



# 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners meet

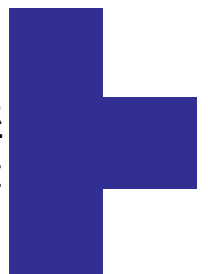
## Right to Education

17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2011

CeFHA - Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh



KINDER  
NOT  
HILFE





“Day 1 happenings”

**“Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development.”**

**- Kofi Annan**



“Day 3 worshipping the conscientious ingredients of a life cycle”



# 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners meet

## Right to Education

## Coordinator writes.....

In the series of partner's meet the Indian partners of Kindernothilfe came to Visakhapatnam for the eleventh partners meet to share their initiations in responding to the act on "Right to Education" along with their achievements in addressing the rights of socio-economic and politically challenged children. The volume of discussions in the past have always adhered to a broad spectrum of implementing activities. We on behalf of KNH would take this privilege to share the all-important events of this partners' meet through this publication.

During the last partner's meet the theme was mainstreaming disability, and with effect from then till date all our partners are putting up a spirited effort in this front. It was decided to hold the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH India Partners' Meet at Vishakapatnam, Andhra. CeFHA has agreed to host the event with the support of KNH.

This partner meet comes with a new theme "Right to Education", to further emphasize the activities undertaken by partner organizations on child rights. It is very necessary that good quality education of the children is taken up seriously. It always has been an important indicator to track the children based development projects in all over the world.

Partners meetings always come with a notional essence to equip successful insights and to try replicating them in different areas. It is the time when all the partners come together and share, there is a special bond built within the network of KNH partners, because of events such as these. Attributing to the efforts of partners coming a long way in the development front, I appreciate the progress of children development in terms of ideology and principles set by individual organizations towards ensuring child rights.



Sathish Reginald Samuel  
KNH Coordinator for India

## Foreword .....

It was a very special moment for all of us associated with KNH. It is indeed a milestone in CeFHA's tenure to host the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners meet at Visakhapatnam with the support of KNH India Team. As we all work for the children and their rights idealistically, the design of this partners' meet highlights the Theme "Right to Education". The theme has further instigated the due commitment we show as KNH Partners' as Education is proved to be one of the major indicators in development.

The present edition is a compilation of various programs, presentations, discussions and suggestions by different participants from different organizations. There has been a lot of thought on what to include and what not, so this document was compiled basing on the categorical importance. Highlighting the Partner reports, based on the format sent by KNH-India, the information has been summarized and the important points of each partner NGO have been included. In addition, this report also contains the outcome of the discussions and suggestions expressed by the participants.

Firstly, I would like to thank all the partner NGO's of KNH, KNH- India Team, KNH- Germany, HCDCI- Pune, Lake Gardens Women & Child Development Centre- Kolkata and the child representatives from different working areas for making their valuable contribution in the partners' meet. I trust that many of us have practically witnessed a wide array of experiences in the process and welcomed many suggestions that have come up during the discussions.

I would like to thank Mr. Sathish Reginald Samuel for his guiding presence throughout the program. His helping hand in organizing strategic components has helped the event to be more lively and successful.

I would further extend my word of gratitude to Dr. Guido Falkenberg from KNH- Germany and his colleague Mr. Stefan Ernst for their presence and inputs right through the partners meeting. The presence of Ms. Libby and Ms. Saroja from KNH Asia representing the Self Help Group work and Mr. Thomas Rajakumar and his team from HCDCI is very much appreciated.

I would wish all the KNH partner organizations the very best in the future endeavors!

I would also like to thank Mr. Bhaskar, Mr. Naveen and Mr. Sushanth Stanley for taking up the responsibility of documenting the proceedings, designing and compiling this report and Mr. D'Silva Stanley of KNH India Team for having helped in editing this report.

Dr. Sasi Prabha  
Director – CeFHA.

## Introducing Kindernothilfe (KNH):

In pursuit of its mission to help very poor children around the world, Kindernothilfe supports 650,000 children and their families in 1,017 projects. The workers committed to rights of children in 29 countries spread over in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Above all the organization has over 100,000 sponsors and donor whose generous support makes all this possible.

Kindernothilfe was founded in 1959. Since then it has become one of the largest Christian child aid organization in Europe. For its trustworthy handling of donations it has been awarded the Donation Seal of Quality by the German Central Institute for Social Issues. KNH also won first place in the Price Water House Coopers Transparency prize in 2007 for its transparent communication on the use of donations.

KNH is one of the largest Christian organizations extending its services to the real needy children of poor living in third-world countries. The organization provides financial and technical supports for projects that cater educational, vocational training, nutritional, health & holistic developmental need of the children. KNH encourages right based approach and ensures that children's rights are enliven. It also enforces activities that support the mechanism of livelihoods and entrust the families through the children with self confidence and boosted morale.

KNH mainly operates from its head office located in Germany. In order to identify relevant projects and ensure effective implementation of existing projects the organization has established country offices. Each country office is headed by a Country Coordinator. The KNH India team has two members, Mr. Sathish Reginald Samuel as Country Coordinator and Mr. D'Silva Stanley as Field Officer to facilitate the activities in India. The Country office is located in Bangalore city in Karnataka.

## CeFHA:

A voluntary organization registered and established in the year 2002, under societies registration act. The founder of the Organisation is Dr. Sasiprabha, a very strong social and women activist, has pioneered in the development sector for as many as three decades. It was her motivated spirit and dedication that has seen a requirement to start with an organization to cull and curb out differences of life that has played a tragic role in many a marginalized communities. The major focus of the organization is to prioritize the living options of marginalized communities. The Organisation started with urban colony initiatives, three slums in Visakhapatnam were focused to inhibit the strategy of development of individuals through community prowess. The basic issues that prevailed like cleanliness, health, education and micro credit were addressed. The urban fisherfolk too were a part in the initial set up.

It was not late when the Director realized the importance of need that prevailed in the rural sectors of the district. The prime focus and major clientele of the project are the indigenous communities (Dalits, tribals and fisher folk) as well as women and children. The Organisation as of now has covered around 43 villages in Kotauratla, Nakapalli and Polavaram mandals. and has instilled the participatory development and rights based approach joining with a thousand or more hands in the process.

## Conceptual Framework for the three days workshop

The basic understanding for having a three day sharing-learning event at Visakhapatnam was to demystify the experience of working with the children. The program had accommodated space for substantiating the efforts put by various KNH partners with respect to child development programs and activities.

The event has encouraged the children to be a part of the discussions and to follow with the various activities being implemented by each organization. This would also encourage the children to show their efforts on their behalf through the various advocating agencies. Perpetually the workshop looks at a common understanding towards a preceding objective that would benefit the symbiotic association of children organizations with the partnering NGO's.

The concepts of Child Focus Community Development (CFCD), Children's Movement for Climate Justice (CMCJ) and other such projects that have been supported by KNH with a greater interest on children could be refined with the knowledge and experience sharing. The event also provides a space for having bilateral decisions that helps the partnering NGO's to share and review the progress and also to solve certain intricate structural issues if any.

The 11<sup>th</sup> KNH Partners' meet comes with a theme - "Right to Education" which also is a conceptual issue in every child's basic right. There have been experts designated to have a review on the progress and the critiques of RTE in India. This would further enhance the workability of the organizations in terms of Child Rights and approach towards it in a different view. Apart from this there was a press meet that has been organized on the third day to help people of various strata to understand the comprehensive effort of KNH and its partners in dealing with Children issues.

## Day-1 17.11.2011

### Inauguration:

The KNH Partners' meet for the Eleventh time in India begun with an inaugural song "Swagatam, Swagatam Suswagatam" sang by Green Ambassadors and a ceremonial lighting of the lamp by Guido, Libby, Rajani Tading of Orissa, Eswari of Andhra and Malini of Tamilnadu.

Following which all the participants lit up Diyas (Earthen Lamps) and spoke a phrase about child rights.

### Phrases that came out from the floor:

"Education is every child's right.  
Preserve the Nature for better, brighter tomorrow  
Free & Compulsory Education to all children and equality to children.  
Let the light of education enlighten the entire nation.  
Education gives light to life.

Education is necessary for better of every child.  
Stop climate change, preserve nature, save the future.  
Let's create and educated world for children and let peace prevail.  
I stand for Child Education".

## Welcome by Sathish Reginald Samuel:

Sathish welcomed the participants to the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners' meet. He thanked the participants for being present and welcomed all the participants. He especially mentioned about the participants being a part of a partners meet for the first time.

He also conveyed his heartfelt gratitude to the special invitees,

- Guido Falkenberg, KNHG
- Stefan Ernst, KNHG
- Libby, KNH-SHG, Philipines
- Saroja, KNH-SHG, India
- Thomas Rajkumar, HCDI, Pune
- Kiran Babu, HCDI
- Naina, HCDI
- Peter, HCDI
- Krishnan, FSD, Tamil Nadu
- Pallavi, LGWCDC, Kolkatta

Apologies for not being able to participate, in the partners meeting by Bro. Sebastian (SJDT)

He shared on how tedious it was organizing this partners' meet with tempers flaring here and there. He thanked everybody who had contributed their efforts towards it, specially Sasi Prabha and her team from CeFHA. Sathish briefed up on the proceedings, that were planned for the next three days.

## Highlights of the 11<sup>th</sup> Partners Meet:

- The theme of the program being "Right to Education" stressed on the current education methods and focused on the various shortcomings as well as positives that came with the act. The theme also played an important role as the partner presentations that came were focused on "RTE" and its perceptions.
- 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2011, Child abuse prevention day was to be observed with strategic presentations and sharings from various expertise.
- A press meet, attended by all leading news papers and electronic media, to know about various child right based programs and children interventions in climate change control activities. The press was supposedly to address and highlight the efforts of children along with KNH on the issues that children face.
- Children participation to be given importance and to help them understand the broader work that has been classified on child rights and its progress. It is an unique opportunity for 12 children representing their respective areas to learn and share their views on the various discussions that progress in the meet.

## Introduction:

Sasi Prabha had introduced the theme of the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners' meet. "Right to Education", suggested by various stalwarts of KNH Partner NGOs. Objectives and program flow were explained by her. She gave a brief description on the why's and how's of the partners meet.

## Objectives:

- To facilitate discussions on "Right to Education".
- To facilitate the learning process through partners' experience sharing.
- To share about KNH Principles on Sponsorships and related formats
- To facilitate discussions among CMCJ Members and Climate Change Working Group members.

## Release of Publications and Documentaries:

Rameshnathan (SASY) has requested Guido to inaugurate a pictorially depicted document containing the information on the child rights. He shared about the advantages of having such a document and the importance of its utility in SASY's operational areas.

Followed by Rameshnathan, Sasiprabha requested Guido and Libby to inaugurate a publication of a study and a documentary on local Biodiversity.

Subsequently both the publication copies were distributed. The Documentary film was played as the participants watched it.

## Synopses of the Presentations are:

### Partner's sharing:

#### Session 1

The first set of Presentations were facilitated by Mr. Krishnan, Director - FSD

### 1. AROGYA AGAM, Aundipatti, Tamil Nadu Presented by Sharada Devi, Program Coordinator - AA

Arogya Agam is an NGO working since 1983 in the field of Health, children, and community development. The Organisation operates in Theni District, Dindigul Dt, (Tribal villages) Trichy, Erode, Sivagangai, Niligiris, Coimbatore,

#### Name of the Project :

"Right to Survival and Personal Development for HIV affected, Arunthathiyar and other Marginalised children"

#### Project Period:

January 2011 – December 2015

#### Project Location:

Theni District : 54 Arunthathiyar villages (Aundiappty Block)

Dindigul District : 6 Tribal villages

#### Focus groups:

Arunthathiyars, PLHIV, CIA/ CAA Children

#### Objectives:

"A generation of excluded HIV affected, Arunthathiyar, Palliar tribal and disabled children obtain, right to survival and personal development through sustained risk and vulnerability reduction"

#### Activity Report: (Accomplishments)

Working in 86 panchayats of Theni dt (District), Arogya Agam facilitated the panchayats to form education sub committees as part of central government scheme, to ensure proper education and health facilities emphasizing on reproductive and child health. Panchayats have been made responsible to take up school retention activities. The organization also worked towards the Development of Dalit women federations towards socio-economic & political independence. The women advocate on child rights issues such as female infanticide/feticide, education.

The organisation also runs a Community Health Care Centre to cover tuberculosis, leprosy, HIV infected patients belonging to 4 blocks of Theni district. On prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV the organization is working in 6 districts and this is at present is the core Programme. Under this program the pregnant HIV women are directed to the government programs ensuring transmission of HIV from Mother to child are minimized.

The organization had taken up the following activities to safeguard the children and their rights as they were vulnerable,

- Child rights and their violations.
- Developing people friendly policies.
- Up scaling the activities of women self-help groups
- Developing Training Materials

Capacity building activities for staff and community members.

#### **Stake Holders:**

TSPI (Then Sudar Pengal Iyyekam), AMMI (Arunthathiyar Mukkal Munetra Iyakkam)  
TDNP+ (Theni District Network People Positive), Children's Group -Arogya Thalirgal

#### **Training and Exposure visits:**

The organization received support from RCPDS and AHRF- READ for training purposes. Children of the project intervened areas have actively involved in the planning activities during the FPCP.

#### **Issues and Problem Faced:**

Early marriages. Community is supporting early marriages and no proper support in the cases of sensitive child right issues.

#### **Reflections, Suggestions and Clarifications**

There was a clarification needed on,

a. whether the drugs given were free to the children?

To which Sharada and her colleagues explained that the Drugs/Medicines were obtained with help of government and were provided free by the government.

b. What has increased the attendance at school and decreased the drop-out levels by children to school?

It was explained that due to monitoring of drugs less children fell sick and by providing nutritional diet children were healthier and hence did not skip school. Parents and children have been provided with continuous counseling regarding the importance of education and encouraged school attendance, this has decreased the drop out numbers.

## **2. Centre for Child Rights and Development (CCRD), Tamil Nadu Presented by Thomas Jeyaraj, Director - CCRD**

Centre for Child Rights and Development (CCRD) is an organization that has been working with the children ensuring that the child rights are not violated. The organization works in 6 slums of Chennai city, 24 villages of Thiruvallur district and 16 villages of Villupuram district. The organization mainly works as a training resource centre for child rights.

#### **Vision:**

A new world order ensuring first call for children and the best interest for children.

#### **Mission:**

Advocacy and Social mobilization to promote and protect child rights as enshrined in the UNCRC and the Indian constitution.

#### **Project details:**

Community Based Child Risk Mitigation and Prevention Program. Project Number 21691. The project period is from July 2010 till June 2015. The project is implemented in 6 urban poor settlements along the sea shore of Pattinapakkam in South Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

The major beneficiaries/ target groups are the children belonging to marginalized urban poor communities.

#### **Stake holders:**

Elected local bodies/ traditional panchayats, Neighbouring child protection committee, early childhood care and development, women self-help group, youth association, local school teachers and ICDS workers, other NGO's.

#### **Objectives:**

- To identify and protect potential children at risk through Socio-legal support.
- To empower various stake holders within the community by enhancing their capacities to emerge as defenders of Child Rights.
- To provide children with development, protection and participation opportunities there by preventing children's vulnerability to risks

#### **Major Activities:**

- Interventions for and with the children towards risk prevention.
- Interventions with the community (adults) for protecting children from risks.
- Campaign and Advocacy interventions

#### **Activity based Accomplishments:**

1. Formation of Neighborhood Child Protection Committee (NCPC):  
"To ensure sustainable community based child protection mechanism"
  - Two Neighborhood Child Rights Protection Committee – NCPC has been formed.
  - CCRD has taken initiative for the formation of NCPC in the remaining neighbourhood areas.
2. Early Childhood Care and Education Programme  
  
CCRD has taken initiative to strengthen the ICDS centers along with the community and women's group's participation. Ensuring community participation paves way to guarantee adequate standard in the ICDS delivery system.
  - Sensitized young parents on the importance of ECCE for every child below 6 years of age. A total of 416 Children are benefiting from this intervention.
  - "Early Childhood Care and Development" group will be formed with the women who have attended Capacity Enhancement Training. A woman will be also selected as a leader for each of the 6 areas to monitor the early childhood care activities in their neighborhood areas.
3. Campaign and Advocacy Interventions.
  - Observing special days at community level like, Anti-child labour day, Children's day, Breast feeding week, Anganwadi day to highlight issues of special concern to children.
  - Participating and supporting existing child rights Networks/ Campaigns like CACL, CACT, TN-FORCES, League for Child Rights etc.
  - Building alliances, linkages and supporting networks on issues concerning eradication of poverty and conservation of bio-diversity.
  - Advocacy with statutory bodies like National Commission for protection of child rights – NCPCR, State Human Rights Commission, Women's Commission, SC/ST commission etc.
  - Dissemination through IEC materials information on different aspects of child rights to the community people.

#### **Impact of Child Activity Centers**

- Activity oriented methodology provided opportunity to all children in the circle to participate equally.
- Children's Personal hygiene habits are improving after the arrangement of mirror, comb and the face powder kept in the entire children activity centre.
- Children sharing habits are appreciable. for example Some children who comes early to the centre brought some snacks and share those snacks with the small children who also comes early.

- Adolescent girl children who are vulnerable to all forms of risks are coming to the centre regularly.
- Change in behaviour pattern of the child. For example, a four year old girl child who does not like to wear dress motivated and made her to understand the importance of wearing dress.
- Ensures a safe space for young children whose both parents return home from work late in the evenings.

#### Computer Skills Training:

- The children's fear of learning computer is removed through this opportunity.
- Opportunity to learn at free of cost.
- Children are getting space to touch and learn Practically which was denied in schools.
- Space for revising and clarifying doubts in computer class.
- Children win Confidence in learning and job aspects.

#### Issues and Threats:

Infiltration of Hindutva Forces influencing the Traditional Fishing Panchayat at Srinivasapuram.

#### Solutions for Children's issues

- Continuous counseling for sexually abused girl child and steps taken to enable the child to return back to normalcy
- A missing boy near the 'Marina Beach' was traced and restored with his parents
- Admitted & supported child treatment in the hospital, also monitoring the child's health status, further more the child was counseled psychosocially to lead a normal life.
- Rehabilitation of two deserted children in the SOS Children's Home
- Issue in the Community.
- Continuous dialogue with the Traditional Fishing Panchayat at Srinivasapuram on CCRD's secular credentials

#### Training Programs Imparted:

a. For Staff team:

- ESRPM – staff monthly meeting
- Capacity Enhancement Training on Child Rights for Volunteers.
- KNH-Germany & KKID Coimbatore jointly organized a three day advanced training on child protection.
- Workshop on Mainstreaming Gender.
- Workshop on drafting , election manifesto on the rights of children below 5 years.
- Workshop on domestic violence and its impact on children.

b. For the Community

- Training for Child Friendly families on Understanding & Protecting children
- Training Programme on the rights of children between 0-6 years for ECCE Committee members
- Orientation for NCPC members on laws and mechanisms for child protection
- CMCJ Working group members participation in the Consultation

#### Discussions:

"A major problem is that local communities deem CCRD as a missionary (Christian) based organization and hence do not co-operate with the organization fearing an invasion of secular privacy.

After continuous efforts by explanations and citing examples we have been able to change the mind set of people and gained confidence with them".

### 3. Centre For Humanitarian Assistance (CeFHA), Andhra Presented by Sasi Prabha, Director - CeFHA

Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (CeFHA) operates in the district of Visakhapatnam, The organization covers 7089 families and 1442 families under the CFCD program. CeFHA intervenes majorly with the activities related to children health, nutrition, education, Sustainable agriculture ,food security and skills technology. The organization also helps strengthening the local communities and actively participates in advocating issues to different possible levels. In the recent times, the organization has promoted a children network to sensitize the harsh effects of climate change called "Green Ambassadors" and have also completed the first phase of 'study on local biodiversity'.

#### Project details:

The name of the Project is "Child Focused Community Development"  
The project was initiated in 2006 and till 2013.

#### Objectives:

- To Promote Education through mainstreaming the working Children through alternative education and enrolment.
- To impart Health Education and reduce nutritional disorders and raise nutritional Gardens.
- To promote and strengthen decentralized management of Natural resources through land management and agricultural practices in a sustainable way .
- To Develop Local Eco Systems through Soil Conservation and Plantation.
- To Strengthen the Practice of Individual and Community savings, upgrade women skill in Financial management.
- To promote and up gradation of skills and produce Value added goods through Technology intervention.

#### Stake holders:

Strategic action groups, women self-help groups, child rights protection committees, child groups and networks.

#### Major Activities:

- Children Health ,Nutrition and Education
- People With Disability
- Livelihood and Food Security Activities
- Empowerment (Children, Family & Community)
- Awareness / Campaign
- Climate change & Biodiversity.

#### Accomplishments:

1. Community health and Nutrition

SNo	Activity	Children				Total
		Villages	Centers	Male	Female	
1	PF2 Children screening			127	148	275
2	Children Screening /Care & support					685
3	Supplymentary feeding		3			50
4	Village health clinics			465	840	1305
5	Under five clinics			76	96	172
6	Pre & Post natal care			84	158	242
7	Herbal clinics	2		64	60	124

2. Children Education and Skills:

Child/ SHG plantation in 15 Villages- 16184 Trees (Neem -2831, Ganuga- 2106, Teak- 11273).

SNo	Activity	Children				Total
		Villages	Groups	Male	Female	
1	Children Groups	23	34			
2	Enrolment of Children and Edu. Asst	23		342	334	676
3	Higher Education support			9	4	13
4	Children Grps, Clubs& Dev activities	23		356	329	685
5	Children Tutions		4	38	43	81
6	Child Rights Protection Committees	15		73	63	136
7	Fabric painting			20	18	38
8	Hand Embroidary			15	12	27
9	Greeting cards			8	19	27
10	Jewelry			1	6	7
11	Flower making			30	27	57
12	Youth Communication Team			3	8	11

Children education fund- Rs. 64009.

3. Farm based livelihood support:

- Sustainable Agriculture in 3villages covering 15 acres
- Agroforestry in 3 Villages covering 13 acres
- Fodder Development in 1 Village
- Animal Husbandry- 18 women.

4. Skills and technology Trainings

Total SHGs Groups :16villages with 29 groups having 422 women members

SNo	Activity	Villages	Units	Members (Female)
1	Leaf Plate Units	3	3	
2	Honey unit	1	1	
3	Tailoring unit	2	4	
4	Food processing	1	1	
5	Toy Making	2	5	
6	Pickles Making Training	1		15
7	Spices Making Training	1		18
8	Fruit Juice Making	1		18
9	Jam Making Training	1		18
10	IGP –Vim ,Phenol, Vaseline & Surf	3		54
11	Tailoring Training	1		13
12	Tamrind Processing Training	1		15
13	Individual Business	16		355

5. Empowerment Program:

SNo	Activity	Children				Total
		Villages	Groups	Male	Female	
1	Formation of Women Group and Training		29		422	422
2	Women Enterprenuership				355	355
3	Formation of Peoples Organizations	16		116	111	227
4	P.O members trained			116	111	227
5	Leadership Training			16	16	32
6	Dalit Network Leaders Training			46	46	92
7	Exposure Visit					40
8	Staff meeting and Capacity building					15

6. Study on Local biodiversity

- Demonstration on Agriculture Biodiversity at Allumiyyapalem
- Fresh Water Biodiversity study at Varaha river
- Domesticated Biodiversity in 4 villages
- Wild / Forest Biodiversity Chillum Forest

**Impacts of CFCD on children:**

- Children formed as groups and Emerged as Green Ambassadors Network
- Children developed community education fund
- Reduction in child labor increase in child enrollment & retention
- Child laborers transformed as students
- Children equipped with knowledge on child rights, health, education, physical, environment and biodiversity
- Capacitated with various skill trainings and Baseline information
- Increased child participation and decision making in meetings
- Improved child health & nutrition
- Children developed social and eco clubs & gatherings
- Formation of communication team
- Children addressing issues on child rights and ecological rights
- Children raised nurseries & plantations in schools and community
- Children participation in Panchayats.

**Community Based Organizations:**

- Positive changes in the status of women (Identity)
- Savings and thrift as become part of their life
- Able to distinguish between unproductive and productive expenses
- Improved economic conditions and Women bargaining capacity is increased
- Dependency on the local money lenders are reduced
- Effective utilization of the credit for productive purposes
- Transformation of women from dependent consumer to a proud producer
- Women are capacitated with various skills & technology interventions
- Women identified as farmers ,Skilled workers & Land owners

**Issues and solutions:**

- In P. K. Palli and P. Yasidpalem villages, domestic violence existed. The issue was taken up by local SHG members through the intervention of staff; correspondingly the problem is now reduced.
- Land issue was raised by the SHGs in the villages Allumiyyapalem, Bonukothuru, KR Puram, Thada party, Banda, Akshayapeta, Panduru, Gottivada, Chowduwada, Rachapalli and C.B. Palli, the community approached the government and Land was demarcated in their names and pattas were released.
- Plastic issue was raised by the children groups, the children along with CeFHA team submitted a memorandum to all the authorities and today there was a notice issued by the government to use or carry the non-plastic bags to the shops. It is strictly prohibited now.
- In Village Rachapalli, Drinking water Issue was raised by the women group members in the village and that was not settled for a long time. Then the women group members called for a press and shared about the problem; the issue was brought in the media and the community got the drinking water with the government support.



### **Trainings and Exposures:**

- Exposure of staff and villagers to Killoguda on seed festival
- Exposure of children and staff to Kodaikanal and Orissa on Children network and ecological program
- Children exposed to costal corridor (SEZ) on climate change
- Children exposed on sustainable agriculture program & medicinal plants at Addateegala
- Communities & staff exposed on low carbon farming at Bagepalli
- Staff were exposed on PWD programs at Nizamabad and Kakinada
- Staff & Farmers exposed on LCF & System of Rice Intensification (SRI) at Orissa

### **Suggestions, Clarifications, Appreciations:**

Dr. Samraj "appreciated the work done by CeFHA on the bio-diversity program and suggested that other partners also take up this initiative. As one of the mission's of KNH is to control climate change, bio-diversity program would really help in this".

Other members also thought "Patenting of traditional to protect it from the dominant control of national/multi-national companies is very important".

## **4. HOTHs Organisation for the Human Services (HOTHs), Andhra Presented by Nirmala Bai, Director - HOTHs**

HOTHs is located in Besthavaripeta Mandal, Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. The organization covers 25 villages under the KNH supported project. The focus groups being Dalits and Adivasis.

### **Major Activities:**

- School Children Enrolment
- Reinstating the Drop-outs
- Mainstreaming Disabled
- Observing National & International Spl Days
- Environmental Activities
- Child Rights Awareness
- Elimination of Child Labour
- Child Rights Resource Centers
- Formation of Community Groups
- Women Empowerment
- SHG Activities

### **Genesis of the Project:**

Balakeerthi, CFCD project commenced in 2010 for five years.

### **Project Location:**

Singaripalli, Besthavaripets.

### **Target group:**

Community in general and Children.

### **Objectives:**

- To promote Child Rights-conscious communities
- To mainstream Child Rights Resource Centre
- To propagate Child-leadership through Children Groups
- To strive for protection of Women Rights
- To form and strengthen Self Help Groups

- To raise community leadership at Cluster Level
- To witness Child-labour-free communities
- To equip farming with advanced farming techniques
- To envisage empowered Women Groups
- To ensure community participation in project activities
- To advocate for Socio-Economic-Cultural and Political Development of Dalit and Adivasi Communities.

### **Accomplishments:**

1. Child Rights
  - Opened CRRCs in 25 Villages with 25-30 in each Center with 800 children
  - All 800 children learnt their Rights, particularly, LPPD, Right to Live, Right to Protection, Right to Participation, Right to Development

Communities are aware of Child Rights  
Increased Child-friendly environment at home and in schools
2. Activities on Right to Education:
  - 18 Children admitted in schools
  - 25 Rallies conducted in 25 villages
  - Children attendance increased
  - Children pass percentage enhanced
  - School-dropouts reduced
  - Child labour remarkably eliminated
3. Climate Change
  - The message that the safe upper limit for atmospheric CO2 is not more than 350 ppm is communicated to the communities.
  - Plantations encouraged and distributed
  - Backyard and community green-coverage is at the increase.
  - Intense efforts made to eliminate plastic use in the communities and it resulted.
  - After Exposure Visit, Children demonstrated their learnings to all SHG members.
  - Communities are aware of deforestation.
4. Mainstreaming Disability
  - Communities are aware of the classification of impairments and underlying cause for disability, mainly, Congenital, Disease or infection, Injury
  - Nutrition supplements were distributed to the disabled.
  - 21 Pensions for disabled obtained

### **Impacts at community level:**

1. Procured land pattas
  - Chennupalli Village-48 acres-24 families
  - Baleswarapuram-18 acres-20 families
  - Kajipuram-8 acres-15 families
  - These 74 acres of land is under cultivation
  - Bores drilled(Bore wells constructed)
  - Poor dalit farmers are now able to cultivate Jonna, Sajja, Raagi, Korra, Kandi, etc.
  - Family income has increased
2. Advocacy and Lobbying
  - Lobbying and Advacy with the government,
  - 375 families obtained Ration cards in 25 villages.
  - Got sanctions for
  - 170 Old-age-Pensions

- 110 Widow-Pensions
- 21 Disabled-Pensions
- 92 Houses sanctioned under Indira Kranthi Patham in 6 villages

3. Kitchen Gardens:
  - Families in the communities now grow different types of leaves and vegetables and beans in their backyard or small pieces of lands.
  - Fresh vegetables available
  - Expenditure reduced on vegetables in the market
  - However, in a few places plants died down
4. Women empowerment:
  - Communities are getting awareness on all social evils prevailing in the communities.
  - Pogulla village is declared as alcohol-free and child marriage-free village.
  - Pre & Post natal care for women has improved in the villages

#### Issues and Solutions:

1. Lack of Pre and Post natal care for pregnant women  
Project facilitated Primary Health services like Iron and other vitamin supplements, Encouraged them for hospital delivery, Critical cases reported for spl. Care, Maintain general health conditions, Awareness given on family planning and on general health for the pregnant women.
2. Child Marriage and Divorces
  - Legal Awareness Camps were conducted
  - Community women are part of 'Mandal Para Legal Advisory Committee'
  - There is vigilance in the community against child marriages.
  - Through MPLAC, 7 marriages were kept intact without going for divorce.
3. Migration
  - Enrolled all the families in NREGS and thus facilitated work and wages round the year.
  - Women being in the SHGs, in addition, they receive loan amounts for small income generation activities.
  - Their children are admitted and retained in schools
  - Also raised awareness in them on HIV and AIDS and other health constraints.
  - So, there is less chance to go for migration
4. Disability:
  - Networked with the Medical Officer and obtained Medical Certificates for all practical purposes.
  - Facilitated for Bus pass, Railway Travel Pass, Wheel chair, Calipers, Artificial limbs, Hearing-aids, Hand-sticks, Ride-cycle, Tape-recorder and so on.
  - Motivated for obtaining scholarship and pensions.
5. Lack of Drinking water facility  
A few SHGs together came forward to raise contributions from various sources and built a Water Tank in the village which is now fetching water for Basanapalli village people.

#### Success story:

"A girl child who has dropped out twice in 1<sup>st</sup> std. as well as in 3<sup>rd</sup> std. stood first in the 6<sup>th</sup> std. due pertained efforts of HOTHs team in the area"

#### Other interventions:

'Created awareness on using organic fertilizers and using traditional methods of farming.'

'In Pogula Village Alcoholism and Child Marriage were controlled by door-to-door visits, counseling, creating awareness and with the interventions of Village Heads and Government Intervention.'

### 5. Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections in India (IRDWSI), Orissa Presented by D. Suna. Program Coordinator - IRDWSI

IRDWSI works in Semiliguda, Dasmantapur and Pottangi blocks of Koraput district. It operates in 124 villages and 19,840 people have been covered under various programs. The goal of the organization is to "help people help themselves". The organization works with marginalized indigenous tribal and dalit communities in Orissa. It also operates in other states in India during emergencies.

#### Project details:

The project "Peoples' Initiatives for Children Development" commenced in April 2009.

#### Mainstreaming KNH themes:

Child Rights Approaches, Food and Income security, Climate Change and Environment, Community Health, People with Disability

#### Stake holders:

Peoples' Organization, Women Groups, Children Groups, Networks like DMF, other government departments and panchayat raj institutions.

#### Objectives:

- To impart health education and raise consciousness on health, reduce nutritional disorders and infant mortality rate, raise family nutritional garden and ensure safe drinking water.
- To undertake immunization for all the children below 5 years.
- To ensure that all the children in the school going age are enrolled and attend the school.
- To provide necessary assistance to the needy children to go for the higher education.
- To ensure that the never enrolled and dropout children enroll in formal schools through bridge course.
- To strengthen and empower the women groups and community, child Rights Protection committee leaders, PRI leaders, volunteers and staff on child rights and children education.
- To organise awareness campaign and seminar on the child rights issue.
- To promote and strengthen decentralized management of natural resources through sustainable land and agricultural practices.
- To ensure the families to take up orchard plantation in order to supplement nutritional food and income need.
- To strengthen the practice of individual & community savings focusing on children education, upgrade women skill in financial management, enable the group members to access the activities related to value added technology.
- The special focus will be on establishing a child focus Panchayat.

#### Activities:

1. Empowerment
  - Federation meeting organised at Chiklamari - 445 participants (adult-148 + children-297).
  - Palli Sabha at village level, oriented 617 voters (M-340+F-277).
  - In 20 villages 420 (M-180+F-240) from children organisation and oriented on child rights.
  - Child play materials provided to 20 children groups.
  - 424 (children-210+ adult-214) participated in Child rights protection committee meeting.
2. Health Education and Nutrition
  - 324 (M-141, F-183)U /5 children were scanned regularly and assisted with health care in monthly health programme.
  - 55 pre-post natal and 529 children were supported with nutri-mixed food, iron and protein food.
  - 200 families were supported kitchen garden seed comprising of 5 varieties.
  - 152(M-73+F-79) children enrolled in village and residential schools and educational materials was

supported.

- 40 (B-20,G-20) enrolled in respective bridge course camps for boys & girls.
- 52 (M-35, F-17) 10<sup>th</sup> failed students enrolled in tutorial classes.
- 143 (M-80, F-63) of 14 villages utilised higher education fund to pursue higher studies.
- 164 families were supported with 1968 family forestry saplings comprising of 4 varieties.
- SRI model of paddy cultivation was introduced in 20 villages each village 1 weeder and 1 marker was supported.
- 76 farmers both women-13 and men-63 trained on SRI.
- In 9 villages 200 families were supported ginger seed with 30 kgs.
- Community forestry programme was taken up in 11 villages. 23,520 saplings, 11 varieties.
- To improve income security, landless and marginal women were trained on hill broom binding from 12 villages 12 group (119 women).
- 62 goats and sheep assisted to 62 families for income generation.
- 1328 adults and 298 children patients were treated at village level mobile clinic.
- 2 times regularising teacher meeting organised where 265 participants participated.
- Parents, teachers and students meeting were conducted where 156 children 51 parents 6 teachers and 12 staff participated.

### 3. Advocacy

Child rights campaign was organised for 1 panchayat (foot march through shouting slogans from Dudhari to Chikalmari) where 337 both girls-144 and boys-128 children and adults-65 participated.

## Issues and Solutions

- Commercial Farming is being popularized, hence negligible inorganic farming. The community based organisations are being strengthened and a large scale awareness drive is being focused on sustainable agriculture through organic mode of cultivation.
- Adverse Climate Change affecting farmers Productivity. Environmentally friendly farming practices along with large scale plantation activities are being carried out.
- Farmers losing hope on Agriculture and taking up other occupation options. Assistance on farm based activities with a community ownership based niche is being focused to check migration.
- Displacement. The community based organisations and Peoples organization networks are being strengthened to advocate unjust land acquisitions that eventually lead to migrations.
- Malnourishment. Nutrition care for under five is in operation, further there is an initiative to curb the malnourishment practices through the line departments.
- Education. Regularisation of government schools and retention of children in schools has been successfully achieved. The project also focuses on tutorial assistance for the tenth students apart from that a revolving fund as capital is being established in all the villages as a support for children approaching for higher education.

## General Issues:

- Health.
- Functioning of Certain schemes.
- Drinking Water.
- Food security and Income Security

## Trainings:

- Community level trainings to Children, CRPC members and PRI's.
- 2 staff attended Child Protection Training at KKID, Coimbatore.
- All the organisation staff participated in a Training for Trainers on Child Rights organised by KNH, Hosted by IRDWSI.
- Children Members have attended the training programs at Kodaikanal, Chennai and IRDWSI, Semiliguda.

## Suggestions and Reflections:

There was a doubt on how goats and sheep help, as in contrary they destroy forest cover, so how does it really help in sustenance of livelihoods?

The reply by IRDWSI team stated that providing goats and sheep brings income to the household and as this is on a small scale does not really effect the ecology, instead helps the farmers to address any emergency needs.

## 6. Resource Centre for Participatory Development Studies (RCPDS), Tamil Nadu Presented by John Devavaram, Director - RCPDS

RCPDS is a resource organization with field operation in 13 dalit villages from three panchayats of Thiruchuli Taluk, Virudhnagar District.

## Focus Groups:

Children between the age group of 0-18 as primary stakeholders and immediate communities, service providers and emerging or initiated CSOs therein, Specific focus is laid on child labours, girl children, Differently abled children, children from women headed families.

## Objectives:

- Create and enabling environment
- Strengthening local institutions (CSOs) and link local communities.
- Ensuring basic 3 P's (Provision, Protection & Participation) and appropriate learning.
- Facilitate generation transformation and climate justice.
- Promotions of self help groups and link to federation.
- Mainstream and voice against child rights violation.

## Major Activities

1. Provide direct support to children from vulnerable families to enjoy their basic rights.
2. Build capacity of various development actors including government line department officials and policy makers. To effectively respond to the changing development scenario and emerging needs of the vulnerable.
3. Promote localized institutional framework to support child rights initiative and strengthening them with appropriate training support and linkages.
4. Conduct field trials and direct field intervention with special emphasis to participation and creating space to keep up the pace for the vulnerable with micro and macro issues and in line with UNCRC and set goals of MDG.
5. Focused interventions with community on broader issues such as child rights protection, water management, preventive health care, environmental sanitation and equity issues.
6. Undertake action research projects in partnership with reputed National and International institutions/ universities to facilitate bottom up participatory processes, policy advocacy and across learning through field placements.

## Special Interventions of RCPDS

- Capacity building on "Child Rights Approach" at district level across various stakeholders (CBOs, SHGs, NGOs, Government extension staff and Federation)
- Training on child rights approach to KNH India, Bangladesh and Srilanka partners as members of Resource team.
- Scaling up Balasakhti nutrition supplement and cement block making by SHG groups and federations on commercial basis.
- Promotion and strengthening of CMCJ
- Children led ecological farm.
- Trials on usage of non-conventional energy
- Organising advocacy campaigns using human chain, rally, poster and sticker, etc...
- Taking the voices of the children from micro level to national and global levels.

- Capacity building on implications of RTE at the community, district and state level.

### Highlights

- 21 children flew from Madurai to Chennai on flight and travelled back in AC chair car, this was a once in a life time experience for the children and a great learning.
- Organic scientist spent 5 days with the children which provided useful knowledge transfer.
- Toilets were constructed in few areas with community help. This was to avert child abuse on girl child.
- Nodal Agency for Child Right with help of CCRD has been formed.
- Free Legal Advisory Panel has been formed.

### Clarifications and Suggestions:

A Debate developed after the presentation as Stefan questioned how feasible the Air travel and AC Chair car that was utilized by children to travel as the group is actually focusing on ecological issues. How practical is it actually to encourage such kind of a luxury means?

As the debate progressed, the essence of the complete discussion could be brought under saying –“in the context of consumption and westernization it was very important that children experience the luxury and understand the reason why they need to condemn it. As it has been a habitual phenomenon by many it may be more in western countries but India isn't behind as well to address the issue on climate front the most vulnerable group who would suffer in the future, are the children. They need the reasons for cutting back on luxury as it is for them to decide”.

“ Even child need to experience this form of travel and should not be made scapegoats”.

## 7. MARIALAYA, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Presented by: Sr. Clara, Director - Marialaya

Mariyalaya works for Children, Youth and Women groups. The activities of the program are undertaken in the streets and slums located in North Chennai. The major activities of the organization are:

- Shelter Home for Street girl children
- Special Care Home for girl children
- Vocational Training for girls & young women
- Women Promotion
- Life Coping Education for Adolescent Girls
- Health Services
- Awareness Creation
- Children Parliament
- Youth Clubs (Young Women's Groups)
- Counseling Services
- Settlement /Reintegration
- Referral Services
- NCLP/ Women Trafficking
- Community College
- Child line

### Project Details:

Mariyalaya has taken up two projects 1. Comprehension support for street and slum children and 2. Prevention measure “child line”. The project duration is for 5 years (2007 to 2011).

The major beneficiaries of the project are children, youth girls, parents, women's group, and general public.

The stakeholders being children group, women group, youth group, parent group, caring committee, neighbourhood parliament, CVG group, police personnel and ward councilors.

### Objectives:

Prevent/ promote/ Rehabilitate through right based approach focusing on Protection/Development and Participation aspects that leads to integral Development of the Young person in need of Care and protection.

### Activities:

- Summer camp
- Exposure visit
- Medical Camp
- Mainstreaming in schools
- Vocational training
- Placement for youth
- Training programmes
- Formation of Children parliament & CMCJ groups
- Ensuring Child participatory approach
- Celebrations

### Major Outcomes of the Activities

- Conducted children parliament convention on 17<sup>th</sup> of September in District level & Our student has been selected as Prime minister in District level
- Assembled for silent console meet of Dilsan who was shot dead by an army officer as protest for Right to live.
- Reduction of child labours in North Chennai.
- Clean & plastic free surroundings
- State level Girl child awareness created collaboration with other NGO's
- Through our continuous motivation & awareness people realized to give compulsory education for their children
- Willing to solve their community issues independently.
- Voluntary services for the betterment of their community.
- Raises voices for right to education, plastic free surroundings and global warming.

### Activities through Child line:

- Rescue runaway children & referral services
- Awareness on child trafficking & related issues
- Rapport with police, Social defense & CWC
- Child safety measures to use 1098

### Impacts of Children Parliament/ CMCJ:

- Amudha from Roja kootam children parliament Says that In my area there is short of educational institutions and absence of street light facility. Through my parliament, I brought this issue to the area councilor and thus got it resolved by him successfully.
- Lavanya , CMCJ member says that I created awareness on plastic free surrounding in my school with my team members. My headmistress appreciated me.
- Vanamayil from children parliament says that I created awareness on child right to the children of other parliament.

### Case Studies:

1. “ Mohana priya 8 years old says that I was working in women's hostel at Perungudi. My owner ill treated and forced me to do housekeeping. I was rescued by Marialaya team members and placed in Kellys home and was sent to school”.

2. “Savitha 34 years says that I am a lab technician and I had love affair with my neighbor for four years. He promised me that he will marry me but he didn't. He got wedded to another lady. I gave a complaint on him to the police. So he was arrested and was punished. After few years he again contacted and told me that he wanted to marry me. I trusted him and came to Chennai. But he left me at central station and went away. By God's grace an auto driver brought me to Mariyalaya. He said that he is one of the caring committee members. Sister gave me accommodation for three days and counseled me. I realized my mistake and went back home again safely. My thanks to Sister.”

## Issues and Problems

- Migration of people.
- Bringing self-sustainability among the people.
- Mobilizing the general public and make the programme successful.
- Child labour free community.
- To build up the clean environment
- Entry of many drifting children.

## Solutions

- Creating continuous awareness
- Form more caring community & CVG groups to mobilize the public to succeed awareness programmes.
- To appoint few more volunteers
- Encouraging peer group volunteers.

## Clarifications and Suggestions:

The floor was eager to know as to what kind of support was received from the corporate sector? The response to the above query stated, Companies like Ashok Leyland have approached and allowed them to attend trainings at their company. This basically they do is to get tax exemption from the government but nevertheless it also helps the poor and the needy to earn a livelihood.

## 8. Marialaya, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu Presented by Sr. Isabella, Program Coordinator - Marialaya

Vision "Building a world of just and humane society where children are ensured and enjoy their rights and have life to the full in all its abundance".

## Objectives:

- Ensure right to protection, Development through education, promotion through participation
- Protection, development, Empowerment of young girls at risk to face life with courage and decent living.
- Net work with various stakeholders to ensure the holistic development

## Key Activities:

- Women at Risk.
- Shelter for women & children in crises.
- Counseling for affected women by domestic violence, sexual harassment.
- Rehabilitation and settlement support by providing vocational training.
- Legal awareness and trainings.
- SHG-IGP and Federation activities.

## Suggestions and Clarifications:

One of the members from the floor enquired if the women whom Marialaya was working with were aware of the Sumangali Scheme?

Sr. Isabella clarified saying "Yes, we are aware and have been working along with the government to functionalise under this scheme for the destitute girls".

## Highlights:

- Girls under child labor that escaped from the mills/factories were rescued and provided shelter.
- Helping girl child from labor exploitation.  
Mr. Thomas's Inputs,
- The law protecting/allowing children above the age of 14 to work should not be considered and this age limit should be increased to 18 years as young children are vulnerable to labor exploitation and by this age they do not have yet completed their education.
- There is no support from the labor department on the employment of under-age children.
- In one recent court case the age of the child had been manipulated by obtaining false certificate age certificate from the local authorities, thus action could not be taken against the employer of under age children.
- TEE is a strong association and should be approached for help on these kind of issues.

## 9. Suvisehapuram and Neighbourhood Development Society (SANDS) , Tamil Nadu Presented by Mr. Samraj, Director - SANDS

### Right to Education approach:

35 Tuition centers have been functioning, covering 1305 children in these centers. 510 children have been involved in the extension activities of CMCJ.

### Child Rights Approach :

The child rights approach has been integrated in the following activities of SANDS,

- Village Development Committee
- Education Sub Committee
- Health Sub Committee
- Agriculture & Livestock Development Sub Committee
- Cottage Industries & Fund Mobilization Sub Committee

### Social development Committee and its Highlights

- Conducting – Cultural Programme - 44
- Celebrating special Days - 4 each in 35 centers
- Going on Excursions – 9 centers
- Opportunity Day – 140 days in 35 centers
- Conducting Exhibitions – 33 centers
- Small Savings for children –21 centers, Saved Rs.44300/-

### Purpose for which savings utilized

- Tour Expenses
- Opportunity Day Expenses
- Production of Panchagavya and use
- Helping Poor Children by Purchasing Books, Material for poor children in the Centre.
- Supporting old woman with food and Medicine – 2

### Moral Development Committee and its highlights:

#### Missionary Biographies

#### Life Skill Training conducted for

- Behavioral Skills
- Sex Education
- Child Abuse
- Legal Aid

#### Mainstreaming Disability

- Government Identity Cards – 19 Children
- Government Assistance
- (Monthly Assistance) to Child for life – 2 Children

#### Intervention in Global warming and Climate change mitigation efforts

- Rallies – 12
- Plastic collection –35
- Plant Trees - 5300
- Plant fruit grafts etc - 5558
- Promoting Panchagavya – 35 centres
- Vegetable Gardens – 4040
- 34 village development committees established in 40 villages.
- Surgeries have been conducted with local govt. authorities' help for fused fingers and throat operation.

**10. Social Awareness Society for Youths (SASY), Tamil Nadu**  
Presented by Rameshnathan, Director - SASY

**The Organization:**

The organization was found in 1983, by a few Dalit activists for creating social awareness through cultural action and eradicating illiteracy through adult education. The Organisation intervened in tsunami activities with the support of KNH. The major activities of the organization involve in human rights monitoring and interventions of community based human rights approach.

**Vision:**

“A Just Society where the human dignity and Human Rights of all are respected.”

**Mission:**

“Facilitating efforts towards establishing a just society replete with Human Dignity by Protecting and Promoting the human rights of Dalits fostering Dalit empowerment process for the Dalit Liberation”.

**Focal Themes:**

- Protection and promotion of the human rights of Dalits, Adivasis, Women and Children.
- Abolition of untouchability
- Prevention of atrocities
- Enforcement of the SC/ST (prevention of atrocities) act 1989.
- Gender equity & Women’s rights and Empowerment
- Dalits and local self government
- Land and Shelter for Dalits
- Child Focused community Development
- Promotion of Livelihood for Economic sustainability
- Acceleration of comprehensive Natural Resource Management systems
- Building awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS.

**Activities:**

Health and Nutrition:

- 235 children at the rate of 1 kg per child in the age of group of 0-3 years in 49 villages of all 4-block areas. Produced by Nambikkai Women Federation of RCPDS
- Child Resource Centres:
  - 25 children resources centres are functioning (CRC)
  - 1745 children in the age group of 5 to 18 are participating in the evening class and extra curricular programs in these centres of which around 1047 are girl children and 698 are the boy children
  - Formation of Village level Child protection committee is on progress.
  - 20 member core group is functioning in the age group of 8 to 18 for “children movement for climate justice – CMCJ”
  - 5 Cultural groups (Adyalam Kalaik kuzu) for creating awareness and promotion of skills.
- Child Rights Approach:
  - Child Protection Policy formulated for SASY –Child protection committee formed
  - The Policy was discussed with the Staff, Community leaders and Children’s Representatives.
  - The policy will be formally ratified by the board in the next meeting.
  - Campaign and Training Materials Published
  - Formation of Village level Child Protection Committee are being formed
- Struggle movement:
  - Children from Children from Children’s Movement For Climate Justice (CMCJ) gave petition to the Revenue official demanding approach Road to the village.



Inaugural ceremony and lighting of diya



Release of documentary and publication on a study of local bio diversity by Guido produced by CeFHA



Release of posters depicting information on child rights by Guido produced by SASY



Team members representing IRDWSI



Thomas Jeyaraj sharing the work done by CCRD and team members of AROGYAAGAM are seen



Libby shares on roles and responsibilities of KNH SHG Asia team



Members present on the floor for the partners meet



Day 2 worship by Sr. Kasturi manickam



Guido emphasizing the need of workable child protection policy



Naina shares her views on children at risk in urban areas



Briefing-up on COP 17 by William Stanley



CMCJ representative sharing the activities for a safe climate as Rameshnathan translates in english



David Selvaraj "on the requirement of modern day transition towards development"

# KINDER NOT HILFE



Children, NGO leaders, KNH (Germany and India) are seen addressing the local media



Guido and his views on identifying CMCJ as a potent partner of KNH



CMCJ Team clarifying the questions raised by participants on the floor



Anantha laxmi and Lalitha are seen singing a song on poverty and addressing the need of food security



Debate on contradictory travel mode opted by RCPDS children - Stefan Ernst



Thomas Rajkumar on pooling of resources and sharing of experiences within the KNH paradigm



Panoramic view of a skit played by children representatives of Andhrapradesh



The floor reacts to the skit played by children



Sathish briefing up the days progress



John Devavaram sharing the plan for CMCJ yatra



Jose in his presentation on RTE



Discussions among the participants



CeFHA team

#### Women Federation:

##### Enaithakaigal women Federation

- Total SHGs : 120
- Total Membership: 2057
- EC Members : 40
- Total Savings : Rs 66,988
- Functional Committees: 4
- Cumulative loans: 1034
- Loans Disbursed : Rs 36,67,440
- Average loan size: 4000
- Bank Linkage : Rs 68,00,000

##### Men Federation

##### Taiman Men Federation

- Total SHGs : 70
- Total Villages : 25 Villages
- Total Membership: 1332
- EC Members : 40
- Functional Committees: 4
- Cumulative loans: 400
- Loans Disbursed : 16,28,000
- Average loan size: 4000

#### Activities undertaken by the Federations

- Addressing Domestic violence
- Child rights & Nourishment
- Ensuring Basic facilities
- Addressing caste based discrimination
- Untouchability practices and atrocities
- Community based Advocacy
- Addressing Cross-cutting issues
- HIV/Aids, and Gender issues

#### Entrepreneurship:

##### Pudhmaipengal Cashew Federation

- Registered under Producer Company Act
- Total Membership – 250
- Total Villages – 13
- Functional Committees – Purchase committee, Process Management Committee, Marketing committee, & Grievance Committee

#### Linkage between children and Federations

- Participation of children during parents meetings organised by the federation
- Regular monitoring by the federation at Balwadi centre towards ensuring right quality and quantity during mid-day meal
- Regular monitoring of Child resource centre for full participation of children
- Ensuring regular health check-up for both children & pregnant mothers
- Lobbying during the issues violation of child rights

#### Atrocities and Issues:

- 408 incidents of caste atrocities are well documented through conducting fact-finding missions
- Rs.55,48,250 secured as compensation (Interim) for the survivors of caste atrocities
- A sample study on untouchability and the denial of political rights of Dalits covered in 60 reserved panchayats
- Around 1550 incidents of caste atrocities were documented through secondary resources
- All Cases have been legally intervened



## Social Audit

- 35 major cases were highlighted in state level Social Audit by the CAG members
- Relief worth of Rs.400,000 was given to the survivors of caste atrocities in Saravanapakkam village
- Brutal attack on Dalit students in the law college was highlighted
- Caste discrimination against Dalit students were monitored in 30 schools and 30 hostels
- A RDO enquiry was conducted on a assault against Dalit student in villupuram

## Solutions and Interventions:

- 138 cases under taken for Legal Intervention.
- 300 cases filed FIR
- 495 Compliances sent to various Commissions.
- Rs.55,48,250 received compensation
- Campaign on Right to Housing
- State Convention on Abolition of Manual Scavenging.
- National Coalition on Strengthening PA act
- State convention on the proposed Amendments of PA act.
- PRI Dalit elected Representatives conference conducted Jointly With HRF for Strengthening Governness skill
- 30 Youth Centers promoted with 450 Dalit and Non-Dalit members focusing on Youth Development, Social action and HR Monitoring.
- 6 New Men SHGs promoted recently with 100 members out of which 32 are Non-Dalit

## Training:

- A Three Day Creative Theatre training Was conducted for 35 CRC Children on various Themes like Child re fights, Climate Justice, Dalit Rights etc..From 7-9<sup>th</sup> October 2011.
- perspective building and capacitating training programmes was organized in two phases from 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> February 2011 and 2<sup>nd</sup> phase from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> june for all the CRC facilitators and SASY conducted by the CCRD team headed by Mr.Thomas Jayaraj.

## Highlights:

SASY has encouraged direct import and export of Cashews to generate income for women. Wal-Mart had approached this federation that is owned by 250 women to supply them with cashew, but at this moment they do not have capacity to meet high supply demands.

- Promotion of self-help groups for men is another idea which SASY envisages and thinks it would really help in overall development process especially in the marketing sector.
- Micro-insurance adopted for the community and this practice should be encouraged amongst other federations of KNH also.

## Feedback from Participants on Micro-Insurance Policy:

Federations should get together and approach insurance companies to obtain policy for larger groups rather than just few. On this point a few participants debated saying, this may not be possible as insurance companies change their offerings as per the demography of where they are situated, but still a initiative could be taken and see how far this can be changed to reality. United India Insurance has agreed to directly appoint the NGO's/SHG's as their agent in one area, eliminating middle agents which would invariably reduce the costs and helps in transparency of the insurance schemes. The floor also unanimously came to a conclusion that KNH partnering NGO's must look into the various possibilities and enroll for the insurance schemes.

## Reflections & Concerns:

Guido Falkenberg shared his concerns on the activities being sustainable, he referred to various cases of ideologic differences which would put sustainability of livelihoods at stake, The following three points were shared by him and to rethink about them in all the NGO's strategic meetings,

- Are our activities leading to sustainability?
- Every organization should be aware of and develop a child protection policy. The policy should be one which could be practically acted upon and not just be a theoretical presentation or draft on paper.
- Next year KNH Partner's meet the theme should focus on "Child Protection Policy".

## 11. Visthar, Karnataka Presented by Mr. David Selvaraj, Director Visthar

David Selvaraj starts his presentation with a thought on the present poverty situation in India, he immediately reflects to the song which was just sung by Anantalakshmi and Lalitha about the poverty situation in India. Poverty is still the same and "650 million people in this country still survive below Rs. 35/- a month. Which proves poverty is still very practically evident in this country"

## Introducing Visthar:

Visthar is an academy of justice and peace. Visthar acts as a hub to mainstream Development and Diversities, which has a direct tangible relationship with Academics and Advocacy.

## The Issues:

David categorises conflict of understanding basing on the four important parameters (Education, Discipline, Religion and corporate intrusion) that the present generation have to deal in accordance with the growing insecurities for life. He explains the need to address the changing trends of lifestyle and shares a couple of his own experiences he had in the recent past which also prove that there is a dire need to stand up and act immediately.

With his presumptions he feels Education is not all about schooling; it is just formal type of education. Education is way beyond just schooling; it is more about creating awareness and understanding the context one lives in. As Religion has always contributed to a sharing of oneself to the super natural power which helps an individual to have a very special relation with God. But we as development messengers need to address spirituality with a vigour to bring in equality amongst the children.

A few examples which David experienced,he shared them to the floor,

"It was my birthday, the girls in Visthar home were very happy about it. It was also very surprising for me to see the arrangements which were made by them. As the celebrations progressed there was a cake and after cutting the cake it was being served to all the children suddenly few girls came up and smeared the cake on my face, that made me furious – It also brings up the question of how much western influence plays a part irrespective of the context in which we live in. Hence impositions of some alien factors do not play a compromising role in our society today.

Corporate intrusion, is a highly sort of critical apprehension everyone has regarding their responsibility towards social responsibility. It is because of the tax benefits they have they come into services which sometimes are used to garnish their image on the societal front. The issue here is the corporates still have not internalized the concept of development in the present era.

Discrimination is another major evil that has been deep rooted in our society for instance a "Brahmins still refuse to eat food with normal group and instead eat food cooked by a Brahmin cook. How do we dialogue with them is an issue?".

He further states that laws against capital punishment still need to be disciplined. Visthar being a home for 70 girls focuses on discipline and internalizing the concept of ethical living instead of copying the western lifestyles.

Finally David summarizes his presentation urging the participants and others to work to achieve

- Democracy and Development on a justified and peaceful note.
- Provide Quality Education to Children.

### Daniel Prem Kumar Shares his Experience

Rev. Daniel Prem Kumar shared his experience working with HIV positive children. He introduced faith home to the floor. Faith home started with a count of 24 children. He further explained that education on HIV/ AIDS is necessary. He narrated a couple of true stories one of a family which lost three bread winners due to this dreadful disease called HIV/AIDS and the other was of the demise of an electrifying youth due to HIV/AIDS.

## 12. Society for Peoples Education and Economic Change (SPEECH), Tamil Nadu Presented by Mr. Erskine, Director - SPEECH

### Objective:

“Respond to emergency situations including war victims COMMUNAL VIOLENCE and NATURAL CALAMATIES with special reference to the vulnerable (children and women) with relief and rehabilitation support activities”.

### Intervention with Srilankan Refugees:

1989 – Relief operation in 13 camps of Virudhunagar district in partnership with OXFAM.

2005 – Mr.Guido and Mr.Sathish’s preliminary visit to Refugee camps

2006 – Baseline survey and submission of proposal – screening by India co-ordinator.

2007 – Intervention in two camps with rehabilitation activities

1. Annaikuttam (virudhunagar)

2. Uchapatti – Madurai.

2009 – Withdrawl from Uchapatti camp, Inclusion of Kullursandai camp.

2010 – External Evaluation.

### Major Activities:

The activities of SPEECH revolve around an overall development nexus, specifically mentioning Health and sanitation, children support, capacity building, infrastructure development and family support.

#### Children Support

- Under sensitization programs, 162 children were covered in 5 different programs.
- Education Material was provided to (265 Kullursandhai + 84 Anaikuttam ) children.
- Nutrition supplement was provided.

#### Engagement of Youth

- Computer Education was provided to 40 children.
- Higher education assistance was provided.
- The youth were also guided in making their career choices.

#### Family support Program

- Goat rearing
- Soap and washing powder training.
- Sewing machine and tailoring.
- MED training
- Petty shop training.

#### Infrastructure Development

- Individual toilet was provided to 2 disabled people.
- 2 common bathrooms were constructed.
- 120 mtrs. Sewage canal was constructed.

### Impact:

- Children under 6 yrs improved their health status and malnutrition/under nutrition totally controlled.
- All the children in the school going age continue their studies. No drop out is registered.
- 40 adolescent children increased their knowledge on computer literacy.
- 70 women involved in small petty enterprise and supplemented their income average of Rs.75 /- everyday.

- 2 Disabled families established access to sanitary latrines at their homesteads.
- 171 adults and 164 children are thorough with child protection/child rights.
- Hand holding support extended to the vulnerable (single women, sick, disabled, orphan/semi orphans) through Nanayam groups.

### Highlights:

- Goats donated for rearing to generate income, Sewing machines provided Petty shops set-up, SHG’s involves in Halwa making to support them and also benefit others.
- Infrastructure development: Toilets constructed, Bathrooms setup, 120 meters canal erected to rectify sew age problem.
- Capacity building – Child rights 164 members, HIV/AIDS Awareness 35 members, MED training 29 members.

### Suggestions, clarifications and Appreciations:

The following were the major discussion points post presentation,

A) What inspired you to take up refugee development?

This started from the time of emergency in 1989 when Sri Lankans were displaced from their home and moved to India.

B) Do the refugees want to go back home?

They do not prefer to go back due to various reasons: families have been displaced, no parents or relatives back home, no equality with sinhalese in Sri Lanka, homes have been destroyed in war and many areas are threatened by mines, hence settlement is not possible. Obtaining of Visa/Permit is difficult and also Sri Lankan Government in certain cases does not cooperate in taking back refugees to their homes.

C): Does UNHCR allocate funds to the refugees?

Yes, funds are allocated to households /family members.

D): Is counseling provided to them as they have been victim of war?

Yes, counseling is provided on regular basis and also capacity building initiatives taken up amongst the refugees.

## 13. Women Workers Training Centre (WWTC), Nagalapuram, Tamil Nadu Presented by Daisy, Program Coordinator - WWTC

### Project Name:

Child Intrinsic Life Development

### Area of Operation:

VilathikulamTaluk: 30 villages

### Target groups:

women, children, young women, young men

### Children Ambassadors:

150 children

### Vision:

“Our vision is of environmentally sustainable villages where every citizen, irrespective of caste or religion, knows his/her rights and recognizes his/her potential, self worth and strengths leading to social, spiritual, economical, educational and physical wellbeing of all adults and children”.

**Objectives:**

- To empower all citizens, particularly women and children, through a knowledge and understanding of human rights and child rights.
- To empower citizens to achieve sustainable economic, social, spiritual, educational and health development.
- To promote community participation in initiatives that will enable women and children to exercise their rights.
- To encourage all citizens to make full use of their talents.
- To give children knowledge about environmental and climate change issues and encourage them to become leaders in this area.

**Major Activities:**

- Strengthening women and men SHG and VDC's
- Strengthening Child right protection committees
- Children associations
- Organic farming
- Landless farmers encouraged to take up farming.
- Self-employment – encourage skill based training programs
- Livestock and its maintenance

**Training Programs:**

- Children's Association leaders (09.06.11)
- Career guidance (10.06.11)
- Women's Federation leaders:
- Training on child rights. (20 & 21.06.11)
- VDC leaders and staff:
- HIV/AIDS (09.09.11)
- Gender Equality (17.09.11)

**VDC leaders:**

- Agricultural training (01.08.11)
- Livestock training (01.08.11)
- Herbal training (08.10.11)
- Organic farming training (01.04.11)

**Outcomes:**

- Increased awareness of child rights and environmental issues.
- New knowledge given (HIV/AIDS, gender equality)
- VDCs and SGHs take action over difficult issues within the community.

**14. Women Workers Training Centre, Magillchillam**  
Presented by Sulochana.

There are 76 children and live together with 9 house groups. The presentation gave a brief on the activities and highlighted various issues the activities were explained through the case study as follows,

**Case Study:**

My name is Muniyammal. I have one older brother and one older sister. My brother has completed 10th standard, and my sister has completed 12th standard. Because my father is unable to pay for my sister's higher education, she is learning vocational skills -typing, tailoring and computer, at the Women Workers' Training Centre. I live in Magillchillam which is also part of the WWTC. .

I came to Magillchillam when I was studying in 4th standard. It is a great opportunity for me to be here and

continue my studies. I am not only able to continue my general studies, I also have the opportunity to learn typing, computer and to obtain other skills. I passed my typing examination.

There are many opportunities to learn about things that are happening in the world as we talk about social issues in Magillchillam. We learn about child rights and the abuses children suffer. I have learned not to get angry or fight. When my father is sad, I comfort him. I like to look after the younger children, and I thank God for giving me this home. At our boarding home we conduct cultural programmes which enable me to use and develop my talents. We live in house groups and my group is called Patience. We are in charge of meals.

I thank my foster parents and KNH for their support which has made my life so happy.

Day 1 came to a close with authentic classical dances and plays organized by Mr Nagabushan patnaik entertained one and all.

**DAY 2**  
18-11-2011

The second day commenced with a worship ceremony led by Rev. Daniel Prem Kumar

The highlights of Day 1 was Recapped by Sushant

**Setting up the Context for the Day ahead,**

Sathish brought out the issue of day 1, debate regarding the air travel of children, he also shared that there would be enough time in the afternoon session to discuss further. He briefed the participants on the program for the day ahead. He also introduced CMCJ "Children Movement for Climate Justice" and their activities to the floor. There was a thought on how to involve the children in management of events without the involvement of adults since a long time. On Oct 2010, 40 children came together from all the partnering NGO's and formed a Children's Movement for Climate Justice". In a preparatory meeting for the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH Partners Meet held at Chennai, a collective decision was taken to involve the children in this Partners Meet. Following which 12 children from different areas have participated in this partners' meet and are expected to share their experiences in the mitigation of climate change.

**15. Presentation by Children Movement for Climate Justice (CMCJ), India**  
Moderator: Sr. Clara.

**Briefing up CMCJ activities by John Devavaram:**

John shared that it was a "Unique opportunity for children in line with their participatory rights to take part in many decision making meetings. The purpose for the working group was to help negate the climate change and the future of children in terms of climate change. Then we realized the importance of facilitating this movement which is called CMCJ, now more than 20,000 members are present".

Representatives of CMCJ shared on various ways the children were put at risk due to the gradual changes in climate. The children shared on the various adaptation and mitigation efforts that they have taken up in their areas. The children also shared on the various programs that they were part of in this process modulation for a safer climate in future. The children shared about having formed a network working hard towards a safer livable earth. They have also listed out the various causes that have led to the deteriorating environment for a safer stay. CMCJ activities in the areas include drive to eliminate plastics, encourage organic farming and awareness campaigns at different levels.

**Observations on the floor:**

Guido wanted to know if at all there was any structural linkage between children group (CMCJ) and Women SHG?

John explained saying "Yes, there is a very clear and visible linkage between the child club, children parliament and CMCJ to SHG, CLA and federation. Children also are represented in SHGs and also at the levels of CLA's and Federation".

**Brief up on the Rally for May 2012 by John:**

There is a dire need for a larger level of awareness on the variety of issues that have come up in the recent past due to climate change. Hence CMCJ as a lead organization led by RCPDS is planning to organize a yatra linking different places and finally meeting up at Chennai. There was a route map that has been presented with various entry and departure points from each town/village. Similarly another team of children from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh would start their Journey from Semiliguda, Koraput district and merge with teams from Kotauratla region and Prakasam region at Visakhapatnam. The team also is supposedly planning to have public/ village/ community meetings at various centers enroute Chennai.



Sr. Isabella asks if Recycling of plastic is good or bad? As the plastic would come back in one or the other form after recycling.

It is true that the plastic would come back, but there would be a tremendous change in attitude and would lead to a conscientious effort in dealing with unnecessary usage of plastics. CMCJ members have taken a resolution to collect 5 kilos of plastic in one year. The whole idea is to send plastic out of the village surroundings, it would take time but surely the level of consciousness would be enhanced.

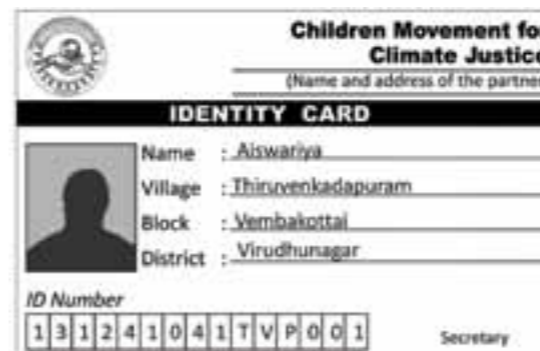
David Selvaraj shares, the issue has to go beyond the usage of plastic and paper but, start thinking about consumption, which is an issue? We need to talk about lifestyle and other issues that revolve around unjustifiable usage of resources. Consumption is a major issue that drives the current development mechanisms.

CMCJ members have a 70 page booklet, a work book for children and RCPDS is assisting in preparation of the booklet. Guido complements Rajkumar's suggestion to linkup the material development process with HCDI and the final product could be brought out with a combined effort.

Guido brings out the idea of pooling the resources and work in tandem with the actual requirements. To site an example, COP 17 some children were supposed to visit Durban but it was not possible as that would mean a few children would get an opportunity and others would be left out. Hence he suggests to pool resources as everyone gets an opportunity for any kind of reason or exposure.

John shares coding of the ID for CMCJ members -14 digit -- country code followed by -- state code, by electoral coding, -- district code.. Block code, GP code.. village code followed by a 3 digit child ID. This is the ID card which 15000 children have across the 4 states. It is a sort of a national ID card.

Card is authorized by the Secretary of the movement. At present Panchavarnam being the secretary is responsible for this.

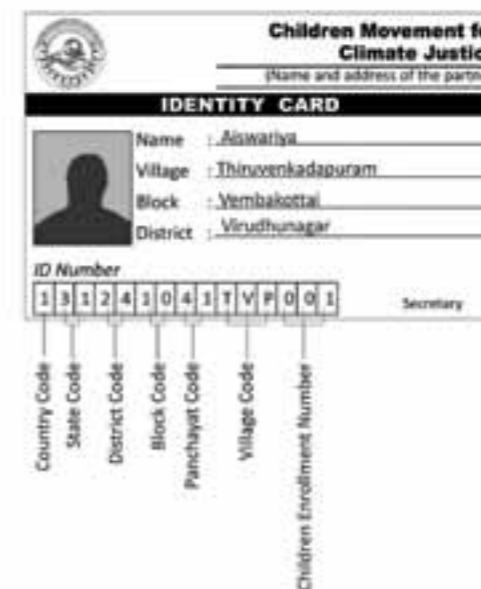


Children Movement for Climate Justice aims to create more equitable and just use of Natural Resources to reassure that Universal Child Right encompass the Ecological rights for children and climate justice has to be rendered by all stakeholders.

Card Valid till \_\_\_\_\_

If found this card uncared, please contact the following address (Name and address of the partner)

Promoted and Nurtured by RCPDS & KNH



**16. Holistic Child Development in India (HCDI), Pune, India Presented by Kirankumar, Coordinator - HCDI**

**Introducing HCDI:**

HCDI works in 17 states with many partners which includes Protestants, Catholics and various other parishes. The organization was existent in North India for 40 years. In the year 1994 -95 a paradigm shift took place, as CFCI was initiated with a different and unique concept. It was a hostel program, hence HCDI needed to work with the children in the environment of children. Special programs addressing climate change, natural resource management and disaster management are also taken up.

The organization has been working with EU, Helijapan and ICA currently. The organization also focuses on current issues like migration, child trafficking, food & income security and climate change.

**Presentation by Peter,**

Peter shares his experiences on his work in the context of climate change. He shares that in Bihar during the Kosi floods which washed 5 districts away completely he has seen people carrying 3 children in chest deep water in a very terrible condition, when enquired one adult he said "I don't care about my life, but the children have to live". Children and women are the ones to suffer the most during any kind of a disaster and emergency, it was very necessary for HCDI to have special focus on disaster management and develop a special policy on disaster management.

## Sharing by Naina,

Naina representing HCDCI, has shared about the various problems and hardships the children of the migrated families face. She even narrated true incidents from her experiences.

Stanley Williams on consumption issues: "Consumption oriented market systems and dominant development paradigm has always been controlled by a few corporate, hence when we talk about the economy it is not the development in urbanized sectors in our country which matter but what matters is ground level realities in the rural sectors of our country. Hence we call it as dominant changes we need to build a community empowered world to check the drift.

Krishnan suggests including campaigns on forest protection, as survival and sustainability are congruent factors for livelihood security of the marginalized.

## Presentation of Self Help Group Approaches in Asia by Ms. Libby, Coordinator for Asia:

### Context:

- The approach is promoted in different context and works in most difficult situations.
- It is characterized with extreme poverty, variety of unjust systems and human rights violations...
- Where and by large the victims are women and children.

### Where are SHG's in Asia?

- During war and after war : Sri Lanka
- Postwar: Very high women's discrimination: Afghanistan
- Eviction & Isolation due to globalization: Philippines
- Very low literacy (women & girls): Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan
- Highly isolated: Myanmar (Maraland)
- Natural Disaster prone: Bangladesh, Philippines, Pakistan
- Multiple discriminations, ethnicity, gender, religion (India, Sri Lanka, Thailand)
- Statelessness (Thailand)

### Tasks of SHG coordinators in Asia:

- Ensure continuous capacity building of NCs & partners
- Assist KNH develop relevant documents, manuals, frameworks, etc on Self Help group Approaches (SHA)
- Give inputs/advises on the integration of SHA to different KNH supported programs (to CFCD, child at risk, etc.);
- Agreed that in all programs, SHA is an overarching framework to promote sustainable people's institutions at the ground level AND SHGs as base
- Provide hand-holding support inc. training at the grassroots level and help thresh out difficulties in promoting SHA
- Organize regular forum at Asia level among National Coordinators (NC) and create opportunities for sharing experiences, resources, etc.
- Promote methodologies to enhance the way partners are implementing programs inclusive of managing sponsorships, understanding KNH policies, documentations, baseline data collections, etc.
- Receive reports from NCs and consolidating them to document progress.

### Presentation of CMCJ children

The representatives of CMCJ (Children Movement for Climate Justice), have presented the ill effects of climate change. There is a posed threat to children's survivability in the future. The world is already witnessing severe climate changes due to which, we as humans face a lot of disasters. This now brings to the question of how our rights are being violated. We demand an answer for this. The representatives of CMCJ, bring out a series of practical and possible solutions to protect whatever small resources are left.

### Presentation of Green Ambassadors

Anantalaxmi represents the Green Ambassador children network in Kotauratla Mandal. She on behalf of all the Green Ambassadors presented an overview of their involvement in the biodiversity program initiated by CeFHA and supported by KNH. Anantalakshmi brought out the various phases the groups underwent in successfully com-

pleting the "Study of Local Biodiversity". Green Ambassadors have initiated a study on 3 major topics – 1. Agricultural Biodiversity; 2. River Bed Ecosystem Study (in a specific area) and 3. Wild Bio-diversity. There are different learning that were associated with. The children while documenting the learning could infer successfully the observations and that itself was a learning to evaluate their present status. The children have further advocated the issue of climate change and environmental protection at a district level by submitting a memorandum.

## CMCJ Activities - Presentation by Children.

The representatives of CMCJ have listed out various activities that they have undertaken in their respective areas.

### Highlights:

- A rally was organized in Oct' 2010 on climate change issues.
- As part of rally, mobile exhibitions were organized. Plant saplings were distributed and awareness for ban on plastic usage was created.
- Rally concluded at a public meeting which was also attended by Dr. R. M. Ramathal, Chairperson TN State Commission for Women at a large gathering in Chennai. Also, a petition was submitted to the Chairperson and a request to forward it to the government.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday of every month the children plan to organize focus group events at different levels. (Community, State and National)
- Child protection issues pertaining to their rights have been widely taken up by the members.
- Right to Education act has been looked upon with a special interest.
- The children have taken up activities such as Herbal and Kitchen Gardens, Rain water harvesting, Craft from waste which help in generating small income to which take care of their petty needs.
- The issue of chemical fertilizers being criticized in a big way has seen waste segregation between organic and non-organic at village levels taken up by children representatives in each village.
- New members and 2 child representatives from various villages were enrolled to take up issues resolve problems and implement the necessary changes at their village and to report the progress in the next meeting.
- Golden meetings on monthly basis have entertainment, debates, and discussions. These meetings have played a pivotal role in strengthening the conceptual basis of present day issues.

### Children Feedback:

"We have collected plastic and sold to vendors this money is used in CMCJ activities. Each child has a target to collect 3 kilos of plastic waste. This we do during our holidays and free time, without affecting our education".

We were very happy to fly for the first time; it was a life time opportunity for some of us. The most disappointing thing was the view from flight as the land was barren and dry; we need to see a greener environment. It also helped us understand the various parameters that affect the climate in an altruistic way.

### Other Important activities:

- NSS & NCC activities in schools encouraged.
- Conduct climate change rallies in villages and rain harvesting.
- CMCG encourage having kitchen garden in the available land to support food and nutrition needs of the families.
- Organic farming activity carried out in the villages has been covered by a local Tamil magazine and children were a part of lectures and exposure visits on organic farming.

### Floor Discussions:

What are the proposed slogans for the rally?

- Raindrop is life.
- Vehicle pollution is enemy of the environment
- Save trees, save life
- Ban usage of plastic – other slogans is being looked upon.

How far has CMCJ been successful in impacting the family/parents of the children groups?

- People/Parents in the village have reduced the usage of plastic and also plastic is properly disposed.
- Rain water is being harvested and people are now aware of the importance of saving water. Also, rain water storage points have been set-up at certain villages.
- Panchakavya is being extensively used in cultivation and use of non-organic fertilizers is being replaced by organic fertilizers gradually.

A child from the group asked Why are we using lights in daytime and sitting in ACs during winter season for the meeting when this meeting is meant to bring awareness on climate change issues?

One of the participants said that we are addicted to habitual usage of these facilities and it may take time to change or never be able to change this habit. But it is good that the children are aware of this and they would implement this in their lives and bring about a mass awareness for the future generation.

### **Discussions within the children groups from Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa**

There was a debate amongst the children of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh each posing questions regarding the developments in their area and children enquired within each other target areas as to usage of plastic has been banned and people have been made aware of child education and to what extent has child labor and child marriage been eradicated in their respective villages/communities.

All organizations collectively agreed that best practices of each member organization should be shared amongst each other and ideas could be shared to better the existing standards of activities.

### **CMCJ and its plan for the Rally (Finances & Logistics)**

The major concern was how is CMCJ looking forward to deal the finances/funds for the rally they propose to carry out?

The representatives of CMCJ, the guiding force i.e. (RCPDS and other KNH partnering organizations) would try to tap resources from various other organizations or to other major requirements like logistics support, resource support.

John also mentioned about having plans to meet the in-charge personnel of CSI schools so that they could accommodate the children as they travel from one town to another. The organizing committee would look into other requirements for the children and accordingly the resources can be pooled by approaching various resource agencies.

Sathish added that they are not just depending on KNH for the funding but have already approached other NGO's/Organization which have agreed to fund the cause for climate change initiatives.

Sathish also shared that the funds that were to be used for the children representatives to go to COP 17 summit in Durban have now been diverted to fund the rally.

Guido Falkenberg shares

- Observer status has not yet been granted to KNH for the COP 17 summit, but has been working on it to get it by next month. If this status is granted then partners from India would be eligible to travel to the COP 17 summit.
- By 2012 protocol agreement by Annex II countries would be developed.

### **Stanley Williams briefs up on COP 17:**

Stanley Williams briefly shared on the procedures of getting an observers status in the COP (Conference of Parties) that is supposed to be held at Durban in December. He also instigated on various politics that have been associated in the climate scenario of developed nations. He emphasized that the lifestyle and consumption ways of the west has contributed to nearly 70-80% of world's climate chaos. Many countries are working towards a safer climate through different strategies of mitigations. Carbon credits through the carbon markets' is a field where many of the developing nations are looking into as an opportunity for balance in equitable rights towards an equal right on environment.

### **Highlights of the Discussions on Rally and COP:**

- Look not just to KNH but tap other resources to help individual organization/federation
- Approach experts on various fields and acquire advice/help as and when required.
- KNH direct partners to take direct lead on conducting committee meetings / WGM (Working Group Meetings).

### **Floor Inputs for the Changes in Future KNH Partners' Meetings:**

- Format for the agenda for the current meeting that was sent to Bangalore from few organizations was incorrect. The focus should have been on the present theme "Right to Education". More success stories, case studies and presentations should have emphasized more on the theme. In the next meetings the agenda should be more "Theme" oriented.
- Seminar on the best practices explaining how they were strategized and implemented in the respective areas should be given importance and necessarily allocate specific time in the agenda.
- Challenges and success stories should be looked upon as a very important criterion in the program.
- Discussion and knowledge sharing between partners and working group on the outcome of the plan implementations would help to envisage future plans and prospects.
- The organizations should also focus on the issues rather than highlighting only the theme.

Stefan added that there should be an explanation on the issues of the "Theme", the actions, WIP report, goals, accomplishments, results, impacts and implementation.

Ramesh added that in future meetings the presentation should be shortened and be to the point and theme oriented which then would be capable to include thematic discussions, partner sharing and legitimate knowledge transfer could be possible.

Child Protection Policy should be prepared individually by partners as per guidelines set in the original KNH Child Protection Policy and this should be sent directly to Germany for review/feedback.

### **Climate Change Working Group Meeting:**

Climate change is a serious issue and has been taken up by partners and it is very much necessary to ensure the better future of the children. First meeting was held in 2010 where KNHG, KNHI, HCDI and other partners and few children representatives participated. This is the sixth meeting in which children representing CMCJ were included. Children from Andhra Pradesh presented the activities they have undertaken on Climate change, Bio Diversity, Ban of usage of plastic etc... Discussions on disappearance of indigenous seeds and traditional cattle varieties were thought provoking and helped this session to be more interactive.

Children from Tamil Nadu mentioned that more of the CMCJ groups should be encouraged as they are proactive and involve the children directly to take up issues and also build their confidence.

### **Guido Falkenberg's Input:**

- Cost involved to travel to COP 17 meeting, should be utilized in local rallies and involve larger group rather than just a few CMCJ children being sent as representatives.
- Active participation of children should continue from the Micro level and this should go to the Macro level.
- All groups should come under one umbrella and KNH is willing to give partner status to groups on their own.
- The organization of the next meeting/ rally should be taken up fully by the children with guidance from seniors and also children should be involved actively in organizing the rally.
- Children group to become integral part of SHG and not stand alone. SHG working group should work out on a structure for linkage with children group.
- Project partnership of CMCJ along with KNHG directly.

There was discussion amongst the other participants regarding the inputs of Guido. Participants felt that the children should be aware of the decisions being made for them.

David Selvaraj shares his views and concerns

- Confidence and Communication of the children is appreciated.
- He asked being Green Ambassador for next 3-5 years can we focus on food security due to climate change? How will it affect the poor? Climate Change v/s Food Security.
- Since we have young Adivasis children who are aware of eco-justice, their input to teach this to others from the plains should be effective. Workshop for children should be conducted on eco-justice knowledge transfer.
- Can we try to bring all ideas about eco justice in curriculum as thousands of children are being influenced by this aspect? Geography also plays an important role.
- One of the reasons that keep hope alive is faith. What does faith say about eco-justice and what can we learn from their faith about eco-justice.

The above points were to be circulated among partners and discussed in the next CWG meeting.

15000 lives have been touched and is an impressive number and all need to be involved to get the work going. Working groups should have experienced who can theoretically support the initiatives.

### Conclusion:

Sasi Prabha concluded the 2<sup>nd</sup> day by summarizing the day's progress. The following were some of the highlights that she came up with,

- Outcome of the Child Protection Policy should be individual responsibility of the organization. All the respective organizations should be able to develop the policy and send it to KNH Germany for further progress.
- Bio-Diversity workshop for all the partners/organizations was a good idea and there is a need of cohesive consensus on this.
- Micro Insurance should be considered and implemented by all the partners as it has proved to be more than successful.
- Gender Balanced Programs is a necessity.
- Life Skills Education and Development of Modules need a special mention as they would be the basis for all the change making efforts of implementing organizations as well as the funding organisation
- Promotion of SHG members as business entrepreneurs need to be strategized, it would play a very important part of economic transition within the community.
- Growing the religious intolerance in the country in the form of terrorism, un-touchability and many more evils. We have to seek conceptual alternative and amicable strategies for a peaceful progress.
- Forming and bringing networks together is very important for advocating issues.
- Need to recognize and support the fore front leaders of any kind of movement.

## Day 3

19-11-2011

The day started with a press meet, all the leading news channels of Andhra Pradesh were at the venue of 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners' meet. The press was addressed by the representatives of KNH- Germany, KNH- India, KNH Partner organizations and Green Ambassadors.

To begin with, Guido of KNH-Germany introduced the policies and various activities taken up by Kinder-nothilfe at a global level. He also spoke about the various difficulties children face in different geographical locations in the world. Guido said that it was very interesting to see the progress in terms of children responsibility and approach in different developing nations as an encouraging sign.

### Highlights to the Media,

The following ideas and concerns were shared by the various representatives to the media on account of child abuse prevention day,

- Purpose of observing child abuse prevention is for mass awareness and public support.
- All states should implement on the RTE (Right to Education) Act and stated that child labor is the worst form of exploitation and eradication of child labor can be possible by education and bringing awareness.
- Legislation should be made protecting Children against Sexual Abuse.
- Juvenile justice act to be amended.
- 14 year children have the right to education; hence labor law protecting child labor at 14 should be discarded as it is contradictory.

Green Ambassadors who have taken up the issues of children on environment and rights have also interacted with the media and shared the need for the following,

- Education on Child Abuse, Pollution Control, Climate Change Control.
- Adhering to organic farming techniques.
- Avoid atrocities towards girl child and prevent abortion of girl child.
- Ban on usage of plastic.

The following press note was submitted to the various media agencies that have turned up for this invitation.

### PRESS NOTE

Today 19th November (2011) every year is being observed world wide as WORLD DAY FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. We the Partner organizations of KNH-Germany working in different parts of India including partners from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh gathered here in Vishakapattinam observe this "World Day for prevention of Child Abuse" to rededicate ourselves to the cause of fighting against all forms of child abuse- physical, mental and sexual. We urge the Government of India and all the respective State governments as primary duty bearers to take appropriate measures legal and programmatic to protect all children from all forms of child abuse. We also appeal to civil society organizations, parents, teachers, care givers, professional like lawyers, doctors including media to be sensitive and alert to prevent child abuse.

In India as in other parts of the world one of the most common violations of children's rights is in the form of physical, mental, and sexual abuse. Shocking data from a 2007 study of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, indicates that two of every three children were physically abused, and of the children abused in their own family situations, the perpetrators were parents in 88 percent cases of all school going children, 65 percent have faced corporal punishment. Most children do not report abuse. Alarming, 53 percent of children reported facing sexual abuse, including around 6 percent cases of severe sexual assault. Cases such as Nithari have brought out the indifference of the police and other authorities when children of poor and socially backward families are reported missing. Liberalized liquor policies, to generate more revenue, have led to greater domestic violence on women and children. Despite many efforts, there is yet no law to deal with child sexual abuse. Young school going girls from dalit and adivasis communities face eve teasing and sexual harassment from the upper castes who resent the upward mobility of these sections. Data from the National Crime Record Bureau – NCRB (2008) shows that crimes against children have been steadily increasing; there were 20410 crimes against children in 2007, of which 6377 were cases of kidnapping and abduction and 5045 of rape. The 2001 census showed the phenomenon of sex selections, which continues unabated in 2011 as indicated in the 2011 census. Globally the purpose of observing this day (19th November 2011) is to highlight that child abuse specifically child sexual abuse is a Universal and alarming problem and increased attention and effective protection skills and prevention measures are urgently needed at family- local- National and International level. After a long tradition of silence, child abuses is being more and more denounced and becoming a public and political concern.

Alerting Government and civil society organizations to play a more active role in the promotion of and respect for the rights of the child (reference articles 19 and 34 of the convention on the Rights of the Child), and advocating the need for more effective prevention of child abuse. The world day for prevention of Child abuse, is a day to be commemorated every 19 November in synergy with the anniversary of the convention on the rights of the Child (20 November). Objective: to be a rallying call to draw attention around the issue of child abuse and to highlight once a year innovative prevention and child protection measures around the world.

However The World day for the prevention of Child Abuse is "everyday" "every minute"

On behalf of KNH-India partners

Ms. Sasiprabha Stanley

Director – CeFHA

D.No. 59-121-20/30, Flat No.501, Revathy Hills, B.S.Layout, Seethammadara, Visakapatnam 530 013

Email; sasiw@sify.com , Ph: 0891-2720148 / 09440156281

The day continued with a conscientious worship that was led by David Selvaraj, following were the highlights of proceedings by him

- Mock Procession, Anthem.
- Formation of circle around the "Mandala" representing child bounded by society, family, community & government.
- Text was read by children with background hymn by David Selvaraj.
- Lighting of lamp by all participants pledging for anti-child abuse in all forms and supporting child education.

**Workshop on "RIGHT TO EDUCATION"**  
**Presentation on Orientation of RTE Act by Consultant Mr. José.**

The session commenced with an introductory note briefing RTE – Right to Education in India and its journey till date. The presentation brought out the linkages the present RTE has with that of British in the pre independence era. The major highlights of some of the comparisons of Pre and Post independence era are brought down as follows:

**Pre Independence Era:**

1870: Compulsory Education Act passed in Britain

1882: Indian Education Commission: Indian leaders demand provision for mass education and Compulsory Education Acts.

1893: Maharaja of Baroda introduces Compulsory Education for boys in Amreli Taluk.

1906: Maharaja of Baroda extends Compulsory Education to rest of the state.

1906: Gopal Krishna Gokhale makes a plea to Imperial Legislative Council for introduction of Free And Compulsory Education

1910: Gokhale proposes Private members Bill (Rejected)

1917: Vithalbai Patel is successful in getting the Bill passed - First Law on Compulsory Education passed (Popularly Known as Patel Act)

1918-: Every Province in British India gets Compulsory Education Act on its 1930 Statute Book

1930: Hartog Committee Recommendation for better quality (less focus on quantity) hinders spread and development of primary education

**The Story Post independence:**

1950: Constitution of India contained Article 41 – right to work, education and public assistance, 45, as one of the directive principles of State policy, which states that: "The State shall endeavor to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

1968: First National Commission for education under Dr. Kothari submits its reports. It introduced several far-reaching changes as uniform curriculum for both boys and girls, mathematics and science as compulsory subjects etc. It also proposed a Common School System.

1976: Constitution amendment making education a concurrent subject (responsibility of both state and center) was passed.

1986: National policy on Education (NPE) endorsing Common School System (CSS) was formulated. Subsequent NPE's endorsed CSS but it has never been implemented.

1993: The Supreme court in the case Unnikrishnan vs State of Andhra Pradesh ruled that the right to education is a fundamental right that flows from the Right to life in Article 21 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court in 1993 held free education until a child completes the age of 14 to be a right (Unnikrishnan and others Vs State of Andhra Pradesh and others) by stating that: "The citizens of this country have a fundamental right to education.

1997: Constitution Amendment making Education a fundamental right was introduced.

2002: 86th Constitution Amendment added Article 21A stating that "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age six to fourteen years in such a way as the State may, by law, determine." The 86th Amendment also modified Article 45 which reads as "The state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years".

2003: The Free and Compulsory Education For Children Bill, 2003 (NDA government)

2005: Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) committee report constituted to draft the Right to Education Bill

submits its report. (UPA I government)

To translate it into action, the 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill' was drafted in 2005.

July 2006: Central legislation discarded and States advised to make their own Bills based on The Model Right to Education Bill, 2006 (UPA I government)

2008/9: Central legislation revived. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Bill, 2008, introduced/ passed in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

President's assent in August 2009.

However, the notification of the Act and the 86th amendment, issued on Feb 19, 2010 in the Gazette of India, stating that implementation will begin from April 1, 2010, eight months after the presidential assent. (UPA II government).

**Objectives of RTE- India**

This Indian Act is unique from amongst such Acts from many other countries for the following reasons: The right of children to free and compulsory education act-2009 came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> april 2010.

- The act gives right based perspective (in first two drafts the word "Right" was missing)
- the definition of 'free' that goes beyond tuition fees
- the 'compulsion' being on the governments rather than on parents
- the stress on ending discrimination, and on inclusion
- prescribing quality principles for the teaching-learning process
- an external constitutional body for monitoring the Act
- defining minimum norms and standards for the school
- addressing the emotional, stress and anxiety issues of children
- Mental harassment and physical punishments of the child are explicitly prohibited.

**Highlights of RTE- India**

The Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. The important provisions of the Bill include

- The right of every child between the age of six and 14 years to get elementary education in a neighbourhood school;
- Prohibition of capitation fee or screening tests at the time of admission;
- 25% of seats in all private schools to be reserved for children from disadvantaged groups and poor children;
- Ban on failing a child in any class;
- Minimum norms on infrastructure and student-teacher ratio for private schools;
- National and state advisory councils to advise the government on implementation.
- Ban on corporal punishment of children

**Important Provisions of RTE- India:**

- Free Elementary Education for ALL children in age group 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school. According to the Act, no financial constraints can "prevent" a child from a enrolling, attending and completing elementary education. In other words, if a child lives in a remote area, providing free transportation (or a residential facility or some other facility) will be part of the child's entitlement to education; if a child is disabled and needs crutches to walk to school then crutches, or some other facility that enables him to go to school will be part of his entitlement under the Act.
- It also prohibits all unrecognized schools from practice, and makes provisions for no donation or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission.
- The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring them up to par with students of the same age.
- The key feature of the RTE is that it emphasizes quality as an integral aspect of the child's right to be educated. Part V of the RTE act lays down fairly specific terms under which the quality of elementary education is to be ensured. These include a comfortable teacher -student ratio (1:30) curriculum reform and improvement in evaluation methods



- The Right to Education of persons with disabilities until 18 years of age is laid down under a separate legislation- the Persons with Disabilities Act. A number of other provisions regarding improvement of school infrastructure, teacher-student ratio and faculty are made in the Act.
- A child suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities has the same right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disability have under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- The Act provides for a special organization, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, an autonomous body set up in 2007, to monitor the implementation of the act, together with Commissions to be set up by the states. So far 11 states have set up SCPCR
- As for the funds to implement the massive scheme, the Centre and the States would share the burden in the ratio of 55:45. The Finance Commission has provided Rs. 250,000 million for the States in the current financial year (2010-2011) to implement the Act. The Centre has an allocation of Rs 150,000 crore for its part
- No child shall be asked to take an admission test.
- Any time of the academic year, a child can go to a school and demand that this right be respected.
- Section 12 of the RTE Act makes it compulsory for every private school--aided and unaided to admit children belonging from weaker and disadvantaged group at the entry level class. Unaided private schools are to admit 25% of the strength of the entry level class from these categories. Private schools are to be reimbursed for these children by the government at the rate of per learner costs of government schools in the state. Aided schools are to provide free education to children from these categories in proportion to the aid received by it, at the minimum of 25% of the seats.

### Critique on RTE from the Floor:

Naina added that inclusion of Women who brought liberation to the movement of rights to women was an important aspect.

The report mentioning that 98% of children having access to primary school within 1KM in India as per the government is not feasible.

Mr. Thomas brought up the case of Supreme Court v/s Tamil Nadu on the RTE Act.

He also stressed that common text books for all children should be provided, poorest of poor and the richest of rich should be provided with equal standard of education.

### Presentation – “CMCJ and its Experience in Dealing with RTE”

A representative of CMCJ highlighted the following in terms of issues still persistent even with the current functional RTE act in India

- Poet Thiruvallur said that of all national resources education is the most important resource.
- Number of teachers is less and most do not come to the school. Sexual and physical abuse is prevalent in many schools.
- Children who come late to school are humiliated.
- No provisions of clean toilets. In certain regions children are not allowed to use toilets neither are they allowed to touch drinking water.
- Basic amenities are lacking in schools.
- No medical amenities, no playgrounds, schools are at far distance.
- Orientation of law by SPEECH/RCPDS which would help children below 14 years of age enjoy right to education.
- As per RTE act every child between ages of 6-14 should be provided free and compulsory education. This needs to be strictly implemented upon. Also, fees should not be collected from children.
- Day to day activities of schools need to be monitored.
- School holdings to be monitored.
- Parents and village head to be counseled regarding the importance of education.
- Teachers to be educated on the RTE Act and training to be imparted to them.

CMCJ has been trying to undertake the following activities in relation to regularize the RTE act in the target villages.

- Mass awareness through cultural programs and plays.
- Rallies at villages.
- Forming of peer group at schools and villages.
- Gram Sabha meeting awareness about Right to Education.
- Posters, Placards and Stickers.
- Electronic Media and documentary presentations by children during non-school days.

Memento was presented by Sasi Prabha on behalf of CeFHA to the partners/participants. These souvenirs were made by villagers of Gottivada and marketed by children & SHG members.

Floor Discussions and Suggestions on implementing RTE as a potent force,

John mentioned that interventions at staff, CBO and community level was necessary for empowerment of SHG programs and bringing awareness on education. Networking also is an important factor which could bring about a change in implementing RTE.

Rameshnathan quoted “Right to education should be fundamental right”.

Naina brought up the below 3 points;

- Adopt one school and do social audit on that school.
- Human Development report regarding advancement of facilities should be in conjunction to the RTE Act.
- When talking about education Para-professionals to encourage workers education.
- Good forum to use innovative methods to do tuitions for children and incorporate better infrastructure.

Pallavi from West Bengal brought up the following points;

- Teachers in Govt. school are utilized for voting and census activities by the govt. this should be checked upon as child's education is neglected during this time.
- Primary to Higher education gap is not cope able so many children drop-out when they move from rural areas to urban areas. Also, there are not socially able to adapt to the environment.
- Initiative to bring joyful learning v/s syllabus learning.

Guido stated that quality assurance, exam monitoring, government control on what is taught play crucial role in control and running of efficient education system. He wanted clarification on the point raised by fellow member that privatization of education should be stopped and all schools should come under the government.

### Way Forward

- There should be stop to the commercialization and selling of education by the private institutions.
- Schools should be funded and controlled by the state.
- There should be common schools for the rich and the poor. All children to get equal quality of education irrespective of being poor or rich.
- Rameshnathan gave an example that even thou the fee structure of Jawaharlal Nehru University is low poor people are still unable to join. He stressed that ideology should be changed and transformation to bring equality and quality to education.
- Mr. Jogaram said that Govt. schools are filled with Dalits, OBC's, SC/STC and they are unable to compete in the entrance exam for engineering and medical as the quality of education provided to them is poor. He stated politicians have control over schools and colleges.
- Naina said that children in child labor should be mobilized and education provided to them.
- Starting Teacher Training Institutes in small villages and teaching adolescent girls to encourage more girl child students.
- Naina suggested to watch the Hindi movie “Aarakshan” which is based on the Indian reservation system for SC/ST, OBC and others.
- Dr. John said all should be working individually to get together working towards a common goal.

Finally the three day KNH partners meet came to an end, but before the final vote of thanks the participants gave their feedback on the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH partners' meet.

- Thomas: Very satisfactory 3 days especially the last day and participation of children is appreciated and questioned how far can we involve children in all of the meetings.
- Pallavi: Nice experience and collected good ideas and enhanced knowledge on working of partners. Experience with children was enriching.
- Nirmal: Thanks KNH for providing partner # and holding the meeting during holiday for their participation.
- Samraj: Note of thanks to KNH Germany and India. Need school for drop-out children they do not get support from social welfare group, government or education dept. Need help of KNH to implement this.
- John: 3 days enjoyed growing dynamically. Thematic reading was encouraging and very learning oriented and informative.
- Sasi: In the future meetings the children should be provided half day for their presentation. Their identity

- should be recognized. Thanked one and all for their participation.
- Selvaraj: Education subject generated new thoughts and ideas to implement. Informal meetings/discussions generated ideas. Time should be utilized properly and there should be proper engagement in the meetings.
- Rameshnathan: Very worthwhile experience to spend 3 days and was a great learning experience.

Mr. Guido thanked CeFHA for a well-organized meeting. He conveyed greetings from the Board of Directors of KNH Germany. He said he was happy with the plural partner field in India and it was important for sharing, caring and growing together. Guido suggested there should be more improvement and planning in the format of the meetings in the future.

Participation of children was good but looks forward to them having their own meetings and agenda and children should be capable enough to invite the elders to their meetings.

#### Vote of Thanks:

Stanley D'Silva of KNH- India Team thanked each one by name and deed to have been a part in the learning and sharing process of the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH Partners meeting.

#### Important Pointers of the 11<sup>th</sup> KNH Partners Meet:

- Children Movement for Climate Justice has been recognized as an individual partner by KNH and it was very encouraging sign for CMCJ to carry out certain activities that are related to environment and its protection.
- Format for the presentation needed a change and a strong resistance was expressed to continue with the same model of presentation.
- KNH has agreed to support the CMCJ rally that was to be organized in May 2012.
- Press note that was shared to digital and print media projected the importance of children activities and safeguarding their rights.
- Important experiences were shared by Rev. Daniel Premkumar regarding his perception of HIV and Faith home.
- HCDI, Thomas Rajkumar and the team have proposed to work in tandem so that there is a common pool of resources and it is effective.
- Refining activities based on RTE and other issues that children faced was the need of the hour and in future we would require deploying and integrating them in our conceptual framing of activities.
- Children presentations have showed that they were very keen in putting up a stern fight towards climate changing society.

Report compiled, written and designed by Bhaskar, Naveen and Sushant Stanley and edited by D'Silva Stanley.



#### Annexure-1 Agenda sheet

##### Date:

November 16 – 20, 2011

##### Venue:

Hotel Senora Beach Resort, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

##### Objective:

- To facilitate discussions on "Right to Education".
- To facilitate the learning process through partners' experience sharing.
- To share about KNH Principles on Sponsorships and related formats
- To facilitate discussions among CMCJ Members and Climate Change Working Group members

##### DAY 1:

Wednesday, November 16, 2011.

Arrival of participants

##### DAY 2: Thursday, November 17, 2011.

Timing	Session	Presenter	Moderator
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	CeFHA Team	Durga
09.00 – 09.30	Inauguration	Green Ambassadors of CeF-HA	Suresh
09.30 – 09.45	Welcome & Introduction		Sasi Prabha and Sathish Reginald
09.45 – 10.15	Greetings from KNH Germany and Release of Publications	Guido Falkenberg	Rameshnathan and Sasi Prabha
10.15 – 10.30	Tea break		
10.30 – 13.00	Partners' Sharing	Arogya Agam; CCRD; CeF-HA; HOTHs; IRDWSI; RCPDS	Krishnan
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch break		
14.30 – 16.00	Partners' Sharing continues	Marialaya Chennai; Marialaya Tirupur; SANDS; SASY	Sr. Kasthuri
16.00 – 16.30	Tea break		
16.30 – 19.00	Partners' Sharing continues	SJDT; SPEECH; Visthar; WWTC	Kiran Babu
19.15 onwards	Cultural Programme	Children from School of Theatre and Arts, Vishakapatnam	CeFHA Team

**DAY 3: Friday, November 18, 2011**

Timing	Session	Presenter	Moderator
09.00 – 09.30	Worship		Rev. Daniel Premkumar
09.30 – 09.45	Re-cap of the Day 1 and Briefing on the Day 2		Sushanth Sathish Reginald
09.45 – 10.30	Partners' Sharing continues	CMCJ; HCDI; LGWDS	Sr. Clara
10.30 – 10.45	Tea Break		
10.45 – 12.15	Partners' Sharing continues	KNH-SHgA; KNHI	Sr. Isabella
12.15 – 13.00	Sponsorship Related matters	Stefan Ernst	Guido Falkenberg
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch break		
14.30 – 15.15	Common Events: Children Rally; COP 17; CMCJ Activities; CBR Related	John Devavaram	Stanley Williams
15.15 – 15.45	KNH Related	Sathish Reginald	Guido Falkenberg
15.45 – 16.00	Concluding session		Sasi Prabha
16.00 – 16.30	Tea break		

**Climate Change Working Group Meeting:**

On Friday, November 18, 2011

Timing	Session	Presenter	Moderator
17.00 – 17.15	Welcome & Introduction		John Devavaram, Convenor-WG
17.15 – 17.45	Presentation by children	CMCJ Members	Sasi Prabha
17.45 – 19.45	Discussion on Action Plan for 2012-13; Proposals and Concept Note		John Devavaram
19.45 – 20.00	Concluding		Guido & Sathish

**DAY 4: Saturday, November 19, 2011**

Workshop on "Right to Education"

Timing	Session	Presenter	Fecilitator
08.30 – 09.30	Observing "Child Abuse Day" and Worship	CMCJ Children	David Selvaraj
09.30 – 09.45	Memento Presentation		Sasi Prabha and CeFHA Team
09.45 – 10.00	Tea break		
10.00 – 10.15	Welcome & Introduction		D'Silva Stanley
10.15 – 12.15	"Right to Education"	Mr. Jose	John Devavaram
12.15 – 13.00	Experience Sharing	David Selvaraj	Naina
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch break		
14.30 – 16.00	Way Forward	Rameshnathan	Thomas Jayaraj
16.00 – 16.30	Concluding		Sathish & Guido
16.30 – 17.00	Tea break		

**Schedule for Bi-lateral discussion with KNH Team:**

Date	Timing	Partner	KNH team
18.11.11	08.00 – 08.30	Marialaya Chennai	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
	08.30 – 09.00	Marialaya Tirupur	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
19.11.11	08.00 – 08.30	Arogya Agam	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
	18.00 – 18.30	WWTC	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
	18.30 – 19.00	SASY	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
	19.00 – 19.30	SANDS	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
	19.30 – 20.00	SPEECH	Guido, Stefan, D'Silva, Sathish
20.11.11	08.00 – 08.30	HOTHS	Guido, Sathish
	08.30 – 09.30	VISTHAR	Guido, Sathish
	09.30 – 10.00	CCRD	Guido, Sathish
	10.00 – 11.00	RCPDS	Guido, Sathish
21.11.11		CeFHA	Guido, Sathish
22.11.11		IRDWSI	Guido, Sathish
27.11.11		SJDT	Guido, Sathish

**Annexure-2**

**List of participants**

Sl. no	Name of the Organization	Name of the Participant
1	Arogyagam	Mrs. Sharada
2	Arogyagam	Master Venkatesh Kumar
3	Arogyagam	Kumari Malini
4	Arogyagam	Mr. T. V. Murugesan
5	CCRD	Mr. Thomas Jayaraj
6	CCRD	Mrs. N. Selvam
7	CeFHA	Ms. Sasiprabha
8	CeFHA	Mr. Murthy
9	CeFHA	Mr. Suresh
10	CeFHA	Mr. Nayudu
11	CeFHA	Kumari Anantha Laxmi
12	CeFHA	Kumari Lalitha
13	HCDI	Mr. Thomas Rajkumar
14	HCDI	Mr. Kiran
15	HCDI	Mr. Peter
16	HCDI	Dr. Naina
17	HOTHS	Mr. Nagaiha
18	HOTHS	Master Prasanth
19	HOTHS	Ms. Nirmala Bai

20	HOTHS	Kumari Eswaremma
21	IRDWSI	Dr. Stanley Williams
22	IRDWSI	Mr. Sudhakar
23	IRDWSI	Mr. Sushant
24	IRDWSI	Ms. Miriam
25	IRDWSI	Mr. Hanns-Vol
26	IRDWSI	Mr. Fredrick-Vol
27	IRDWSI	Mrs. Pramila
28	IRDWSI	Kumari Rajani Thading
29	IRDWSI	Kumari Sabitha Jani
30	IRDWSI	Mr. Suna
31	IRDWSI	Mr. Marshal Pradhan
32	LGWDS	Ms. Pallavi
33	Marialaya-MAS	Sr. Clara
34	Marialaya-MAS	Sr. Annamanickam
35	Marialaya TPR	Sr. Isabella
36	Marialaya TPR	Sr. Sujata
37	RCPDS	Dr. John Devavaram
38	RCPDS	Mr. Murugan
39	RCPDS	Mr. Edwin Ponnarasan
40	RCPDS	Kumari Karpaga Mayil

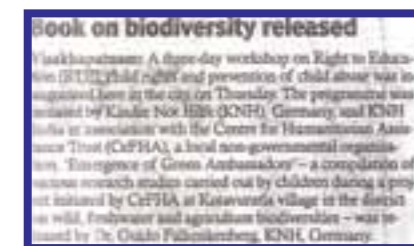
41	RCPDS	Kumari Panchu
42	RCPDS	Mrs.Karpaga Sundari
43	SANDS	Mr. J. P.Samraj
44	SANDS	Mr. Ambrose Milton
45	SASY	Mr.Rameshnathan
46	SASY	Mr.Balasubramanyam
47	SJDT	Bro. Sebastian
48	SPEECH	Mr. Arunodayam Erskin
49	SPEECH	Mr. Selvam
50	SPEECH	Mr.Muthumanickam
51	SPEECH	Master Rajkumar
52	SPEECH	Kumari.Rajeswari
53	Vistar	Dr. David Selvaraj
54	Vistar	Mr. Nazar
55	WWTC	Sr.Kasturi Manickam
56	WWTC	Ms.Sulochana
57	WWTC	Ms.K.Daisy
58	WWTC Volunteer	Mrs. Catrona Macdonald
59	WWTC Volunteer	Miss Katherina Kuhn
60		Navin Bahirwani
61		J.V.Ratnam
62	CeFHA	P. Kumari
63	CeFHA	A. Roja
64	CeFHA	B. Durga
65	CeFHA	R. Rajesh
66	CeFHA	Y. Venkatalaxmi
67	CeFHA	G. Hemaltha
68	CeFHA	CH. Sivaji
69	CeFHA	M. Anand
70	CeFHA	Y. Sivaji
71	CeFHA	Mr. Sauvik
72	CeFHA	V. Durga
73	CeFHA	K. Anilkumar
74	Polygon	Mr. Bhaskar Nagendra
75	Development Consultant	A.C. Jose
76		G.S.P. Kumar
77	KNH GERMANY	Dr.Guido Falkenberg
78	KNH GERMANY	Mr.Stefan Earnest
79	KNH GERMANY	Ms.Libby
80	KNH INDIA	Mr. Sathish Samuel
81	KNH INDIA	Mr. Stanley D.Silva
82	KNH INDIA	Ms. Saroja
83	KNH INVITEE	Rev. Daniel Prem Kumar
84	KNH INVITEE	Dr. Krishnan
85	KNH INVITEE	Mr. Jose



Performances of children on day 1 cultural evening

**“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”**

**-Nelson Mandela**



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### **KNH Germany**

#### **Mr. Guido Falkenberg**

Team leader for India  
Asia and Eastern Europe Department  
Kindernothilfe e.V  
Düsseldorf Landstrassa  
D -47249 Duisburg  
Germany  
Tel : +49 203/7789-206  
Fax : +49 203/7789 289 206

### **KNH India**

#### **Mr. Sathish Reginald Samuel**

Coordinator for India  
Kindernothilfe(KNH)  
No.30, HL No.248  
Oddar Palaya, Horamavu Agara  
Bengaluru- 560 043  
Karnataka, India  
Phone: +91 80 28465360  
Mobile:+91 94480 92301 & +91 94431 40721  
Knh\_india\_coordinator@yahoo.com  
kindernothilfeindia@gmail.com

# **An initiative towards secured child rights**

