous conditions that are detrimental to the growth of the child into a healthy adult both physically and psychologically". Thus, violating the constitutionally awarded rights of the child' GVP is speaking about work against payment of wages, which also defines child labour.
Child trafficking is 'trafficking of a child for child labour or other ulterior motives that puts the child into perilous environments. Thus, violating the constitutionally awarded rights of the child'.

The new regional programme phase

The approach adopted so far has been very successful. Gaining from the experiences and best practices of the last two phases, the new programme phase was a regionalisation of the existing programme and thus an expansion to more vulnerable regions in Bihar: to the three different districts of Supaul, Araria and Kathihar. In order to establish a broad influence in the three districts, existing structures are used and forces joint with organisations that have already been successfully working on the ground in those districts. The two additional organisations have been carefully chosen in workshops that GVP organised to inform the selection process. Along with **Gram Vikas Parishad** (GVP), the two organisations **Bhoomvika Vihar** and **Shaktivardhini** were taken on board.

Need and Scope of Survey

Taking into cognizance the complex nature of the issues and the corresponding performances of planned interventions it was felt imperative to take a stock of the programme by revisiting project implementation processes undertaken so far, in order to assess congruence among key project documents such as project concept, Log Frame Analysis and Baseline data. This attempt was mainly to ascertain the programme direction and identify areas, if any, which needs mid course correction.

A careful examination of the key project documents such as project proposal, result framework, format for collection of baseline data and the report of baseline survey in desk review process followed by a workshop of key project functionaries (Head of the Partner organizations, Project Coordinators and Block Coordinators of Partner organizations) it was observed that the overall objective, specific objectives and result areas articulated in the project document are well connected in the given context. However, the performance indicators are ambitious *vis-a-vis* the current situation which needs a consistent and long-term effort to bring about perceived changes.

It was also observed that majority of the planned activities have been finalised based on the needs of the situation, however there was a lack of consultation with the community members and other key stakeholders while implementation of the activities. Also, since most of the results were intangible and meant for long term gains, it was hard for the project to make the community realize about it. For instance, the communities were not very clear about mobilization of adolescent groups.

Another area of concern was the findings in the baseline report, which did not capture several data that could have been helpful to determine the results at the end of the project. The table below provides a glimpse of the findings from baseline survey.

		Information available from Baseline Report		
Sl. No	**Areas of information**	**Details**		**Adequacy of data**
1.	Profile of Family	Head, members- name, age, marital status, literacy, disability, occupation, monthly income		Good
2.	Livelihoods	Sources, duration, seasonality, income, preference		Fair
3.	Migration	Nos. reasons, frequency, duration, type of work		Good
4.	Family expenditure	Heads, sufficiency, coping mechanisms		Good
5.	Profile of Children	Name, schooling, grade, attendance in school, type of school, distance		Good
6.	Child Labour	Prevalence, Nos. duration/ frequency, reasons, type of work-priority, acceptability by family,		Poor
7.	Marriages	Place, when, age of marriage, conditions, education of groom, present relationship.		Poor
8.	Orphan children	Prevalence, single/ double, cause of parent(s) death, nos. sex, education, grade, regularity of schooling,		Good
9.	Entitlements	Government Programmes/ schemes: type of benefits		Poor
10.	Missing children	Incidences, frequency, reporting, action by authorities, current status.		Poor
11.	Community's Perception on	Age of marriage (Girls & Boys), need of education, need of higher education for girls.		Poor

Therefore, the mid course survey was planned to understand specifically the following aspects in project context;

- Evidences of child trafficking, child labour and child marriages,
- Relevance of the activities in the given context, and
- Growing impact of project interventions so far.

Designing the Mid course Survey

Based on the understanding of project context the design of mid course survey was formulated in consultation with the Partner organizations and Caritas, Switzerland officials. It was emphasized in the consultation that the tools should be a combination of quantitative as well as qualitative methods based on participatory research approach in order to reach out to all key stakeholders.

Attempt to understand the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice related to the key areas of the project aiming to bring about social and behavior change were also planned to administer during the consultations.

Key areas of probe
- ❖ Prevalence and relevance of key issues
- ❖ Assessment of the impact of project interventions
- ❖ Understand the coverage of different government programmes and entitlements
- ❖ Identification of the most marginalized
- ❖ Assessment of progress of project activities
- ❖ Identification of the enabling and restricting forces in programme implementation

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Selection of sample

Since house to house survey had already been done and the information related to individual households were adequate for programme implementation hence, in the review it was decided to take one representative village from each of the Gram Panchayats in the project area as a sample unit for consultations with key stakeholders. Therefore, based on five key parameters- prevalence of child marriage, prevalence of child labour, prevalence of human trafficking, high vulnerability and response from community; altogether 25 villages from 25 Gram Panchayats of 5 Blocks in 3 project districts were selected as sample for the primary data collection through consultations.

Selection of methods and respondents

As the need was to gather qualitative data on the key themes which can also be quantified hence, participatory methods that provides quantifiable qualitative data were identified and selected with assumption that those methods sufficed our requirement. Also, it was decided that the larger data needs to come from the primary stakeholder i.e. community hence consultation were planned largely with various community groups. The table below provides the details about the probe areas, their corresponding methods and respondents.

Sl. No.	Probe areas	Methods/ tools	Respondents
1.	Prevalence and relevance of key issues	Collection of secondary data	Concerned Government departments, reports
2.		Trend analysis	Community groups- men women
3.	Assessment of the impact of project interventions	Brainstorming sessions	Project functionaries
4.		Interaction with Key Informants	Government and People's representatives

5.	Understand the coverage of different government programmes and entitlements	Listing, Sorting and Prioritization	Websites of concerned Government departments,
6.		Matrix Scoring	Community groups – Poorest of the poor women and men
7.	Identification of the most marginalized	Wellbeing Analysis	Community – representatives of different social groups
8.	Assessment of progress of project activities	Evaluation Wheel	Community Groups largely part of project activities
9.	Identification of the enabling and restricting forces in programme implementation	Force Field Analysis	Field level staff of Partner organizations

Key Processes

The processes followed for mid-course study were as mentioned below;

- ✓ Understanding the context and project
- ✓ Designing of Study
- ✓ Primary data Collection
- ✓ Data Analysis and report writing
- ✓ Presentation of draft report to project functionaries
- ✓ Finalization of report

Project objective

The stated overall objective of the project is to "Reduce the incidences of child trafficking, child marriage and child labour by addressing vulnerabilities of communities at risk and by enabling access to protection, legal remedies and psycho-social support (self-organized and state-organized)".

Specific objectives of the project

Specifically the project intends that "Different prevention mechanisms for vulnerable communities of 91 villages of three districts in Bihar are introduced to combat child trafficking, child marriage and child labour".

The different prevention mechanisms include:

Awareness raising of the community: promote an adequate level of knowledge and awareness among the community and households on the causes and consequences of child labour, trafficking and child marriage; ensuring that children are enrolled in and regularly attend schools.
➢ The aim is that communities assure the protection of children, particularly girls, and take action to prevent new cases.
Legal actions and accountability: support households to take appropriate legal actions; policy

influencing and networking; sensitize government service providers, law enforcement agencies, civil society and private employers in taking needed actions at their end to create an enabling environment to tackle the issues of child labour and trafficking

➢ The project should set the accountabilities of households, community and service providers.

Evidence-based advocacy including various stakeholders and networking: The regional extension of the project lays the base for an informed regional advocacy by building wide networks and enforcing the claim on rights and entitlements a widely supported reality. The issue cannot remain in the confines of a handful of villages.

➢ The project should cut across districts and even states, enforcing the coordination among stakeholders through an organized effort. Promoting such vital partnership is an absolute necessity for successful advocacy

Mutual sharing and learning process: through the partnership and networking with other stakeholders and NGOs in the region, innovative social practices can be shared, and the issue of child labour and trafficking strengthened.

➢ The project should use this approach for a mutual sharing and learning process among the different actors.

Target villages and groups

According t the project document the programme addresses children and families from socially and economically marginalized communities in 91 villages of 3 districts and 5 blocks of Bihar, who are vulnerable to trafficking, child marriage and labour. It will be focusing on approximately 20,000 vulnerable households.

The criteria that were and are used to identify the villages and the families are the following:

- Districts: Instances of trafficking reported from the district, Backwardness of the district on the development scale, Flood prone, Ratio of disadvantaged population, Ratio of minority population, Prone to earth quakes, Affected by Kosi floods 2008, Skewed sex ratio
- Villages: Highly relevant in the context of trafficking of children; Ratio of socio – economically poor households (also vulnerable households); All programme villages fall within a radius of 15 kms; Each location will not spread beyond two blocks and will not cross 5500 vulnerable households.
- Vulnerable households: Women headed households, socio-economically poor households, Landless, households with more number of children / with only girl children

Key Result Areas

Based on the project document following result areas were taken into consideration during the mid course survey

Result 1: Communities ensure basic child rights, especially girl's rights through awareness raising
Result 2: Communities ensure protection of children from trafficking and labour
Result 3: Vulnerable families in targeted areas have alternate livelihood options

The intended results include;

- No incidences of child trafficking are happening in the 91 villages;
- Instances of child labour and child marriage have drastically reduced;
- School enrolment – especially of girls – has increased;
- Villagers are organised in Self Help Groups/pressure groups, use the existing instruments and take informed and concrete action and start networking with other key actors;
- Communities follow up the cases of the missing children, involve and challenge the authorities and the service providers such as police and others;
- The authorities recognize the existence of the issues of child trafficking, child marriage, and child labour, and are proactively addressing them.

Methodology Overview

The processes followed for mid-course study were as mentioned below;

A. Understanding the context and project

At the outset attempt was made to understand the genesis of programme and the current situation. This was undertaken through scanning and analysis of relevant project documents and existing secondary data related to the project goal.

B. Designing of Study

Based on the understanding of project context the design of the mid course study was framed in consultation with the Partner organizations and Caritas Officials. After finalization of the study design tools for data collection at the field level were developed. The tools used were a combination of quantitative as well as qualitative methods based on participatory research approach in order to reach out to all key stakeholders. Attempt to understand the knowledge, attitude and practices related to the key areas of the project, aiming to bring about social and behaviour change was made during the consultations. Subsequently, the facilitators, engaged in data collection were thoroughly oriented on processes of data collection and reporting the findings in pre-structured formats with ample scope for capturing regional variations.

Key areas of probe
- Prevalence and relevance of key issues
- Assessment of the impact of project interventions
- Understand the coverage of different government programmes and entitlements
- Identification of the most marginalized
- Assessment of progress of project activities
- Identification of the enabling and restricting forces in programme implementation

C. Primary data Collection

The Gram Panchayats (GP) in the project area were taken as a unit for the primary data collection and representative locations/ villages within these GPs were selected through a comprehensive sample selection method. Data collection in these selected locations was

undertaken through consultations using participatory tools with community, community groups, opinion makers, people's representatives, Government frontline workers of concerned programmes, concerned Block level and district level Government officials etc. This process was administered by the trained field facilitators with support from the respective local partner organizations. Hence, under the process of primary data collection, 25 GP level consultations, around 20 Interview with Key Informants and consultation with all key project functionaries including Caritas were held.

D. Data Analysis and report writing

All primary and secondary data were digitised and keyed-in into appropriate software in order to make easy data analysis. An iterative process with key project functionaries was adapted to finalise the analysis and develop future course of action.

Key Results of the Survey
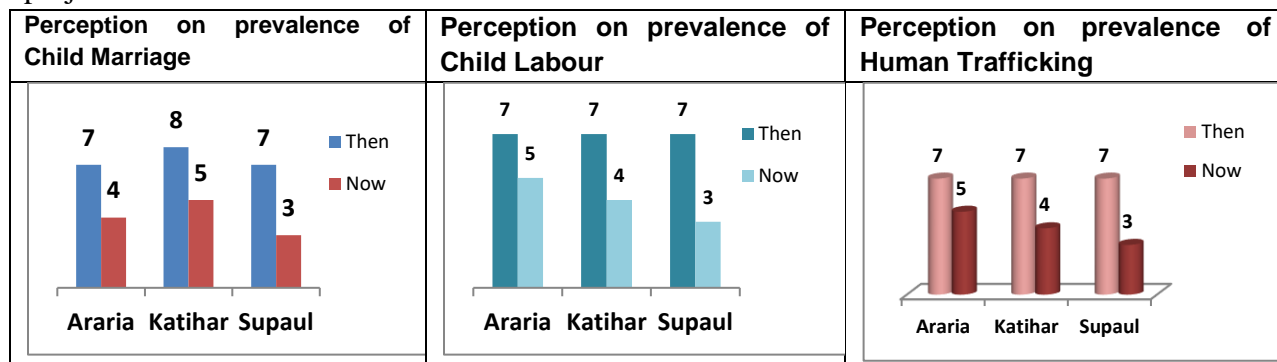
Evidence of Key issues

The state seems to have a significant number of potentially vulnerable children living in situations of poverty and inadequate parental care. As per SECC, 2011, a significant 11692246 (65.6%) rural households are landless and about 527400 households (3%) are being headed by females with no male member between the age group of 16 to 59 years. While about 8409965 (47.2%) rural households derive major part of their income from manual casual labor works. Often children facing such economically disadvantaged situations get trapped into unfavorable situations, resulting in school dropout, early marriage, children working as labourers, child migration, trafficking, begging, etc.

As per Census 2011, the total child population of Bihar in the age group of 0-17 years is 475 03065, which is close to half (45.6%) of the total population (104099452) of the state. It further reveals that Bihar has nearly 11% of India's total child worker population in 5-14 years age group. The number of total child workers is 1288,321, with nearly 4 lakh child workers in the age group of 5 to 9; and 8.9 lakh children in the age group of 10 to 14 years. Further, there seems an increase of 9.31% in the number of child workers since 2001 Census (1178583). District wise variations suggest that Gaya (7.27%) and Patna (6.05%) have highest population of such children, followed by East Champaran (4.93%), West Champaran (4.89%) and Madhubani (4.78%). The projects districts are slightly better Araria (3.16), Supaul (2.42) and Katihar (2.41) that ranks 11, 18 and 19 respectively among total 38 districts. Additionally, child main workers accounts for nearly 1.56% (451590) of the total child population in 5-14 years age group (28956159). Nearly 59% child main workers are not attending educational institution, which is significant. However, state average is relatively much lower than the national average of 65% in the same age group.

With regard to incidence of child marriages, NFHS-4 (2015-16) indicates a positive change in this direction and records a decline of 21 percent point from NFHS-3 (2005-06) in the rate of child marriages in Bihar. However, child marriage remains widespread in Bihar, where about 39 per cent of all women 20-24 years of age were married before their 18th birthday, which is significantly higher than the national average that hovers around 27%. District wise variations indicate Madhepura (58.3%) having highest percentage of girls married before the age of 18 years, followed by Supaul and Begusarai with 56.9% and 53.2% respectively.

Regarding child trafficking, the Crime in India Report, 2015 (NCRB) reveals that, a total of 1,917 cases of crimes against children were reported in Bihar during the year 2015, as compared to 2,225 cases during 2014, shows a decline of 16 per cent. In 2015, a total of 3087 cases against procuration of minor girls were reported in the country, out of which 305 were reported from Bihar. Additionally, out of the total 3490 reported cases of child trafficking about 332 were from Bihar. The state accounts for nearly 10% of the total cases of procuration of minor girls and child trafficking in the country, making the state third highest in this regard after Assam and West Bengal respectively. Also, Bihar has recorded high incidences of murder, rape, kidnapping and abduction and procuration of minor girls in last one decade. There seems a manifold increase in the reporting of cases of crimes against children, from 66 cases reported in 2006 to 1917 cases reported in 2015. Further, a total of 42 cases of sexual abuse were reported under POCSO in 2015 and invariably offender was someone close to the child.

The above situation was also endorsed by the community during the consultations. In a participatory exercise the community groups at all survey locations scored on the trend about the key issues. Since the selection of location for community interaction were from poorest of the poor social groups. The score given by the community were based on the situation of their own community. Hence, the score seems to be at a higher side. Therefore, it cannot be generalised for the entire district. The graphic below depicts the average score in the locations of all the three project districts.

| Perception on prevalence of Child Marriage	Perception on prevalence of Child Labour	Perception on prevalence of Human Trafficking

As evident from the output of the exercise community in general are informed about the need of better care of the children but they feel they are not in a position to fulfil the needs of the children because of various social and economic compulsions. This also surfaced during

interaction with the people's representatives and the frontline workers. Some of the views are presented below in the table.

"Early marriage and Child labour both have definitely come down. People are getting aware but still lot more awareness is needed." **Rachna Kumari , AWW. Gosain Milik, Katihar**
"There is a decline in child labour and human trafficking but child marriage is still prevalent in some communities. Mostly it happens in families who are poorest." **Kalanand Rishideo, Ward Member, Devaria, Araria.**
"Both child labour and child marriage is due to poverty. It is mostly prevalent in Mushars and Muslims as well because the people are also not aware. They do not even know about the law on these." **Asha Devi, Ward Member, Kusiar, Araria**
"Child marriage and Child labour has gone down by about 2 percent in this village. There is no social pressure for early marriage. The number of children is more so the parents want to get rid of their responsibilities as soon as possible. There is law against Child marriage so people do it secretly. We are told to inform about such marriages but we do not do it. Yes, these practices can be eradicated but need support from both Block as well as District." **Madan Yadav, Ward Member Mirjava, Supaul**
"*Child marriages are still happening in our village. It is more prevalent in Muslim families. People marry both boys and girls at an early age because their financial condition is not good. Very little percentage of people knows that they have to go to jail, if they arrange marriage of young daughters and son. It can be abolished if both men and women are4 oriented together in a meeting.*" **Raveena Khatoon, Ward Member, Pipra, Araria.**
"Parents in the greed of money give hand over their children to brokers but, neither their children come back nor they get the money". **Kiran Devi, Babua, Forbesganj, Araria**
"We cooperate in curbing child marriage, child labour and human trafficking. Although these have reduced but still prevalent in Mahadalit families." **Chotelal Paswan, President, VVC and Sarpanch, Amha, Pipra, Supaul.**
"*Apart from studies we are creating awareness among the children about child marriage, child labour and human trafficking".* **Ranju Kumari, Teacher, CFC, Amha, Pipra, Supaul**
Child Marriage, Child labour and human trafficking existing in this Panchayat but mostly confined to some castes who are very poor. the main reasons are lack of education, poor economic condition, lack of awareness, landlessness, more number of children, attitude of earning for eating and considering daughters as family burden. **Imaman Alam, Mukhiya, Ramnagar, Pipra, Supaul.**
Labour by children is not going to end. I have five children if they are not allowed to work we will starve. Also, the land lord on whose land we are settled would not let us go without working. **A villager in Basaha, Pipra, Supaul.**

There was a general agreement on the fact that the poorest of the poor families are most affected by the child related issues. Therefore, an exercise to understand the social and breakup was administered. The output below depicts the wellbeing status of the project area as perceived by the community.

Wellbeing Categories as percieved by community

- Well off 12%
- Middle 24%
- Poor 64%
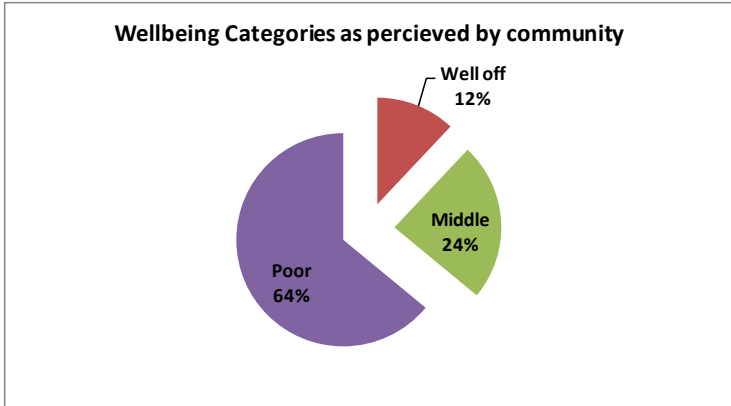
The perceptions of community on the key themes- Child Labour and Human Trafficking were discussed in detail. A compilation of their views collected during the consultations in all the locations are presented below, which gives a good insight about the issues.

Human Trafficking
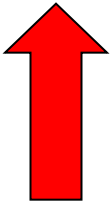
What enables trafficking	Reasons for its decline in Project area
Acute poverty	Increased family income- migration
No support mechanism for poor	Support of SHG
Easily lured by brokers	Information led to greater awareness
Greed for money	Support and vigilance by administration
	Fear of law

Similar factors for Child Labour were also collected.

CHILD LABOUR

Why children are engaged in work	Reasons for decline in Project area
Low income of the family	School in the village- so children going to school
Bondage with money lender	Stipend, mid day meal, uniform, cycle in school
Little importance of education	
No regular classes in the school	Understanding need of child education
Lack of food security in family	Increased family income- migration to other states.
Parents hope for a big amount	Hope to get government job after education

As evident from the views of the respondent the incidence of child working as labourers is still prevalent although it has been reduced significantly. An attempt was made to understand the views of people on

the reasons for which they marry their daughters and son at young age. A compilation of the reasons are presented below.

Factors that lead to Early Marriages	
Community's perception	
Girls	**Boys**
Lack of education	Lack of education
Not aware of the right age for marriage	Not aware of the right age for marriage
Did not know the consequences	Did not know the consequences
Marriage of younger children is less expensive	Availing opportunity of a good match
Groom's family use to provide money	To get dowry
Abiding by the customary norms	Restrict affairs among adolescents
More number of children	Protecting from any untoward incident
If good match is available	Getting someone for household chores
Have to pay less dowry	Prepare them for family life
Belief that daughters are for their in-law's family	Teaching to share family responsibilities
Belief that daughter are burden and needs to get rid off as sooner possible	Curb over freedom
Restrict affairs among adolescents	
Protecting from any untoward incident	
Taunts of community and relatives	
Fear of elopement	

Relevance of current interventions

In this context building on the traditional institution and promotion of community based institutions seems to be only hope of revival of the system where common people take charge of their situations, plan and act collectively for the desired goal. Hence, the approach adopted by the project seems to be very appropriate. The initiatives taken so far to generate greater awareness among the communities about the key themes of Child Marriage, Child Labour and human trafficking through informed youth, strengthened local safety nets, capacitated women Self Help Groups and increased income found to be effective in the field.

Also, the outputs, objectives and overall goal articulated in the project document are well connected in the given context. However the performance indicators are ambitious *vis-a-vis* the current situation which needs a consistent and long term effort to bring about perceived changes. The review process gives and impression that majority of the planned activities have been finalysed based on the needs of the situation however there was a lack of consultation with the community members and other key stakeholders. For instance, during the interaction with the community members there were gaps found between the project document and the understanding of the community as far as the project activities and its results are concerned. This was mainly because of some undue expectations from the project in terms of direct benefit to the families and individuals.

Moreover, there is a visible enhancement in the awareness level of the community members on the issues of Child marriage, Child labour and Human trafficking because of the information and knowledge disseminated through the Village Vigilance Committee, Self Help Groups, Adolescent groups and interaction with other key stakeholders like PRI representatives and concerned Government officials.

Perceived changes in key issues
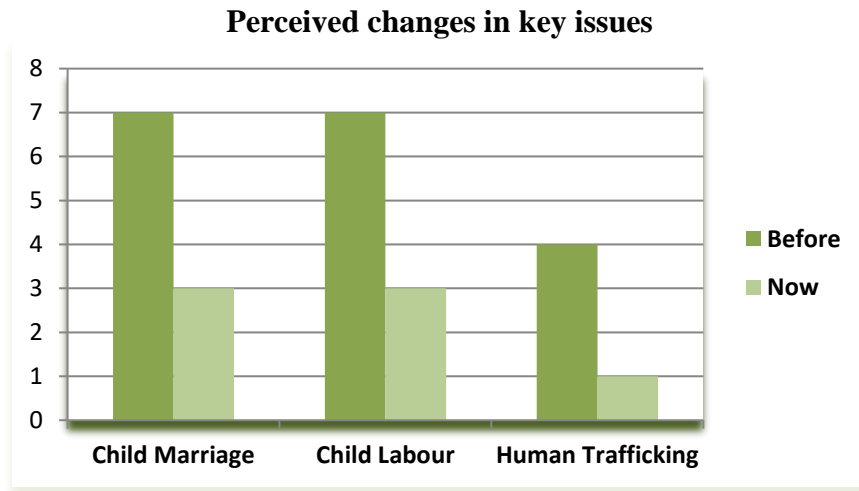
The fact was endorsed by the communities during consultations with different group. The graphic above shows that all the three focus areas viz, Child marriage, Child labours and Human trafficking have been impacted by the project interventions and there are significant changes in the magnitude of the issue. It is worth mentioning that the score given by the respondents is based on the situation of their own communities of the project area and therefore would not be fit for generalizing for the entire district or region.

The community members revealed that regular interaction of the project staff, occasional meeting with the government officials and information from different sources has influenced positive change in the behavior of the people towards child marriage, child labour and human trafficking although these issues needs more intensified interventions at the root cause of the issues, which is scarce resources for decent wellbeing.

Project Impacts

Community perception about performance of project activities was sought during the midcourse survey. The community groups were asked to score on the key project activities in wheel diagram. Average of the scores provided by community groups in all 25 locations is presented in the graphics below.
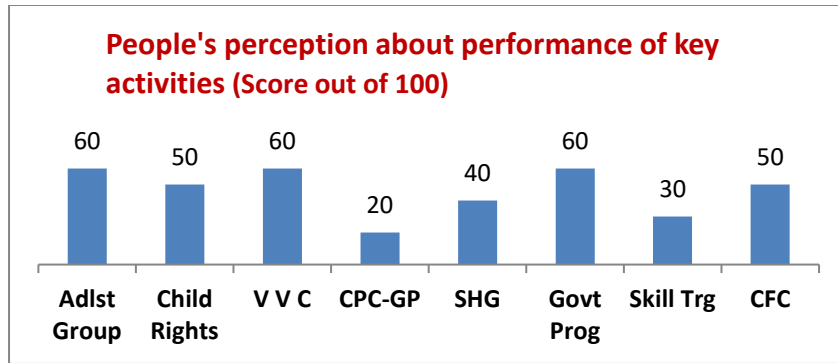
People's perception about performance of key activities (Score out of 100)

Adlst Group	Child Rights	V V C	CPC-GP	SHG	Govt Prog	Skill Trg	CFC
60	50	60	20	40	60	30	50

The result shows that the adolescent groups have been effective which led to increased awareness among the youth and their parents as well. The community pressure through village level vigilance committee formed and nurtured by the project has bore fruits and contributed towards the positive change. Also, people have been enabled to avail various government development schemes for the poorest of the poor.

In case of performance there is again a similar trend in different project districts. Graphic below shows the district wise figures for the same.

People's perception about performance of key project activities in sample villages
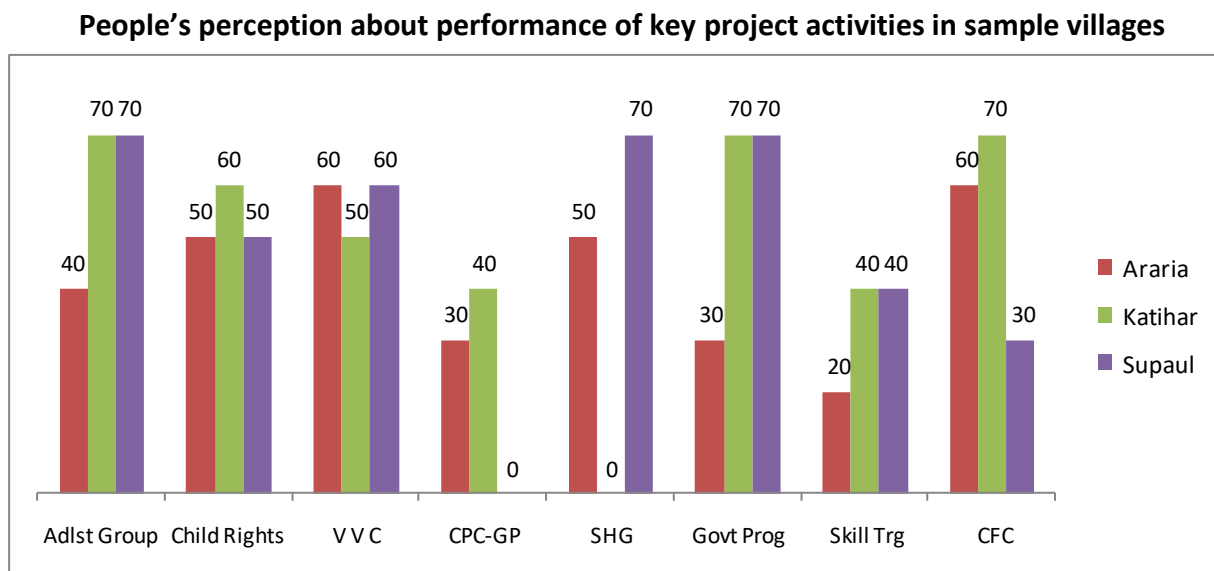
In general, Araria has been scored low because of the location of the project which is close to Nepal border and issues more complex in comparison to other two districts. The project needs to take note of the same and plan accordingly.

The progress against each of the three Result Areas is assed in the section below.

Result Area-1: Communities ensure basic child rights, especially girl's rights

Indicators of achievement

- *Adolescent girls and boys are aware of the consequences of child rights, especially girls rights, and claim them*
- *25% of all children are regularly attending school by August 2016[4] (60% by August 2017; and 90% by August 2018).*
- *Parents are encouraging girl child education: no. of girls regularly attending schools*
- *At least two measures are put in place by the peoples groups that enable continuation and regularity of girl child education*

Progress

Groups of Adolescent girls and boys have been formed in each of the districts that act as forum to disseminate information related to consequences of child marriage, child labour and human trafficking and expected role of youth in curbing the same. The adolescents are capacitated through various activities like regular meetings with project staff, interaction with government officials, exposure to local bodies and organizing theme related events at village, block and district levels.

The children in most of the locations have been found to be enrolled in local schools. However, the percentage of children attending schools cannot be reported in want of specific data on attendance of children in schools. The project functionaries have been suggested to develop a monitoring system that can help identify the non school going children in the project village, who can be further persuaded.

The trend of not sending the girl children to school has taken a positive change. The parents are now no more reluctant in educating their daughters to school. The recently launched incentive, Kanya Uthan Yojna by State Government will further strengthen the motivation of parents in this regard.

The Self Help Groups promoted by the project has been found to be instrumental in increasing the enrollment and regularity of girls attending schools. Special sessions are being held by the project team to motivate and bring about positive behavioral change among the mothers of daughters, who are the key influencers in the family.

Result Area-2: Communities ensure protection of children from trafficking and labour

Indicators of achievement

- *60 trafficking victims have been successfully rehabilitated by the end of the project*
- *Internal preventive mechanisms are agreed, documented and put in practice by the peoples groups of all the 91 villages*
- *State mechanisms are understood by the peoples groups and they are collectively pushing them to function*
- *At least one initiative per year is taken up and its results documented*

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[4] End of admission season

Progress

Village Vigilance Committee (VVC)/ Community Safety Net (CSN) have been formed in the project villages that comprises of PRI representatives, influential community members and members of local bodies like PACS, SHG etc. The members of VVC has been oriented by the project on their roles and responsibilities, who keep a vigil on the strangers in the village, children not attending school and children engaged in labour work. In normal situation the committee meets periodically to review the status of their respective village regarding child marriage, child labour and human trafficking. But in case of any suspected untoward event the committee members gather to take appropriate action.

Project functionaries have built a good rapport and are in regular touch with the local administration as well as the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU).

Several events were organised by the project which involved the children, youth, other community members as well as people's representative and government functionaries. These events have been instrumental is generating greater awareness about the issues of child protection from early marriage, labour and trafficking.

Consultation with women group

It was observed that community members are now at least aware about the ill effects of early marriage, engaging children in labour and trafficking but not yet prepared enough to bring it in the practice. The situation is more severe in case of poorest of the poor therefore it can be assumed that it is directly linked to the well being status of the households. This observation gets endorsed in the exercises administered during consultations with the community groups in all locations. The graphic below is the pictorial representation of the community's perception.

Prevalence of Child Marriage (CM), Child Labour (CL) and Human Trafficking (HT) in different Wellbeing categories (as perceived by respondents)
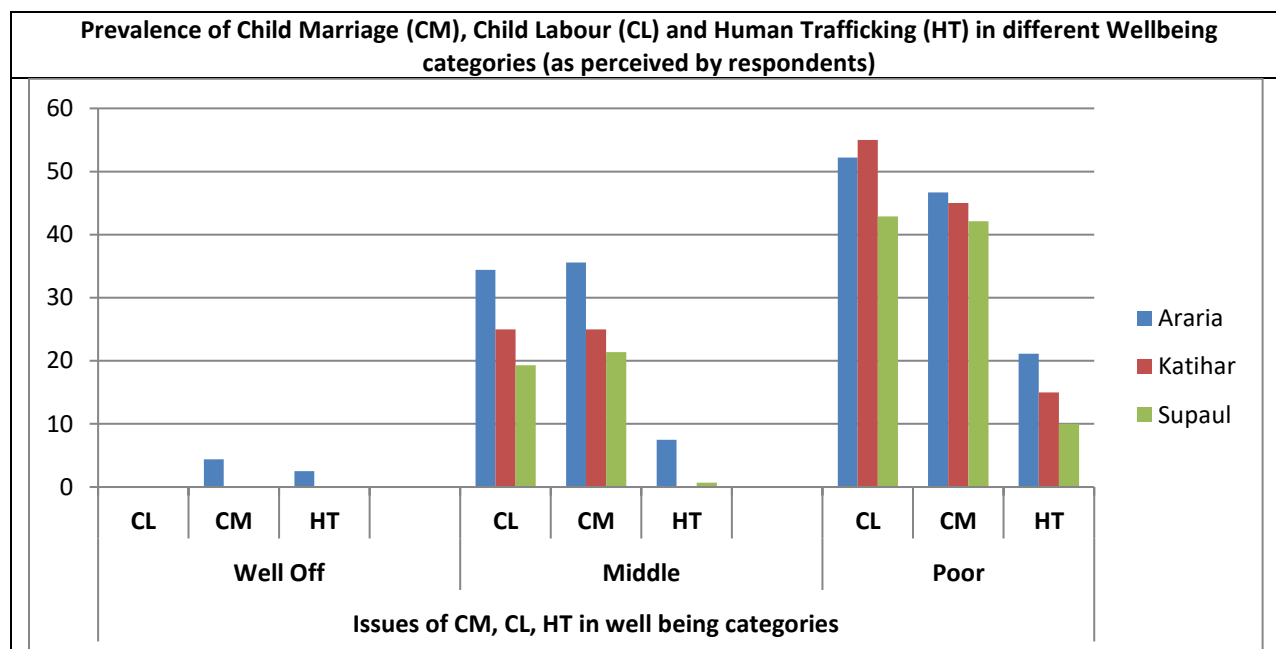
Result of the exercise distinctly shows that the issues are almost negligible in upper strata of well being and gets intensified as we go downwards. This suggests that mere awareness will not be able to make desired changes until and unless the interventions are geared towards economic up gradation of the vulnerable communities.

Result Area-3: Vulnerable households in targeted areas have alternate livelihood options

Indicators of achievement

- *20% of vulnerable households[5] have been linked with at least 1 government program by end of year 1 (40% by end of year 2 and 50% by end of year 3)*

Progress

Formation of women Self Help Groups (SHG) has been used as premier vehicle for addressing livelihoods of the vulnerable households in the project area. The advantage of women SHG is that it can be linked to Jeevika, the largest livelihoods programme promoted by the state government under National Rural Livelihoods Mission, which through providing financial and technical support gradually helps its members to generate livelihoods alternatives on their own. In view of this benefits project has made a breakthrough in formation of SHGs in all project villages. But still all the households are not yet included in the programme.

Besides, an attempt to link the vulnerable households to the existing government schemes for ensuring their entitlements has also been made by the project. An effort to understand the

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[5] As identified during baseline

proportion of households linked to these schemes was made during the survey. The output below depicts the current linkages of vulnerable households vis-a vis existing schemes in three project districts is presented below.

Araria District

Percentage of Households linked to Government Schemes, Araria
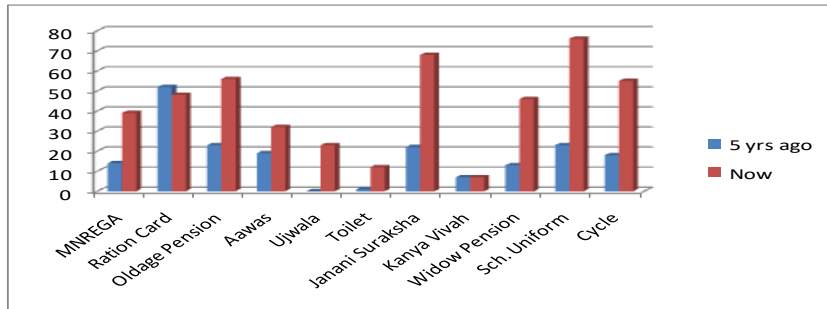
Katihar District

Percentage of Households linked to Government Schemes, Katihar
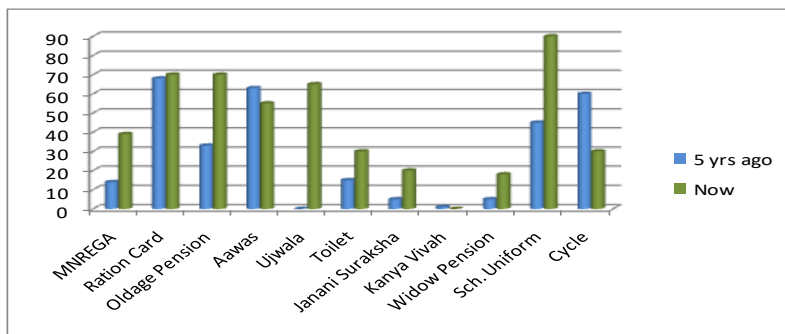
Supaul District

Percentage of Households linked to Government Schemes- Supaul
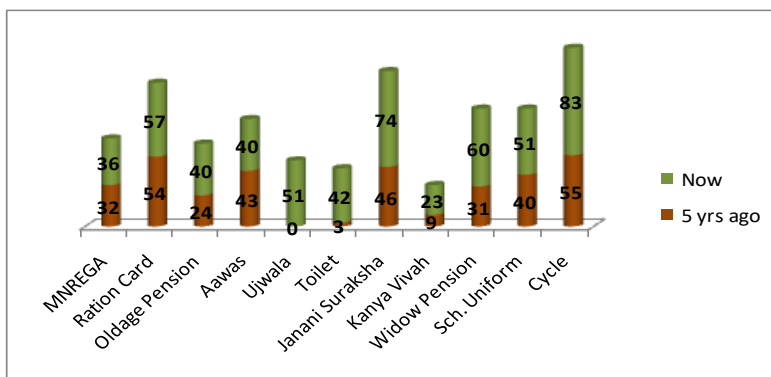
It can be inferred from these outputs that although there has been a significant increase in the number of households availing the benefits of government schemes but a critical observation reveals that the schemes that has little influence in the economic status have attracted more

number of households. Therefore, this increase is not going to bring about any significant change in the lives of the vulnerable households.

Also, out of more than 25 schemes only 10-12 schemes are reaching out to the people. During the consultation it was also pointed out by the community that there is large scale corruption and nepotism involved in distribution of these benefits. As a result, some most needy are left out and households not so needy get the benefits.

Skill building for entrepreneurship among young girls is another effort that is being made by the project in order to make them financially self-dependent. But as of now not much breakthrough has been achieved in the effort in want of resources. Presently tailoring and *mehdi* decoration are the two skills that has been introduced but which has not made any headway. Project needs to think more on this effort and come out with more innovative ideas.

Result Area-4: Communities ensure rescue, rehabilitation and social reintegration mechanisms

Indicators of achievement

– *Facilitating formation of a Child Protection Committee at Panchayat level. Body comprising village Mukhiya, Sarpanch, Police etc formed to support rehabilitation of victims by 6th month of project*

Progress

Government notification for setting up of Panchayat level Child Protection Committee has been issued. The process has been started in some Panchayat but no major breakthrough has been reported as yet. During the meeting with district level officials it was revealed that lack of human resources is thwarting the process. Project partners at their own level are trying their best. As a result some Panchayat has been able to form the same.

Observations and Recommendations

Key observations

Based on the comprehensive engagement of survey process the key observations are as follows;

- Acceptance of any social development model at the government level is normally judged on the basis of the size of the intervention area as it is easier to establish a successful social model in small scale. The intricacies of implementation increase with the size of the project, on this account Anti Trafficking project covers about 0.1 million population which in comparison to the total population of three district seems comparatively smaller to make a visible impact. Even in terms of number of villages out of more than 45,000 villages in the state and the project has been working in only 91 villages. Another advantage of relatively bigger project area is that it attracts the attention of the policy makers and creates a base for evidence based advocacy.

- Considering the context where the community is totally excluded from the development process and almost all the people's institutions are nonexistent setting an indicator that instances of child labour and child marriage are reduced by 50% in about three years of project implementation seems to be highly ambitious. Similarly the indicators for VVC strengthening, increasing the income level of the poor families through linking them with government schemes and mobilizing Self Help Groups needs revisiting on the basis of the current realities and the duration of the project.

- It was observed that similar interventions have been made in all the project districts but the performances were found to be varied. One key reason for this as understood from the field visit seems to be the varied level of involvement of senior functionaries at field level. The results were very encouraging wherever the higher ups had greater involvement in the implementation process because involvement of leading person does motivate the field staff and also the decision making are less time taking. In an exercise with the field level staff in all three districts, the enabling and restricting factors for effective project implementation was identified. The combined output of discussions is presented below.

Enabling and Restricting factors of project implementation
(as perceived by field staff) combined for all three districts

Our Information level

Support of adolescent girls

Motivation during HH survey

SHG

Support of PRI reps

Cooperation of Govt. Departments

Support of Administration

VVCs

Trust of parents

Lack of transport facility

Little training of project staff

Lack of facilities for women staff

Low remuneration of Staff

Wide spread area

Social beliefs and prejudices

Non literacy of community

Away from Panchayat

Distance from midline denotes higher ranking

- There is no standard monitoring system for the entire project the partners have different system of MIS and reporting which does not link to the requirement of project RESULT indicators and the base line data as well.
- Mostly there are motivated human resources employed in the project but the capacities have found to be varied among partner organizations.
- The peer educators who have been envisaged as key motivators and frontrunners for the project, which they have already demonstrated, have been provided less opportunities for capacity building.
- The monitoring system in place is responsive and being adhered by the project staff.
- The advocacy efforts have been encouraging in mobilizing support of state government and other CSO of the state towards realization addressing the project issues.

Recommendations

Based on the desk review of the project documents, progress reports, observations in the field and interactions with community members, project staff and other key government officials and people's representatives some broad recommendations are being presented below.

- In view of the achievements made by the project and the likely impact of the empowerment processes initiated in the project are it is highly recommended that the geographical coverage increased with additional district/additional villages with existing partners in order to cover all the high priority districts/ geophysical regions of the state with increased project duration. This will ensure optimum utilization of the human resources with partner organizations and help create an acceptable social development model for evidence based advocacy.
- The project needs to formulate a scale-up strategy based on the experience of the pilot phase considering both the spread as well as the intensity of the interventions. Few partner organizations with required expertise may also be included, if the scale-up strategy needed.
- The current project monitoring system is not responsive. Hence there is a need of a uniform MIS for all the project partners that support the said requirements. Possibility of developing software based MIS because this system itself, if established effectively would be a product of advocacy which can be advocated for adoption by the relevant government departments.
- In order to make it uniform for all partners and minimize communication loss it is recommended centralized capacity building programmes for project staff and VVC members, Peer Educators etc. This will also be cost effective if some subject matter specialist renowned resource persons are invited. Also, the duration and content for VVC members and Peer Educators training needs to be increased.
- The project should aim to develop this empowerment model to be replicable and therefore the emphasis needs to be given to the documentation aspect. Besides the IEC materials and other promotional documents the project needs to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for key interventions for instance, strengthening Village Vigilance committee, nurturing adolescent groups, income generation activities for SHGs and skill development trainings for youth. These SOPs can be used for advocating scale-up and replication. This would help promote replicability in other districts by other players of social development including government departments.

Considering the immediate need of the project some specific recommendation for each result area areas follows;

Result Area- 1

Communities ensure basic child rights, especially girl's rights

- Capture and monitor the school going children particularly the girl children who are enrolled through CFC
- Document the mechanisms established in the community that promotes school attendance of girl children.
- Develop/ document a standard module of activities in the CFCs

Result Area -2

Communities ensure protection of children from trafficking and labour

- Set-up and document community mechanisms VVC/ CSN in all project villages to prevent child from getting into trafficking and labour
- Compile the state level mechanisms towards ensuring protection of children (GP level CPC) and disseminate it in regular meetings with the community
- Regularly update the meeting registers of VVC/ CSN
- Prepare contact list of Child Welfare Centres (CWS), likeminded organisations, anti-trafficking units, government departments and other stakeholders

Result Area -3

Vulnerable households in targeted areas have alternate livelihood options

- Compile list of current government programmes and schemes and disseminate it to the community.
- Identify vulnerable families that needs to be linked with government schemes and prepare a priority list of families with proposed scheme
- Prepare list of families linked to government schemes- Sl. No. Name of the head of the family, village, GP, Block, District, Name of the scheme, Type of assistance received, amount received. Month and Year, Remarks

Result Area -4

Communities ensure rescue, rehabilitation and social reintegration mechanisms

- Compile details of CPCs established at Panchayat level
- Document the efforts made towards setting up of Panchayat level CPC

Annexure-1: List of Survey tools

Design for Primary data collection

Key issues: Child Migration, Child trafficking and Child Marriage

Key areas of probe

- Prevalence and relevance of key issues
- Assessment of the impact of project interventions
- Understand the coverage of different government programmes and entitlements
- Identification of the most marginalized
- Assessment of progress of project activities
- Identification of the enabling and restricting forces in programme implementation

Format for Consultation with Communities

Before starting the consultation introduce yourself and state the purpose of your visit. Then seek their consent for the discussion. Tell them that this consultation is primarily to make the current programme more effective and if they wish to take part in the consultations and divulge their views they are most welcome. At any point of time during consultation if they feel that the discussion is not in their interest they are free to leave the discussion. After you get their consent take note of their name and age. Also, not down the name of the village, Gram Panchayat, venue and date of consultation.

Activity-1 Trend Analysis

Respondent: Community members- Men and Women

Objective: to understand the evidences of child marriage, child labour, human trafficking in the project area; to gauge the relevance and impact of the project interventions

Method

Topic of Discussion: Child Marriage

Status 5 years ago (score out of 10)	Reasons-how and why	Status today (score out of 10)	Is there any difference? How and why

Discuss following points

- In which castes Child Marriages are more prevalent
- Whether boys and girls both are married?
- Is there any relation with the social status?

- Is it related to the economic condition of families?
- Are people aware of the existing laws in this regard?
- Is there any decrease in child marriage? If yes, then what are reasons? If No, then what are the reasons?
- Should the Child marriage be abolished? If No, why? If Yes, then what needs to be done

Topic of Discussion: Child Labour

Status 5 years ago (score out of 10)	Reasons-how and why	Status today (score out of 10)	Is there any difference? How and why

Discuss following points

- In which castes Child Labour are more prevalent
- Whether boys and girls both are engaged?
- Is there any relation with the social status?
- Is it related to the economic condition of families?
- Are people aware of the existing laws in this regard?
- Is there any decrease in child labour? If yes, then what are reasons? If No, then what are the reasons?
- Should the Child labour be abolished? If No, why? If Yes, then what needs to be done
- In which castes Child Marriages are more prevalent
- Whether boys and girls both are married?
- Is there any relation with the social status?
- Is it related to the economic condition of families?
- Are people aware of the existing laws in this regard?
- Is there any decrease in child marriage? If yes, then what are reasons? If No, then what are the reasons?
- Should the Child marriage be abolished? If No, why? If Yes, then what needs to be done

Topic of Discussion human trafficking

This is sensitive issue and people do not like discuss on this hence, before starting the exercise by taking forward the discussion of on child labour ask the following questions;

- Are the children taken outside for work or any other purpose?
- Are the girls married far away?
- Has there been any incident in near future in your village or nearby?

After discussion on the above points start the scoring process in the following format.

Status 5 years ago (score out of 10)	Reasons-how and why	Status today (score out of 10)	Is there any difference? How and why

Discuss following points

- In which castes human trafficking are more prevalent
- Whether boys and girls both are the victims?
- Is there any relation with the social status?
- Is it related to the economic condition of families?
- Are people aware of the existing laws in this regard?
- Is there any decrease in human trafficking? If yes, then what are reasons? If No, then what are the reasons?
- Should the human trafficking be abolished? If No, why? If Yes, then what needs to be done

Note: Document some cases

Activity-2   Evaluation Wheel

Respondent: Community members- Men and Women

Objective: to understand the perception of community on the performance of key project activities

Method

Get the graphic below printed on a flex sheet. Start the discussion with listing of key activities. Discuss with the respondents one each of the key activities. If there is any other activity that has not been printed in the graphic please write it on the blank space. After discussion on each of the activity ask the people to score on a scale of 0 to 10. Score of 10 for excellent performance and 0 for non performance can be given.

Discuss during scoring

- Reasons for each score given
- What can be done for improvement?

Activity-3   Listing and Matrix Scoring

Respondent: Community members- Men and Women

Objective: to know the different government schemes and programmes for poor families and to understand status of linkage of vulnerable families to the existing government schemes/ programmes.

Method

At the outset ask respondents to list the different schemes existing in their village/ Panchayat. Write it on small cards. Ensure that all schemes related to child marriage, Child labour and human trafficking is included in the list. If the people are notable to recollect prompt from the given list (prepared before hand).

Arrange the cards in a form of matrix as shown below and ask the respondents to provide scores. '100 seeds' methods for scoring can be adopted.

Schemes/ programmes for poor	Percentage of HH linked 5 years ago	Percentage of HH linked Currently	Percentage of HH who are eligible but not Linked yet, ask reasons

Activity-4   Wellbeing Analysis

Respondent: Community members- Men and Women

Objective: to identify the different categories in the village community and their proportion. Analyze wellbeing status of each category.

Method

Initiate the discussion by posing a question that, are all the households (HH) in your village are of the same status- socially and economically? If not then can we broadly classify the different categories? Use the cards with different faces as shown below. Ask for scoring in the given matrix. Use 100seeds methods for scoring

Category	Approximate percentage of HHs (score on 100)	Who are these HHs, what do they do, monthly income	Prevalence of Child Marriage (score on 10)	Prevalence of Child Labour (score on 10)	Prevalence of Human trafficking (score on 10)
☺					
😐					
☹					

Activity-5   Force Field Analysis

Respondent: Field level project staff

Objective: to identify the different enabling and restricting forces affecting the performance of project.

Method

Ask the respondents to think of factors that helped the project to grow and perform well. Ask them to write on cards. Use Separate cards for each point allow buzz discussion (talking to their neighbors). Once the list is complete ask them to rank it. Get clarification on the factors as well as the ranking. Place it on the table according to the rank.

Repeat the same exercise to identify the restricting forces and its rankings. Take detail note of the discussion.
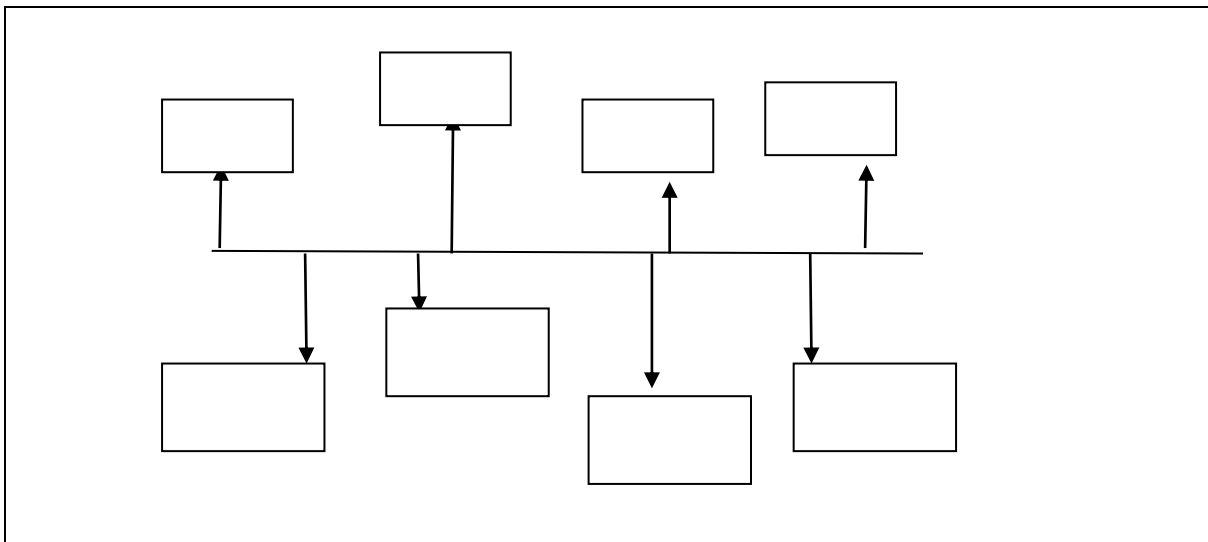
Discussion with Key Informants

Suggested list of officials

- PRI representatives- Mukhiya, Ward Members
- Block Development Officer
- Child Development Project Officer/ AWW
- Child Protection Officer/ CWC
- Head /Teacher of Government school
- Any other

Topic: Prevalence of human trafficking, child marriage and child labour in the area

Points for discussion

- ✓ Are these issues prevalent in your working area?
- ✓ Which social groups are more affected by these issues?
- ✓ Is these incidents occurs with both girls and boys?
- ✓ Are these issues related to the social status of the families in your area?
- ✓ Are these issues linked to the economic status of the families in your area?
- ✓ Are people aware of the laws related to these issues?
- ✓ Is there any decline noted I these incidences? If yes, what are the reasons? If No. what are the reasons?
- ✓ Do these incidences need to stop? If No, why and if yes, How can it be done?
- ✓ What are the entitlements of poor families
- ✓ What are the current schemes/ programmes for poor being implemented in your area?

Note: Pl. prepare separate document for each location

Annexure-2: Survey schedule

Anti Trafficking Project Midterm Review

<u>Sample Locations and Fieldwork Schedule</u>

Sl. No.	District	Block	Panchayat	Village	Tentative Date
IP: Shaktivardhini					
1	Araria	Forbesganj	Pipra	Pipra	4-6 June 2018
2			Sahbazpur	Sahwazpur	
3			Kushmaha	Randaha	
4			Bathnaha	Phena	
5			Bhagkohalia	Bhagkohalia	
6			Amhara	Amhara	
7			Amauna	Baghua	
IP: Bhoomika Vihar					
8	Araria	Araria	Kushiyar	Kushiyar	7- 8 June 2018
9			Paiktola	Devariya	
10	Katihar	Korha	Rampur	GosainMilik	
11			Bishunpur	Bishunpur	
IP: Gram Vikas Parishad					
12	Supaul	Pipra	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	9-13 June 2018
13			Tulapatti	Tulapatti	
14			Nirmali	Nirmali	
15			Basha	Bishanpur	
16			Thumha	Thumha	
17			Pipra	Pipra	
18			Amha	Amha	
19			Rampur	Rampur	
20			Dinapatti	Dinapatti	
21			Dubiyahi	Baldara	
22		Trivenigunj	Orlaha	Karan Patti	
23			Mirzawa	Mirzawa Paswan tola	
24			Kusha	Yoiachayai	
25			Dprakha	Dprakha	

Annexure-3: Selection of villages- worksheet

Midcourse Survey
Sample selection

Bhoomika Vihar

Sl. No.	District	Block	Panchayat	Village	Prevalence CL	Prevalence CM	Prevalence HT	Most Vulnerable	Most responsive	Sample selected
1	Araria	Araria	Kushiyar	Kushiyar	█	█	█	█	█	1
2				Azamnagar	█	█			█	
3				Kochgama					█	
4				Lodhipur	█	█		█	█	
5				Bishunpur	█	█		█	█	
6			Paiktola	Paiktola	█	█		█	█	
7				Devariya	█	█	█	█	█	2
8				Mirzapur	█	█				
9				Chainpur	█	█		█		
10				Pharaota	█			█	█	
11	Katihar	Korha	Rampur	HariyaBhir				█	█	
12				Rampur	█	█		█	█	
13				Harpur	█	█	█	█		
14				Bargaon Jotkamini						
15				GosainMilik	█	█	█	█	█	3
16				GorahiPachma	█	█		█	█	
17				Raziganj	█	█		█	█	
18				Kajra	█	█		█	█	
19			Bishunpur	Bishunpur	█	█	█	█	█	4
Shaktivardhini										
20	Araria	Forbesganj	Pipra	Baijnathpur		█		█		
21				Damadihi		█				
22				Pipra		█		█	█	5
23			Sahbazpur	Barantpur		█				
24				Bhadesawar	█	█		█		

#	District	Block	Panchayat	Village						Code
25				Sahwazpur						6
26				Hanskoshapur						
27			Kushmaha	Asuri						
28				Randaha						7
29				Ramganj						
30				Jagir kulharia						
31				Aamgachhi						
32				Kushmaha						
33			Bathnaha	Bathnaha						
34				Phena						8
35			Bhagkohalia	Bhagkohalia						9
36				Choraparwaha						
37			Amhara	Amhara						10
38				Baghmara						
39			Amauna	Amauna						
40				Mirganj						
41				Bhawanipur						
42				Dipaul						
43				Nirpur						
44				Baghua						11

Gram Vikas Parishad

#	District	Block	Panchayat	Village						Code
45	Supaul	Pipra	Ramnagar	Ramnagar						12
46			Tulapatti	Mahochanda						
47				Tulapatti						13
48				Lalpatti						
49				Gidrahi						
50				Katiya Malik						
51		Pipra	Katiya Meha	Katiya Meha						
52			Nirmali	Hatwaria						
53				Nirmali						14
54			Basha	Bishanpur						15
55				Basha						
56			Thumha	Thumha						16
57			Pipra	Pipra						17
58				Makroi						
59			Amha	Amha						18
60			Rampur	Rampur						19
61				Rajpur						

No			VDC	Village						
62			Dinapatti	Dinapatti	✓			✓	✓	20
63				Devipatti		✓		✓	✓	
64				Sakhua	✓	✓		✓	✓	
65				Lalpur	✓	✓		✓	✓	
66			Dubiyahi	Baldara	✓	✓		✓	✓	21
67		Travnigunj	Orlaha	Karan Patti					✓	22
68				Wazidpur	✓				✓	
69			Mirzawa	Jharkaha	✓					
70				Laharniya yadav		✓		✓	✓	
71			Orlaha	Orlaha	✓	✓		✓	✓	
72				Wazidpur Sardar tola	✓			✓		
73				Parsahi	✓			✓	✓	
74				Orlaha Mushari	✓	✓		✓	✓	
75			Mirzawa	Dhobhiyahi	✓			✓	✓	
76				Laharniya Mushari		✓				
77				Mirzawa Paswan tola	✓			✓	✓	23
78				Lagunia	✓			✓		
79				Mirzawa Yadav tola	✓					
80				Sahani tola	✓			✓	✓	
81				Domimarar tola	✓			✓		
82			Kusha	Sardartola Kusha South				✓	✓	
83				Kusha North		✓		✓	✓	
84				Yoiachayai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24
85				Macha North	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
86				Macha Musharitola south	✓	✓		✓	✓	
87			Dprakha	Dprakha	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25
88				Sripur tola	✓			✓	✓	
89				Bishanpur tola	✓			✓	✓	
90				Hemantgunj Tola	✓	✓		✓	✓	
91				Dprakha Mushari tola	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Annexure-4: Details of Participants in community consultation

Sl No.	Organization	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	No of Particpants		
						Women	**Men**	**Total**
1	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Pipra	Pipra	4	15	19
2	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Bhagkohalia	Chauraparvah	42	10	52
3	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Kusmaha	Randaha	15	3	18
4	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Amauna	Badhwa	35	6	41
5	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Bathnaha	Fena	43	17	60
6	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Amhara	Amhara	14	0	14
7	Shaktivardhini	Araria	Forbesganj	Sahvajpur	sahbajpur	7	7	14
8	Bhumika Vihar	Araria	Araria	Kushiyar	Kushyar	19	4	23
9	Bhumika Vihar	Araria	Araria	Packtola	Devaria	12	4	16
10	Bhumika Vihar	Katihar	Kora	Rampur	Gosain Milik	13	4	17
11	Bhumika Vihar	Katihar	Kora	Bishanpur	Bishanpur	36	9	45
12	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Tulapatti	Tulapatti	22	10	32
13	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Amha	Mushahri Amha	9	1	10
14	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Rampur	Rampur	3	4	7
15	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	9	6	15
16	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Basha	Bishnupur	24	15	39
17	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Dubiyahi	Baldaha	21	0	21
18	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Dinapatti	Dinapatti	11	6	17
19	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Pipra	Pipra bazar	19	13	32
20	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Thumha	Thuma	9	2	11
21	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Pipra	Nirmali	Nirmali	7	4	11
22	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Triveniganj	Mirjawa	Farkhaha	26	6	32
23	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Triveniganj	Orlaha	Karmpatti	9	1	10
24	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Triveniganj	Kusaha	Yogiachahi	12	6	18
25	Gram Vikas Parishad	Supaul	Triveniganj	Daparkha	Daparkha	34	6	40
					Total	**455**	**159**	**614**

Annexure-5: List of relevant Government Schemes

Rural Development and other related schemes

1   Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna
2   Indira Awas Yojna
3   MGNREGA
4   Deen Dayal Antyoday Yojna- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
5   Antyoday Ann Yojna
6   Annpurna Yojna (White Ration Card)
7   Livelihoods based producing groups
8   Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna
9   Mukhyamantri Swayam Sahayta Bhatta Yojna
10 Mukhyamantri Shram Shakti Yojna
11 Mukhyamantri Alpshankhyak Rojgar Rin Yojna
12 Din Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojna (DDU-GKY)
13 Mahilakisan Sashatikaran Pariyojna- Govt Of India
14 Vriksh Sanrakshan Yojna (Provision Of Additional Income For BPL Families)
15 Kishi Vaniki Yojna (Provision For Employment Opportunities For Villagers)
16 Rajya Samajik Suraksha Pension Yojna
17 Pradhanmantri Ujjwalayojna
18 Rashtriya Pariwar Labh Yojna
19 Mukhyamantri Parivar Labh Yojna
20 Kabit Antyeshti Anudan Yojna
21 Women And Child Development Schemes
22 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Vidhwa Pension Yojna (Widow Pension)
23 Lakshmibai Samajik Suraksha Pension Yojna
24 Mukhyamantri Narishakti Yojna
25 Mukhyamantri Sanwasin Vivah Anudan Yojna
26 Samekit Bal Vikas Sewa Yojna (Icds)
27 Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna
28 Mukhaymantri Kanya Vivah Yojna
29 Mukhyamantri Kanys Suraksha Yojna
30 Antarjatiya Vivah Protsahan Anudan Yojna
31 Mukhyamantri Balika Protshahan Yojna
32 Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojna (Financial Assistance For Girls In BPL Families)
33 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojna
34 Parvarish (Caretaker Scheme For Orphans, PWD Children And Children Of Widows)

35 Welfare Scheme For Working Children- Education Ad Financial Assistance By GoB
36 Women Helpline For Violence and Exploitation Victim Women Single Helpline Number By GoB
37 School Uniform Yojna
38 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (For Pregnant And Lactating Mothers)(IGMSY) GoI
39 One Stop Centre For Women (Protect Women Victims Of Violence And Abuse) GoI
40 Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Crèche Yojna For Children – Health Check-Up, Food, Nutrition- GoI
41 Swadhar Grih- Addressing Primary Needs of Women In Difficult Situation- GoI

Child Protection

Service Providers

- State Child Protection Committee
- State Adoption Resource Agency
- District Child Protection Committee

Statutory Support Agencies at District Level

- Adolescent Justice Council
- Child Welfare Committee

Institutional Care Programme

- Observation (Paryavekshan) Home
- Special Home
- Safe Space/ Place
- Child Home
- Open Shelter Home