In Serving the Best Interest of Children, we serve the best interest of all Humanity

Carol Bellamy

PRAYAS JAC SOCIETY 59, TUGHLAKABAD INSTITUTIONAL AREA NEW DELHI-110062

Prayas Annual Report 2016-17
ABOUT PRAYAS

Starting with 25 children in 1988, Prayas is now directly serving about 50,000 marginalized children, youth and women. The organization has been addressing multiple issues and running direct programs relating to child protection and juvenile justice, education, urban homelessness, human-trafficking and migration, disaster management and crises. Vocational and life skills training, skill building program for domestic workers, water & sanitation, health and hygiene, empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Income Generation Program, promotion of entrepreneurship, facilitating credit through bank linkages and also direct micro finance operations. Prayas has 246 Centers/units, including 47 Homes/Shelters for children, women and adults, 56 Vocational Training Centers, across the country in 09 States/UTs including Delhi, Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and the Tsunami devastated Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Among over 50 Projects, Prayas is running CHILDLINE (1098) at Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Bihar besides Women Helpline coupled with shelters Prayas routinely rescues thousands of children and women from the servitude of Child Labour, Bonded Labour & Modern Day Slavery and from other forms of exploitation. It has to its credit providing health services at Wakro in Lohit District, a remote place in Arunachal Pradesh through 24 hours, Nutritional Resource Centres in Supaul & Nalanda, (Bihar). The organization is one of the country’s leading Vocational Training Providers (VTP) which imparts market driven training and placement to more than 15,000 youth through Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE). Accredited with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSS), program of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, it is also running national level skills development programs with NSDC (MSDE) and several Ministries and State Government. In year 2012, Prayas began partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development to impart training to youths in the naxal affected areas in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand under Swarn Jayanti Gram 2 Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) followed by the on-going Ajeevika (DDU-GKY) etc Under which we are in the process of providing training and placements to over 20,000 youth from the BPL and the marginalized backgrounds.
“Individually, we are one drop
Together we are an ocean”
-Ryunosuke Satore

Thanks to our incredible donors, well wisher and partners, we are continuing to empower the most vulnerable children and communities to reach their full potential.

CONTENTS
MISSION

MISSION OF ‘PRAYAS’ IS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND FULFILL THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE DEPRIVED, MARGINALIZED, EXPLOITED & ABUSED CHILDREN, WOMEN & YOUTH IN ORDER TO EMPOWER THEM THROUGH INTEGRATED & HOLISTIC SERVICES FOR THEIR SELF SUSTAINABLE EXISTENCE WITH DIGNITY. WE ALSO CREATE A SAFE-SECURE, SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROVIDE SHELTERS & HOMES FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION WITH CARE, LOVE & AFFECTION.

VISION

“PRAYAS” WITH ITS DEDICATED AND COMPASSIONATE TEAM, MEETING THE BEST NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED NORMS AND STANDARDS IN SOCIAL SECTOR, AS A FRONT-RUNNER IN ERADICATING ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION; PROVIDING EDUCATION, SKILLS, HEALTHCARE, SHELTERS, TRANSFORMATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT TO THE DEPRIVED, MARGINALIZED & VULNERABLE GROUPS ADHERING TO THE JUST, FAIR & RIGHT & NEED-BASED PRACTICES.

PURPOSE

HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEPRIVED CHILDREN, YOUTH & WOMEN IN NEED AND MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS RESULTING INTO THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGH A NETWORK OF INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTS AND REAL TIME SERVICES ACTIVE DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH.

LEGAL REGISTRATION DETAILS

TYPE OF REGISTRATION: SOCIETY REGISTRATION ACT DATE OF REGISTRATION: 29TH AUGUST, 1989
REGISTRATION NUMBER: S-20291
TAX EXEMPTIONS: 80 G, 12A AND 35AC
FCRA NUMBER: 231650677
1988: Prayas was instituted on 14th November 1988 to work closely with the marginalized, vulnerable, destitute and deprived children at Jahangirpuri, lies in north west part of Delhi.

1989: Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860

1991: Prayas launched Naya Prayas project to work closely with the communities and their children at Kusumpur Pahari, Bhanwar Singh Camp and Bhatti Mines.

1993: Established Health Project to make significant contribution in lives of the children and their families living in slums and in JJ Clusters. It aimed to empower unserved communities through participative process in achieving sustainable health and development.

1994: Launched Anupam Prayas Project to serve the neglected and delinquent street children at Kirtinagar.


1996: Prayas was nominated as member of the advisory board constituted by the National Commission for Women to periodically review the functioning of the cell created for the deserted women and victim of violence, cases filed and policy issues. Prayas was also included in the steering committee of the National Human Rights Commission.

1997: Complete Transfer of Observation Home, home for ‘children in conflict with law’ at Ferozshah Kotla to Prayas for its day to day management and total administration.

1998: Inauguration of first emergency helpline services for children in distress condition by the then Minister Social Justice and Empowerment Ms.Maneka Gandhi at Prayas Home for Boys, Jahangirpuri.

1999: Establishment of Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice as an apex unit of Prayas JAC Society to develop its thematic areas.
**2000:** Prayas set up Rape Crises Intervention Centre to address the issue of rape and domestic violence to support the victims and her family through psychological counseling and immediate relief.

Prayas JAC Society was awarded the prestigious project of the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, GoI titled, ‘**Jan Shikshan Sansthan**’ to provide vocational training to neo literates, semi literates and illiterate as well as school drop out by identifying the skills have scope of employment and entrepreneurship.

**2001:** Prayas intervened immediately in rebuilding the lives of the victim of devastating earthquake on 26th January which has destroyed heavily houses and infrastructure around the epicenter of ‘Bachau’ and thus the ‘Prayas Sneh Samudyaya’ emerged as the Gujarat Chapter of Prayas JAC Society.

Prayas initiatives for the children been recognized by the Government and was invited to become the part of the delegation led by the then Hon’ble Prime Minister Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Former Union Minister of Human Resource and Development, GoI at the UN special session on rights of the children at New York.

**2002:** Prayas organized first international conference in association with the WOREC (Nepal), ABC (Nepal) and UNIFEM on ‘NGO partnership in Rescue and Rehabilitation of the persons affected by the Human Trafficking in South Asia’ aimed to find out workable solution at the national and international level.

Prayas set up ‘Prayas Shishu Niketan’ for children in need of care and protection in partnership with the Mira Memorial Trust at Motihari, Bihar.

**2003:** Shelters and Home for children in need of care and protection under the Juvenile justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act 2000/2006/2015 been set up in the districts of Samastipur, Nalanda, East Champaran (Motihari), Dharbhanga & Bagaha in Bihar and in district of Guwahati and Jorhat, Assam.

**2004:** Railway Children Project was awarded to work at the Railway Stations in Delhi and Bihar
Children Hope partnered with Prayas to work with the puppeteer’s families and their children in the communities of Kirtinagar.

2005: Dweep Prayas was born in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to rebuild the lives after Tsunami.

The emergency helpline services (CHILDLINE 1098) for the distressed children was started by Prayas

Prayas was awarded project ‘Primary Health Care Centre under National Rural Health Mission to provide health services to the community at large in Wakro, district of Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh.

2006: Commencement of Indus Child Labour Project joint project of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and the Department of Labour, United States of America (USDOL) was implemented in ten hazardous sectors in 21 Districts.

2007: ‘Basant Saras Mela’ was organized jointly by the Government of Bihar and Prayas at Gandhi Maidan, Patna

2008: Relief and Rehabilitation Centre was set up in Kattaiyan, Supual for the flood affected families submerged under water. Over 2.4 million people were affected in 13 districts which impacted the severally socially excluded population, particularly the Dalit Communities.

2009: Sanchay Prayas Swavlamban Sansthan (Prayas) was incorporated under section 25 of the companies Act 1956 to Extend support to the direct program meant for the excluded population.

Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI awarded ‘Jan Shikshan Sansthan’ (popularly known as Institute of People Education) to Prayas in Samastipur aimed at removal of illiteracy and imparting the knowledge of 3R (Reading, Writing and Numeracy) to all the illiterate people in the age group of 15-35 years.

Organized Basant Saras Mela in association with the Government of Bihar at Gandhi Maidan, Patna

2010: Functioning of Additional Primary Health Centre (APHC) Karjain to provide accessible, affordable and available primary health care to people, in
accordance with the ‘Alma Ata Declaration’ of 1978 by the member nations of the World Health Organization, (WHO)

2011: Launched Emergency helpline Number for Women in Samastipur and Motihari, Bihar to respond to the issues of violence and atrocities against women under the leadership of Women Development Corporation, Bihar

2012: Partnered with the Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, (TPDDL) to strengthen the marginalized communities through vocational training program

2015: Started Child line 1098 at the New Delhi Railway station, joint initiative of the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Ministry of Railways to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, trafficked and unaccompanied children who come in contact with Railways

2017: Setting up of ‘Tata Solar Microgrid Power Project’ in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT), Centre for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, General Electric and Tata Trust to create viable model of distribution and generation of electricity in remote areas of Baishali District (Tayabpur and Behlolpur)

Armaan, Dhruv and Jatin (Name Changed) are the students of class II and class IV at Nagar Nigam, Pratibha Vidalaya, Saidullajab, Saket, resident of Prayas Residential Centre are the children in ‘Need of Care & Protection’
GOVERNING BOARD

Our Governing Board is dedicated to our mission of creating real and lasting impact in the lives of marginalized children and communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Shatrughan Sinha</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Actor &amp; M.P Lok Sabha</td>
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<td>Mr. D.N Mathur</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Former Director, Shramik Vidya Peeth, MoHRD</td>
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<td>Mr. Amod Kanth</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
<td>Former DGP &amp; Chairperson DCPCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. R.N Gupta</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Chartered Accountant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. C.J Daswani</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Former Director, NFE (NCERT)</td>
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<td>Mr. N.K Singhal</td>
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<td>Mr. M.B Kaushal</td>
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<td>Retd. Delhi Police Commissioner</td>
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<td>Dr. K.S Sachdeva</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Medical Professional</td>
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<td>Dr. Aruna Bhardwaj</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Former Dean, Delhi School of Social Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Subhash Narang</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. R.R Singh</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Former Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences</td>
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<td>Ms. Sudesh Kumari</td>
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<td>Mr. Keshav Kumar</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Joint Director, CBI Mumbai</td>
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<td>Mr. Naveen Kohli</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Industrialist</td>
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<td>Mr. Jasbir Singh Malick</td>
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<td>Retd. ACP Delhi Police</td>
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<td>Dr. S.D Sharma</td>
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<td>Psychiatrist</td>
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<td>Mr. Kumar Rohit</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Employees Provident Fund</td>
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Programme Overview

India is home to millions of children in the world, significantly larger than the China\(^1\), providing them access to quality education, healthcare and nutrition is a significant challenge to equitable growth.

In 2011, the total number of children in the age group of (0-6) years is reported as 158.79 million which is down by 3.1% compared to the child population in 2001 to the order of 163.84 million. India is among the countries where child mortality is alarmingly higher. India is among the many countries where child malnutrition is severe and also malnutrition is a major cause of child mortality in India. Various studies and surveys been conducted including done by the National Family Health Surveys, (NFHS) reveals that malnutrition is not the result of single cause; the problem is multifaceted, the causes acting singly or in combination with other complex factors like poverty, purchasing power, health care, female illiteracy etc.

Education is the fourth necessity that man needs after food, shelter and clothing. Though, program and policy initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE) have contributed to a new vibrancy, meaning and urgency in the country’s effort to universalize elementary education, and are expected to infuse new life in the schooling system in the years to come. However, the issue of drop outs continues as a major issue and concern in all level of education and stands to around nearly 6 million children who are still out of school.

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\(^1\) According to the World Population Prospects: 2008 Revision population database, the child population in the age-group 0-4 for India in 2010 is estimated to be (medium variant) 126 million against 88 million in China. The population of children in the age group 0-14 for the same year for India is estimated as 374 million as compared to 269 million in China.
Human Trafficking is another area which needs more concerted efforts and actions at all levels of the government machinery and participation of the civil society organization as the report reveals by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that 76% of all detected victims of trafficking were minor girls and women (UNODC 2012).

In 2011 India was ranked seventh out of 196 countries in Trafficking Index\(^2\). Understanding factors and role of various stakeholders in trafficking, namely, families, traffickers and brothels owners and the role of law enforcement agencies in preventing it need consolidated efforts to identify research and program gaps. Recent data indicates a drop in child marriage in girls from 47.4% (2005-06) to 30.3% (2013-14) but the overall status of girls in India has not been much to celebrate. Similarly, child trafficking and child labour continue to be major challenges facing children in vulnerable situations with nearly 30 million children engaged in one or the other form of labour, either in their family enterprises or outside. Millions more are forced into the work force at the time they should be learning how to read and write. Millions still live in the streets as a result of the loss of loved ones, the breakdown of their families, or simply because they no longer could endure the abuses inflicted upon them by parents, relatives and employees.

During FY 16-17, the government of India ushered greater devolution of responsibilities to State Government towards implementation of welfare programs and schemes such as ‘Beti Bachao Beti Padhao’, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skills India, Integrated Child Development Schemes, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodyay Yojana (DAY-NRLM), Integrated Child Protection Scheme, (ICPS), Mid Day Meals are directly aligned with Prayas Country Strategic Objectives. But, more to be done through convergence amongst government program/schemes of various Ministries is needed to achieve the vision of the Government.

Prayas adopts integrated approach to achieve the objective of reaching to the unreachable through its various welfare program of the Government, being one of the core implementing partners at the grass root levels and also aimed to contribute significantly in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, Prayas has worked extensively through its apex unit

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\(^2\) The Trafficking Index measures the risk of exposure to trafficking based on the prevalence of trafficking as well as government compliance with anti-trafficking policies and/or inaction.

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(Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice) to influence the policies meant for children and women and to improve community governance through its participation at the highest level at National Institute of Transforming India, (NITI-AAYOG) and at the highest levels of various ministries such as the Ministry of Labour & Employment, (MoLE), Ministry of Women & Child Development, (MWCD), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, (MSDE), Ministry of Home Affairs, (MHA) & Ministry of Railways and with various State Governments. In 2016-17, nearly 5000 children in need of care and protection have undergone the process of Juvenile Justice through Prayas Child Protection Structures and availed the services of its 50 Homes and Shelters including the emergency helpline number CHILDLINE 1098 functional at Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Samastipur & Raxaul (Bihar) and at New Delhi Railway Station, Poothkhurd and Jahangirpuri.

Prayas through its network and with the efforts of grass root partners reached to nearly 1.5 lakh people in deep communities and villages to create sensitivity and awareness on trafficking in person and also evolved the best practices to curb child labour/bonded labour and modern day slavery. Anti Human Trafficking initiatives has created certain success and strategically framework evolved with the help of networking partners can be emulated in coming years has paved the way towards National Initiatives for combating trafficking (at source) of women and children. Through its partners, Prayas created areas of intervention in three states Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan which was chosen on the basis of vulnerability mapping and emphasis was in building capacity of local governance and justice system.

Emphasis was also given on the social & economic empowerment programs and employability, especially of the marginalized youths including women and adolescent girls in providing with the tools necessary to become financial independent. As a result, nearly 15,000 youths have been trained and provided with the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities at nearly 54 vocational training institutes of Prayas located in Delhi, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam and Jharkhand.

The year 2016-17 was significant year for Prayas as it has deeply involved in strengthening the initiatives of National Institute of Transforming India, (NITI Aayog) in bringing credible service delivery organization across India to help government and policy makers in identifying problems and finding their
solutions to create sustainable framework for better implementation of its welfare program

PRAYAS IN 2016-17

CHILD PROTECTION & JUVENILE JUSTICE

All Children have the right to protection, right to survive, right to safe, to belong, to be heard, to receive adequate care and grow up in a protective environment. Protection is not only about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them from the harmful situations, it is also about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and fails to receive the necessary care, protection and support. Prayas as a child right organization is committed to protect its children through voices, schemes & constitutional and legal safeguards. The year 2016-17 was significant in many ways to us as we encouraged our colleagues, volunteers, well wishers and duty bearers for their active participation at every level of our intervention with the child, as effective child protection would be a distant reality without their active participation.

All the programs directly connected with the children whether through the children homes or shelters focused on their participation whether in designing, implementing and evaluating the programs every quarter to ensure lasting and positive outcomes. We also realized that not all children are city born; we discovered that many were migrants fleeing rural poverty. Prayas began poverty assessments with children in their home villages, to better understand the roots of village level impoverishments meet the challenges, and make it worthwhile for children to remain at home.

Through its various services directly focusing on the life and welfare of the children, Prayas reached out to 6754 children in total came in contact through various modes such as emergency helpline number CHILDLINE 1098, on order of the Child Welfare Committee, rescue operations conducted by the Prayas Team in Delhi, Bihar and Rajasthan and by Police.
Prayas is running Children Home/Shelters for children in ‘Need of Care & Protection’ under the ‘Integrated Child Protection Scheme’, centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, GoI, implemented across the country from 2009-10. It was conceived at the beginning of XI plan period, when children were placed at the ‘centre of development’ and protection of children from abuse and exploitation was stated to be the integral to their holistic growth and development.

Residential Programs of Prayas for Children strives to create homely ambience coupled with nurturing environment for thousands of children who are the victims of the difficult situation and circumstances, desolation and deprivation, or have been found as a missing or a runaway child who left his home in quest of better life. The Home/Shelters of Prayas creates spaces for the most intensive engagement with the children which only aimed to shape and mould their life towards better future.

In 2017, the services been provided to nearly 5327 children which includes 812 girls also.
My Story:

I belong to a small village called Manzaria, district Rupan Dehi, Nepal. I still remember that fateful night when I was going on my way towards the home of my uncle, I was abducted by a truck driver who brought me to ‘Simara’, a place near Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and raped me continuously for days in a small dingy room where I was being kept confined. After three days, he handed me over to another person who took me to his maternal aunt’s house and forcefully solemnized marriage with me in a temple by changing my name to believe that I am a Hindu Girl. From there, he brought me at Shastri Park, near Moti Nagar and kept me confined in Jhuggi Number 88. He forcefully established physical relation with me and even encouraged his friends to do the same on daily basis coupled with the physical exploitation and beating which have become sort of routine affairs for me.

I still carry the vivid memories of the day when I was brought by the beat constables of Delhi Police who were doing their routine patrolling near our Jhuggi and noticed my shriek voice coming out as I was exhausted with daily fights and physical torture. I am grateful to the Police Officials who took me at ‘All India Institute of Medical Sciences, (AIIMS) Delhi for medico legal test which confirmed sexual assault and rape. Later I have been told that FIR been registered against accused under various sections of IPC. I have been told that the following sections been slapped such as 366 (kidnapping, abduction), 366A (Procuration of minor girl), 342 (punishment for wrongful confinement), 376 (punishment for rape), 370 (trafficking of persons), 370A (exploitation of trafficked person) and section 4 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (sexual assault).

I have been told by the officials that I will be shifted to Prayas Home for Girls, residential home for girls who are the victims of trafficking, prostitution, child labour, forced marriages, abandoned and orphan child, missing child, runaway child and so on. I was brought in Prayas on the directions of the Chairperson of Child Welfare Committee dated 20th May, 2016 and instruction been given to the welfare officer of Prayas for my care & protection. On the next day, again, I was taken to the

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<th>Statistics of the Year 2016-17</th>
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<td>Shelter Provided</td>
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<td>Enabled access to Education</td>
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<td>Formal Education provided</td>
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<td>Restored Back to Families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocational Training Provided</td>
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<td>Job Placement provided</td>
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court for recording my statement under section 164 of Criminal Procedure Code (Recording of Confession and Statement).

I lived in Prayas for nearly one and half years. Though, I was skeptical initially on how I am going to cope up with the new environment, new friends and with the process of child welfare mechanisms under the Juvenile Justice Act for the children in India. I learnt gradually to adapt myself with the ambience of the home as it was my home even for the period I lived in there. Initially I was carrying lot of inhibition in me which cleared with time and I became part of the big family within months. Though, I was missing my parents desperately and especially my mother with whom I was annoyed initially when I left home and decided to be with my uncle and aunty.

I realized while living in the home which house office of Prayas too and always bustle with vibrancy and lot of activities that there are many girls like me who have their own story to tell and pain to share... But, despite of all they learnt to live with it and dream for their future.

I am thankful to the team of ‘Child Protection Unit’ of Prayas which always took extra effort in providing me the best medical services through the Batra Hospital and AIIMS for my ‘Rheumatic Disease’. In the meantime, I became friendly with all other children and even started taking interest in affairs of Prayas related to the Children. I coordinated the meetings of Children Committee which plays very important role in bringing the affairs of the home and also any issue related to the child before the Management Committee. I started carrying the feeling of ownership and of a responsible child in the home who learnt to take responsibilities too. I also took admission in the vocational training courses such as Beauty Wellness and Tailoring Courses apart from attending Alternative Education Classes at the Home itself. On the other hand, the welfare officer was religiously following my case with the Child Welfare Committee which not only was monitoring my welfare at the home but also keeping the track of the proceedings in FIR registered by me against the accused. I have also been told that I will be provided with the pro-bono legal aid by the Delhi State Legal Service Authority, (DSLSA) to pursue my case and will be provided compensation to continue my studies and vocational training as per the scheme of ‘Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme 2011’

Prayas took deep hearted initiatives in opening ‘Bank Account’ and on the order of Ms. Shivani Chauhan, Secretary NDDLSA, my bank account was opened with the UCO Bank (Account Number-18580110073476) for depositing the amount of interim compensation in my account.

At the same time, Prayas team along with the members of the Child Welfare Committee and District Child Protection Unit was trying their ways for my
repatriation to my native village in Nepal... I was told that my repatriation process will be initiated through the embassy of Nepal and the organization working with the children will be contacted in Nepal. The welfare officer in Prayas religiously followed the direction and made all effort in contacting ‘Maiti India’ and ‘Shakti Samuha’. I was overjoyed with the news that Mr. Pramod Pokhrel from ‘Shakti Samuha’ contacted our welfare officer Prayas for my repatriation process through the embassy of Nepal. I was also apprised that ‘Shakti Samuha’ contacted my family followed by a personal visit and a report of which been submitted by them to the office of Embassy of Nepal, Women & Child Development, Nepal and the Chief District Office at Indo-Nepal Border. I was escorted by Mr. Pramod Pokhrel and Ms. Anjana Kumari Neupana, Shakti Samuha on 10th January 2018 to my native place.

I realized deeply that I should not have been run away all alone just in heat of anger and passion the way I did. I was lucky enough that I came in contact with good people who with their sincere efforts placed me back with my family... I am in constant touch with the welfare officer and other duty bearers in Prayas who keep on motivating me for my future. I decided that I will create awareness and sensitivity in my village to prevent instances of trafficking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Homes/Shelters</th>
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<tr>
<td>Open Shelter Nabi Karim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Shelter, Lahori Gate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prayas Observation Home

“The juvenile delinquent does not feel his disturbed personality. The intelligent man does not feel his intelligence or the introvert his introversion” F. Skinner

Juvenile delinquency problem has been in existence since time immemorial. It is an important feature of all societies, be it simple or complex. To solve this problem The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force on 15th January 2016 which defines new boundaries with regard to penalizing juveniles and providing children from impoverished backgrounds with the basic needs and facilities that they require to live.

According to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2015, Children in Conflict with Law, (CCL) refers to any person below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing a crime or being suspected of committing an offence. These children who break the law do not always do so of their own free will but perhaps as a result of restricted opportunities available for their development. Many of them are victims of circumstances, coerced into crime by adults. Often prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination bring the juveniles in conflict with law without even a crime being committed.

This case is about a fifteen year old child named Zulfikar, son of Mohd Chand Baby. Zulfikar basically belongs to an economically backward family who emigrated from Bihar to Delhi a long time ago in search of work.

The family earns only a mere sum of Rs.9000 per month which hardly satisfies their daily needs. The family is a nuclear family which consists of his father, mother, two sisters and one brother where one sister is married and the brother is studying.

The boy’s father is a factory worker whereas mother is a housewife and due to poor parental control and poor monitory condition they did not have a hint of where and with whom their child was roaming around.

The child was roaming around with his friend Ajay one day he along with his friend Ajay stabbed a person and tried to loot him. The police caught them at the spot and he was sent to PRAYAS organization where he underwent a physical as well as psychological
change. Here he learnt tailoring and stitching. The child also now reads Namaz and likes spending his time in studying and playing photo. Also he likes to watch television in free time. Here at PRAYAS, the child is protected from all kinds of abuse.

Now after going out of here, the child wants to continue with his studies as he dropped out of 8th standard due to lack of facilities and eventual loss of interest. **In 2017, Prayas Observation Home reached out to 836 ‘Children in Conflict with Law’**

**Statistics of 2016-17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of Children admitted in Prayas Observation Home 2017</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Children Admitted-836</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Admission</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Bail</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHB-II</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tihar (Central Jail)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Home/Place of Safety</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society for Promotion of Youth &amp; Masses, (SPYM)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Home, (CWC)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other State</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Night Protection</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escaped</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Disposal in all mode</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CHILDLINE-SE DOSTI**

The initiative taken by Jerro Billimoria, a social worker and then, faculty member at the Tata Institute for Social Sciences, (TISS), founded the helpline to provide 24 hour assistance to street children in need. Delhi CHILDLINE started as a collaborative Project on 2nd October 1998 which was inaugurated at Prayas Children’s Home by the then Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Ms. Maneka Gandhi. Since then, Prayas CHILDLINE 1098 traversed long journey and running CHILDLINE SERVICES for the distressed children at six places such as New Delhi Railway Station, Poothkhurd Bawana, Jahangirpuri, Raxual, Samastipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Connecting to children**

Prayas through its CHILDLINE Services is reaching out to the distressed, vulnerable and children facing difficult situation and circumstances. It not only plays the role of listening to the child but also aids in strengthening the Child Protection Mechanisms along with the other Stakeholders.

In 2016-17, we received a total of 8740 calls from children and concerned adults which can be put into various categories such as medical, shelter, restoration, protection from abuse, child in conflict with law, sponsorship, missing, and emotional support and guidance etc.

**Combating CHILD Labour**

In 2016-17, Prayas CHILDLINE at Jahangirpuri and Poothkhurd conducted 117 rescue operation of children in forced labour situation in collaboration with the various law enforcement agencies such as Police, Labour Department, Office of SDM Industries, Students, Volunteers, Youth and Lawyer etc for strengthening the fight against Child Labour. It is working in close coordination and partnership with the District Administration and Child Welfare Committees for the proper rehabilitation and compensation of the rescued trafficked children.
## Achievement of the Year through CHILDLINE

### REACHING TO UNREACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Number of Call Received</td>
<td>8740 (Total Cumulative Fig of all six CHILDLINE functional at different locations by Prayas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Number of FIR</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Number of DD Entry</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Number of Victims Reunited with the Family</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Rescued Victims from other Countries</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Number of Victim provided legal support</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Number of conviction happened</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Number of CWC the Prayas interacted with in all six locations</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Number of Police Station Level Sensitization Program held</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Number of Advocacy &amp; Sensitization program with Schools</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Number of Community Meetings</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Number of Contact Meeting with Stakeholders including RPF, GPF, RWAs and others</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Number of Children Rescued from Operations</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Number of Children Repatriated</td>
<td>1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Number of people connected with the movement</td>
<td>13567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUCCESS STORY OF CHILDLINE ANDAMAN

Name of the Child: Asha
Age: 17yrs
Class: 9th dropout
School: Government Senior Secondary School, Schoolline
Father’s Name: Ram Sai
Mother’s Name: Ashni Kumari

On 9-2-17, a case has been brought to CHILDLINE from PS Aberdeen, regarding a child by name Asha, Age 17 yrs resident of School line, D/o RamSai and Ashni Kumari. As per the statement of the child, the child was staying with her mother, brothers and sisters along with her uncle (Child’s Mother’s Brother, Durga Prasad) at School line. When the Child was in Class 6th, the child’s Uncle by name Late Durga Prasad started sexually abusing the child. The child at the beginning revealed the fact to her mother, but due to the child’s mother health issues, the mother stopped her daughter to share the matter to anyone. On 1st April 2017 Child’s mother expired. The father of the child also left the family. Then, on 20th Dec 2017 the accused Durga Prasad also expired. On 29-1-18, the child along with her aunt had been to G.B Pant Hospital as the child was suffering from cough. After meeting the Doctor the child complaint that from seven months she is not having her regular periods to which the Doctor prescribed medical examination. The blood report revealed that the child is seven months pregnant. A case of POCSO has been registered with FIR NO-79/18 dt 6-2-18 U/S 364 IPC r.w.s 5(l) (m)/6 of POCSO Act 2012.

A Home Inspection was done by the CHILDLINE Team and visited Chouldari, Badmash Pahad. During the visit, while interacting with the child, following points were observed as given below:

1. The child’s mother died and father left the family.
2. Presently, the child is staying at Chouldari with her elder sister.
3. The Child belongs to Ranchi Community and by religion Hindu.
4. The Child was the student of class 8th studying in Government Senior Secondary School School line, and dropped her school in the month of January 2018 as not being comfortable to carry on.
5. The Health Status of the child reveals that the child is seventh month pregnant.
6. The Child is not married.
7. The type of ill-treatment met by the child was beaten mercilessly and sexually exploited by her uncle, who supposed to be the child own mother’s brother.
8. The attitude of child towards her classmates, teachers’ friends were positive.

Prayas Annual Report 2016-17
9. Majority of the child’s friends are of the same age group.

10. The mental condition of the child is unstable as the members of the child’s sister families are not supporting. The living condition of the family does not suit the child.

11. The physical condition of the child is normal.

12. The major challenges the child is facing is that, her sister family is not supporting the child.

13. The Child was produced before the Child Welfare Committee and the committee decided to shift the child to Nirmala Shisu Bhawan. Presently, the child is under the supervision of provincial sisters at Nirmala Shisu Bhawan.

**COMBATING TRAFFICKING**

Trafficking of human beings, especially of women and children, is an organized crime of huge dimensions that violate basic human right and directly causes hardships and suffering to millions of people. As per the UN Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the U.N Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, trafficking now defined under section 370 and 370A of IPC. Until recently, these forms of prohibited commercial sex trafficking were the only concern of the government and the police, but now part of the U.N Protocol, also becoming a part of the law against trafficking, as defined under sections 370 and 370A IPC, the forms and dimensions of trafficking have expanded.

Prayas JAC Society joins hand with GENEVA GLOBAL PERFORMANCE PHILANTHROPY to prevent trafficking in the bordering area of Raxual, Samastipur, Patna, and Birgunj aims at in improving safe migration, to improve child focused community development through convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders and community from India and Nepal and complete implementation of Juvenile Justice Act through advocacy, liaison, and networking in the state.

The organization was deeply involved with the officials of Rajasthan for improved cooperation for interstate repatriation through strategic planning with the counterpart officials of Bihar. With concerted efforts from the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar and Prayas, a permanent team has been constituted for carrying out the procedure of inter-state repatriation followed by the rehabilitation of the repatriated children. In 2016-17, it also succeeded in strengthening the facilitation of compensation procedure under the Chief Minister Relief Fund for the rescued child labourers and bonded labourers. Following the process approximately 102 children been compensated under the CM Relief Fund.
and additional rupees 25,000/- have been transferred in account of all children who have been granted the amount after recommendation of the District Magistrate and the Labour Commissioner of Bihar.

At Raxaul, we have identified 150 Orchestra troupes having 10 to 15 girls recruited per troupe and most of the recruited girls in the entertainment groups are being exploited in multiple forms. Our findings also suggest that most of the girls are from Nepal, West Bengal, UP and Bihar. In a meeting with the SDPO (Chief of Police) Raxaul it was decided that a meeting with the orchestra owners should be organized to explain them about the illegal activities being practiced through the orchestra owners during the meetings some of the orchestra owners were also invited to brief them about future action by the administration regarding such practices by them especially deploying minors as well as the police directed the cases of sexual exploitation of the girls recruited should not be the part of the orchestra entertainment. In the intervened areas of Patna, Raxaul, Motihari and Samastipur with high prevalence of the worst forms of child labour, Prayas worked with the community to establish an understanding of slavery, identify victims, and worked with rescue teams to remove children from exploitation in disorganized sectors such as brick kilns, Dhabas, Tea Stalls etc.

The organization in 2016-17, expedited the process with support from the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) designed close monitoring program with the families of the rescued children to connect them with the sponsorship schemes and individual care plans under institutional and non institutional care services. Nearly 500 rescued children been admitted in various homes and shelters of Prayas for overarching care including counseling, behavior therapy, interpersonal skills and life skill by emphasizing equal focus on communication and personality development. The Department of Social Welfare & Prayas has promoted the concept of ‘Cluster Based Approach’ in several endemic districts of Bihar after mapping the volume of the restored children following the Inter State Repatriation.

**INTERVENTION OF PRAYAS IN JAIPUR**

Since 2014, Prayas has been constantly involved in rescuing and restoration of children trafficked from Bihar into Rajasthan, particularly Jaipur. A total of 327 children have been rescued and repatriated back to Bihar from Jaipur by Prayas by 2016. Out of these 327 children, 36 children belonged in the age group of 6-9 years, 155 children in 10-13 years and 126 children were 14 years and above. Another visible fact that out of all the children rescued, 101 were Muslims. This comes to be
a staggering 31% of all the children traced back to Bihar. To put this figure into perspective, the Muslim population of Bihar, according to 2011 census, is 16.9%. Gaya and Samastipur emerge as the major sources of child labourers from Bihar. These districts account for more than 70% of children rescued from Jaipur, with Gaya accounting for more than 60% of the cases amongst the two. Gaya is also the second most populated district of Bihar. As per 2011 census, 86.76% population of Gaya districts lives in rural areas of villages. The child population comprises 18.23% of total rural population of Gaya district.

**Intervention in Rajasthan and Bihar**

The organization has conducted a Research involving officials of Rajasthan in which it figured out that out of 1582 rescued children 1200 were hailing from Bihar. The current trend in Rajasthan evidently connects the issues relating to modern day slavery as the number of the survivors has been alarmingly increasing which reflects the significant link between two states i.e. Bihar and Rajasthan. We have channelized systemic restoration of 1000 survivors from Rajasthan to Bihar.

As of now, in 2017 about 240 children have been rescued (91 in January and 149 in March) in Rajasthan and successfully repatriated to Bihar but the task is very complicated as all the repatriated children belong to several districts of Bihar and the rehabilitative measures would be rather difficult as each survivor must be followed up for accession to the compensation under several schemes and for initiation of Rehabilitation to minimize re-trafficking. Usually during Rescue Operation and Interstate Repatriation several organizations stand forward to showcase their presence before the Media as these events are very glamorous but as far as rehabilitation is concerned little support is extended by them which makes the rehabilitation of the rescued victims rather difficult.

**IMPACT of 2016-17**

| Formation of Networks at Destination Points to facilitate rescued victims of Slavery | Yes |
| Implementation of Interstate Repatriation Protocol to repatriate & rehabilitate 360 survivors through the Government Agency | Yes |
Mapping of Vulnerable Families moving towards slavery and unsafe migration | 900 Families been identified
---|---
Formation of Networks and Partnerships at three destination points | 85
Created mechanism for sustainable rehabilitation of trafficked victims | 360
Implementation of ‘Integrated Child Protection Scheme’ for sponsorship of children in Need of Care & Protection’ –Number of Petition filed | 390
Team constituted for conducting social investigation report of repatriated children | 370
Repatriated children admitted in Rehabilitation Centre | 180
Children below 14 years admitted in rehabilitation centre been mainstreamed in school | 90
Legal Aid to Victims | 90
**Patna:** Rescued victims of Trafficking who been provided shelter, education and need based services including legal aid and rehabilitation | 300
**Raxaul:** Rescued victims of Trafficking who been provided shelter, education and need based services including legal aid and rehabilitation | 150
**Samastipur:** Established community development centre in 09 Blocks of the District and set up vocational training centre for the victims of trafficking | 09

### Rape Crises Intervention Centre

Crisis Intervention Centers (CICs) run by Prayas since 1998 in Delhi (currently the eastern and south block) help individuals and families experiencing or witnessing violence in the home or elsewhere by providing counseling, legal help, shelter and rehabilitation mechanism for establishing the victim in the society. The Prayas believes that until strong and swift punishment is meted out to the perpetrators of crimes against women and girls, enough deterrence against rape will not be created in society. As one of the key reason is low conviction rate. According to the reports of Delhi Police, during 2015-16, the police registered 31,446 FIRs in crimes against women, but conviction could be secure only in 146 cases till September 2015.

**Objectives**

1. Providing counselling and other support services to help them reduce the trauma of the incident.
2. Safe Women and Child Shelter: To provide a safe place for children and women, where they no longer feel threatened by the offender.
3. Help to lodge an F.I.R (First Hand Information) in the police.
4. Help in ensuring proper legal procedure: Accused is arrested, MLC of the victim is conducted properly and the protection to the victim is provided, wherever necessary.

5. Help the victim in getting monetary and financial support.

6. While visiting the residence of the victim, the advocates and coordinator will ensure immediate relief and support, their rights and entitlements, counselling, explain them the legal procedure.

7. Inform the victims and their families about the help and support they can avail from the government and other agencies.

8. Help the victim and his/ her family in getting adequate police protection, in case of any threat.

9. Providing assistance in legal matters, e.g: collecting better evidence and also helping in court disposition.

10. To ensure rehabilitation of victims in the long term by availing network of services in Delhi and outside.

Services

**Emergency Response and Rescue Services:** CICs provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence. To achieve this linkages efforts been made with existing mechanisms like National Health Mission (NHM), 108 service, Police (PCR Van) so that the women affected by violence can be rescued from the location of violence and referred to the nearest crisis intervention centers.

**Women Helpline:** The Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number. Women Helpline been integrated with Crisis Intervention Centers and women affected by violence and in need of redressal services been referred to CICs through this helpline.

**Medical Assistance:** Women and children affected by violence been referred to the nearest Hospital for medical aid/examination to be undertaken as per the guidelines and protocols developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Assistance to Victim in Lodging FIR/NCR/DIR:** Crisis Intervention Center helps the victims in lodging of FIR/NCR/DIR at the appropriate places so that the violence
does not go unnoticed and thereby the probability of obtaining justice to the victim is made.

**Psycho-Social Support/ Counselling:** Crisis Intervention Center have a skilled counsellor for providing psycho-social counselling to the victims who are traumatised or otherwise. Efforts will be made to provide the victim necessary support through professional approach of counselling at the site where the victim may seek it.

**Legal Aid and Counselling:** The women and children who face violence will also be supported by Crisis Intervention Center to avail legal services so as to obtain justice in their favour. The centre will also facilitate access to justice for women affected by violence, and legal aid and counselling been provided through empanelled lawyers or through support of National/State/District Legal Service Authority

**IMPACT:**

1. Total number of Rape cases (18 & above):-
2. Total number of POCSO Rape cases (Below 18):-
3. Total number of molestation cases:-0
4. Total number of kidnapping cases:-0
5. Total number of kidnapping + Rape cases:-1
6. Total number of miscellaneous cases:-0
7. Total Number of cases reported in the current month:-10

**ADOPTION CENTRUM- Right Based Intervention for Vulnerable and Street Children**

Prayas with support from ‘Adoption Centrum’ is running project based on the ’Right Based Intervention for Vulnerable and Street Children’. The Right Based approach has been recognized by Prayas as a comprehensive and effective approach to address the root cause of human poverty at different levels. The Project directly focuses on 300 children, falling under the ‘Need of Care and Protection’ living in different Homes/Shelters of Prayas on the order of the Child Welfare Committee in Delhi and ‘Gate Keeping at Children Home in Bihar’. Under this project the activities took place in Patna, Motihari, Bettiah and Samastipur’. The Project focused on the following activities:

1. Enabling deprived children, their families, and their communities to meet their basic needs and to strengthen them as advocates of Child Rights.
2. Building Relationships to increase understanding and promoting the rights and interest of the children
3. Participation of Children in Decision Making process in affairs related to Institutional Management, Children’s Committee, and in Individual Care Plan
4. To strengthen understanding on the Juvenile Justice and on its implementation within the understanding of the various stakeholders such as Special Juvenile Police Unit, (SJPU), Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit,

IMPACT
1. Total 702 children been reunited with their Families in Bihar & Delhi
2. 26 children been placed in Alternative Care and 37 in Institutional Care
3. 152 children been admitted in School
4. 23 Children been admitted in Convent School in Bihar
5. 31 cases under POCSO Act 2012 been addressed in Delhi
6. 133 girls been admitted in School in Delhi
7. 32 Training Session been organized in Delhi and Bihar
8. 18 women been designated as our ‘Ambassador’ to act as a catalyst to prevent child sexual abuse
CHILDREN HOPE: Every Child Counts

The Kathputli Colony covers nearly 13 acres in a district of Delhi that has since been surrounded by urban sprawl and a line of the Delhi metro system, which conveniently connects residents with the rest of the city. Although the namesake of the colony is derived from string puppets often used by some of the early settlers, it has since come to represent a much larger group of performers and artists hailing from regions throughout the sub-continent. Prayas is working deeply in this community since 1994 aimed at transforming lives. The year 2016-17 was full of challenges and apprehension for us and also for our trustees in ‘Children Hope’ in U.S because of the ‘In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation Scheme’ of DDA, aimed to rehabilitate slum dwellers. Under the scheme, re-settlement to be done on the land occupied by JJ clusters with private partnership. Under this scheme, the 2800 families of ‘Kathputli Colony’ been given a new lease of life by providing them the latest modern apartments with high end amenities like attached Bath, Toilets and Kitchens. Till the time these structures are built on site the residents of ‘Kathputli Colony’ had been rehabilitate to ‘Anand Parvat’ in a ‘Transit Camp Facility. Prayas also has been provided space to continue with the activities which it is running from past 23 years and with support from Children Hope from 2004. In 2016-17, the project with the support of its well wisher and Trustees created lasting impact on the community and its children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Children been served through Holistic Programs in Remedial Centre</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children admitted in Alternative Education Centre</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creche</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Teacher Meeting</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Visit</td>
<td>2216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Meetings</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Check Up</td>
<td>4775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Meeting</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness Meeting</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prayas Annual Report 2016-17
Transforming Lives

I am Alka aged 21 years coming from a marginalized family where we had to struggle every minute for our livelihood and existence. The income of my father was not sufficient enough to support the family comprising 6 members along with my Grand Parents too who are fully dependent on us.

It was tough life since my childhood witnessing poverty and its impact on life. I decided at very early age to establish my identity and to gain financial independence. In achieving my goal, I got immense support from ‘CHILDREN HOPE-AIMO PRAYAS’ and completed my Diploma Course in Computers. After completion of my course in Computers I got job in ‘Cadience International at a salary of Rs 8500/- per month as an Office Assistant.

Woman of Substance

My story starts from the period of anti-sikh riots of 1984 which shook the entire nation. It has deeply affected my family too and we shifted to ‘Kathputli Colony’. I had grown up witnessing poverty and daily struggle of life for our existence. I got married at an early age with Maharashtrian guy Mr. Surinder Taydey. He owns general store and is Pradhan of ‘Samuday Samiti’ and is very vocal always about the local issue and very proactive in seeking the solutions of all issues. On his insistence and on the persuasion of the community mobilizer from Children Hope Prayas, I became member of the SHG and started taking deep interest in the affairs of SHG and learnt with time the concept of empowering women through SHG, need and importance of ‘Book Keeping’, maintenance of loan ledger for small and big loans and many other aspects. Later, I took small loan from SHG to start confectionary shop at my residence only. Today I am feeling happy to share with you all that the initiatives which was started by me in a small way with the support from ‘CHILDREN HOPE’ has become fully established and I am contributing substantial amount every month to support my family expenses and the education of my four children.
Project PAHAL-Ensuring Identity and Dignity for Children of Female Sex Workers-

The Supreme Court of India has observed that sex workers are entitled to a right to life and must be accorded the protection guaranteed to every citizen. It instructed the State to provide recommendations on the rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work of their own volition and to provide conducive conditions for sex workers who wish to continue working as sex workers in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution.

Prayas initiated the project to prevent second generation of commercial sex workers to get into trade with the support from ‘Aide-et-Action’ to provide dignity to the lives of commercial sex workers at Grant Bastion Road through education and empowerment opportunities.

It aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Ensuring care and protection to children of Female sex workers in G.B.Road area of Delhi
2. Educational and vocational rehabilitation of children
3. Preventing second generation girls from commercial sex work
4. Ensuring identity & dignity for children of female sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Year/Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Project Started in the year</td>
<td>1st February 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Project Ending year</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Project extended till year</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Project under Sponsorship till year</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Total Duration Completed by the Project</td>
<td>1 year (31st December, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Any Strategic /Statutory exercises conducted during the year (Mid-term Review, Withdrawal planning and Impact Assessment)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lasting Impact**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Children admitted in the Centre:</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Children admitted in Government School:</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Impact</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Impact</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prayas Annual Report 2016-17
**IMPACTING LIVES**

**Kashmere Man falls in love with Sex Worker, rescues her from Brothel at G.B. Road and took responsibility of her & her children.**

**Name- Lyaba**

**Age- 5**

**Mother Name- Seema (Name Changed)**

In an unusual love story, where affection blossomed in the most unlikely places, at Grant Bastion Road between Seema & Kashmere guy Saket Bilal, who was one of her customer at her brothel, instantly took a liking for her. He started visiting her in the brothel in the guise of a customer, hoodwinking the Kotha Owner each time, and later decided to get married and begin life fresh.

Seema was forced into prostitution at the age of thirteen only when she was asked by her parents and siblings to support the family at home in Kolkata. She was brought by her friend sister who convinced her about existing economic opportunities in Delhi which can help her to support her family back at home. She was hardly carrying any inkling about her who was Human Trafficker. Seema was captivated in a dingy house at a remote place in Delhi after she reached Delhi and then she was taken to a brothel (kothi) at G.B Road and handed over to a fifty year old lady who was brothel owner. Since then she was in business of selling her body...
everyday to satisfy the sexual pleasures of her customers. The seventy five percent of her income goes to brothel owner and pimp who brings customer for her. With time, Seema accepted it as her destiny and gave birth to four children from her customers and gone through the process of abortion many times. Though Seema attempted several times to flee from den through the help of her customers but miserably failed as the networks of brothel owners and pimps are very strong who keep their hawks eyes on every girl and women living in different brothels at G.B. Road.

It was after ten year she came across Kashmiri Youth Salil Bilal, who was initially her customer but man of extra ordinary courage and guts to offer her with proposal to marry. Seema was little bemused on his offer as she was duped by many in her past on whom she reposed her faith. But with time she started believing him and his words. They decided to settle down as socially & legally wedded married couple. When she discussed the same with her brothel owner, she was aghast to know that she could be able to move out from the brothel only on giving Rs 25,000/- to her. If she failed to give the desired amount to her, she would be confined again within the four walls and will be forced to earn the same way. She discussed with Bilal who took three days to arrange the demanded amount of Rs 25,000/- and handed over to the Brothel Owner to take Seema and her children along with him to give her and her children fresh life.

Today her daughter Lyuba, aged 5 years is attending our centre with the support from ‘Aide-et-Action’ under Project Pahal and Seema is our ‘Sakhi’ who is working as catalyst in empowering other women working as sex worker by bringing them closer to us. Lyuba learnt basic numeracy and alphabets both in English and Hindi. She equally learnt the name of animals and also participates in all curricular activities. She was admitted this year in school also. Project Pahal is playing significant role in life of many sex workers and their children by providing platform to empower their life.
Prayas-Dr Abhisekh Singhvi Residential Education Centre-Saket

The Project started in 2015 with support from Dr. Abhisekh Manu Singhvi, noted Senior Supreme Court Advocate in 2015 to provide quality primary education to boys who are currently non-school going, between the ages of 6-18 years, from socially disadvantaged and economically marginalized in urban communities. It aimed to empower them as enabling active agents of the society through the tool of education.

Presently 27 Boys are residing in the center who been selected after conducting survey by our community mobilizer and educator. The Center provides holistic services including their monthly health check up and all-round co-curricular activities for their overall development.

The Centre partnered with ‘Wall O Books’, a Kolkata based organization to inculcate the habit of reading amongst children and to take personal responsibility of maintain own Library. The Books they receive are often their first view of the world outside.

Created Impact in 27 Families
PRAYAS HEALTH PROJECT-Primary Care Services and Continuity of Care

Prayas Health Services since 1994 addressing the primary health care need of the urban slum population in communities of Delhi, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh with special focus on poor populations living in listed and unlisted slums, other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, sex workers, and temporary migrants. An important focus area of ‘Prayas Health Services’ is to achieve convergence among the wider determinants of health by focusing in providing by strengthening the better secondary prevention as an integral part of Urban Health Needs. Improved health seeking behavior, influenced through capacity building of the community based organizations & establishments of an appropriate referral mechanism are also an important component of Health Services.

**Major Services**

1. OPD Services: 4 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the afternoon/evening
2. 24 hours Emergency Services: Stabilisation of the condition of patient before referral to Hospital, Dog Bite/Snake Bite, Scorpion Bite and other Emergency cases
3. Early registration of all pregnancies ideally in the first trimester (before 12th week of pregnancy)
4. Minimum 3 antenatal checkups and provision of complete package of services. First visit as soon as pregnancy is suspected/between 4th and 6th month (before 26 weeks), second visit at 8th month (around 32 weeks) and third visit at 9th month (around 36 weeks).
5. Associated services like providing iron and folic acid tablets, injection Tetanus. Toxoid etc (as per the “guidelines for ante-natal care and skilled attendance at birth by ANMs and LHV s) 
6. Laboratory investigations like hemoglobin, urine albumin, and sugar, RPR test for syphilis
7. Nutrition & Health Counselling/Identification of High Risk Pregnancies/Appropriate Management/Promotion of institutional deliveries
The Hans Foundation Mobile Health Care Unit

The Hans Foundation ‘Mobile Health Care Unit’ programme is being implemented with financial support from The Hans Foundation, New Delhi. Under the programme all residents of 17 villages of Wakro namely Parsuram kund, Tillai, Somba, Naukilo, Mainuling, Londvin, Tumba, Manthi & Tishu are being provided medical and health services. The main target of the programme is on girls and women. Apart from service delivery, health workers are provided training, health camps are organised and awareness camps held. The programme has 27,516 beneficiaries. Under the programme, an ambulance visits each village twice in a month and provides services.

Objectives

- To improve health status of villagers primarily women, men, adult, children and old
- To provide health facilities in remote villages
- To provide facilities easily and on time so time and money both are saved
- To counsel beneficiaries on topics like sanitation, clean environment, nutritive diet, eye care, mental health counselling, substance abuse, etc.
- To get women included in the family as an important part of the family apart from making them feel importance of health
- To make health facilities accessible in villages
- To motivate for ante and post natal care and promote safe deliver

IMPACT Report

120 Health Camps been conducted during the year
27,516 villagers in total been benefitted through Mobile Medical Unit, (MMU)
2400 children been immunized
Creating Impact at the Field

On January 12, 2017 there was an outbreak of diarrhea, in Parsuramkund during Mela. Numbers of pilgrim suffered due to that outbreak. When we got information then our MMU team rushed there and found out the case of diarrhea. We had seen that people from that area were having negligence for drinking water and sanitation. Our MMU team encouraged them and gave them proper treatment. After three days all diarrhea cases were subsided. Now they have good riddance from their illness.

Testimonial

Mr. Rahenso Dilang (Gao Bura)
Age: 55 Yrs
Village: Manthi

We are very happy to have such type MMU team in our backward Area. They are giving to our villagers a very good service in a regular basis. We need continuous help from there. Thank you Hans foundation. Thank you MMU team.
JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN-SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The scheme of Jan Shikshan Santhan (JSS) was initially launched in 1967 as Shramik Vidyapeeth by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, as a programme of Adult Education for Workers in Urban and Industrial areas. The first Shrameek Vidyapeeth was established in Mumbai (Worli) in the year 1967. The scheme of Shrameek Vidyapeeth was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in the year 2001. This programme was conceived as responding to the educational and vocational training needs of numerous groups of adults and young people aimed at improving the vocational skills and quality of life of the industrial workers and their family members as well as of those persons who had been migrating from rural to urban settings implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI.

The JSS’s concentrate on the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of rural and urban population such as men, women and youth, employed, self-employed, neo-literates, prospective workers and unemployed youth and priority is to be given to neo-literates/semi-literates, Schedule Castes,
Schedule Tribes, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum dwellers and working children.

**JSS Samastipur**

Achievements of JSS, Samastipur during 2016-17

Highly motivated by the wider community of the district, JSS, Samastipur conducted community counseling programs in the disadvantaged community areas for the selection of the multiple trades for the target communities and on the basis of the conducted counseling program, the Sansthan decided to conduct the following trades for the financial year 2016-17

**Trades** Cutting & Tailoring, Hand Machine Embroidery, Beauty Culture and health Care, Soft Toys, Screen Printing, Food Processing, Domestic Attendant, Mobile Phone Repairing, Mithila Paining, Mushroom Cultivation and Cottage Industry Carpentry

During the period, the Sansthan conducted total 112 batches and trained total 2420 beneficiaries completing the Target successfully as per the submitted Annual Action Plan. During the period the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 31, 11,880/-.

**Gender and Social Status of the beneficiaries of Vocational Courses**

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<th>BC</th>
<th>Minorities</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>868</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>273</td>
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**JSS Jahangirpuri Delhi**

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<th></th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>OBC</th>
<th>Minorities</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Beneficiaries</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>1282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>27.53%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>11.93%</td>
<td>7.95%</td>
<td>51.87%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JEEViKA Project

The Government of Bihar (GoB), through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), an autonomous body under the Department of Rural Development, is spearheading the World Bank aided Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), locally known as JEEViKA with the objective of social & economic empowerment of the rural poor.

Objective

The BRLP objective is to enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Bihar. This objective is sought to be accomplished by:

- Improving rural livelihoods and enhancing social and economic empowerment of the rural poor.
- Developing organizations of the rural poor and producers to enable them to access and better negotiate services, credit and assets from public and private sector agencies and financial institutions.
- Investing in capacity building of public and private service providers.
- Playing a catalytic role in promoting development of microfinance and agribusiness sectors
HSBC–DISHA CREATING EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Project Disha; ‘Creating Employment & Entrepreneurship Opportunities through Life Skills and Skill Development’ is a yearlong project designed to respond to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for street children in ‘need of care & protection’ and marginalized & disadvantaged youths. This multifaceted program combined with financial literacy, education, vocational and technical training linked to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

**KEY FEATURE OF THE PROJECT:** The Boys and Girls between the age group of 15 to 24 years under ‘Need of Care and Protection’ & Class Room Teaching of 9 months followed by Protection’ are part of the program. ‘On Job Training’ of 3 months before placing them with different organization. 25 students in Each Trade–Special Emphasis given to ‘Drop Out’ Students’ Generation of ‘AADHAR CARD’

**Project Context:** Within the right based framework, there are two basic approaches of working with the street children-human development and service provision. The human development approach takes a long term perspective and concentrates on equipping street children with the skills and confidence required to reintegrate to society, fulfilling their human rights to self realization and independence. The project aims to create ideal platform for the street children by providing education coupled with vocational training, counseling, health services, financial literacy programs aimed at improving their lives, thus preventing them from abandoning in favor of street life.

**Trades:** Electrical & Plumbing, Stitching & Cutting, Mobile Repairing and Hardware & Networking

**Beneficiaries:** 100
INDIAN TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATION, (ITPO-Prayas Vocational Training Project)

The Project was awarded to Prayas JAC Society after its submitted proposal for the empowerment of street children through vocational training program under the CSR philosophy of ITPO which aims to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from the streets. The significance and value of the project was evaluated by the subject experts of ITPO. Under the terms of the agreement, it was decided that the project will impart training to 100 children in the following trades such as 1. Electrical,  Plumbing,  Beauty Wellness & Dress Designing It was also agreed that the Project Implementing Agency, (PIA) shall maintain all records (including financial and accounting) records and documents of the funds provided by ITPO for the project in accordance with the basic principles of general accepted business practice. The project activity commenced from May 4, 2016.

Objective

- To take the adolescent/youth of the street, to give alternate income generation scheme
- To impart training to the street based population of adolescent and youth so as to enable them to sustain themselves and their dependents
- To give gainful employment-self or job placement
- To inculcate the habit of savings in a nationalized bank
- To reunite with their families

Beneficiaries: 100
**AXIS BANK Project (Hazaribagh & Ranchi)-Sahi Disha Kee Aur-Creating Livelihood Opportunities**

Prayas with support from Axis Bank Foundation empowered youth, especially young girls and boys from disadvantaged families and communities from identified villages realize their dreams by equipping them with essential life skill program and market oriented vocational training program. The project emphasized on strengthening and utilizing the economic potential of marginalized youths and adolescents girls, critical approach for economic development. In one year project period, Prayas aimed to develop skills and provide future jobs opportunities to these youths. They had been trained not only through vocational training but also given orientation and provided with the necessary inputs to develop their skills, knowledge, to develop a positive attitude and behavior through Personal Grooming Workshops, Career Guidance Workshop & Career orientation session at the center with the support of Network organization, volunteers groups, Professional consultancy services and other sources.

**Trades: Basic & Advanced Computer Course, Retail, Apparel Manufacturing**

**Beneficiaries: 100**

**Story from Centre: Rising Above All Odds**

Suraj Kumar, eighteen year old youth from village Kesura, Rolla took admission in our ‘Axis Bank Vocational Training Centre to realize his dreams. He was shouldering the responsibility of his home while working as a daily wage labourer. It seemed that Suraj learnt very judiciously to embrace challenges as a part of his life. Suraj studied till standard tenth. His life has been a struggle from the time he gained senses and he realized deeply how difficult life is for him and for his family members. He enrolled for ‘Basic Computer Course’ which is of six months and completed it with utmost dedication and commitment. Prayas offered job of Receptionist at the centre at salary of Rs Six Thousands to start with and also encouraged him to continue with his future studies and to enroll for the Advanced Course in Computers. Suraj is hopeful about his future now with support from Prayas and Axis Bank Foundation and aspire to become ‘Civil Servant’ in future.
MICRO GRID PROJECT- VAISHALI, BIHAR (Tayabpur & Behlolpur)

Tata Power Delhi Distribution brings solar Micro-grid to rural village in Tayabpur, Bihar

- Initiative aims to accomplish the vision of providing universal access of electricity to every single village and individual
- Supported by partners such as Tata Trusts, MIT, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre and General Electric (GE)

Tata Power Delhi Distribution (TPDDL), the country’s leading power distribution company which is supplying uninterrupted power to over 70 lakh people in the national capital Delhi, has today implemented a microgrid project in Tayabpur, a village in the Vaishali district of Bihar having an estimated 190 hutments with a population of around 1,000 to accomplish the vision of providing access of electricity to all.

The project is in line with the Government of India’s electrification programme which aims to provide "electricity to all" by establishing a standalone off-grid village electrification system where grid supply has not reached or is not feasible.

For the project, TPDDL has been supported by partners such as Tata Trusts, MIT, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre and GE to setup a self-managed solar microgrid which will help in enhancing quality of life, engage natives and introduce financial advancement in such areas. TPDDL has developed this project by bringing together all the partners and providing for off-site requirements for the successful
implementation of the microgrid. TPDDL played a key role in the identification of the site, development of the project infrastructure, community engagement activities, etc.

GE has supported the project by providing a new hybrid power solution to supply high efficiency, reliable power to the villagers. The 12kW solar panels along with 48kWh battery set and 15kVA variable diesel generation set are integrated into the system and will be put up in the first phase followed by capacity addition after successful operation and increase in demand. The plant is also enabled for operational control and remote monitoring using a microgrid controller built on GE’s Predix platform. Only maintenance charge for the microgrid will be recovered from the villagers/ consumers through nominal monthly charges linked to their consumption and usage. The estimated number of domestic hutments to opt for supply from 11 am to 11pm is 180 in number and the estimated numbers of commercial hutments to opt for additional supply from 9am to 9pm are 10 in number.

Inaugurating the microgrid, Praveer Sinha, CEO and MD, TPDDL, said, “Today, electricity is recognised as a basic need for realising the objective of sustainable human development. Rural electrification is a key component for facilitating economic progress including meeting socio-economic goals and overall human development in the villages. This project aims to develop a novel solar microgrid model suitable to our Indian conditions and support electrification which is affordable, sustainable and helps us to reach remote rural areas. We hope through implementation of the Tayabpur project we will have a model for installing and developing smart microgrids in the country ensuring access to affordable, reliable & consistent energy for all’