

BUILDING BRIDGES



National Conference on the Role of
Academia in Child Rights

30 -31st October 2018
Hotel Clarks Amer,
Jaipur



unicef 
for every child



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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|---|
| UNCRC | United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| JJ Act | Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 |
| POCSO | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences |
| PCPNDT | The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act |
| CRC | Child Resource Centre |
| ICPS | Integrated Child Protection Services |
| CWC | Child Welfare Committee |
| JJB | Juvenile Justice Board |
| CCI | Child Care Institution |
| SJPU | Special Juvenile Police Unit |
| CICL | Children In Conflict with the Law |
| CCP | Centre for Child Protection |
| SPUP | Sardar Patel University of Police |
| CWPO | Child Welfare Police Officer |
| AHTU | Anti-Human Trafficking Units |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| TNA | Training Needs Assessment |
| SCPCR | State Commission for Protection of Child Rights |
| HCM-RIPA | Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration |
| CREAN | Children's Rights European Academic Network |
| ACCP | The Australian Centre for Child Protection |
| DWCD | Department of Women and Child Development |
| TISS | Tata Institute of Social Sciences |
| DCR | Department of Child Rights |
| UGC | University Grants Commission |
| J4C | Justice for Children |
| NLSIU | National Law School of India University, Bangalore |
| RSLDC | Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Commission |
| PTI | Physical Training Instructor |

Setting the Context

Background

India is set to be the youngest country in the world with almost one-third of its population, amounting to 440 million people under 18 years of age. This makes India a country with the largest population of children in the world. As a developing nation, it faces the challenge to ensure that all children get access to basic rights of adequate nutrition, education, healthcare, care and protection.

Over the past decades, India has been making significant commitments towards securing these rights and is implementing necessary measures. In large part this has led to decadal progress in overall indicators: infant mortality rates have reduced, and there have been improvements in survival rates and educational attainment levels. India ratified the United Nation's Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 which believes that every child is a human being with rights and dignity. Since a child can exert very little agency in protecting itself, the convention directs the child to be the subject of specific care and protection. In this vein, it sets down various civil, social, economic, health and political rights of the child. It defines children as all human beings under the age of eighteen unless the state of majority is attained earlier under the country's domestic legislation. The Indian Government has passed several legislations and announced policy initiatives aimed at protecting child rights and providing an enabling environment for the growth and development of all children. Taken together the legislative and policy initiatives seek to provide a holistic protective environment for children.

The on-ground reality, however, is that there is a gap between the policy aims and their implementation. The subject of child protection and child rights being a relatively new focus area at an institutionalized policy level, there are efforts ongoing to build a cohesive policy life cycle. For the policy life cycle to be successful, robust monitoring and evaluation exercises need to be undertaken on institutional and capacity deficits and strengths.

It is imperative to further strengthen qualified and professionally trained personnel at the grassroots level, focus research and evidence-based knowledge & connect between policy mandates and the manner in which it is understood by those in charge of implementing the policies at the grassroots.

The relevance of the Consultation

A number of Child Rights Centres have been established in India, with a mission to improve the situation of child rights. These institutions are primarily engaged in conducting research, advanced learning and advocacy to strengthen child rights laws, policies and practices in India. These Child Rights Centres are also providing technical support to different Government departments and statutory institutions for Knowledge Management, Human Resource Development and System Strengthening. These Centres are primarily housed in academic institutions or run by Non-Governmental Organisations. Individually these Centres are doing a lot but collectively they can leverage their strengths to establish a common resource pool.

Objectives of the workshop

- Collective learning through sharing of experiences, significant contribution in strengthening the protection of children, and learning from the challenges faced by different centres, etc.
- Improve collective action towards strengthening Child Protection system across the country through contribution in comprehensive research/ study, capacity building, knowledge sharing and collective actions
- To map common areas of interest, capacities, resource & engagement
- Develop channels of knowledge exchange and experience sharing
- Building a roadmap towards sustainability of Child Rights Centres

Participants

- Representatives of Child Rights Centres across the country
- Government representatives from nodal departments and key authorities
- Representatives from Civil Society Organizations and International Non-Government Organizations, Academicians, Advocates and Researchers working in the field of Child Rights
- Representatives from UNICEF

Inaugural Session

Ms Rajesh Yadav

IAS (Rtd.), Senior Fellow, Child Resource Centre, Jaipur

Ms Yadav welcomed the guests and the participants to the consultation and thanked the officers of various departments for taking out the time to attend the workshop. Ms Yadav emphasized the importance of child protection in India and highlighted different issues which require immediate attention including child labour, sexual abuse, trafficking, begging, etc.

She also spoke on government legislations around child protection such as Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act); the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, (POCSO); and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, (ICPS) and the role that Child Resource Centres (CRCs) play in the child protection ecosystem by building the capacities of various stakeholders in the child rights and protection systems and through the creation of knowledge exchange platforms similar to the Building Bridges conference and highlighted that such knowledge sharing platforms are crucial in initiating collaborations and collective learning.

She further highlighted that Building Bridges aimed to play a crucial role in initiating collaborations and knowledge sharing.



Honoured guests addressing the gathering at the Inaugural Session

Ms Isabelle Bardem

Chief of Field Office, UNICEF, Rajasthan

‘The purpose of this workshop is to build robust networks for a child protective ecosystem, collective learning and learning from challenges faced by different centres.’

Ms Isabelle Bardem set the tone of the conference by stating the importance of Child Resource Centres in establishing linkages between various government departments and civil society organizations working on child protection and child rights. She also stated the need for interstate collaborations between CRCs for shared learning. According to her, another role that CRCs play is the generation of new knowledge through conducting research and identification of training gaps through needs assessments.

She mentioned that at the national level many such centres have been established through different modalities, each with their niche expertise. The expertise with these centres are as varied as providing support and counsel in legal, strategic communication, capacity building, and conducting meaningful research, needs assessments, and strengthening the social and administrative aspects of child protection.

She emphasised that UNICEF is committed to building an enabling environment and supporting the government and other stakeholders in strengthening processes, systems and structures to be able to prevent and respond to the needs of children vis-à-vis their rights to survival, growth and development, protection and participation.

Mr Rajeev Sharma

ADG Police and Director, Centre for Child Protection, SPUP, Rajasthan

Mr Sharma elaborated upon the efforts being made by the Centre towards creating sensitized child protection personnel by capacity building of the employees working in the field as well as setting up of child-friendly police stations.

‘There are many policies and regulations but the gaps in execution lead to our current state. As we have people from different institutes, it is a great opportunity to learn from each other.’

He emphasised upon the need to take back learnings, initiating collaborations, and remove duplication of efforts. He mentioned that greater synergies in work could be ensured if the following were undertaken:

- Creation of a common sharing platform where people working on child protection could learn from each other’s work
- Developing a monthly/quarterly edition or journal for publishing research done by various CRCs, independent researchers, civil society organisations undertaken on child protection.
- Holding annual inter-State conferences for shared learnings and greater collaborations.

He summarised his address through the following quote of Henry Ford:

‘Coming together is the beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success.’

Ms Suchi Sharma

Secretary to Government, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Govt. of Rajasthan

Ms Sharma talked about the relevance of the workshop and the crucial role it could play in policy advocacy and formulation and in bridging the gaps between various government departments. According to her, an apt name was chosen for the conference, as it is necessary to bridge the gaps by breaking the silos in which various departments were currently working.

A child has the right to live with safety, with proper nutrition and through access to quality education. Currently, various departments, such as Health Department, Education Department, Police Department, Department for Child Rights are all working on their own agendas without realising that most of the times, they are working towards achieving the same goal. She called for effective synergies between these departments to ensure greater efficiency and reduction in duplication of efforts.

According to her, another crucial gap which needs to be worked upon is capacity building and sensitisation of government employees working at the field level. She indicated that the conference can play an important role in identifying the gap areas in which officials require training and in designing proper modules around the same. Such trainings can be conducted by the various Child Resource Centres across the nation.

Sh Sudarshan Sethi

Additional Chief Secretary, Tribal Area Development and Training, Govt. of Rajasthan

Mr Sethi elaborated upon the need for child protection for the holistic development of children. The work of stakeholders in the domain of child protection should be focused on removing fear, building scientific temperament and developing skills. According to him, a child should be free from gender stereotypes and should have a questioning lens for his development and greater learning. The child protection agencies, departments and organisations need to consider this as the ultimate goal while undertaking work.

Keynote Address

Ms Gurjot Kaur

IAS, Director General and Additional Chief Secretary, HCM-RIPA, Govt. of Rajasthan

Ms Gurjot Kaur began the keynote with a brief introduction about the Child Resource Center informing that the creation of Child Resource Centre is one of the unique initiatives in the country as being an exclusive centre dedicated to cater to the need for building technical expertise and creating a professional manpower working on issues related to child protection in the State. The CRC has worked on the idea of open source and reached out to subject experts. Documentation and research, relevant to the subject of child rights is the other thrust area of CRC. Thus CRC also aims to strengthen governance for children and it strives to inform, educate and empower arms of the State government to ensure mainstreaming of the issues related to child rights & child protection.

She stressed the importance of collaborations among various CRCs. Clear delineation of work and focus areas among CRCs was important as the scope for work that can be undertaken by CRCs is huge. She mentioned that 'The Building Bridges Conference', presents a great opportunity for various CRCs around the country to brainstorm and identify niche areas for each centre.

A gap area under the current functioning of CRCs that she felt should be addressed is the growing disconnect from the field. This gap can be bridged through the identification of focus areas of various CRCs and assigning field-based research as a priority work area.



She summarised the keynote by sharing her expectations from the two-day conference

*'If we know by end of the day who is doing what, then we will have definite clarity on how to fill the gaps.
If we can say we are better networked and can reach out to others when needed so that all of us can get together on an open source network to create synergies.'*

The launch of FAQs on JJ act 2015 and Rules 2016, CRC web based MIS, IEC Materials on Child Protection by CRC Jaipur



Honorable guests launching the material made by CRC, Jaipur

The following materials developed by the Child Resource Center at HCM-RIPA, which was launched at the Building Bridges Conference¹:



CRC Poster



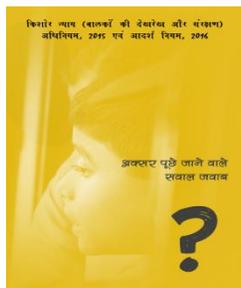
Poster of Child Protection Support Desk set up by CRC



Justice for Children app, which aims to provide information on child rights



E-library – www.cplibrary.in for sharing documents, research papers on Child rights and Child protection



FAQ on the JJ Act

¹ To access the documents, kindly visit the link - <http://www.crc-hcmripa.in/knowledge-hub/>

Technical Session I

International and National Perspective on the Centres on Child Rights and Child Protection

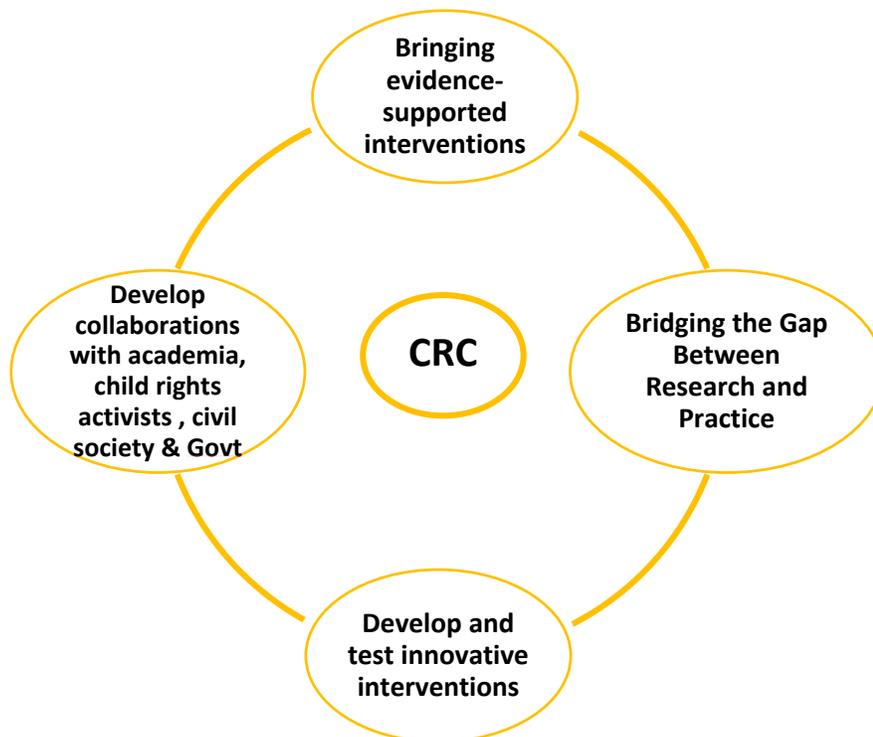
Ms Nirmala Pandey

Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF India Country Office

Ms Pandey spoke about the historical and national/international perspectives of child resource centres. The key points of her presentation are mentioned below:

- Child Resource centres (CRCs) emerged in various forms after the coming into force of UNCRC. The centres are leading the course for a multi-disciplinary approach in child rights and protection
- CRCs were established as departments under various educational institutes. Academia has been a vital link to developing the understanding of child rights and protection, legislation and its application.
- A crucial role that the CRCs can play is in developing synergies between various departments and organisations. The government department's work in silos, these can be broken through inter-departmental collaborations. CRCs can bridge the gap between these departments by common platforms for knowledge sharing and exchange.
- CRCs can be instrumental in capturing the existing knowledge by working with various organisations and departments. This will also help identify redundant efforts.

According to her, the key functions that a CRC can perform are



International Centres which are doing notable work are below:

- CREAN: Children’s Rights European Academic Network is a network of 30 academic institutions that promote the exchange of interdisciplinary scientific research on issues related to children
- The Australian Centre for Child Protection (ACCP) in University of South Australia: Preventing and responding effectively to child abuse and neglect
- François-Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University (Harvard FXB):an interdisciplinarycentre that conducts research on Child Protection, Distress Migration, and War and Crisis Studies

The organisations working on Child protection and Child rights are doing notable work in India too. Some of the organisations and institutional framework under which they are established is below:

Child Resources Centres (CRCs) in India

| | |
|--|--|
| Under Autonomous Institutes/Universities | NIMHANS, Jamia Millia Islamia, Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), National Law Schools |
| Under Govt. Departments | RIPA, KILA, LBSNNA, Sardar Patel University of Police |
| Civil Society Organisations | HAQ, CRY, UDAYAN CARE, YSDA, SAVE THE CHILDREN and many others |

The above-mentioned resource centres have undertaken a lot of research. But for the centres to be more effective, it is necessary for these centres to collaborate and work on preventive measures. The modus operandi on child protection hinges on response. A change in this discourse from reactive to active needs to be done to shift the focus on preventive measures. The following can be undertaken for affecting efficiencies in the child protection ecosystem.

- A multi-disciplinary approach involving different streams - medicine, law, education, sociology, psychology & psychiatry, social work, media studies and others
- In addition to the legalistic approach, the focus needs to shift towards preventive strategies and supporting and rehabilitating children
- Evidence-supported strategies to strengthen families, and child survivors (leveraging community-based structures)
- Identify critical areas for intervention which would bring change for children



Ms Arlene Manoharan speaking on the issue of ICPS and JJA

Towards enhanced implementation of the ICPS and JJA: Possibilities for engagement from Child Rights Centres

Ms Arlene Manoharan

Child Rights Expert

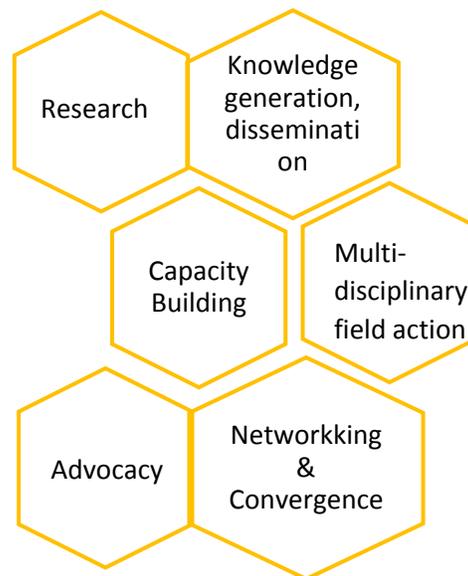
Ms Manoharan spoke about the role that CRC's could play in the efficient implementation of ICPS and JJA along with highlighting the key challenges faced by CRCs.

Despite robust legislation on child rights and protection, the engagement of CRCs with children and their rights has been limited.

The challenges with CRCs are:

- The absence of evidence based policy is due to the absence of action-oriented research.
- The CRCs follow the Ivory tower approach of research which limits their engagement with communities and children in need.

The key functional areas and levels of engagement of CRC identified by Ms Manoharan are as below:



Levels of Engagement and key Functions of CRCs as envisioned by Ms Manoharan are below:

| Levels of Engagement | Functions |
|--|---|
| A. Implementation of JJA& ICPS. | - Sensitization and awareness generation |
| B. Monitoring the implementation of JJA& ICPS | - Empowerment of children and families |
| C. Evaluating Implementation of JJA, ICPS, policies, Action Plans, etc. | - Research |
| D. Reform of JJA and Rules, ICPS and of the JJ System as a whole. | - Teaching |
| E. Others | - Training |
| | - Monitoring |
| | - Networking and Convergence |
| | - System Strengthening/Advocacy |

The possibilities of collaboration and membership of CRCs under the JJ Act was suggested towards effective implementation of JJ Act.

Possibilities for CRCs: Membership of statutory and other bodies, etc

| S. N | Body established under JJ Act | Legal Provision |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. | Selection Committee | MR 87(1)(iv) & (v) |
| 2. | Child Welfare Committee: Chairperson or Member | S. 27 & MR 15(3) |
| 3. | Juvenile Justice Board – Social Worker Member | S. 4(3) & MR 4(3) |
| 4. | State or District Inspection Committee | MR 41(2) & 41(8)(iv),(v). |
| 5. | High-Level Committee | S. 16(2) |
| 6. | Management Committee in CCI | MR 39(3)(x) |
| 7. | Children’s Committee in CCI | MR 40(5) |
| 8. | Steering Committee of CARA – Family Law expert | S. 69 (1)(f) |

Possibilities for CRCs: Linkages and Collaboration

| S. N | Body established under JJ Act | Legal Provision |
|------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Visitor: SW, researchers, doctors, academicians, & such other persons | MR 78(1) |
| 2. | Community and voluntary participation in the residential life of children such as education, vocational activities, recreation & hobbies | MR 39(4)(18) |
| 3. | Collaboration between CCIs and external agencies such as child guidance centres, psychology & psychiatric departments or similar Govt & non-Governmental agencies, for specialised & regular individual therapy for the child. | MR 35(5) |
| 4. | The Person in Charge of the CCI may seek the assistance of the counsellor or the CWO/CW/any NGO associated with the CCI. | MR 69M (5) |
| 5. | JJB may seek assistance from NGOs, child rights experts, mental health experts or crisis intervention centres in dealing with abuse& exploitation in an institution. | MR 76(2)(viii) |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 6. Legal Services: 'JJB to deploy, if necessary, the services of student volunteers or NGO volunteers for para-legal and other tasks...' | MR 7(1)(x) |
| 7. A panel of voluntary or NGOs or persons who are in a position to provide the services of probation, counseling, case work and also assist police with an escort. | MR 8(8) |
| 8. Education: coaching centres /tutors, specialised trainers & experts -necessary linkages to be established with specialists &community-based welfare agencies, psychologist, psychiatrist, child guidance clinic, hospital & other Government and NGOs. | MR 36, 69 H(4). |
| 9. Rehabilitation: RP Officer to identify & develop linkages with all agencies | MR 65(3). |
| 10. Recreational services in CCl with the support of institutions and NGO, if needed | MR 38 |
| 11. Prepare Individual Care Plan | S 8(3)(h), MR 11(3) |
| 12. Prepare Social Investigation Report | MR 10(9) |

'We must emphasize, at this stage that it is absolutely necessary for all stakeholders having interest in the welfare of children to work together towards a common goal. This teamwork would include not only the government machinery but also the police, civil society and the judiciary - Juvenile Justice Committee.'

- The Supreme Court



Open Discussion

Open House Discussion for the 1st Session

Q. We have partnerships with universities, departments and implementation agencies. But why is there no mandate to collaborate?

A. The law is enabling, but the functionaries are sometimes creating restrictions. It requires knowledge of legal spaces. In UGC, there is a space for collaboration, but people need to come together and explore such options. In CREAN (explore case-study), many institutions and government came together but that took many years. Law can give us a window but the space needs to be created by us. It cannot be coming as a mandate from court as it will not work like that.

Q. There are a lot of data available locally on child protection then why is it not accessible?

A. A lot of research is happening in universities but it is not getting accessed by people as it is not available on a common platform. Shodh Ganga is such a platform where some of the research done on child protection can be accessed.

Q. How can children of law and other academic institutions be included in Child protection research?

A. At TISS, students are encouraged to undertake the field work and the faculty are given space to experiment. If students are keen on working in Criminal Justice system, the students work with children in difficult circumstances to understand the on-ground realities.

Q. A lot of times centers engrossed in research but there is a gap between practitioners and researchers. How can the centers bridge the gap between research and implementation?

A. Action oriented research is necessary for research to have utility for practitioners. Even though action oriented research is being conducted by some universities due to lack of sharing platforms the research does not reach wider audience.

Technical Session II

Plenary discussions: Initiating, managing and strengthening centres for child rights

- **Law Universities**
- **State or Central Government run university/institution/dept.**

Mr K A Pandey

Associate Professor of Law, Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow

Mr Pandey informed that their university did not have a formal child resource centre, but the work in this domain was initiated in 2015 when the Department of Woman and Child Development asked the university to undertake a social audit of all the NGOs working in the field of child protection. This rapid assessment study of 30 days was followed by a social audit of the government departments working on child protection. The submission of these reports led to the initiation of dedicated work in collaboration with the government on child protection.

The social audit report was presented before the Juvenile Justice Committee of Allahabad High Court and the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD).

The DWCD accepted the report and the recommendations. It ordered necessary actions as outlined in the report. This led to a three-phased work of the University's informal CRC with the government department functionaries on child protection.

Some of the key outcomes of their work done are below:

- Facilitated the establishment of Child-Friendly Special Juvenile Police Units and provided on-site technical support to the SJPU in their functions.
- Sensitization programme on child protection laws and procedures for 225 Public Prosecutors and the 75 District Government Councils in the State.
- Developed Model Curriculum for mainstreaming child protection in LLB Programme.
- Implementation of the referral and case management services for children, who have been abused, exploited or neglected, to ensure effective and safe mechanisms are established for children or adults to report abuse, neglect or exploitation of children in most districts.

Ms K P Asha Mukundan

Associate Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

Ms. Asha Mukundan shared that the work on child protection and child rights at TISS was set to start in 2005 with a project on children in conflict with Law, but due to the lack of funding, that project initiated in 2008.

- The focus is on undertaking action-oriented research backed by evidence. A lot of data from the police department and the Department of Justice is used. Records of children in observation homes, Juvenile care homes etc. are used as data.
- TISS has been able to undertake a vast body of research on children in conflict with the law with the help of necessary approvals from the government departments. One drawback, however, has been that the research cannot be published due to government restrictions and the nature of the data used.
- Raising adequate funding for research has been one of the key constraints in expanding research work and obtaining government permissions have been difficult , especially while researching children in conflict with the law.
- A Helpdesk has been started at the Observation home in Mumbai to assist children in conflict with the law with various legal services free of cost such as writing bail applications, etc.
- An important effect of engaging students in research has been an increase in their interest in this domain. Some students have even founded organisations to work with children in need and children in conflict with the law. This has been a major takeaway of the strong research program at TISS.



Speakers of Session 2 addressing the conference

Ms Lavina Rathore

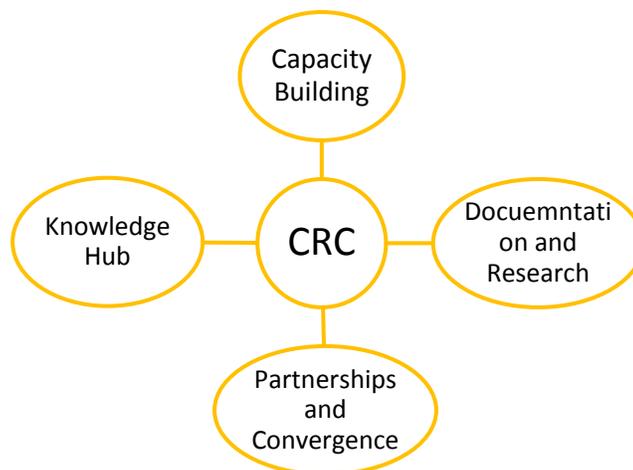
Technical Expert, Child Resource Centre, Jaipur

Ms Lavina Rathore shared about the Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan. CRC was established in 2016, and is housed at Harish Chandra Mathur, Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) as a joint initiative between Department for Child Rights (DCR) & HCM RIPA, Jaipur with technical support from UNICEF, Rajasthan and Antakshari Foundation.

The purpose of the CRC is as below:

- To identify gaps and address constraints
- To conceptualize and implement capacity building programmes
- To mainstream child rights
- To instil innovative approaches

The main functions of this CRC are as below:



Some of the major outcomes of the work done by the CRC till the month of October, 2018 are:

- Total of 78 Training/orientation programmes/ workshops Conducted - 2674 child protection stakeholders were oriented
- More than 22 Training Programmes/ workshop were conducted on-site for Child Protection Stakeholders
- A pool of experts on child protection in the State
- 51 Sessions conducted at HCM RIPA and more than 1500 Government officials sensitized on child protection
- Development of 13 Course Materials was done and 7 Information, Education and Communication Materials developed for various stakeholders

Other Notable work

- A **Child Protection Support Desk** was established to provide in-depth technical guidance and handholding support to the authorities and members working under child protection system by on-site handholding training to CWCs, CCIs and SJPU and through the provision of mentoring support to JJ structures in Districts

The major ongoing, as well as planned activities of the Centre, are as below:

- Mainstreaming through other training institutions
- Training Programmes for Child Protection Stakeholders
- Development of customized Training packages
- Sensitization and orientation of Government functionaries
- Research and innovations
- Development of IEC Materials
- Networking, Partnership & Convergence

Open Discussion

Q. Are CRC's really needed? Can they be linked to existing government departments?

A. There are both pros and cons of linking CRCs to existing government departments. A pro is that as the CRC is attached to the government it is easy for it to seek government permissions. A disadvantage is working on the mandate of the government. There is limited space for independent researches.

The key requirement of CRC is assured funding and this can be achieved if the institutes or departments housing the CRCs currently take ownership of the CRCs. Mostly the CRC is required to fend for itself from staffing to funding for research. This limits and impedes its growth.

Take-away

Evidence backed research is needed for impactful work of the CRC. The responsive mode does not work effectively in research. If research priorities are decided upon beforehand and targeted funding sources are then hunted that prevents the research priorities to be donor driven.

Technical Session III

Critical Building Blocks: Capacity Building and Knowledge Enhancement

This session was focused on discussing the capacity building work being undertaken by various CRCs. A diverse set of speakers including trainers, child protection and capacity building practitioners were called to discuss the current capacity building scenario and the changes needed to bring forth greater impact.

Mr Kumar Shailabh

Director, HAQ, Centre for Child Rights

MrShailabh has been closely involved in undertaking capacity building sessions for various functionaries of the government department while working for HAQ, which works on strengthening the child protection ecosystem. The following are some of the inputs provided by him.

- The current capacity building sessions are focused on classroom training. While it has its advantages, is largely restrictive. Exposure visits to field areas could be an effective way to connect the classroom lessons to on-ground realities. Field/Exposure visits should be a crucial element in capacity building programmes.
- Peer learning can be an effective capacity building tool. Interstate and Interdepartmental platforms can be organised for the exchange of dialogue among various functionaries, practitioners, etc.
- The multi-disciplinary approach to capacity building can be beneficial if organised properly. Practitioners, government functionaries, students, judges, child rights advocates, researchers can all share a common platform for shared learning.
- Impact measurement of capacity building sessions should be undertaken to understand the effectiveness of these exercises
- In the era of Specialisations, there is no dedicated course for children wanting to pursue a career in child protection. A 1-2 year dedicated Masters on Child Protection should be designed to develop a qualified cadre of people in government and civil society organisations. This task can be taken up by institutes such as TISS or any other CRC housed within academic institutions.
- Capsules, modules on child rights should be included in the curriculum of law universities.

Mr Govind Beniwal

Director, Antakshari Foundation

Mr Beniwal has a keen insight on child protection ecosystem in Rajasthan as Antakshari Foundation closely works with CRCs and government department functionaries to strengthen the child protection ecosystem within the State.

He highlighted key gaps and challenges identified in capacity building programmes which are as follows:

- Inadequate training and capacity building programmes for Juvenile Justice Functionaries.
- Non-availability of standardised training modules and resource material. Most trainers have their own modus operandi and style of training. This leads to very subjective results of training. Standardised modules will reduce discrepancies caused by such trainings.
- Non-identification of training needs of Juvenile Justice Functionaries.
- Trainings are more focused on information dissemination rather than knowledge enhancement. The training sessions are classroom sessions which consist of delivery of information without any field experience to associate it with.
- The methodology adopted in trainings is mostly one-way. One of the major drawbacks of classroom training is the lecture mode which elicits very limited classroom participation. It is also difficult to assess the impact of such trainings.

Initiatives taken by Antakshari Foundation to address capacity building gaps:

- Capacity Gap Assessment and Training Need Assessment have been carried out.
- Supported CRC-Rajasthan in organizing 8 residential trainings for CWCs and JJBs.
- Conducted on-site and handholding trainings for CWCs and Police in selected districts of Rajasthan.
- Mentoring support provided on a pilot basis in 5 districts of State.
- Running B Voc on Child Protection with TISS under work integrated programme of UGC.
- Community-based engagement with adolescents to understand their issues and concerns and integrating them in trainings.
- Innovations like mobile-based application –J4C (Justice for Children) and E-library on Child Protection as platforms for sharing information and knowledge on child protection



Mr Anant and Mr Shailabh addressing the conference and a member of audience asking a Question in Open Discussion

Mr Ashutosh Srivastava

Centre for Child Protection, Sardar Patel University of Police, Rajasthan

Mr Srivastava mentioned that the Centre for Child Protection (CCP) housed at the Sardar Patel University of Police in Rajasthan had over the last few years undertaken exemplary work in enhancing capacities of government functionaries. The major points highlighted by him are as below:

CCP was set up in 2015 under the Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice (SPUP), Govt. of Rajasthan with the aim to strengthen knowledge, attitude and skills of police & Govt. functionaries on Child Protection.

The CCP emphasised on the need to conduct training needs assessment and develop custom-made modules for capacity building of government functionaries.

- Training needs assessments have been conducted every year since 2016 in consultation with subject experts. Based on the results of the TNA exercise carried out in 2017, the number of training days was increased from 1 to 3.
- In 2018, TNA was conducted based on a structured questionnaire for CWPOs and AHTU Officials

The future plans of the CCP were to introduce the following:

- Diploma in Child Protection (9 months)
- MSW in Child Protection (2 years)
- Mobile Child-Friendly Police Unit
- Using Gyan platform of UGC for linking with other universities

Mr Anant Kumar Asthana

Child Rights Advocate

Some of the major points highlighted in Mr Asthana's speech included:

- He cited an example of poor planning of child protection training session as the government officials posted in remote locations had to travel overnight to reach the training venue to attend a day-long classroom session which was mostly delivered in lecture mode. The receptiveness of such training tended to be minimal and it also developed a negative perception among trainees regarding such trainings.
- The practicality of research findings should be considered before undertaking any research. A crucial question which needs to be considered, 'Is this study contributing towards solving children's rights?'
- There is no common platform where even the basic documents on child protection such as the JJ Act, etc. can be accessed. An archive of important documents such as the major

legislation in simple language should be made. Along with it, the research undertaken by various CRCs should be shared on a common platform.

- CRCs who depend on funding support for its operations would find it difficult to sustain in the long run as their priorities sometimes tend to be based on the donor priorities and availability of funds. The institute or department housing the CRCs should take ownership of the centre
- Case studies can be a powerful tool in capacity building sessions.
- It is difficult to train judges as they are trained to observe and listen to fa

‘A 14 year old girl in Jharkhand who was caught for stealing Karaunda was released when she was 30 years old. Her case file was lost within the filing system and no one bothered to understand the reason for a 30 year old women in a Juvenile home. This wrong was finally righted when some official did notice this injustice, but this came after 16 years. This story was presented by the Chief Justice to her fellow judges at a dinner meet and this eventually led to the formation of Juvenile Justice Committee to mete out justice to juvenile offenders in a timely manner.’

- Origin of the Juvenile Justice Committees

Open Discussion

Take-aways

- Multidisciplinary trainings with participation of judiciary, practitioners, government functionaries, researchers, etc. need to be conducted for peer learning as well as comprehensive understanding of the child protection ecosystem.
- To ensure that the training objectives are met with, core minimum training component for different stakeholders should be defined.
- Capacity building sessions should include, a ‘self-care’ module which focuses on understanding the stress undergone by trainees.
- Experience sharing – At V M Salgaoncar College of Law, pre-hearing of live cases is undertaken. Various stakeholders such as judiciary, government functionaries, civil society organisations representative, and researchers are brought on a common platform to discuss a live case. The recommendations made on the case are recorded and passed to CWCs for aiding their judgments. These cases are then developed into case-studies with due regards to confidentiality and passed onto law students to be studied. This model of clinical education has shown good results and can be replicated by other CRCs housed within law universities.
- Empanelment of child protection trainers could be a valuable conglomeration which will ensure quality training.

Technical Session IV

The Need of Hour: Research

This session discussed the importance of research and the need to make it action-oriented for it to feed in policy and have utility for practitioners.

Prof Dr V. S. Elizabeth

Professor, National Law School of India University (CCL, NLSIU), Bangalore

Dr Elizabeth talked about the constraints faced by the staff working at national law schools to undertake research on child protection and children in conflict with the law. The key points mentioned by her are as below:

- While deciding research priorities, it has to be seen that the research findings will have practical implications and that it would translate in formulating policies.
- A constraint that law schools face is that legal education does not teach research methodology.
- The faculty at most law schools are given the additional charge of Child resource centres. It is always difficult to donate much of their time to the CRC which subsequently translates into limited progress
- The centre has 30 publications in its name and most of them come from the non-law background faculty.
- A key issue is raising funds to conduct research. Most of the times, good studies got shelved due to lack of funding
- While researching the Children in conflict with the law, the permissions and approvals from the government need to be sought
- The data on children in conflict with law is difficult to gather as children live in Juvenile homes temporarily. It is difficult to track these children as data points
- Most of the time, the register and records of the government departments about the status of a child are not updated. This makes it difficult to get hold of the child.
- The model of clinical legal education being followed at Salgaoncar College of law can be replicated at NLSIU. At Salgaoncar, pre-hearing of live cases is undertaken. These cases are then developed into case-studies and passed onto law students to be studied



Esteemed speakers of the 4th technical session

Dr Kiran Modi

Founder-Managing Trustee Udayan Care, New Delhi

Dr Modi mentioned that Udayan care provided aftercare to orphaned and abandoned children. Being a practitioner, Dr Modi's perspective was more aligned to action-oriented research which helped in advocacy. Following are the key points of her presentation:

- Academic rigour coupled with on-ground knowledge is a powerful tool for advocacy led policy development and change
- The data collection from on-ground fieldwork is a crucial element of effective research and should be included in the research design if the research is to be used for advocacy
- Monitoring and Evaluation should be critical elements of a research design framework. Continuous assessment of the contributions made by Research and how/why it has/has not influenced advocacy is important so that relevant outcomes of research can be captured
- Various laws and schemes mandate research for effective implementation. UN Guidelines on Alternative Care, 2009, National Plan of Action for Children 2016, Govt. of India, JJ Rules 2016, Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 all give mandates for research.

Existing gaps in research on Alternative Care Systems

- Lack of adequate & uniform mapping of vulnerable children in districts
- Lack of data and evidence on numbers/types of CCIs (how many registered or unregistered)
- Lack of documentation of the number of youth who age out of care
- Lack of documentation of good models and forms of care that have/ worked or could be replicated
- There is non-availability of academic research work by universities in India on Alternative Care, and even if some exist, these are not easily available to practitioners - there is a lack of communication between practitioners and researchers

- Practitioners have substantial experience but fail to document the same, hence creating a knowledge gap.

Challenges faced in conducting research

- Often academic rigour not available to practitioners and it is difficult to find partners, collaborators in academia
- Lack of funding is a constraint for undertaking large-scale research
- Even if support is gathered, all components of research usually do not get picked up, leading to multiple funding sources for one assignment
- Connecting with respondents, especially those cohorts who are the most vulnerable and falling out of the map is difficult (e.g. careleavers)
- Govt. support and buy-in from the inception of the research facilitates access and ownership but if this is denied, research is next to impossible

Ms Ruchira Goswami

Assistant Professor, National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata

Some of the key points highlighted by Ms Goswami are as below:

- The CRC in NUJS was started in 2016
- In NUJS, child protection and child rights are not part of the course curriculum of law students
- Faculties attached to the CRC are given the additional charge of CRC
- According to her, the CRCs should be instituted in places such as TISS which have the academic rigour for research as well the understanding of the field work required for evidence-backed research.
- A critical mass of teachers/scholars on child rights should be part of the team in national law school to get the momentum of the work.
- Introducing a core module on child rights and protection may encourage students in law schools to undertake research and implementation.
- The research undertaken by institutes is usually not shared with the practitioners. The work ongoing in the field of child protection is often not known by researchers.
- Forums such as The Building Bridges conference can develop a repository of resource persons working in either research or implementation so that knowledge sharing and collaborations can happen.
- An archive of data on child protection documentation can be developed which should be made available on an open-source platform to break silos and reduce duplication of efforts.
- Multi-State studies are required to develop a holistic understanding of the situation of child protection in the country.

Mr Anant Kumar Asthana

Child Rights Advocate

The points highlighted by him are as below:

- Mr Asthana echoed the sentiments that the engagement is missing in research. Engagement not only adds substance to the research data but also enhances researchers understanding of the on-ground situation.
- Law students should be taught research methodology and child rights as part of their curriculum. Field internships in child protection and child rights should be encouraged for first-year law students.
- Research needs to be done on conflicting and overlapping areas between the JJ Act and POCSO act.

Open Discussion

Take-away

Innovative ways for introducing child rights in law schools

- Law school students can be taken to exposure visits to observation homes to connect with on-ground situation in child rights.
- A legal aid program where the students can engage with the communities to spread awareness on laws including children rights can be designed.
- The model of clinical legal education being followed at Salgaonkar College of law can be replicated at law schools and other institutes.
- Filing PILs has entailed a lot of policy change in child protection (based on RTI data and research)
- The connection between teaching, research and field action should be there as per the TISS model.
- A critical mass of teachers/scholars on child rights should be part of the team in national law school to get the momentum of the work.

DRAFT Common Action Framework

A group exercise was conducted with the aim to draw up a Common Action Framework for strengthening the CRCs. The following draft action framework has been drawn by extracting key points from the group presentations:

| What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs? | What are the key areas for research and evidence generation? | What are the key areas of advocacy? | What are the key areas of capacity building? |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment from parent institute housing the CRC - Diversifying income sources through trainings, capacity building sessions. <p>Ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ownership of CRC by Govt. Dept. or Institute with allocated funding | <p>Use of RTI for data generation in research</p> <p>Interdisciplinary studies on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children in conflict with law - Disability - Abuse - Elopement and romantic cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Curriculum on Child Rights to be mainstreamed in each discipline especially in Law Universities - Higher Budget Allocation for children in need of care and protection and research on child rights and child protection. - Inclusion of Good touch-Bad touch in school syllabus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of minimum deliverables of capacity building modules for various stakeholders. - Multi-stakeholder training to be promoted - Multi-disciplinary pool of trainers to be developed <p>Areas of capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Protection Laws and Rights - Child Psychology and Development - Child Care Institution Management - Case Management - Individual Care Plan - Self-care - Counselling |

The detail of the group work undertaken is attached as Annexure-II with this report.

Feedback and Action Points

Key Take-aways

In this session, the participants from various States were required to enlist two key take-aways from the conference. The aim of this activity was to outline the key action points which will be undertaken by the various state-level CRCs through collaborations and partnerships. The development of an action plan will be the first step towards effective synergies among stakeholders working in the child protection space.

Sh Sanjay Nirala, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF moderated the session.

| Speaker, State | Take-Aways |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ruchira Goswami West Bengal | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An interdisciplinary model of working by collaborating with researchers, practitioners, psychologists, etc. 2. Creation of a common space/Knowledge Hub for sharing work/research undertaken by various CRCs across the nation 3. Archiving and making accessible studies and literature on Child Protection 4. Development of a Training for Trainers modules or atleast identification of minimum deliverables of capacity building modules for various stakeholders. |
| Iqbal Lone J&K | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Missioning and Visioning exercise should be taken by CRCs 2. Development of annual work plans by CRC 3. There should be uniformity in the structure of CRC across the nation |
| K P Asha Mukundan Mumbai | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linkage of CRC with ICPS 2. Collaborations with universities, departments |
| Arlene Manoharan Bangalore | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comparative study of CRC to understand funding, ownership, staffing and evolve a model structure for CRC 2. Profiling of CRC in the nation along with contact details of personnel working in CRC and information about practitioners, child rights advocates and activists. 3. Specialised workshops 4. The inclusion of Child protection as part of core curriculum in law institutes 5. Archiving and making accessible studies and literature on Child Protection |
| K A Pandey Lucknow | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouraging evidence-based research and documentation. 2. Archiving and making accessible studies and literature on Child Protection 3. Standardising training and capacity building sessions 4. Meaningful and continuous Impact assessments of trainings should be done |
| Saurabh Anand Gujarat | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syllabus of academic institutions housing CRCs should include Child Rights as part of the core curriculum |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Bihar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensured funding and ownership of CRC necessary for sustainable work 2. Identification of the right type of human resources is a must 3. At the national level; lesson learnt, failures and best practices of various CRCs should be documented. |
| Yogesh Singh Orissa | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IEC material production on local language |
| Zakia Ahmady Delhi | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child protection is an optional paper for master final year students. It should be made a compulsory paper 2. Bringing research done by the CRCs in the public domain. 3. Connecting with participants to develop linkages |
| Kim Cauto Goa | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of Inter-state studies 2. Preliminary assessment procedure not available for Children in conflict with the law. Some sort of standardized procedure should be there. |
| Lavina Rathore Rajasthan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowing what the other centres are doing. Understanding each other's work 2. A common platform for knowledge sharing on research and other work being done by CRCs, practitioners, activists 3. Having a repository where studies can be shared by various centres along with sharing other relevant literature available 4. Building Bridges can be made an annual conference hosted by different CRCs every year. |

The key action points which have emerged from the take-aways are

Creation of an open source platform where research and other work being undertaken by various CRCs across the nation, researchers, activists, practitioners, etc. can be shared and accessed by everyone

Archiving and making accessible important legislations and literature on Child Protection

Identification of minimum deliverables of capacity building modules for various stakeholders.

Documentation of lesson learnt, failures and best practices of various CRCs across the nation.

Syllabus of academic institutions housing CRCs should include Child Rights as part of the core curriculum

Profiling of CRC along with contact details of personnel working in CRC and information about practioners, child right advocates and activists etc.

Valedictory Session

The conference brought together representatives from CRCs across the country, government department functionaries, representatives from CSO, UNICEF and academicians from different National Law Universities to deliberate upon the role of CRCs and derive an action plan framework to leverage strengths and develop synergies between various stakeholders working for betterment of the condition of children in need of care and protection.

In the valedictory session, Sh Rajeev Dasot, IPS, Addl. Director General of Police, Training, Government of Rajasthan and Mr Krishna Kunal, Commissioner, SJE & Director, Department for Child Rights, reflected upon the deliberations of the conference and also shared their views.

Mr Krishna Kunal

Commissioner, SJE & Director, Department for Child Rights

Mr Krishna Kunal talked about the work been done on the front of child rights and protection within the state and the way forward for CRC and other organisations/individuals working in the child protection space.

He mentioned that Rajasthan had Anti Human Trafficking Units for most of the districts of the State who are working together to reduce child labour and child trafficking. The government is working in partnership with various CSOs to run 152 child care institutions in Rajasthan, of which 42 centres are run by the government. He mentioned that the state was working towards deinstitutionalizing the setting up of shelter homes for children in need for hassle-free implementation by nonprofit organisations.

Rajasthan government is also paying special attention to the skill development of children living in difficult circumstances through the Hunar Vikas Yojana which has enlisted 235 job roles. The scheme has also partnered with RSLDC (Rajasthan Skill Livelihoods Development Corporation) to place the children trained.

The State has signed a MoU with Hindustan Zinc Limited to run homes in Bhilwara district through the financial support from the company.

Going forward, Mr Kunal suggested a slew of measures which would lead to effective work in the domain of child rights and protection

- Connecting with CSRs for funding of Child Care institutions, Shelter homes and other areas of work
- The government procedures need to be made child-friendly
- Social Audit of CCIs within the State to understand their way of functioning and suggest improvements to increase efficiencies. Develop best practices (from the results of the social audit) and promoting them as guidelines to be followed by all the CCIs
- Conducting district level need assessment studies of children in need to understand the situation of children in various districts

- Developing Inter-state forums on child labour to efficiently track source and destination child labour cases and to suggest mitigation measures.
- Media engagement to encourage publishing of success stories as well. Most of the times, the only stories reported in this context are the negative ones. Highlighting the positive stories such as rescue and rehabilitation of child labour cases
- Development of approach paper to guide policy formulation.

Sh Rajeev Dasot

IPS, Addl. Director General of Police, Training, Government of Rajasthan

Sh Rajeev Dasot spoke about the exemplary work being undertaken by Rajasthan government training police department functionaries and employees on child rights and child protection.

Knowledge sharing and convergence have been a key aspect of the effective trainings of many police department employees over the last two years.

- In the last 3 years, 61 specialised training have been undertaken building capacities of 3539 police dept. officials
- The syllabus on child protection has been amended at 3 levels, i.e. promotion cadre training, training of SJPU and training of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).
- Specialised training modules developed for PCPNDT, POCSO and JJ Act
- The department has organized divisional level sharing workshops including various stakeholders such as members of JJBs, CLG (community) members, NGO members towards creating of peer learning and common sharing spaces. 9 such consultations with the participation of 643 stakeholders have been held
- Tonk has been identified to be developed as the Model Child-friendly district.
- 2 police stations, 1 in Mansarovar, Jaipur and the other in, Tonk being developed as Model child-friendly police stations.
- 1192 children participated in the awareness sessions on Good touch, bad touch being held by police officials in schools of Tonk district.
- Visits of 442 children to the child-friendly police stations being organized in Tonk district to teach children about the processes of a police station and to reduce the intrinsic fear among children regarding police officials.
- Handbooks developed on POCSO for easy understanding of the Act
- With the collaborative efforts of Tata Trust, National Commission of Women, Education Department, Rajasthan; Save the children, and Rajasthan Police, 663 trainers (female officers and PTIs) trained in physical combat under the Mukhya Mantri Balika Atam Raksha scheme. A total of 2,93,000 girls have been trained through the police academy in physical combat and self-defence education through a residential training of two weeks.

The conference concluded with vote of thanks by Ms. Hempushp Sharma, Additional Director, HCM-RIPA. She expressed her gratitude and conveyed heartfelt thanks to all the guests and speakers for gracing the conference and sharing their views and suggestions.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr K. P. Asha Mukundan, Assistant Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai - Ms Lavina Rathore, Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan |
| 1: 30 PM – 2: 30 PM | Lunch | |
| 2:30 PM – 3:40 PM | <p>Critical Building Blocks: Capacity Building and Knowledge Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work done so far: An Assessment - The pathway towards linkage with ICPS for cadre building - Importance/Experience in conducting Training Needs Assessments - Examples and case studies & instances of creating linkages(Curriculum development, standardization) - Open Discussion | <p>Introduction by Mr Anant Asthana, Child Rights Advocate</p> <p>Facilitator of plenary on the same topic: Mr Anant Asthana</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Kumar Shailabh, Director, HAQ, Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi - Mr Govind Beniwal, Director, Antakshari Foundation - Mr Ashutosh Srivastava, Centre for Child Protection, Sardar Patel University of Police, Rajasthan |
| 3:40 PM – 4:00 PM | Tea | |
| 4:00 PM – 5:10 PM | <p>The need of Hour: Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Ways to ensure that good research translates to good policy/positive on-ground impact - Expectations from the Child Rights Centers: Contemporary Challenges and Possible Strategies - Learnings and Challenges - Open discussions | <p>Facilitator of plenary on the same topic: Mr Sanjay Nirala, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, Rajasthan</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Dr V. S. Elizabeth, Centre for Child and The Law, National Law School of India University (CCL, NLSIU) - Dr Kiran Modi, Founder-Managing Trustee Udayan Care, New Delhi - Mr Anant Asthana, Advocate, High Court, Delhi - Ms Ruchira Goswami, Assistant Professor, National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata |

| Day 2 – October, 31st, 2018 | | |
|---|---|--|
| 09:30 AM– 10:00 AM | Reflections from the first day & setting the agenda for the day | Ms Sharmila Ray, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF |
| 10:00 AM– 1: 00 PM | Common Action Framework with Commitments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a meaningful and relevant space • Towards sustainability of Child Rights Centers | - Mr Shafqat Hussain, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF - Mr Sanjay Nirala, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, Rajasthan |
| Working Tea | | |
| 1:00 PM–1:15 PM | Key Takeaways | Sh. Sanjay Nirala, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, Rajasthan |
| 1:15 PM – 1:45 PM | Valedictory Session | |
| | Way Forward | Sh. Krishna Kunal, IAS Commissioner, SJE & Director, Department for Child Rights |
| | Linkages and Strategies | Sh. Rajeev Dasot, IPS, Addl. Director General of Police, Training, Police headquarters, Rajasthan Police |
| 1:45 PM – 1:55 pm | The vote of Thanks followed by Lunch | Ms Hempushp Sharma, Additional Director, HCM-RIPA |
| LUNCH | | |

Annexure II - Group Work

Common Action Framework with Commitments

The participants were divided into 5 groups and were asked to come up with actionable points to the following four critical questions:

Q's

What are the key areas for the internal strengthening of CRCs?

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

What are the key areas of advocacy?

What are the key areas of capacity building?

The aim of the group work was to draw up a Common Action Framework for strengthening the CRCs. As the platform of Building Bridges led to the creation of a unique space where government functionaries, practitioners, researchers, academicians came together, the common action framework devised by the diverse stakeholders would be holistic. The participants were urged to form diverse groups so that the group would have engaging and inclusive discussions taking into account the views of different stakeholders.



Group activity and presentations

The actionable points that emerged from the group activity have been captured in the graphics below:

Group 1

What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs?

Person Heading of the Centre

- Faculty member or non - Faculty (in University settings, recognizing the different context in each kind of University)
- Interest and willing to engage in child rights
- Subject expertise
- Multi-disciplinary perspective and inclination
- Organizational and Team Work skills
- Percentage of time dedicated to work on child rights at each phase – initially additional charge (in University setting)

Ownership, Funds and sustainability

- Creating of Corpus (policy on this)
- Chhattisgarh: Strategy to house the centre in the Police HQ headed by ADGP

Human Resources

- Choosing the people with the right aptitude

Advisory board

Strategy of engagement with state

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

- Studying the existing models of CRCs and drawing lessons
- Issues concerning CNCP
- Issues concerning CICL
- Institutional care
- Attitudinal and Behavioural\ change
- Transfer system
- Restorative Justice – justice, rehabilitation as well as prevention of recidivism

What are the key areas of advocacy?

On CRCs

- Greater ownership of CRCs and within each setting (University, Department, Greater investment by concerned Ministries and NitiAyog, etc.)
- Change in Bar Council Guidelines to enable Clinical Professors so as to strengthen Clinical Legal Education
- For Curriculum on Child Rights to be mainstreamed in each discipline
- Multi-disciplinary Team learning within each setting

On issues concerning Children

- Higher Budget Allocation for children in need and research on children
- Child Protection System
- Rescue of children - by police

What are the key areas of capacity building?

- Attitudinal and Behavioural change
- Pre-legislative research and advocacy
- Child Rights – comprehensive
- Training of Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, other stakeholders

Group 2

What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs?

Diverse Sources of Funding

- Unspent funds of ICRS, ICOS
- Running Courses
- Running capacity building Programs

Training

- For Staff/faculty of training centers
- ToT with assistance to Government
- Developing Common training material

Research

- Data collection from primary sources
- Institutional and centralized data courses

Creating visibility for CRCs

- Networking
- Partnership with University/Legal service authority

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

Disability, Abuse

Elopement and Romantic cases

Aftercare research

Good/Bad practices

Sexuality of children, sexual behavior, Transgender children issues, Intersex children

CWC and JJB practices standardisation if possible

Documentation of data relating to children in observation homes and childrens' homes

Increasing participation of children in Research process

What are the key areas of advocacy?

- Budget allocation from the Center and State to be increased
- Budget allocation from Govt. Department like Health, Disability, family planning, etc.
- Research data should lead to or be case for Advocacy
- Advocating for Civil society to review and monitor ICPS program.

What are the key areas of capacity building?

Therapeutic intervention

Child Protection Laws and Rights

Child Psychology and Development

Child Care Institution Management

Case Management

Individual Care Plan

Counselling

Data Management

Documentation

Group 3

What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs?

Ownership of CRC by the Govt. dept. or Institute

- Commitment from Govt. Dept. or Institute regarding funding

Management of CRC

- Vision and Mission setting
- Development of Annual work plan
- Registration of CRC

Funding

- Attempts made to permanent budget allocation for CRC
- Developing capacity building and training verticals in CRCs as income sources

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

Strengthening the MIS system of the CRC

Important areas of Research

- Differently abled
- Children in conflict with law
- POCSO
- CNCP

Documentation of best practices

What are the key areas of advocacy?

- Based on the need assessment of particular CRC/State, an advocacy plan should be prepared with concerned department
- Media Engagement
- Strengthening of SCPCR
- Advocacy on punitive measure against children

What are the key areas of capacity building?

- Capacity building on ICPS, JJ Act
- Session on CSR Hub and its utility for CRCs
- Trainings should be multi-stakeholder
- Multi-disciplinary cadre of trainers
- ToTs
- Self-care to be addressed in training program

Group 4

What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs?

Center Ownership by Govt. dept. or Institute

Dedicated team for CRC

Time management

- between – research, capacity building and advocacy

Funding

- Exploring government sources of funding
- Development of course modules and conducting capacity building programs for various stakeholders

Independent and autonomous structure of CRC

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

Identification and division of research areas by a CRC consultation

Research areas

- Statistics on access of schemes by children
- Children in conflict with law
- Reasons for Stone-pelting in J&K by children
- Reasons for failure of adoption
- Medical termination of pregnancy
- Support required in Incest cases
- Access to compensation by boys in sexual abuse cases
- Interdisciplinary studies between differently abled and children in conflict with law

What are the key areas of advocacy?

- Integration of child rights across all disciplines (law, psychological, Social work, Medicine, etc.) and stakeholders
- Advocacy on punitive measure against children
- Laws and policies for children
- Media engagement
- School syllabus to include Good and Bad touch
- Child Budgeting

What are the key areas of capacity building?

- Workshop on Capacity building to share objective, methodology, effective training tools, and training modules
- Multi-stakeholder training to be promoted and multi-disciplinary pool of trainers to be selected
- Conducting ToTs
- Conducting TNA
- Identification of core training components
- Intersectional approach
- Empanelment of Trainers
- Trainers should have basic qualification on Child right and protection.

Group 5

What are the key areas for internal strengthening of CRCs?

Management and Funding

- CRC teams should have domain experts on management and resource mobilization

Engagement with students

Ownership

- Ownership of CRC by Govt. Dept. or Institute with allocated funding

What are the key areas for research and evidence generation?

Use of RTI for data generation in research

Child protection should be viewed from a multi-disciplinary approach

- Disability
- Policing
- RTE and CCIs
- Medical termination of pregnancy
- Support required in Incest cases
- Access to compensation by boys in sexual abuse cases
- Interdisciplinary studies between differently abled and children in conflict with law

What are the key areas of advocacy?

- Civil rights and property rights for children
- Seeking accountability oriented advocacy
- Right to participation of children
- Accountability and transparency in transfer system (when child transferred from place of safety to jail)

What are the key areas of capacity building?

- Minimum deliverables of a training should be delineated for each training
- Consensus on content of trainings of different trainers.

Annexure III - List of Participants



| # | Name | Designation | Org./ Dept./Institute | State/Dist. |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | Gurjot Kaur, IAS | Director General | HCM RIPA | Jaipur |
| 2 | Sudarshan Sethi, IAS | ACS | Tribal Area Development | Jaipur |
| 3 | Suchi Sharma, IAS | Secretary to Government | SJE | Jaipur |
| 4 | Rajeev Dasot, IPS | ADG of Police | Training Directorate | Jaipur |
| 5 | Rajeev Sharma, IPS | ADG of Police | REORG | Jaipur |
| 6 | Gaurav Bajad | Additional Director | HCM RIPA | Jaipur |
| 7 | Isabell Bardem | Chief Field Officer | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 8 | Archana Mishra | Director | RSLSA | Jaipur |
| 9 | Toshita Malani | Deputy Secretary | RSLSA | Jaipur |
| 10 | Radhakant saxena | CHRI | PUCL | Jaipur |
| 11 | Nirmala Pandey | Child Protection Specialist | UNICEF | Delhi |
| 12 | Kiran Modi | Founder Managing Trustee | Udayan Care | Delhi |
| 13 | K A Pandey | Associate Prof. | RMLNLU | Lucknow |
| 14 | K P Asha Mukundan | Associate Prof. | TISS | Mumbai |
| 15 | V S Elizabeth | Prof. | NLSIU | Bangalore |
| 16 | Kim Cauto | Assistant Prof. | VM Salgaocar college of Law | Goa |
| 17 | Zakia Ahmady | | Centre of Excellence in Alternative Care | Delhi |
| 18 | Preeti Singh | Development Officer | Centre of Excellence in Alternative Care | Delhi |
| 19 | Indrajeet Chauhan | P.M. ICPS | SJED | Gujarat |
| 20 | Sharia Tak | MIS Co-ordinator | Child Resource Centre | J & K |
| 21 | Swagata Raha | Legal Researcher | | Bangalore |
| 22 | Anoop Bhat | MIS Co-ordinator | Child Resource Centre | J & K |
| 23 | Ashutosh Shrivastava | Consultant | CCP- SPUP | Jaipur |
| 24 | Vikram Shrivastava | Founder Managing Trustee | Independent Thought | Delhi |
| 25 | Shesa Dev Bhat | Senior Programme Co-ordinator | CHILDLINE India Foundation | Delhi |
| 26 | Samiksha | Programme Co-ordinator | CHILDLINE India Foundation | Delhi |
| 27 | Gargi Saha | Child Protection officer | UNICEF | Patna |
| 28 | Saurabh Anand | Assistant Prof. | National Law University | Gujarat |
| 29 | Arlene Manoharan | Child Rights Expert | | Bangalore |
| 30 | Renu Pandey | Protection Officer | SRCWA | Lucknow |
| 31 | N Janardhan | Additional Prof. | NIMHANS | Bangalore |
| 32 | Iqbal lone | Commissioner | Child Resource Centre | J & K |
| 33 | Yogesh P Singh | Associate Prof. | National Law University | Odisha |

| # | Name | Designation | Org./ Dept./Institute | State/Dist. |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 34 | Shruti Singh | Consultant | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 35 | Shahina Parveen | Vice President | Taabar | Jaipur |
| 36 | Shilpa Mehta | President | Foster Care Society | Udaipur |
| 37 | Seema Naaz | Assistant Prof. | Jamia Millia Islamia | Delhi |
| 38 | Anuradha | Consultant | SAP | Jaipur |
| 39 | Pooja | | | Jaipur |
| 40 | Govind Beniwal | Director | Antakshari Foundation | Jaipur |
| 41 | Javed Ansari | Consultant | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 42 | Vidya | SSO | SJED | Jaipur |
| 43 | Reena Sharma | Joint Director | SJED | Jaipur |
| 44 | Aditivyas | Consultant | CCP- SPUP | Jaipur |
| 45 | Ramakanta Satyapathy | A.M. Programme | Save The Children | Jaipur |
| 46 | Sanjay Sharma | G.M. | Save The Children | Jaipur |
| 47 | Meenakshi | SPC | Plan India | Jaipur |
| 48 | Sharmila Ray | CPO | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 49 | Anant KrAsthana | Advocate | | Delhi |
| 50 | Kumar Shailabh | Co-Director | HAQ | Delhi |
| 51 | Ruchira Goswami | Assistant Prof. | NUJS | Kolkata |
| 52 | Pooja Sharma | Technical Expert | UNICEF- DSAP | Jaipur |
| 53 | Rajesh Yadav | Sr. Fellow | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 54 | Sonia Agarwal | Nodal officer | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 55 | Vikash Batham | Consultant | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
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| 57 | Deepal Solanki | Technical Expert CPSD | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 58 | OP Gupta | Programme Assistant | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 59 | Arun Dhamija | Programme Assistant | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 60 | Gaurav | Programme Assistant | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 61 | Manoj Sharma | | Child Resource Centre | Jaipur |
| 62 | S P Singh | Member | RSCPCR | Jaipur |
| 63 | Neelam Negi | Intern | Antakshari Foundation | Jaipur |
| 64 | Gunjan | Intern | Antakshari Foundation | Jaipur |
| 65 | Shafqat Hussain | Social policy | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 66 | Sanjay KrNirala | Child Protection Specialist | UNICEF | Jaipur |
| 67 | Pratiksha | Intern | Antakshari Foundation | Jaipur |
| 68 | Anjali Agarwal | Independent consultant | - | Jaipur |
| 69 | Dev Kishan | Consultant | - | Jaipur |
| 70 | C K Gupta | Judicial officer | Retd. RHJS | Jaipur |
| 71 | Rakesh Sharma | Project Director | Taabar | Jaipur |

Annexure IV–Profile of CRCs

Child Resources Centres (CRCs) in India

As we know, a number of different child rights centres/institutions have been established in the country, with a mission to improve the situation of children. The role of these centres is crucial in promoting child rights through advancing learning and advocacy to strengthen child rights laws, policies and practices in India.

The common objective of upholding the interests of children makes it necessary for the centres and the others to act jointly to give rise to a common voice. Hence there is a need to engage regularly with all the centres to increase collaborative efforts that can be directed towards the study of legislations, rules etc. that impact child rights thereby avoiding duplication of work.

One of the common objectives behind the creation of Child Resource Centre across different settings is to cater to the need for building technical expertise and creating professional manpower to work on issues related to child protection. The key mandate of CRCs is to appraise the training needs of the various child rights stakeholders, design course curriculum, customized training packages and IEC materials on the subject of child rights and protection of children and to prepare a pool of experts.

Documentation and research, relevant to the subject of child rights is the other thrust area of CRCs, however, not all centres are doing dedicated research.

Thus it is imperative to build a repository of such centres to increase collective learning and exchange knowledge to improve action towards strengthening Child Protection system across the country.

The Child Resource Centres (CRC) in India are established under the following three settings:

1. Under autonomous institutions/Universities such as National Law Universities
2. Under Government Departments
3. Civil Society Organisations

Following is a brief profile of different Child Resource Centres working in India in different states and different settings and it includes information such as their key thematic areas of working, Genesis, Objectives, Activities, Milestones, IEC material produced and research work undertaken:

Centre for Early Childhood Development & Research

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Prof Zubair Meenai

Phone: 011-26981717 Ext. 4292

Email: cecdr@jmi.ac.in

Thematic Areas

Early Childhood Development, Early Learning, Marginalized Children, Child Protection, Emergencies and Alternative Care

Website (url)

<https://www.jmi.ac.in/cecdr>

Genesis

The 'Big Idea' Project was floated by Save the Children with the intention of making a deeper and longer lasting impact that would go beyond normal emergency responses to the huge human tragedy that was created by the Tsunami in December 2004. After several consultations, it was finalised that Save the Children will support an Institute for Child Education and development in India. The 'Big Idea' was therefore seen to tackle some of the underlying issues which inhibit the development of children within their communities. After several consultations, it was finalised to setup and operate a Centre for Early Childhood Development & Research (CECDR) to promote professional and institutional development for quality improvement of ECD and to influence ECD policy throughout India through the activities of the Centre.

The aim of setting up the centre was to create an environment for enlightened policy and practice on Early Childhood Development (ECD) particularly with reference to children who are most marginalised, through sustained attention and efforts of the government and civil society based on a scientific understanding of children's developmental needs.

About

Centre for Early Childhood Development and Research (CECDR) was established at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi in February 2010 as a unique collaboration between Jamia Millia Islamia and Save the Children, India. The Centre's work is informed by child rights perspective which recognises children not only as future productive adults but also appreciates childhood as a value in itself. Keeping this in view, the Centre's vision is to bridge the existing gap between theory, practice and policy formulation in India.

National Resource Centre on Foster Care (NRCFC) has been established in the Centre for Early Childhood Development and Research (CECDR), Jamia Millia Islamia. The aim of setting NRCFC was to introduce and promote Foster Care as a concept in India. Additionally, NRCFC would act as a catalyst agency by building

capacities of field staff, government officials and NGOs working in the field. The centre would also contribute to the Indian literature and tools on the topic which is scant.

Objectives

- To promote professional and institutional development for quality improvement in ECD
- To influence ECD policy through research and advocacy for promoting holistic development of young children

Partnerships

- Department of Women & Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR)
- Brooklyn College, New York, USA
- The Fetzer Institute, Hands to Heart International (HHI), USA
- Rainbow Fostering, UK
- CERI, USA
- Aga Khan Foundation
- NIPCCD
- NCPDR
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
- Gautam Budha University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Milestones

- EMPANELMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT: CECDR has been empanelled with the Government of NCT of Delhi and Gurugram, Haryana to support the District Child Protection Units and Child Welfare Committees in alternative care related matters.
- TRAINED MANPOWER: CECDR has trained more than 150 students in the field of Early Child Development through their MA and PhD programme.
- CAPACITY BUILDING OF PROFESSIONALS: ICDS functionaries including CDPOs and Supervisors of anganwadis, ICPS functionaries including CWC members, DCPU & SAA staff of Delhi (all districts)
- ICDS INTERVENTIONS: Curriculum revision of ICDS, pilot of the revised curriculum (Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan) and training of the functionaries on the same, mapping of ECCE centres including anganwads and research on their functioning
- CUTTING EDGE RESEARCH: 18 research (minor and major) projects completed since 2011
- ADVOCACY THROUGH CONFERENCES / SEMINARS: A series of international conferences on ECD and Child Protection, seminars, symposium and consultations
- PUBLICATIONS: More than 75 articles/research papers have been published and presented by the faculty since 2011

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. Ten steps document: Becoming a foster carer
2. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for working with prospective foster parents
3. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for empanelment of organizations
4. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for working with children (prospective foster children)

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. Evaluating Efficiency of Intervention with Mothers through Changes in parenting practices, community attitudes towards children and children's health and nutrition indicators in Selected Districts in Odisha.
2. Development and Pilot Testing of the Revised Curriculum for the ICDS Programme in Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi.
3. Mapping Early Childhood Development Service Provision in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, India.
4. Mapping of ECD Services within 5 km Radius of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
5. An Explorative Study Of Stress & Resilience in Street Children of Delhi.
6. Evaluation of the Curriculum Component 'Teaching of English' at the Jamia Nursery.
7. Quality of Life of Children with Cancer.
8. An Investigation into the Dialectical Relationships Between the Social Situation of Development of Children and Pedagogical Practices in Jamia Nursery School.
9. A study of the language and literacy practices in early childhood educational quality Of Early Childhood Education: A Investigation In The MCD Schools Of Delhi
10. Conceptualizing mathematics education for early years: A study of Jodo Gyan Programme
11. Role of Fathers In Early Childhood Development In India
12. The Uttarakhand Disaster and Lives of Young Children & Pregnant & Lactating Mothers: An Exploratory Study of Impact, Coping and Interventions
13. Training of Functionaries of ICDS
14. Care Within and Outside Home for School-Age Children with Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus: Psychological Challenges for Children and their Mothers'
15. Young children's cognitive skills, socio-emotional development and sense of well being in predominantly 'green' versus 'grey' urban residential areas: An exploratory study based in Delhi
16. Cognitive Stimulation for Children below 3 years in Low Resource Setting in Delhi
17. Educational Needs of Children in Institutional Care Home in Delhi: A Intervention Study

Centre of Excellence in Alternative Care

Alternative Care India, New Delhi

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Vasundhra

Phone:+91 9650665522

Email: vasundha@alternativecareindia.org, vasundhraomprem@gmail.com

Thematic Areas

Non-institutional Family-based care for children, family strengthening, kinship care, foster care, aftercare and restorative justice

Website (url)

www.alternativecareindia.org, www.aftercareindia.com

Genesis

The Centre of Excellence in Alternative Care is an NGO committed to supporting the development of good quality alternative care for children in India.

The Vision is to bridge the existing gaps between regulation, policy and practice in India, working closely with our knowledge partners to learn from research and best practices internationally.

We work closely with a range of stakeholders including national and state government, NGOs and other community services, and are committed to seeing the child's voice represented in any services developed.

Activities

- Development of resources on rights of children, alternative care, restorative justice
- Comprehensive Training on alternative care
- Technical Training on foster care, family preservation/sponsorship, adoption, aftercare
- Training on Juvenile Justice Act 2015.
- Technical support on policy drafting
- Support to NGOs in implementing foster care as per Law and regulations.

Accreditation and Membership

- Child Rights Connect(CRC), Geneva, ECOSOC Status with United Nations i.e. NGO having consultative status with UN (CRC is the group of NGOs which drafted the UN Convention on Rights of Child)
- International Foster Care Organization (IFCO), UK. Managing Director is on the Board of IFCO since November 2015.
- Guidestar India
- NitiAayog
- NAASCOM
- Editor, International Journal of Law Management & Humanities.

Milestones

- CEAC appointed by Government of Mauritius to strengthen foster care in their country.

- Publication of FAQs on Alternative Care
- Training to Government officials in Sri Lanka
- Publication of “User Guide on Foster Care” in collaboration with NCPCR

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. http://www.alternativecareindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Handbook_on_foster_care-2018.pdf

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. <http://www.alternativecareindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Alternative-Care-in-India-Survey-Results-September-2016.pdf>

J&K State Child Resource Centre (JKCRC)

The government of J&K, Srinagar

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Mr M. Iqbal Lone

Phone: +91-9419000036

Email: iqbalone@gmail.com

Thematic Areas

Trainings, Evidence Generation, Data Management and Analysis, Knowledge Products and Web-Based Knowledge Hub with Child Protection

Website (url)

www.jkcrc.in

Genesis

JKCRC has been established as an exclusive centre to support State Child Protection Unit in strategic support for the implementation of J&K Juvenile Justice Act and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. There was a need to strengthen the nascent Child Protection Services delivered by the state through ICPS and also by various Civil Society Organizations (CBO's). Training, Data Management, Evidence Generation, Knowledge Products among others were the core functions for J&K State Child Resource Centre to build on.

The J&K State Child Resource Centre (JKCRC) is a unique collaborative initiative between the Social Welfare Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the UNICEF. Established in the year 2017, the major thrust of JKCRC is on the capacity building of all stakeholders in the child protection systems and helping create a knowledge hub for the ultimate vision of building an environment which will ensure that all children live and grow with equity, dignity, security and freedom, especially those coming from the marginalized or disadvantaged sections of the society.

JKCRC has been established as an exclusive centre to support State Child Protection Unit for implementation of J&K Juvenile Justice Act and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme especially in Capacity Building, IEC and MIS sectors.

JKCRC started its operations from 1st of September 2017

Vision and Mission

Vision

CRC vision is a paradise for children living with absolute dignity, awesome care and amazing peace.

Mission

To stand guarantee for protection and safety, in a vibrant and enabling environment for every single child, keeping the rights and best interests of the child as supreme. We will actively partner with Parents,

Communities, Caregivers, Government and Non-Government Organizations to make child rights a true reality.

Partnerships

- Department of Women & Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR)
- Brooklyn College, New York, USA
- The Fetzer Institute, Hands to Heart International (HHI), USA
- Rainbow Fostering, UK
- CERI, USA
- Aga Khan Foundation
- NIPCCD
- NCPCR
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
- Gautam Budha University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Milestones

- Orientation/Workshop for DCPU's of 5 District in Kashmir Division TRAINED MANPOWER: CECDR has trained more than 150 students in the field of Early Child Development through MA and PhD programme.
- Training on Alternative Care
- Child Protection Society Meeting facilitated by JKCRC
- Training Module designed in partnership with HAQ
- Training Module on Alternative Care
- Developed Child Matrix, CRC library, and monitoring of data on homes under ICPS and enrollment in schools etc. with help of MIS system
- Drafted the IEC strategy
- Developed JKCRC website and logo, the logo of ICPS, website and content creation of ICPS and designed key directions and strategy for ICPS for 2018 and guidelines for registration of CCI's

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. About J&K CRC
2. Child Rights and Protection of Children
3. Who are the children in Need of Care and Protection

Contact us for

- Organizing Trainings
- Technical Resourcing
- Supporting Training Programmes
- Collaborating for collective ventures
- Organizing Consultations & Public Awareness Events
- Research & Documentation
- Internship & Volunteering

Who can contact

- Government Departments
- Civil Society Organizations
- Corporate Groups
- Training Institutions
- Legal Institutions
- Universities & Other Institutions
- Funding Organizations
- Others with Common Agenda



CHILD RESOURCE CENTRE

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ABOUT

The J&K State Child Resource Centre (CRCRC) is a unique collaborative initiative between the Social Welfare Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the UNICEF. CRCRC has been established as an exclusive center to support State Child Protection and to always support for implementation of J&K Juvenile Justice System and Integrated Child Protection Scheme especially in Capacity building, IEC and M&S sectors.

VISION

CRCRC vision is a paradise for children living with absolute dignity, assurance care and an easy path.

MISSION

To stand guarantee for protection and safety in a vibrant and enabling environment for every single child, keeping the rights and best interests of the child as supreme. We will actively partner with Parents, Communities, Caregivers, Government and Non-Government Organizations to make child rights a true reality.

PURPOSE

- To identify gaps and address capacity constraints at various levels in child protection systems and structures.
- To conduct IEC and awareness building programs for different target audiences.
- To implement child rights programs targeting in different levels of government levels.
- To explore innovative approaches for strengthening child protection systems.

ABOUT J&K CRC

ABOUT CRC

The J&K State Child Resource Centre (CRCRC) is a unique collaborative initiative between the Social Welfare Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the UNICEF. CRCRC has been established as an exclusive center to support State Child Protection and to always support for implementation of J&K Juvenile Justice System and the integrated Child Protection Scheme especially in Capacity building, IEC and M&S sectors.

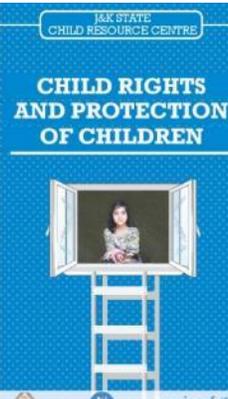
VISION:

CRCRC vision is a paradise for children living with absolute dignity, assurance care and an easy path.

MISSION

To stand guarantee for protection and safety in a vibrant and enabling environment for every single child, keeping the rights and best interests of the child as supreme. We will actively partner with Parents, Communities, Caregivers, Government and Non-Government Organizations to make child rights a true reality.

CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN



WHO IS A CHILD?

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), a child means every human being below the age of 18 years.

CHILD RIGHTS

Children's rights are the human rights to which special attention is paid in the field of protection of children and young persons. These rights include the right to life, health, education, and other rights.

WHY CHILD RIGHTS?

Children are the most vulnerable group in society. They are the future of the nation and the world. They need special care and protection to grow up healthy and productive.

MAJOR LAWS, POLICIES AND SCHEMES FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN

- J&K Juvenile Justice System and Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- J&K Child Labour Act, 1988 and J&K Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1997
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Child Rights and Protection of Children

YOUR ALERTNESS, CHILD'S SAFETY

IF YOU COME ACROSS ANY SUCH CHILD, KINDLY CONTACT



CHILDLINE 1098

WHO ARE THE CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION?

Neglected/ Ignored children

Those children who are subject to neglect/ignored by their own family and community.

Orphaned children

Those children whose parents have passed away and have nobody to take care of them.

Physically/ Mentally abused children

Those children who have been abused and tortured mentally and physically.

Abandoned children

Those children who have been abandoned by their parents and haven't been looked after and taken care of properly.

Children indulging in drugs

Those children who are involved/forced into drug abuse.

Children forced into any kind of trafficking

Those children who are forced into any kind of human trafficking- child labor, sex trafficking.

Children indulging in begging

Those children who are involved/forced into any activity related to begging.

Trust us, your name won't be disclosed anywhere

If you come to know of anyone involved in abusing children, child labor, child marriage, drug abuse and those who need care and protection, kindly contact **CHILDLINE 1098**

Child Resource Centre
Social Welfare Department
Govt. Of Jammu & Kashmir

Who are the children in Need of Care and Protection?

List/Links to Researches conducted

The J&K State Child Resource Centre (JKCRC) is a collaboration between the Social Welfare Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the UNICEF. Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and UNICEF have developed the Rolling Work Plan (RWP) for activities assigned to J&K CRC. The Centre started its operations in September 2017 and is yet to undertake any significant research. However J&K CRC is in the process of planning a rapid assessment of present ICPS data collection and Recording Systems a study on CCI's, a needs assessment.

PICTURE GALLERY OF TRAINING WORKSHOPS



JAMMU AND KASHMIR
STATE CHILD RESOURCE CENTRE



HAQ: Centre for Child Rights

New Delhi

General Information

Nodal Contact

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Thematic Areas

Child Rights

Website (url)

www.haqcrc.org

Genesis

Children are the best dip stick to gauge what ails a society or a country. A nation's progress is best reflected in how it treats its children. This understanding brought some like-minded people together to start HAQ: Centre for Child Rights in 1998. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act, in June 1999. The recognition, protection and promotion of three rights form the cornerstone of HAQ's work. They are Right to Survival, Right to Childhood and Right to Equal Opportunity.

At a time when economic and political changes were taking place across the world impacting children's lives the most, there were very few people in the country looking at the human rights of children. This, despite India having made national and international commitments on children's rights. Child rights was treated as synonymous with and largely limited to child labour and education. There were interventions being made on specific categories of children, for instance, street children, children in the 0-6 year age group etc., but with no linkages and inter-connections. The larger understanding of children's rights was missing and connection with macro development policy matters that impact children did not exist.

It was the need to fill this gap, build connections, look at the continuum of children's rights in the context of national development, place children's agenda in the centre-stage of national debate, mainstream child rights into all developmental planning and action to make it a core development indicator that led to the birth of HAQ: Centre for Child Rights.

About

Vision and Mission

HAQ believes that child rights and children's concerns have to be mainstreamed into all developmental planning and action, and must also become a core developmental indicator.

HAQ's mission is to strengthen governance for children.

In Spirit, HAQ dedicates itself to the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights of all children

In approach, HAQ focuses on children in a holistic way – as Actors in society, as Citizens of today, and as Adults of tomorrow

In Practice, HAQ strives to propel child rights into all mainstream development efforts, governmental and non-governmental, and place it on the centre stage of national debate.

Milestones

Budget for Children (BfC)

HAQ's work on analysing the Budget for Children (BfC) has been recognised as "pioneering work" by the Government of India. In 2005, the Ministry of Women and Child Development decided to henceforth undertake Child Budgeting following HAQ's methodology. Since then, Child Budgeting has found a place in every important government document including the National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 and the Eleventh and twelfth Five Year Plans.

In 2008, the Finance Minister accepted and announced the inclusion of a separate statement on child-related schemes in the budget document (Statement No. 22 (changed to 12 in 2017) - "Budget Provisions for Schemes for the Welfare of Children" in the Expenditure Budget Document (Vol. I 2008-09). Yet another example of the successful advocacy using BfC is the government's acknowledgement of consistent low allocation for the protection sector leading to the formulation of a comprehensive programme on child protection- the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

In 2014, HAQ was invited to be part of the discussions for the drafting of General Comment No. 19 (2015) on the right of the child and public spending (art. 4) and was featured as an example of good practice in the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council titled Towards better investment in the rights of the child.

Law and Policy Advocacy

Law and policy reform where HAQ has played an instrumental role include the law on child marriage, juvenile justice, protection of children against sexual offences and child labour. HAQ team members are on various important international and national expert committees and statutory bodies such as the Drafting Committee of Gender Sensitisation and Internal Complaints Committee of the Supreme Court of India, the Delhi State Legal Services Authority, Selection Committee of the Delhi Government for selection of CWC Chairperson and Members and JJB Social Worker Members.

The other laws and policy reform where HAQ has been instrumental include the law on child marriage, Juvenile Justice, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) and the proposed amendment to the child labour bill. This has also required intervention in court in the form of PILs or intervention in ongoing cases. For example, the Delhi High Court issues guidelines for police, judiciary and doctors on dealing with child victims of sexual abuse as a result of a submission made to the court by HAQ. Similarly, as a petitioner in the case to decriminalise homosexuality amongst consenting adults, HAQ was able to get the Delhi High Court to uphold that homosexual activity with minors would be criminal.

As the National Secretariat of the Campaign against Child Trafficking (CACT), for the first time, HAQ successfully got the Government of India to look at child trafficking holistically and draw up a plan for combating all forms of child trafficking, as part of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2005. The demand for ratification of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons,

Especially Women and Children was led by HAQ and joined in by many to finally result in the ratification by India in 2012.

At the international level, HAQ is a member of the IJJO-Asia Pacific, was represented on the Scientific Committee of the 6th IJJO conference in Brussels in December 2014 and the Thematic Committee of the World Congress on Juvenile Justice in 2015. HAQ has been part of the expert committees for the drafting of the UN Model Law on Juvenile Justice and the "Joint Report on Prevention of and Responses to Violence against Children within the Juvenile Justice System", presented at the Human Rights Council in 2012.

Training, Capacity Building and Academic Inputs

Over the years, HAQ is called upon to develop training materials and also train judicial officers, police and other functionaries in the child protection system.

HAQ's research on Juvenile Justice (Blind Alley by HAQ team and My God is a Juvenile Delinquent authored by a HAQ Volunteer, Ruzbeh Bharucha) have been referred to widely and has impacted implementation of the JJ system in the country. They have been recommended as essential reading for judicial officers in the country by the National Legal Services Authority of India.

In the past HAQ has drafted manuals for the Ministry of Women and Child Development for training and sensitisation of teachers and panchayats on child protection and a handbook on child marriage.

HAQ's recent contributions include the development of training modules on child rights for the different phases of training of administrators at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA).

The ongoing efforts include involvement of HAQ's Co-Directors with the Tezpur University to assist in developing a Masters Diploma curriculum on Child Rights and Governance and also orient the faculty and teach the students, as also with the National Law University-Odisha and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University – Lucknow for developing the curriculum for different levels of courses on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice.

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

<http://haqcrc.org/our-work/publications/>

List/Links to Researchers conducted

<http://haqcrc.org/our-work/publications/>

Independent Thought

New Delhi

General Information

Nodal Contact

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Thematic Areas

Child Rights Law

Website (url)

www.ithought.in

About

Independent Thought (iThought) is a child rights organisation working towards equity, justice and mutual respect. They work on child rights and law through direct Intervention and advocacy and provide technical and hand-holding support to non-government, government and multilateral Funding, Policy, Research and Grassroots organizations in several states of India.

Independent Thought anchors the National Campaign against Child Marriage (CACM) and we manage a resource site www.childmarriage.info (under construction)

Milestones

- Historic judgment by Supreme Court of India in the matter; Independent Thought vs. Union of India (W.P. Civil 382 of 2013) read down the Exception 2 to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, which allowed marital rape within child marriages. If a man has sexual intercourse with a wife who is below 18 years, it will be an offence of Rape".
- Independent Thought had direct intervention work in 25 villages and district of Dantewada, Chhattisgarh. Under the project on Child Protection "Strengthening Child Protection Mechanisms in Civil Strife areas of Dantewada District", Chhattisgarh and State we are a technical agency for the State based in Raipur and direct implementation in Dantewada, supported by UNICEF for the period July 2014 to December 2017.
- Ongoing PIL, Independent Thought vs. Union of India (WP Civil 8763 of 2015) before Delhi High Court; where we have challenged the exemption given to government and government-aided schools from obtaining a "certificate of recognition" and whereby exempting them from adhering to the basic norms and standards by exclusionary clause under Section 18(1), Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) as Unconstitutional.

- Ongoing PIL, Independent Thought vs. Union of India [W.P. (C) 4678 of 2016 in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi] seeking for the issuance of necessary and appropriate guidelines for performance of Caesarian section operations to safeguard the reproductive health rights of women and children in India.
- Ongoing PIL, through NGO MatriSudha the Honorable High Court of Delhi has been approached for Constitution of State Food Commission as required under the National Food Security Act, 2013 and effective implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013, to secure the well-being, good health and safety of children attending Anganwadi Centers and Schools of Delhi, by ensuring access to adequate food and nutritional security.

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. Developed Training Module for the 'Training of Trainers on CP, JJ Act, 2000 and ICPS for State ICPS Officials [2012, Odisha Government, Odisha.]
2. State Policy for Children and State Action Plan for Children for J&K [2011, Save the Children, J&K State]
3. Independent Thought brings out ISBN numbered publications
4. Developed series of materials on POCSO and Child Protection for Plan India and ChildFund, respectively

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. Several baseline, endline, Need Assessment and Evaluation studies.
2. Studies on situational analysis of children, gender-based violence and in conflict areas.

Centre for Child and the Law

National Law School of India University, Bengaluru

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Prof (Dr) V S Elizabeth

Phone: 080-23160528

Email: vselizabeth@nls.ac.in

Thematic Areas

Child Protection, Right to Food, Right to Education

Website (url)

www.nls.ac.in/ccl

Objectives

- To Contribute to policy, law and practice, enabling compliance by duty bearers with the Constitution of India, the UNCRC and other normative standards
- To engage in and integrate research, field action, capacity building and teaching related to policy, law and practice through a multi-disciplinary approach
- To build and institutionalize replicable models
- To enable increased assertion from children as rights holders

Activities

- Awareness & Capacity Building
- Law & Policy Formulation /Reform
- Research
- Direct Intervention
- Networking
- Advocacy & Engagement with state
- Teaching

Partnerships

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- National Foundation for India (NFI)
- BREAD for the World
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society (KREIS)\Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD)

Milestones

- Contribution to JJ Act during its amendment phase
- Received the International Juvenile Justice Award in 2014
- Part of the Working group constituted by NCPCR to draft POCSO bill 2010
- Special invitees to the Karnataka High Court Committee on JJ
- Members of Model Observation Home Committee
- Members of the Committee established by KSCPCR (to draft SOP for stakeholders under the POCSO Act)
- Part of Rule drafting committee at the State level, Karnataka JJ rules
- Policy Conceptualization of SDMC
- Published draft policy on Common School system for public discussion (Kannada)
- Revised drafted policy on GPPS was submitted to the Education Minister
- Made submission along with draft policy framework to Central Government Committee to evolve NPE
- Drafted state policy on Child and Adolescent Labour and PoA
- Published a draft policy paper for discussion on Neighbour Common School System
- Facilitation of broad consultative process to draft delegated legislation under National Food Security Act (NFSA)
- Successfully influenced state rules under NFSA in the Southern States
- Empirical evidence on violation of the right to food for children in various settings
- Highlighted the limitations of central law on food security with evidence
- Debates on an alternative/comprehensive legal framework on food security
- Evolved a network of individuals and organisations focusing on the right to food
- Decentralized nutrition planning on malnutrition for backward districts

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. FAQs on POCSO Act, 2012, JJ Act, 2015, Child Marriage, Child Trafficking, Child Labour, Right to Food for Children and Right to Education -
(<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/FAQtrafficking.pdf>)
(<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/FAQeducationact2009.pdf>)
2. A dossier of Case Law Summaries on RTE Act -
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/Dossiersummaries.pdf>
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/dossariesofcaselaw.pdf>
3. Handbook on RTE Act -
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/mulaboothahakku.pdf>
4. Comic for Children on RTE Act -
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/RTEcomicbook.pdf>
5. 3 Pocket calendars for School Development and Monitoring Committees (Offline)
6. Modules on Child Rights for Village Level Child Protection Committee
7. Illustrative booklet for Children on Right to Food
8. Pamphlet/handout on Right to Food and National Food Security Act for conducting Legal Literacy Programmes.

9. Children's RTF A Perspective in Law (Toolkit on NFSA, draft laws and Supreme court's Orders)

List/Links to Researchers conducted

- Working of Special Courts under the POCSO Act, 2012 in Delhi, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/jjdocuments/specialcourtPOCSOAct2012.pdf>
1. <https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/jjdocuments/studyspecialcourtassamPOCSOAct2012.pdf>
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/jjdocuments/posco2012karnataka.pdf>
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/jjdocuments/POCSOMaharashtrastudy.pdf>
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/POCSOAP2017study.pdf>
2. Neighbourhood Common School System -
<https://www.nls.ac.in/ccl/publications/discussion.pdf>
3. A Qualitative Study of the Legal Dimensions of "Devadasi" Dedication Phenomenon
4. Right to Food for Children JJ Institutions & in Govt. Schools
5. Right to Food & law in India
6. Validating Food Insecurity Scale A Pilot Study
7. My Food My Right
8. RTF for Children in SC/ST Pre-matric Hostels

Dr Ram ManoharLohiya National Law University, Lucknow

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Dr K A Pandey, Associate Professor, Project Director

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Thematic Areas

Child Protection

Website (url)

<http://www.rmlnlu.ac.in>

Genesis

The university does not have a formal child resource centre, but the work in this domain was initiated in 2015 when the Dept. of Child Rights asked the university to undertake a social audit of all the NGOs working in the field of child protection. This rapid assessment study of 30 days was followed by a social audit of the government departments working on child protection. The submission of these reports led to the initiation of dedicated work in collaboration with the government on child protection. The social audit report was presented before the Juvenile Justice Committee of Allahabad High Court and the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD). The DWCD accepted the report and the recommendations. It ordered necessary actions as outlined in the report. This led to a three-phased work of the University's informal CRC with the government department functionaries on child protection.

Objectives

- Promote and facilitate a collaborative and/or interdisciplinary approach to build capacity on children rights, through meetings, trainings, technical sessions.
- To contribute to policy, law and practice on child rights, enable compliance with the Constitution of India, the UN Convention on Rights of the Child and other normative standards.
- Serve as a resource pool on child-related issues.
- To integrate Teaching, Research and Direct Field Action on child rights law.
- To build replicable demonstration that will impact, law and practice on child rights.

Milestones

- Facilitated the establishment of Model Child-Friendly Special Juvenile Police Unit. Provided on-site technical support to the SJPU in their functions
- Conducted a series of two days training and sensitization programme on child protection laws and procedures for 225 Public Prosecutors and the 75 District Government Councils in the State.
- Held a Consultation with HoDs/Dean of Faculty on developing curriculum on child protection in Universities/colleges/Faculties in Uttar Pradesh

Centre for Child Rights

National Law University (NLU), Nagpur

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Dr Vijay Pratap Tiwari

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Thematic Areas

Child protection

Website (url)

<http://www.nlunagpur.ac.in/>

Genesis

National Law University (NLU), Nagpur was established by Maharashtra National Law University Act 2014 (MAHARASHTRA ACT NO IV OF 2014) for the purpose of development and advancement of legal education and imparting specialised and systematic instructions, training and research in systems of law and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. NLU, Nagpur is one of the premier law schools of India dedicated to legal teaching and research. Hon'ble Shri Justice SA Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India is the Chancellor of the University. He is also the chairperson of the General Council, the Supreme authority of the University. NLU, Nagpur has been recognised by the University Grants Commission under Section 2 (f) of UGC Act 1956 for the award of Degree and Diplomas. The University has been able to hire fairly good infrastructure with all basic facilities, before moving to its own world-class permanent campus, in a couple of years from now. NLU, Nagpur, has a small but competent faculty, whose members are highly committed and dedicated to the cause of the advancement of social justice. It is enriched by the unflinching support provided by eminent members of the judiciary and legal administration, whose active participation in academic matters bears a distinctive feature and constant inspiration to the pursuit of excellence.

Objectives

- Conduct research, studies, assessments, and reviews on issues relating to child rights in partnership with various agencies and stakeholders
- Develop specialised courses to be offered at UG/PG/Doctoral level together with customised short term and long term courses/material to cater to specific learning requirements/capacity development/awareness on child rights issues.
- Involve students of the University as volunteers and interns to undertake field level projects with children, their communities and duty bearers, and generate evidence on key child rights issues and advocate with policy makers and policy influencers to realise the best interests of the child
- Develop the capacity and Create awareness and sensitise the stakeholders and duty bearers through conferences, seminars, orientations, workshops, exposure/learning visits, lectures, performing arts, campaigns, IT/ social media, publications, courses, etc.

Centre for Early Childhood Development & Research

National Law University Odisha, Cuttack

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Mr SKannayiram, Senior Programme Coordinator

Phone: 0674-2338011

Email: s.kannayiram@nluo.ac.in

Thematic Areas

Child Rights Advocacy and practice, Knowledge management, System strengthening and Research and Publications

Website (url)

www.nluo.ac.in

Genesis

The Centre for Child Rights (CCR) is a specialized Research Centre of National Law University Odisha established with UNICEF support in the year 2015 to improve access to justice for children and promote research, advanced learning and advocacy to strengthen child rights laws, policies and practices in India. The Centre envisages providing technical support to the different line departments and statutory institutions in the State of Odisha for Knowledge management, human resource development and system strengthening. The Centre provides integrated support to different layers of institutional governance in local, state and national level for the protection of child rights.

Objectives

- To improve access to justice for children in areas of juvenile justice, child labour, gender justice, education and trafficking.
- To strengthen law, policy and governance to improve child rights situation.
- To make juvenile justice system and child protection structures accountable and child-friendly.
- To evolve a collaborative approach among different stakeholders on the issues of child rights.
- To enhance experiential learning by conducting extensive fieldwork and research for evidence-based advocacy

Milestones

- Centre provides training to the personnel working in the juvenile justice system and child protection structure in Odisha. Following persons have been trained by the centre in the period from 2015 to 2018.
 - o Judges of Children's Courts
 - o Principal Magistrates of the Juvenile Justice Boards
 - o Social Worker Members of the Juvenile Justice Boards

- Legal –cum Probations of the District Child Protection Units
 - Social Workers of DCPUs
 - Protection Officers
 - Institutional Care
 - Protection Officers
 - Non-Institutional Care
 - Special Juvenile Police
 - Chairpersons and Members of Child Welfare Committees
 - Public Prosecutors
 - District Labour Officers
 - District Education Officers
 - District Panchayat Officers
- As many 1500 persons working for/with children in Odisha were trained and sensitised
 - Prepared Draft Odisha Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules 2016
 - Organised state level consultation in collaboration with Odisha State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (OSCPR) to review the Draft Model Rules 2016 formulated by the central government under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
 - Organised Regional Conference on Human Trafficking with Eastern States of India resulting in the development of an action plan on anti-human trafficking with special emphasis to migration, commercial sexual exploitation and child rights violation.
 - Organised Judicial Colloquium on Juvenile Justice with the support of UNICEF, India and IDE, Sion, Switzerland.

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. FAQ on Juvenile Justice Act of 2015
2. Child Rights Journal-Biannual
3. Centre has developed curriculum and study materials of following courses in the consultative process and with the technical support of the professionals
 - Diploma in Child Rights and Law
 - Diploma in Juvenile Justice
 - Diploma in Child Sexual Abuse Law
 - Diploma in Psychosocial Care for Children

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. Conducted Research titled “Exploring Changing Dynamics of Children’s Laws in India in the Post Liberalization Era” with the support of ICSSR (2016- 2017).

Child Rights Clinic

V M Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Goa

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Dr. Kim Rocha Couto

Phone: 9326111591/7758971030

Email: directorcrc@vmslaw.edu.in

Thematic Areas

Child victims of abuse and Children in Conflict with the Law –Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Goa Children’s Act, 2003 and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Website (url)

www.vmslaw.edu.in, crc@vmslaw.edu.in

About

The Child Rights Clinic of the VM Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, is the first of its kind in the State of Goa. It was established in the year 2015, to ensure protection to and respect for the rights of children.

There are a number of challenges that preclude the benefits available under child-friendly laws and child-related policies from reaching children so that they can reap their fruits. A related aspect is that children often find the justice –system intimidating and unwelcoming. Like adults, they too have rights and deserve justice.

VM Salgaocar College of Law has expressed its concern for the various wrongs faced by children in the State, by setting up its on-campus Child Rights Clinic. The Clinic is created with the avowed objective of facilitating access to justice for child victims and children in conflict with the law in the State.

Objectives

- To provide assistance and support to children in proceedings before the Children’s Court and the Juvenile Justice Board
- To ensure a hands-on learning experience to law students as members of the Clinic

Activities

- Pursuing the ‘Going to Court Programme’ to facilitate access to justice for children before the Children’s Court and the Juvenile Justice Board proceedings from 2016 till date.
- Research and documentation
- Creating awareness of child rights and organization of training programmes.
- Providing assistance to the Children’s Court and the Juvenile Justice Boards.
- Referral services.
- Audit of child laws.

Partnerships

- Department of Women and Child Development
- Goa State Commission for Protection of Rights of Children

- Children’s Court
- JJB (North and South Goa)
- Goa Police
- Educational Institutions
- NGOs
- Victim Assistance Unit
- District Legal Services Authority

Milestones



Orientation to members of the Child Rights Clinic by the Juvenile Justice Board, North Goa District



Training Programme for Police and other stake holders under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 at Police



Training Programme for Stake holders on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015



Audit of Goa Children’ Act 2003 along with the Rules

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. On-Campus Research Project titled “Juvenile Justice: The Missing Piece in India’s Legislative Puzzle” by a team of Law Students of Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia in conjunction with Child Rights Clinic, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law from March 2018 to June 2018.

Center for law and society

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

General Information

Nodal Contact

Name: Prof (Dr) Asha Bajpai

Phone: 9820441230

Email: bajpaiasha@gmail.com

Thematic Areas

Social laws for vulnerable groups

Website (url)

www.tiss.edu

Milestones

- LLM Course in Access to Justice: Conceived, designed and coordinated a unique course in LLM in Access to Justice at TISS. This is socially relevant and aims to prepare community and people's lawyers for access to law and justice, law research, law reform and social change.
- Law and Social work
- Gender & law
- Public Health law
- Family Law
- Diploma Course in Child Rights law
- Women and Development
- International and Comparative Law on Child Rights for American university dual degree students
- Commercial Transactions
- Child Laws
- Resource Persons at India Study program and Summer School on Social Sector

Establishing and Running School, Units, Centers

- School for Law, rights and Constitutional Governance, TISS
- Center for Law and Society, TISS
- Center for Socio-legal studies and Human Rights, TISS
- Center for Women and Law, NLSIU, Bangalore
- Center for Child and Law, NLSIU, Bangalore
- Assisted the Government of India, Government of Maharashtra the National Commission for Women and the Maharashtra State Commission for Women in drafting several policies and laws relating to women and children with a gender justice perspective. These laws include domestic violence, sexual harassment, labour laws, immoral trafficking, child sexual abuse, economic and property rights of women, family courts, indecent representation of women, etc.

- Legal interpretation for The Department of Women and Child Development, the government of Maharashtra on Section 2(14) of JJ Act 2015
- Member of the Core Committee for drafting Rules for JJ Act 2015 for Government of Maharashtra
- Amicus Curiae in PIL 182/2010 of Mumbai High Court
- Assisted the Court in Krist Pereira Vs. The State of Maharashtra & Ors. (Criminal Writ Petition No. 1107 of 1996- Bombay High Court)
- Law Reform on Child Laws (Child Labor and Juvenile Justice, POCSO) for NCPDR Delhi
- Law Reform Interventions and Recommendations on Custody and Maintenance Laws for High-Level Committee on the Status of Women
- Drafting of POCSO and Sexual harassment at Workplace laws

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. POCSO booklet in 4 languages
2. Laws relating to children like child marriage, RTE, in simple language

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. Report to High Court on review and Replication Visits and Recommendations for Better Governance in MDC Homes in Maharashtra
2. Status Report on Homes for Mentally Deficient Children in Maharashtra- Study for Bombay High Court for the PIL 182/2010 (2011)
3. Preparation of Training manual for Field Staff of Child Rights Organizations. (Saarathi Project of Kusuma Foundation) 2009
4. Study of Police Welfare in Mumbai, Research project for Mumbai police, 2008
5. Interim Report on Academic Quality of Education in BMC Schools in Mumbai, Mumbai High Court (2006, 2008)
6. Access to Justice for the Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Sections in India, UNDP Project, (UNDP and Mumbai High Court) 2007
7. Registration of First Information Reports by the Police, Bureau of Police Research and Development (2007)
8. Evaluation Study of Child Protection Strategies of Child Victims of Tsunami Disaster and Trafficking Tamil Nadu and West Bengal 2006, CRY
9. Study on the Implementation of the Vishakha Judgment on Sexual Harassment at Workplace – A study in Mumbai (2006)

Udayan Care

Udayan Care, New Delhi

General Information

Nodal Contact

Dr. KiranModi

Phone: 9810132736

Email: kiranmodi@udayancare.org

Thematic Areas

Child Protection, Child and Youth Care, Gender empowerment, Higher education, Mentorship, Skill Building

Website (url)

www.udayancare.org

Genesis

We started with the establishment of just one small group home (Ghar) for OHC: Out-of-Home-Care children in Delhi in 1996. Registered as a Public Charitable Trust, Udayan Care works to empower vulnerable children, women and youth in 23 cities across 13 states of India and in 24 years, we have been able to bring sunshine, hope and joy in the lives of over 21,000 children, women and youth as beneficiaries as well as thousands as indirect beneficiaries through our advocacy efforts. Today, we have spread our work for more disadvantaged groups by establishing more group homes, spreading girls' higher education, providing vocational training and livelihood programmes, and advocating for better standards in care in Alternate Care.

About

Udayan Care exists to transform the lives of children and youth from underserved sections of society, through meaningful interventions for development at every step of their journey towards a dignified life. The vision is to Regenerate the Rhythm of Life of the Disadvantaged and the Mission is to ensure a nurturing home for every orphaned child, an opportunity for higher education for every girl and for every adult, the dignity of self-reliance and the desire to give back to society.

Activities

- UdayanGhars: 14 long-term residential homes (group homes) for children in 4 states including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan (Jaipur), and, more than 25 young adults are being supported through After Care Programme.
- UdayanShalini Fellowships (USF): supporting about 7000 girls/Shalinis (Dignified Women) from economically-disadvantaged backgrounds and mentoring them to create a force of sensitive trained and enlightened socially aware citizens.
- Pragnya Fellowship Programme: empowers financially-constrained but high-achieving students to pursue their post-graduation courses by granting them flexible loan scholarships and mentorship.

- Udayan Care Information Technology and Skill Centres: enables under-served youth by offering certificate and diploma courses in basic as well as advanced computer applications, Spoken English, Life skills training and Job readiness trainings. Our Skill Centre give successful trainings to underserved women in and provides livelihood opportunities for disadvantaged women and selling items created by them, under the label 'Sukriti'.
- Advocacy, Research & Trainings: Our advocacy efforts explore different aspects of policy and practice around alternative care for children and youth through research, publications, presentations to corporate and individuals, consultations, seminars, workshops to initiate discussions & debates with key stakeholders, policy recommendations, legislative reform, training practitioners on standards of care, develop materials, modules, booklets, IEC and fact-sheets on various aspects of Alternative Care for children. We have been organising various seminars, conferences and consultations on issues of alternative care, particularly those related to mental health, and aftercare programmes and have instituted Biennial Conferences on Alternative Care, focused on South Asia. Our an academic, bi-annual journal, "Institutionalised Children: Explorations and Beyond", addresses the gaps in research, knowledge and counselling practices, prevalent in working with children in Alternative Care, in the 8 South Asian countries. In 2017, with support from UNICEF, we published a series on Alternative Care, a set of four ready reference booklets on foster care, adoption, aftercare and standards of care in Child Care Institutions. We conduct training programs with key stakeholders to ensure high standards of care for children and youth.
- Aftercare Outreach Programme (AOP): Udayan Care has undertaken a research to understand the 'Current Aftercare Services (CAP)', as well as support it gives to Care Leavers, know existing challenges and opportunities and set up CLAN (Care Leavers association and network) and SYLC (Supporting Youth Leaving Care)
- Volunteer & Internship Programme: This engages with individuals and corporates to share their time, skills and resources with less privileged children and youth.

Accreditation and Recognition

- Accredited by GiveIndia, Credibility Alliance & Guide Star India
- ISO 9001:2008 for Accountability, Credibility and Transparency in Systems & Procedures for Programme Implementation
- India NGO Award 2011 (medium category)
- Karamveer Puruskar and the PHD Chamber of Commerce Awards for Excellence in Service
- National Award for Child Welfare 2014, GuideStar India NGO Transparency Awards 2016
- Honoured by Rajasthan CSR award

Partnerships

- UNICEF
- Tata Trusts
- Other CSR partners

Milestones

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1996 | - First UdayanGhar set up |
| 2002 | - First USF centre came up |
| 2003 | - First Skill centre set up |
| 2008 | - Adopted our own child protection policy |
| 2014 | - Launched the academic journal on Alternative Care, Institutionalised Children: |

- 2017 - Initiated the Aftercare outreach programme, wherein Research on Aftercare Services, challenges and gaps, called “Current Aftercare Practices” was launched at multi-state level.
- 2018 - Got recognised as an Organisation with Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of United Nations (ECOSOC).
- Formed SYLC and CLAN as networks to give voice to youth coming out of care, named CLAN: Careleavers Association and Network in Delhi

List/Link to key IEC Materials developed

1. A set of five posters on child rights depicting right to play, right to nutrition, right to health and right to family, using children’s rhymes/poems in an innovative way, was published in March 2016
2. A Series on Alternative Care: a set of four booklets on Adoption, Foster Care, Aftercare and standards of Care in CCIs, was published with support from UNICEF.
3. Adoption Booklet in Hindi, Marathi and English:
<https://www.udayancare.org/content/adoption>
4. Aftercare Booklet in Hindi, Marathi and English:
<https://www.udayancare.org/content/after-care>
5. Foster Care Booklet in Hindi, Marathi and English:
<https://www.udayancare.org/content/foster-care-0>
6. Standards of Care in CCIs Booklet in Hindi, Marathi and English:
<https://www.udayancare.org/content/child-care-institutions>

List/Links to Researchers conducted

1. Longitudinal Study in progress on Assessing Needs Of Children in Care (ANCC), since 2011.
2. Longitudinal Study in progress on ‘Understanding Attachment Patterns among Orphans In Residential Care Homes in New Delhi, India”, with Udayan Care children and Duke University, USA
3. Project ROCK ON: Remediation of Cognition in Kids to Overcome Neglect Cognitive Development, with California University, since 2015
4. Situation of Aftercare Youth in Delhi, 2017
5. Current Aftercare Practices in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra (ongoing).

Annexure V–Profile of Speakers

The speakers of the Building Bridges conference came from a diverse set of backgrounds. Academicians, professors, researchers, practitioners, child rights advocates, child rights activists, government department officials, representatives from Civil Society Organisations, etc. All the esteemed speakers shared their knowledge, experiences and insights from working on Child Protection and Child Rights. The profile of these speakers which includes their educational background and some information on their experience is shared in this Annexure.



Mr Anant Asthana

Child Rights Advocate, Delhi High Court

Mr Asthana has been working for reformation and mainstreaming of juveniles for several years. He travels around the country to orient and train police, NGOs, lawyers and judicial officers on the Juvenile Justice Act and other laws concerning children.

Dr Arlene Manoharan

Child Rights Expert

Ms Arlene Manoharan is an expert in child rights with specialization in child protection & juvenile justice (JJ), and over 3 decades of experience. She worked directly with vulnerable children while at NGOs and then served at the Centre for Child and the Law- a specialized research centre of the National Law School of India University for 19 years, during which time she led the JJ Program guiding a multi-disciplinary team of practicing advocates, legal researchers, social workers & counsellors while also heading the Centre itself (for 2 years). She has researched & published extensively while also conceptualizing & implementing numerous innovative projects. She was appointed by the MWCD, GoI to the Planning Commission's Working Group on Child Rights, and the Expert Committee on Amendments to JJ Act, 2000, as well as State committees such as the Karnataka JJ High Court Committee & the JJ Act Selection Committee. She teaches modules of NLSIU's pioneering PG Diploma on Child Rights Law (Distance Mode) that she helped conceptualize & develop curriculum for clinical legal education on JJ & trained Law Teachers in association with NLSIU's International Bar Association Chair on Clinical Legal Education. She is a national level trainer, conducting training for a range of stakeholders at various fora, including National Judicial Academy, NIPCCD, National law universities, colleges of Social Work, as well as UNICEF supported programs in collaboration with State Governments/Judicial Academies. She has led a team that provided Technical Support to the Supreme Court Committee on JJ for 4 rounds of regional & national round-table consultations since 2014. She has currently works as an independent child protection specialist, based in Bangalore, India

Prof Asha Bajpai

Assistant Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Currently, Dr Bajpai is a Professor of Law at the Center for Socio-Legal Studies and Human Rights in the School of Law, Rights and Constitutional Governance. She is a PhD in Law with specialization on Child Rights. Dr Asha Bajpai is recognized as a national and international expert on child rights and laws. She is associated with several national and international associations and networks. She is a holder of India Chair of UNCRC Policy Center. She is the Member of the Child Watch International Research Board, Global Alliance for Justice Education.

She is associated with several committees and commissions. She is in the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority of Mumbai High Court, Advisory Council member for Center for Child Protection, Sardar Patel University of Police Security and Criminal

Justice, Jaipur, Member, High level Committee on Status of Women in India, Government of India (law Task Force), and Chairperson of the Coordination Committee on Child protection appointed by Bombay High Court in PIL 182/2010.

Mr Ashutosh Srivastava

Centre for Child Protection, Sardar Patel University of Police, Rajasthan

Mr. Ashutosh Srivastava is from law background, has done LL.M. from National Law University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan. He possess over 17 years of practical experience on Child Rights, Women's Rights, Access to Justice, Legal Aid and Legal Empowerment, with rural, urban and international exposure. Since July 2016, he has served four UNICEF supported child protection projects in four different states – West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and at present at Centre for Child Protection, Sardar Pater University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Dr K A Pandey

Associate Professor of Law, Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow

Dr. Kumar Askand Pandey is founding faculty member of this University and prior to joining here he was a lecturer in the W.B. N.U.J.S, Kolkata for two years. A first class throughout his academic career, he has taught a number of subjects, both at undergraduate and postgraduate level. The subjects taught by him include Legal Method; Media Law; Biotechnology Law; Science, Technology & Law; Criminal Justice System and Intellectual Property Rights.

However, Media Law and Criminal Justice System are his main interest areas in which he has conducted several workshops and guest lectures. Having teaching experience of over six years, Dr. Pandey has many publications to his credit covering diverse areas of law. In the administrative capacity he is working as the Warden, Boys' Hostel of this University.

Mr Govind Beniwal

Director, Antakshari Foundation

He is Former member of Rajasthan State Commission for protection of Child Rights and has worked as Officer on special duty in Department for Child Rights. He is presently the Director of Antakshari Foundation which is technical support partner on JJ Act with Govt of Rajasthan. He comes from civil liberties movement background and has been playing a critical role in administration of children rights.

Dr Kiran Modi

Founder-Managing Trustee Udayan Care, New Delhi

A doctorate from IIT, Delhi, Dr Modi is a person of varied experience in several fields, including the media and has also been a founding member of several other trusts working for the disadvantaged. Currently, she is a managing trustee of Udayan Care.

Dr K P Asha Mukundan

Assistant Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Dr Mukundan pursued her MA in Social Work from TISS, followed by a PhD in Sociology. Joined Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) as faculty Center for Criminology and Justice (erstwhile Department of Criminology and Correctional Administration) in 2005.

Dr Asha has been working on issues related to child rights and juvenile justice since 1998. Before TISS, she headed a project Child Rights Cell, was a joint venture of the Women and Child Development Department [Government of Maharashtra (GOM)] and UNICEF. During this period, she also was selected on the panel of trainers to train Juvenile Justice functionaries by the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment-Government of India).

She is the Founder Member and Project Director of the Field Action Project titled “Resource Cell for Juvenile Justice” which works in 6 districts of Maharashtra.

Kumar Shailabh

Director, HAQ, Centre for Child Rights

Kumar Shailabh is the Co-Director with HAQ Centre for Child Rights, a Delhi-based non-profit organisation.

Ms Ruchira Goswami

Assistant Professor, National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata

Ms Goswami is associated with the National University of Juridical Sciences since 2000. She offers courses in Sociology, Human Rights Law and Gender and Law.

As a British Chevening Scholar, she has a post-graduate degree in Human Rights from the London School of Economics. She has been a visiting lecturer in International Development Studies at the International Summer School, University of Oslo. She is one of the founder members of the Gender and Law Association, one of the trustees of Anjali, a voluntary organisation based in Calcutta that works in the area of human rights and mental health. She is a member of Nari Nirjatan Pratirodh Mancha - an activist feminist organization in Calcutta and Maitree - a women's rights network and also associated with various human rights organizations at the local and national level.

Mr Shafqat Hussain

Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

Since 2012, Mr Hussain is assisting the Chief of Field Office, UNICEF Office for Maharashtra State on issues of knowledge management cutting across sectors and in a lot of analytical work.

He also provided technical support in establishing the District Planning and Monitoring Unit on a pilot basis in the UNICEF convergence district. It also brought him in close touch with YASHADA (an apex training institute of Government of Maharashtra), SPARSH (a participatory alliance of grassroots trainers and facilitators) and Media Matters (an organization working on development communication).

Ms Swagata Raha

Child Rights Expert

Ms Raha has completed her BA LLB (Hons) from the National University of Juridical Sciences in 2005. She then worked with the South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre (SAHRDC) till October 2007. During her stint with SAHRDC, she principally authored *Introducing Human Rights – An Overview Including Issues of Gender Justice, Environmental and Consumer Law*, New Delhi. She taught courses on Legal Methods, Family Law, and Gender and Law at the School of Law, Christ University, Bangalore. She also worked with the Lawyers Collective, HIV/AIDS Unit, Bangalore and was involved in the campaign on the HIV/AIDS Bill. She has several publications on issues concerning human rights, gender, and disability law. She has been working as a Consultant with CCL since June 2010. She has worked on the UNICEF-supported project - *Justice to Children through Independent Human Rights Institutions*

Prof Dr V S Elizabeth

Professor, National Law School of India University (CCL, NLSIU), Bangalore

Currently, Dr Elizabeth is a professor at the National Law School of Bangalore. She did her MA (History) 1984, Bangalore University, PhD (1995) Mangalore University, LLB 1997 Bangalore University. She joined NLSIU as Research Associate in September 1991 and was appointed as Assistant Professor in 1995 and became a Professor since 2006.

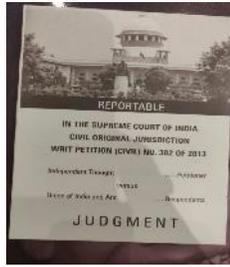
Annexure VI–Resource Material Displayed

As a multitude of Child Resource Centers from across the nation participated in the Conference, a lot of resource material was exchanged. The resource material produced by various centres was displayed at the conference. This annexure includes the details of some of the resource material showcased at the conference.





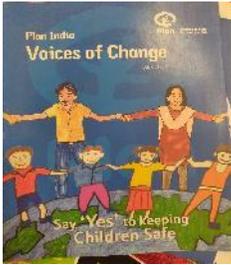
Pathways to Power
– Creating Sustainable Change for Adolescent Girls (The State of Girls in 2014)
Report
By Plan India



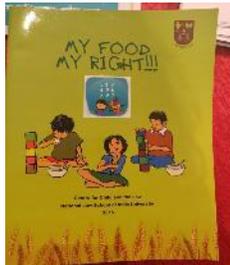
Reportable, Supreme Court of India Judgement
By Independent Thought



I am a Girl
Poster
By Plan India



Voices of Change, Say yes to Keeping Children Safe
Handbook
By Plan India



My food My right
Handbook
By Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India University, Bangalore



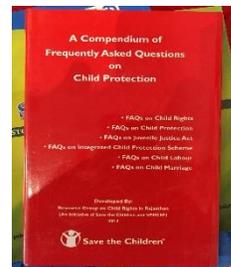
Let's talk for Foster Care
Poster
By Centre for Early Childhood Development & Research Jamia Millia Islamia Bangalore



Institutionalized children Explorations and Beyond
Journal
By Udayan Care



Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations
SOP
By Save the Children and NCPDR



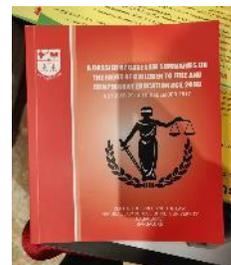
A compendium of Frequently asked question on Child Protection
FAQs
By Save the Children



Evolving trends in Alternative Care for children in South Asia
Conference – Report
By Udayan Care



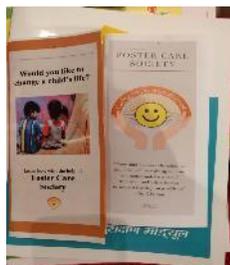
Sneh Angan
Brochure
By One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Children (OSCMCC)



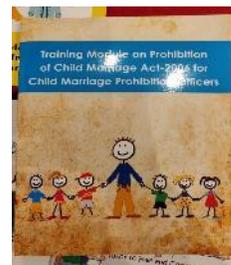
A Dossier for Case Law summaries on the Rights of Children to free and compulsory education Act, 2009
Handbook
By NLSIU, Bangalore



Training module on Panchayat Representatives on Child Protection
Module
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Would you like to change a child's life?
Leaflet
By Foster Care Society



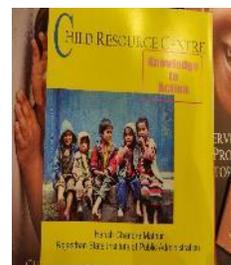
Training Module on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 for Child Marriage Prohibition Officers
Module
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Certificate Course on Child Protection
Poster
By Centre for Child Protection Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice



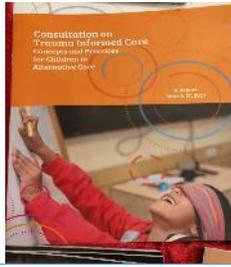
Department for Child Rights – Vision Document
Handbook
By Department for Child Rights



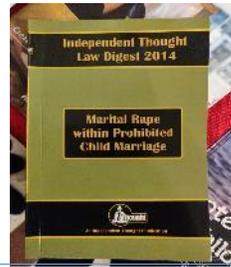
Brochure on Child Resource Centre
Brochure
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Improving standards of care for Alternative Child & Youth Care: Systems, Policies and Practices
2nd International Conference – Report
By Udayan Care



Consultation on Trauma Informed Care:
Report



Marital Rape within Prohibited Child Marriage
Handbook/Law Digest
By Independent Thought



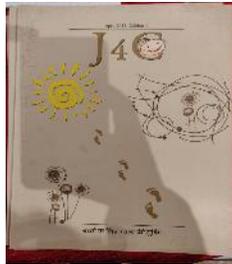
Best Practices of Child Care Institutions in Rajasthan
Handbook
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



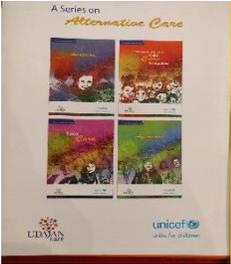
Setu Newsletter
By Centre for Child Protection Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice



Be a proud parent, Be a reason of someone's life
Brochure
By Centre of Excellence in Alternative Care, India



Justice 4 Children (J4C) Baccho ke Iye
Journal
By Antakshari Foundation



A series on Alternative Care Handbook volumes
By Udayan Care



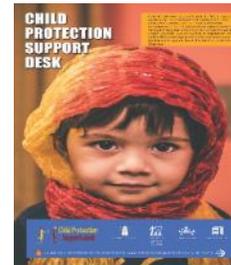
Strengthening Child Protection System – Knowledge to Action
Poster
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



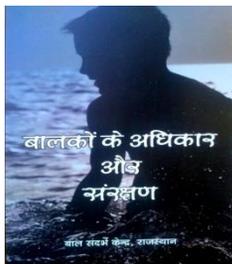
E – Library (Update, Educate, Transform)
Poster
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Justice for Children (J4C)
Poster
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Child Protection Support Desk (CPSD)
Poster
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Rights of the Child and Protection
Leaflet
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan



Frequently asked questions on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
FAQs
By Child Resource Centre, Rajasthan