

**Go Green
&
Go Organic**

**No
Child Labour**

**Child Protection
Policy**

**Social Inclusion
&
Social Justice**

**Access to
Common Property
Resource**

**Peoples
Organasation
Strengthening /
Building**

**Marumalarchi
Project No. 21683**

**RCPDS
in Partnership
with KNH**

**Soil & water
Conservation**



**We
choose
to Make a
Difference**

**Livestock
Improvement**

Annual Report 2015 -16

**Disability
Friendly**

**No
Child Marriage**

**Protect
Water & Sanitation**

**Strengthen
Community Based
ECD System**

**Enriched
Learning &
Safe Child Friendly
Environment**

**Parenting
Support**

Making a Difference in Partnership with KNH

PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT 2015/16

MARUMALARCHI CFCD - 21683

Project Tittle	MARUMALARCHI
Project Number	21683
Project Duration	2014 to 2019
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I. GENERAL REPORT

The Child Focused Community Development project in partnership with KNH has just crossed its second year with its partner communities. The year 2015-16 had been a year of progress in making a clear difference in the lives of vulnerable children by working together with our partner communities in facilitating a Rights realisation process for children

Your great support extended through KNH to change the lives of the most marginalised children and their families from our partner communities made a real momentum and resulted in children speaking out for their Rights.

We work with Child Rights Approach and critically .review the way how Rights are exercised in the context of our target groups who are socially and economically marginalised. In the context, when we started our partnership, it was clear that children from dalits, landless and women headed families cannot secure their basic Rights, while the duty bearers fail to meet their responsibilities to the expected levels. Thus we concentrate on strengthening the local voices by making local institutional models of Self Help Approach so that the children from the target group are able to access their Rights from within the community itself.

The project efforts are placed against the earlier context of various forms of basic Rights violation such as falling out of school system, lack of WASH facilities in schools, girl children education, poor health practices, lack of early childhood development opportunities, social exclusion of dalits, child protection issues, fragile economic support system by family members, etc. This placed a great challenge for us to address these issues not only from adult perspective but also from children perspective. As you will read in this report, our efforts



during the year focussed on multiple fronts such as directly working with children and communities, building the capacity of staff team and mainstream actors to respond to the emerging needs, nurturing the local institutional arrangements and mainstreaming them with service institution through networking. Special emphasis was laid on building awareness on climate justice and Ecological Rights of children, failing which may lead to under estimating all the efforts made by the project to ensure Child Rights. Development of inbuilt participatory monitoring systems is the core element of transfer of ownership emerging within the partner communities.

This year we have made the transition from the strategic framework which we produced during last year (2014 – 2019) for the next five years. In all our intervention we strive to ensure sustainability by working closely with partner communities and multi-stakeholders, who are the “Duty Bearers” on the choices they make for their children. We also strive to reconcile with the conflicts between basis system based differences such as caste based marginalisation, control over natural resources, gaps in service delivery, creating viable space for children participation and expression based on values and beliefs.

This project is designed to benefit 1781 children below 18 years from 12 villages of Tiruchuli and Kariapatti Blocks of Virudunagar District through 400 Ambassador Children. There had been no major increase or decrease in children population for any unforeseen reason. Out of the 1781 children, during the year, 83 (51 girls and 32 boys) children continue their higher education in the government hostels. This is one of the major breakthrough and positive result of our project intervention. Adolescent children, especially girl children, where the worst victims of school dropout scenario, but now the situation has started to change its face in the area.

2. Key interventions and its impact on the target population:

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

During the year a systematic analysis using participatory exercises with the community elders, Anganwadi workers and Panchayat representative was organised to help the partner community to better understand the milestones related to Early Childhood Development concepts and things that are serving as blocks in achieving the same. Off course we had these short coming list earlier from our base line data, but we used this exercise to transfer the ownership to local actors and for them to explore strategies to improve the condition. Key issues identified



include timely supply of nutritional supplement, skill base and knowledge level of the anganwadi worker, lack of play materials and visual learning charts, few child protection issues related to cooking and sleeping facilities, acceptability in inclusive mental frame to include Dalit children.

Based on this joint exercise an action plan and contribution by tri party involvement (local government, community and Marumalarchi Project) by way of material supply, training inputs, equipment supply, promotion of nutritional organic garden to access fresh and pesticide free vegetable, access to protected water supply, periodical monitoring by community representative on rotation, etc were established. Wall paintings were done in eight anganwadi centres consisting of alphabets, vegetables, fruits, simple numbers, action based pictures, personal hygiene practices, social activities, etc to enhance the visual learning of children. During the year, 256 children from eight anganwadi centres benefitted out of this inputs.



In addition we have supplied 200 chairs and 35 mats for children to sit in class rooms and sleep, seeds for Bio-intensive garden, charts and improvement of infrastructure facility to improve child protection, etc. Parents committees in each of the village monitor regular supply of nutrition supplement and orient parents of children who suffer with 3rd degree mal nourishment in

preparation of nutritious food supplements from locally available materials in all 8 centre based villages. To supplement fresh vegetable inputs 40 Bio Intensive Gardens (BIG) were established to ensure regular availability of fresh green organic vegetables for anganwadi kitchen.

In two of the anganwadi centres cooking was done in the same area where children study and sleep. Considering the risk involved we have separated the children learning area by putting up a temporary partition to ensure child protection. Series of four training sessions were organised for Anganwadi teachers and care taker across the District joint with the District administration to improve their skills

from Rights perspective. Thus the impacts of our project intervention go beyond the target villages and created an impact at the District level. A close and periodical monitoring is done by the local committee comprising of representatives from Self Help Group, Panchayat representative, our animator and member of CMCJ. A simple child friendly reflective questions format is developed to make assessment of the learning capacity of children on various motor, numerical, language skills. During the reporting period 33 children from dalit families who were not enrolled to anganwadi's in the earlier year were enrolled.

Primary Educational support to children between 6 to 13

To facilitate learning opportunities beyond the school academics and to enhance supplementary learning of life skill a evening resource centre was introduced in two of the target villages. A resource centre to accommodate 50 children was constructed jointly with local contribution, where in one of the educated youth function as volunteer animator to help children with their learning. Around 45 children attend this centre for guided study and life skill orientation. The centre use play way method and activity based learning methods.

Across the 12 operating villages, during the reporting year 235 children between the age of 3 – 13 years had opportunity to participate in various talent exhibition and other sports competitions. 6 government middle schools in the working villages were supplied with play material and few story books for their library which children use extensively.

Initial work to introduce the concept of digital library is tried out in Kambali village where they mobilised a multipurpose centre from the Block office where we can accommodate the equipments CD roms, etc under the custody of the local SHGs.

Child clubs were formed for the middle school level children in which they discuss and learn about local herbal plants, simple life skills, develop small savings habits, listen to CMCJ children meeting in their village and various forms of child abuse (good touch and bad touch), basic rights, etc. menstrual cycle and personal hygiene is done under supervision of the government health nurses who live in two of the target village

School enrollment relay campaign is organized during the half yearly holidays in which around 300 children participated. The relay campaign is designed in such a way that children from one of the target village go round the streets of the neighboring village with placards, shouting slogans and distributing handbills up to the next village where there will be children ready to receive the material and slogans and go round their village and pass it on to the next village. Likewise we have covered all the 12 villages. The results are seen visible that each of the CRPC in all the villages prepared a name list of children those are to be admitted in schools in June.



Parents are jointly met with by CRPC, SHG reps and our community organizer to motivate them to ensure enrollment.

6 General health check up medical camps were organized jointly with District Government Hospital Doctors, where 1025 children from 0 to 18 years benefitted. During the health checkup 8 children were identified in need of further treatment and supported for higher medical assistance through the project.

The middle school at Illupaikulam had no protected water access and the project jointly with School management committee and local SHGs managed to install a bore hole and made provision of protected water supply to benefit 120 children.

Adolescent children (13+ to 18)

During the year the project managed to reach 300 adolescent children from 12 of the target villages through various institution linkages, trainings, direct support for higher education, Good governance initiatives, health and reproductive cycle trainings, child protection and linking them to various child protection mechanisms – local, national and International.



The key thrust was given to counselling, prevention of child marriage, RTE, disaster risk reduction, CBR of PWD, social inclusion, support for higher education and accessing government provisions (SC scholarships and admissions into government hostels for higher education), climate justice and Ecological Rights through CMCJ. During the year 63 children in class 10 and 12 were assisted with Higher education support through CLA and are given career guidance. Of the 63 children 20 dalit children are first generation scholars.



5 school drop outs, who were employed in local brick making units rescued and 2 early child marriages were stopped and all the 7 children are put back to school. Girl children from the government school in Puliankulam were repeatedly making representations for a safe toilet facility in their school since it is secluded from the main village and safety was a big concern. During the

year our project jointly with Parent Teachers association managed to construct a safe toilet in Puliankulam school for children and currently 120 girl children are benefitted from this intervention. Appropriate maintenance and water facility is linked to the parent teacher association and school management committee.

During the year 132 adolescent girls trained in life skills, personal hygiene through group peer learning approach. There is an external counsellor who is linked to these children on honorary basis (she visits once every week at Tiruchuli) jointly with the local CRPC members. Cases that require counselling are kept confidential by CRPC and referred to the external counsellor on appointment basis.

As part of skill building 30 Palar Panchayat/CMCJ representatives were exposed to regular panchayat procedures, financial budgeting and conducting a systematic survey of children with disabilities and linked the family care takers to the orientation event done by the district rehabilitation department on disability and care towards mainstreaming disability. In addition the identified children are referred to the District rehabilitation officer to access scholarships, special provision under schemes for their mobility, etc

Capacity building of multi-stakeholders and mainstreaming

Marumalarchi project, by design is focussed on mainstreaming child rights concepts into the government system using the expertise of RCPDS, aimed at sustainability. During the year primary stakeholders and duty bearers of government system – education, health, early child development unit, police and other fellow NGOs who work in the district were covered by various skill and concept based training events.



135 anganwadi teachers, supervisors and 88 caretakers were trained in basic concepts of ECD, child protection and minimum standards of child rights ensuring in anganwadi centres to cover bench marks on child's growth.

24 local dhais and village health nurses were trained in nutrition assessment, mother and child welfare, herbal/ nature medicine and recently introduced child protection Acts (POCSO, JJAct revised) etc on a three days session.

65 District level police officials were introduced and trained in procedural aspect and handling children who require care and protection and children in conflict with law. This training included issues related to presenting such children in front of CWC/JJB, getting age proof certificate, health examination affidavit by children in their own language and style, etc were taught. Main focus of this training event is to equip the child welfare officer (a new posting included in every police station to deal with children and their issues) and linking them to school system.

Concerning education department, during the year three training events were organised for school teachers in basic child rights concepts and child protection preparing evacuation plans for emergencies, etc., in which 114 government school teachers participated and benefitted. Positive feed back is received from the District Education officer on the skill improvement of their teachers.

Fellow NGO workers and field staff from other KNH partners in Tamilnadu participated in two training events (SHA & CRA and the other in participatory impact assessment). Total of 85 members participated in the events.

Institution building and networking

171 representatives from 12 SHGs, 2 CLAs and 4 CRPCs were trained in Child protection policy and complaint mechanism, case handling and linking to Childline 1098, legal aid, book keeping, group management and micro entrepreneurship. SHGs closely work with CRPC (Child Rights Protection Committee) and CMCJ in ensuring child rights and protection. Child Rights violation complaint box is set up in 6 villages which is periodically opened and monitored by the respective CRPC.



During the year seven capacity building programs were organized for members of SHG, CLA and CRPC in which 207 members have participated. The local self-help group women joined hands with children in campaigning for environment protection and sanitation.

During the year SHGs through their CLAs handled 13 common issues of which 8 are related to child rights violation/and protection issues. Of the representations SHGs managed to get approval and positive response in six cases (two balwadi construction, school compound fencing for protection, admissions for Dalit children in SC hostels, etc. CMCJ made membership enrolment campaign through which 312 additional members joined the movement. SHG members accessed revolving credit from the project to the tune of Rs.160,000/- which is regular in terms of usage and repayments.



Establishing localised model for replication – this is done by the local self help groups and CMCJ children jointly in various child accessing spots such as anganwadis, primary schools, common club area, etc. 40 Bio Intensive gardens and 3 models on Economically viable farming systems, vermin compost preparation, heap type of compost making, panchakavya preparation and anti-

plastic campaigns are promoted by CMCJ and Self Help Groups. 10 Individual toilets, as part of sanitation program piloted and scaled up by 18 additional families constructing toilet with additional support from respective panchayats.

Creating child friendly spaces

CMCJ children from all the 12 villages had two rounds of meeting to prepare the follow up of issues identified at the 3rd National convention such as follow up of OP 3 ratification through local MPs, reflection on CMCJ structure, membership increasing, learning through children led ecological learning centre, etc. 155 of the representatives met with Dr Anwar Raja, Local Member of Parliament and pressured him to support the cause of CMCJ on ratification of OP3.



CMCJ children initiated campaigns on child protection, sanitation and basic rights of children around all the 12 working villages. Simple hand bills were produced in local language with pictures and distributed to all families. Local panchayats were involved to contribute public thrash bin for degradable and non degradable waste. Local health department fumigate for dengue fever and mosquito repellent.

CMCJ with a view to scale up and mainstream climate concerns towards simple adaptation and mitigation joined hands with National Green Corps in 12 government schools and lead children acted as resource persons in sharing their experience and knowledge.

Staff refreshers and reflection sessions

During the year our staff members at various levels (15 staff members and co-ordinators) are trained in methodologies and various development techniques such as Result Based Management/LFA and child rights approach. Two special sessions were conducted for staff to relate their work in the context of Self Help Approach and its relevance to CRA.

24 Federation leaders have been trained in society regulations, accounting, audit processes and government submissions. Preliminary capacity building exercises were organized for potential grassroots facilitators in participatory tools such as social and resource mapping, matrix, venn and wealth ranking, etc aimed at building a strong team to handle Participatory Impact Assessment planned as project midterm self-assessment.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

About the village:

Keel-Idayankulam hamlet belongs to Thulukankulam Panchayat of Kariyapatti Block. The village is located at an interior area without any proper transport facility. The entire household of the village belongs to dalit community. The community mainly depends on agriculture. The people were working as a daily wage

Name of the Sponsorship Child	: Ms. Sivapriya
ID NO	: 21683 / 178
Age	: 12 yrs
Name of the Village	: Keel- Idayankulam
Caste of the child	: Dalit
No of siblings	: 3
Type of family	: Women Headed Household

labourer by which they meet their daily expenses. The village is lack of basic amenities such as portable drinking water, transport, electricity etc., and the children who continue their higher studies after complete their primary education go for 12 kilometers to Thiruchuli from Keel- Idayankulam Village.

About the family:

Rakkammal is the mother of the girl. She is also a member of Self Help Group (SHG). She was blessed with three girl children and one boy namely Lakshmi Priya, Rampriya, Siva Priya and Muniyasamy who is the elder boy of the family. Sivapriya's father passed away due to physical illness when she was 8years.

After her husband's death, Rakkammal works as daily wage labourer in the same village. She finds very difficult to take care of the children with her meagre income. She wants to make her children study well and place them in good positions in life. For some time she managed to make all children to go to school, but unfortunately she could not manage the expenses with higher classes Further the girl children found it difficult to travel for about 12 kilometres from Keel- Idayankulam to Thiruchuli to continue their higher education. As a result, Rakkammal sent only her elder boy to continue his studies and decided to drop all the girl children for want of resources to support with studies and from safety perception.

RCPDS INTERVENTION:

This issue was discussed in the monthly self-help group (SHG) meetings. The members of the group shared this matter with our community organiser during his visit to Keel-Idayankulam village. The Members of the Chid Rights Protection Committee at village level initiated to support the three children for their education. Rakkammal was convinced by the members. The members of the group and CRPC came to our office and seeking support for the education. Then our team members were discussed with the members.



RCPDS intervened into issue of girl children being deprived of the Right to education and dalit marginalisation represented the issue to CHILDLINE 1098 of Virudhunagar District for which RCPDS is the Nodal organisation. Within one month, RCPDS jointly with CRPC managed to get special provision for admission in to the government girls hostel specified for Backward community children in Tiruchuli. With this special intervention all the three children are currently continuing their education. The mother of the child came to our office and thanked the project marumalarchi for making the life of these children a pleasant reality.

USING OF TOILET AS MY BASIC RIGHT



About the village:

Puliyankulam village belongs to the Thiruchuli block of Virudhunagar District. In Puliyankulam village, there are 304 households and total population 1130. All the household were mainly depends on agriculture. About 249 children were in Puliyankulam village.

In Tamilnadu, Most of the government schools either having no toilets or barely managing with dysfunctional toilets. This is the situation of government schools. Government Aided Elementary school is functioning in Puliyankulam village. There are 119 children studying, but the school does not have even the basic facilities such as infrastructure, Toilet , protected drinking water facility etc., Lack of toilets in schools leads to use open defecation in an unhygienic places.

Major Problems:

The major issues were identified by the field team during field visit. The issues are following

- Children used to go out for open ground in an unhygienic
- Some of the girl children controlling their urge urinating which leads to urinary infections and other stomach-related diseases
- Drop-out rate also increased
- Girl children were hesitated to go for school or children were used to go home for urinating
- No Safety
- Chance of insect and snake bites.
- Chance of abuse of children

RCPDS Intervention:

The members of the Child Rights Protection Committee (CRPC), Local Panchayat and School Management Committee (SMC) jointly handled this issue with RCPDS for ensuring the rights of the children. The members from the village sent their petition to the local government department called Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) in 2013. But there was no response from the government side. The members were struggling continuously for three years.



After which, the members were came to our office and requested to build toilet in Puliyankulam Village. RCPDS team members also discussed with village people, CRPC and SHG for ensuring maintenance and local contribution from the village/beneficiary part. RCPDS has contributed Rs.50, 000 and the Local Panchayat, CRPC and SHG extended their contribution for Rs. 40,000. The building of these toilets has created much interest among the rest of the community who have now approached RCPDS to access funding to build their own toilets under individual toilet construction program.

RCPDS has conducted training on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation and campaign for school children. School children also improved their sanitation and personal hygiene. There is an increasing trend on toilet usage among children and women. During the training, Ms. Selvi, Student of fourth standard expressed her thankfulness to us. The local village community have initiated in building toilet for their own with the support of Government scheme. This is the major impact of the project.

Outlook and way forward

During the year 2015 –16, Marumalarchi project, children and our communities were visited by many external visitors. We had many partner exchange programs wherein children from nearby government schools, children and community members from Arogyagam, and Women Workers Training Centre visited our activities as well the children



led ecological learning centre. Also we had KNH Bangalore officials visiting our project area and extended their support. These visits had been of a real source of inspiration and encouragement for the staff team, community leaders and children. Except for the kind support of our sponsors this great opportunity would not have been possible for the deprived marginalised children. We greatly appreciate the support of our sponsors and partners of Kindernothilfe. The year had been blessed one not only for the community and children but also for Resource Centre for Participatory Development Studies – RCPDS.

We are making head way preparing our work for a midline participatory impact assessment jointly with leaders of self help groups and children from CMCJ through which we will make an assessment of the progress of our work with your support and areas for interim corrections and making new plans for the coming years to achieve the end result. Thanks again.

Development goal(s):			
Children from Dalit and Socially marginalised families have their basic Child Rights Assured and protected against all forms of abuse while their families improve Food security and poverty reduced by improving family income, building appropriate awareness, mainstreaming with government system through strengthening CBOs from two Blocks of Virudunagar District, Tamil Nadu.			
Obj. No	Objectives/Results	Description of Activities	Contribution towards Objective
1.1.1	450 children between the age of 3 - 5 years who do not have access to “Anganwadi” including those who attend Anganwadis run by ICDS, enjoy basic ECD provisions from Rights perspective, duly supported and gap filled in systems (ICDS anganwadi centres) on a sustainable basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wall Paintings done in 8 Anganwadi Centres (Alphabets, Vegetables, Fruits, action based pictures, simple numbers, Hygiene, etc., where 256 Children at present benefited b) 33 children from dalit family enrolled in 4 Anganwadies c) Supply of Materials (Chairs, Mats and Play Materials) and learning equipments to enhance Early Childhood learning at 8 Anganwadi Centres d) Established 40 Bio-Intensive Gardens near the Centres e) Series of 4 Trainings to Anganwadi Caretakers on personal hygiene and child protection have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhanced Early Learning Skills and Interest of these children in the area of various motor, numerical and language skills through visual learning b) Children’s nutritive intake has been increased by ensuring local access to fresh vegetables thereby reducing the malnourishment by 15% from the inception bench marks c) Caretakers capacity and perception on Child Protection has been changed positively thus child friendly environment has been commenced

		<p>conducted, where 88 persons across the District attended the trainings</p>	
1.1.2	<p>500 children between the age of 5 plus to 13 are able to develop life skills and enjoy basic rights and child friendly environment</p>	<p>a) 1 resource centre has been established covering 2 neighbouring villages, where 45 children utilise the centre</p> <p>b) 3 Talent & Sports Competitions have been organised in the working villages</p> <p>c) Play Materials and Library Books to 6 schools in our target villages</p> <p>d) Child Clubs have been initiated in 12 working villages, where children learn about local herbal plants and simple life skills</p> <p>e) 3 School Enrolment Campaigns were organised in and around the working area where 300 children actively participated</p> <p>f) 2 trainings were organised for girl children on topics personal hygiene, menstrual cycle and various forms of child abuse, where 65 children attended the trainings</p> <p>g) 6 General Health Check Ups jointly with government hospital doctors were organised where 1025 children took part in the checkups.</p>	<p>a) Out of the 45 children 60% Children's learning interest have been induced through Action Based Learning in the Resource Centre</p> <p>b) All the children presently in school-going age group have been enrolled in the schools</p> <p>c) Knowledge on Rights Perspective has been improved</p> <p>d) Through the joint monitoring or Child Rights Protection Committee (CRPC) and School Management Committee (SMC) the children enrolment has been assured</p> <p>e) Girl Children's knowledge on personal hygiene, topic of child abuse, etc. has been improved</p> <p>f) 8 children were referred to city Government Hospitals for further follow-up and treatment through local CRPC.</p> <p>g) The School Children avail sufficient drinking water in school premises</p>

		h) 1 Borewell has been dug in one school to provide drinking water to the 120 school children	
1.1.3	400 children between the age of 13 plus to 18 will enjoy basic rights, child protection from various forms of abuse and continue their higher education along with eco friendly life-style.	<p>a) 300 children from 12 villages participated in the trainings on Institutions Linkages, Orientation on Palar Panchayat, Child Protection Mechanism, RTE, Child Marriage, DRR, CBR</p> <p>b) Orientation on Career Guidance and Higher Education was organised and 63 children from 10th and 12th standard attended the programme</p> <p>c) Higher Education Support given to 5 children and 20 children guided to Government to avail first generation scholarship</p> <p>d) 5 children have been readmitted in the schools</p> <p>e) 2 child marriages have been stopped and put back in the schools</p> <p>f) 1 child friendly / safety toilet has been constructed in one village to benefit 120 girl children</p> <p>g) 1 Life-Skill Development Camp (LDC) has been organised where 132 adolescent girls</p>	<p>a) Children's knowledge level improved on the subjects through active participation and involvement</p> <p>b) 40 students selected their future course and gained knowledge on institutional linkage</p> <p>c) Child Protection ensured through exercising developmental rights by readmitting drop-outs and early child marriage children</p> <p>d) Children's knowledge on environmental personal hygiene improved and the local villagers concern on the child protection has been increased through the construction of school toilets</p> <p>e) Through LDC children's self confidence and thoughts on alternative developmental thinking and personality development have been improved</p>

		participated and where Group Peer Learning (GPL) approaches has been followed	
1.1.4	1200 duty bearers from government line department (Child Welfare Officers, School Teachers, Balwadi facilitators, health extension staff, NGO field staff and other KNH partners) will follow child protection protocols and linked to National system of child protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 4 training programmes for 135 Anganwadi Supervisors and 88 Caretakers from Government mainstream have been conducted on Early Child Development and Child Protection b) 1 training for 24 village dhais and village health nurses was organised on nutrition assessment, mother and child welfare, herbal/nature medicine and recently introduced child protection act (POCSO) c) 1 training programme for district police officials on procedural aspects and handling children was organised d) 4 trainings for government school teachers on child protection was organised where 114 teachers participated e) 2 training courses were organised for fellow NGO staff of KNH Partners on SHG and CRA approached in which 85 persons took part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Linkage between the organisation and Primary duty bearers of children have been strengthened b) Duty Bearers perspective on Child Protection has been changed positively i.e. Duty Bearers address the child abuse issues to the concerned departments immediately c) KNH fellow partners and local NGOs across the District have incorporated Child Rights Concept in their respective SHG Approach within their organisation
1.1.5	The livelihood opportunities expanded to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Established Economically viable farm in 4 villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Families are interested in the organic methodology and started using organic

	improve income level of 500 target families by 30% through the Federation and other supplementary income generation interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) 38 persons assisted with Revolving Fund through the project 	<p>manure in the farm and expect healthy yield and 6 persons have shown interest in replicating it in their land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) 38 persons have invested the RF in agriculture and their repayment is right on time as per schedule
1.1.6	Target families from 12 villages / panchayats will have access to protected water supply, environment and sanitation facilities through various state institutions and public services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 Individual Toilets construction in two villages of the project area b) 3 Environmental Awareness Campaigns organised in the Project Area c) Production of IEC Materials such as handbills, Pamphlets, display boards on hygiene and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Girl Children Safety ensured, protection from poisonous insect bites avoided and mental freeness of the children b) Communicable diseases avoided in the area c) Information and awareness on sanitation have reached the mass
1.1.7	Child Protection Mechanism and Child Rights Forums are sustained through formation of appropriate CBOs by way of SHGs, CLA (CRPCs) and Federate them to the Block Level registered body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 4 Capacity building programmes were organised on Child Protection, Complaint mechanism, case handling and linking with Childline, where 171 members participated b) 7 Training Programmes for SHG, CLA and CRPC Members were organised in which 207 members have participated c) RCPDS CPP revisited, revised and made ready for approval by the Board in the Annual General Body meeting d) SHGs strengthened by linking them to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CLA took 13 common issues in which 8 were child rights related issues and they received positive responses in 6 cases such as balwadi construction, school fencing, and admission of dalit children in hostels. b) In 12 villages complaint mechanism have been started c) Children easily express their feeling problems through the Complaint Mechanism

		Balaskthi (21680) CLA and lead members of CRPC	<p>d) CRPC and Elders give respect and hear the children's voice</p> <p>e) At present the CRPC gives special emphasis to Child Protection and they know where to approach different child related issues.</p>
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