

People First Educational Charitable Trust

(Working together with the poor for a better future)

Bodhgaya, Bihar



**Logical Framework Analysis of Rescue Project
Gaya Junction**

**People First Educational Charitable Trust
Bodhgaya, Bihar**

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Introduction

“If you want to invest for a year – plant rice.
 If you want to invest for a decade – plant trees.
 If you want to invest for lifetime – educate children.”
 - Confucius

The above quote aptly captures the focus area of People First– “Education”. People First has been working in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand, the two eastern states, which lag behind in all measures of development, especially Bihar. People First has been active in and around Gaya District since last 16 years working for the betterment of the village population through various endeavors in fields like education, health, vocational training etc.

About Bihar

Bihar is at the bottom of every Government Social Indices. Whether it is the rate of illiteracy, the number of people living below the poverty line, the amount of paved roads, access to Medical Care on even the number of cinemas per head of population. Much has been written about Bihar. It is considered a hopeless place riddled with corruption, totally lacking in effective administration and without any law and order. For this reasons may larger agencies often that have fixed ways of working tend to ignore Bihar. Therefore, the role of small, effective community based organizations such as People First Educational Charitable Trust is a vital one. The forgotten children of Bihar need all the assistance and help they can get, to lift themselves above the darkness of illiteracy and ignorance To receive basic human rights, such as access to education and access to medical care which are so often denied to them and which we take for granted in the West.

Literacy rate in Gaya & Bihar Vs National Average

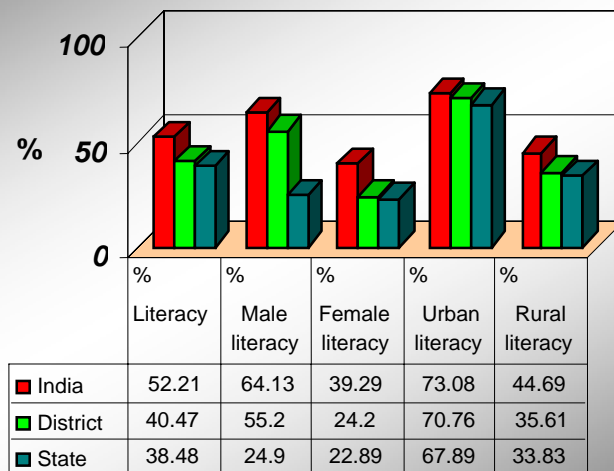
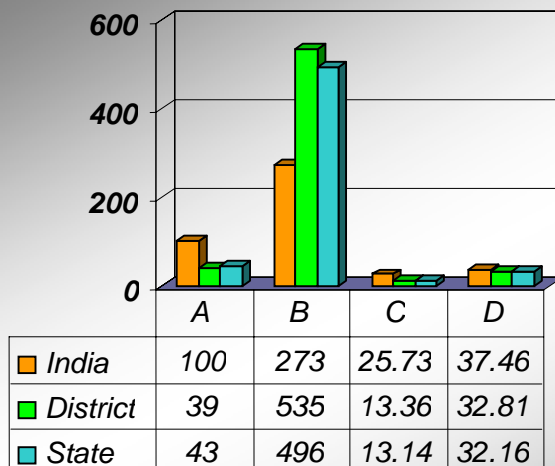


Figure of below

1 Literacy rate Gaya is far that of national average - justifying the for NGOs to

need contribute towards primary education

Gaya & Bihar Vs National Avg. in various indices



A: Relative CMIE Index of Development
 B: Population density (persons/sq.km),No.
 C: Urbanization (%)
 D: Workers as % of total population

Figure 2 Population density of Gaya district is far more than over all India figure whereas CMIE index is quite less that standard figure.

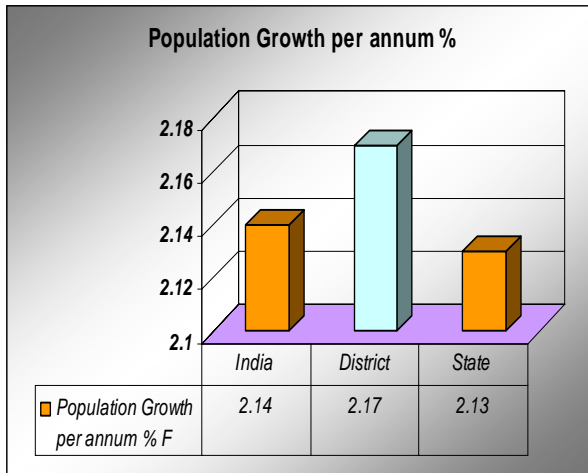


Figure 4 Population growth rate of Gaya is above than overall national figure. This clearly indicates the need for population control awareness activities at Gaya.

Gaya, with a population of around 27 lakhs, is the second largest district in Bihar and is affected by Maoist insurgency. Gaya is a holy town for Hindus and the adjoining BodhGaya a holy place for Buddhists. BodhGaya is a famous tourist spot and even has an international airport. There has been several grants from national and international bodies for development of Gaya & BodhGaya, however, it ranks among the lowest in all development indicators in India.

Gaya has a fertile land and agriculture is the main occupation as depicted by the net sown area in the Fig.5.

Gaya district is densely populated and also population growth rate is higher than that of the national average as depicted by Figs 2 & 4. 87% of the population lives in rural area and one good thing is that gender ratio is well balanced (see Figs 6, 7 & 8).

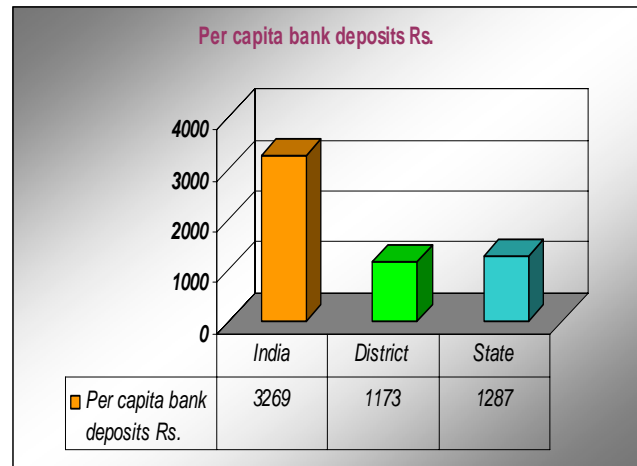


Figure 3 Household savings in Gaya is far less than national average because of low income.

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Gaya District:

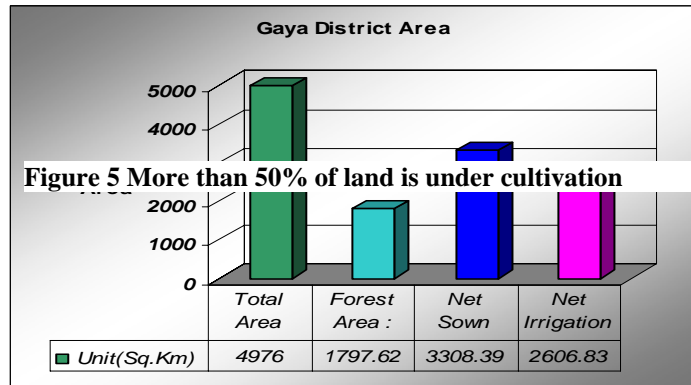


Figure 5 More than 50% of land is under cultivation

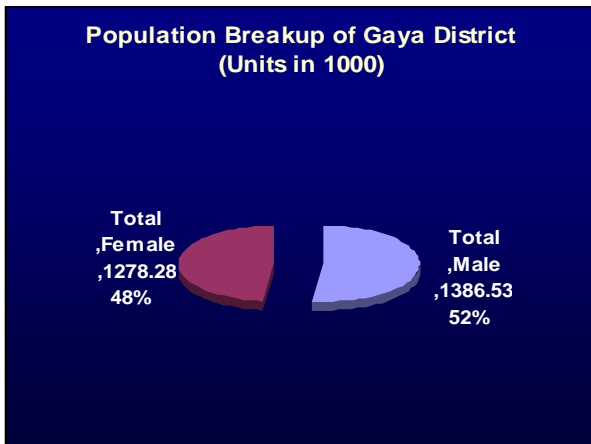
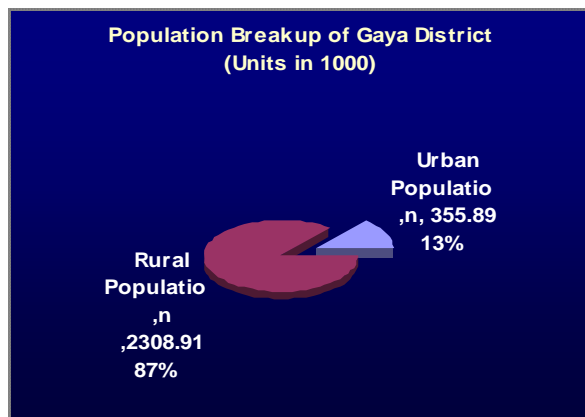


Figure 6 Gender ratio is well balanced in the population

Figure 7 Rural population is in majority by a large margin



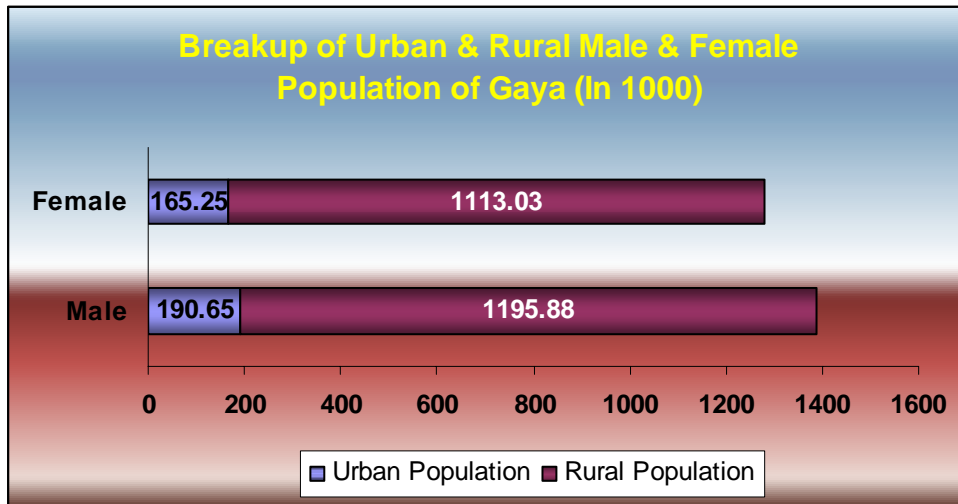


Figure 8 Gender ratio is balanced in both urban and rural area

Another thing to note about population is that there is a large scheduled caste population (around 33%) (Fig 9). This coupled with the fact that rural population is in majority (87%), indicates that a large section of the society belongs to scheduled caste. This is in conjunction with the fact that Gaya is a reserved constituency. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe belong to highly deprived section of the society and most of them live below the poverty line and have little access to education and proper health care. This fact also gets highlighted in the literacy data (Fig 10 & 11), which shows that rural literacy is very low and female literacy is low both in rural and urban area. This entails the need for NGOs to collaborate with the local authorities in providing education and proper health care to these sections of the society especially for the females.

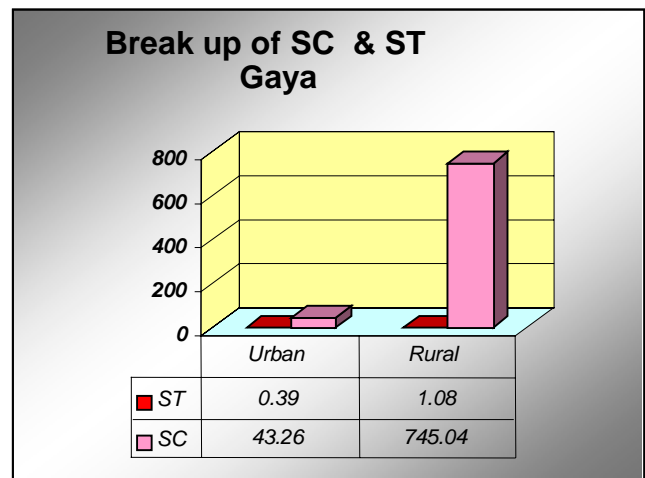


Figure 9 [33%] of rural and [11%] of urban population is Scheduled tribe

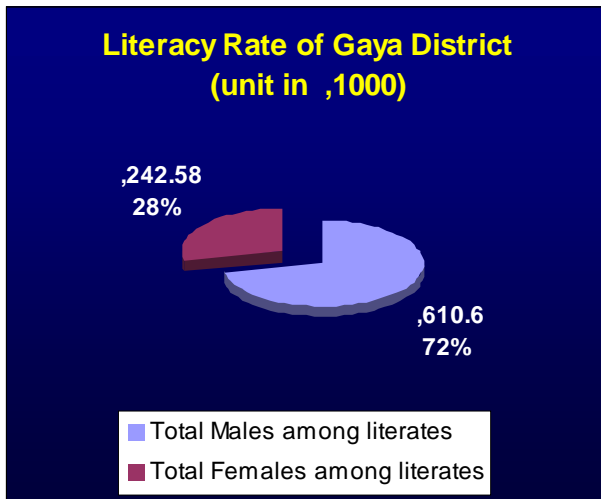


Figure 10 Female literacy is very poor

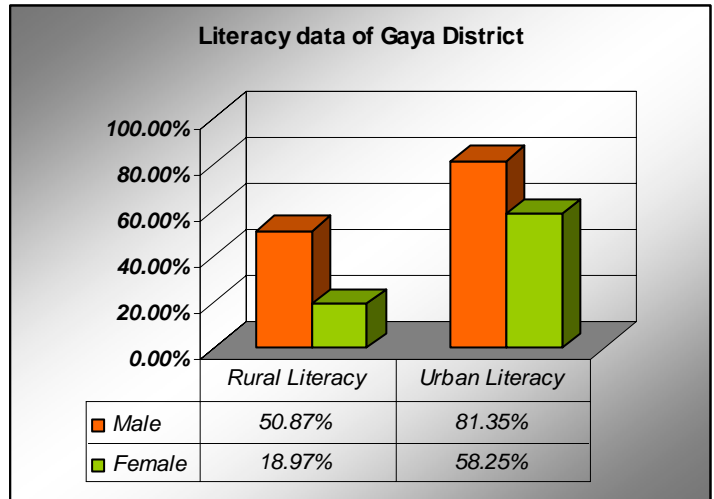


Figure 11 Rural literacy is very poor, especially for females

Although the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Indian Government boasts of several Programs of social defense for children in crisis, street children, children who have been abused, abandoned & Orphaned children, Children in conflict with the law and children affected by conflict or disaster etc., but none of these programs are functional in the Gaya District. Some of the programs for care and protection of children supported by the Indian Government are mentioned below: -

- (I) An Integrated Programme for street children.
- (II) CHILDLINE Service
- (III) A Programme for Juvenile Justice
- (IV) National Initiative for child protection (NICP)
- (V) Street children & Juvenile justice work plan – 2000
- (VI) Central adoption resource agency

(I) An Integrated Programme for street children.

The objective of the entire program is to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets. The program aims to provide for shelter, nutrition, health care, education, and recreation facilities to street children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation. The programme comprise of various activities like city level surveys, counseling, guidance and referral services, 24 hr drop – in shelters, non formal education programmes, rehabilitation and reintegration of these children, vocational training and occupational training, Health services and any other programme which come under Juvenile Justice act – 2000.

Comment: *In reality at present none of such programme exists at Gaya city apart from Rescue Project by People First. Under this scheme up to 90% of the cost of the project is to be provided by the Government of India and the remaining has to be borne by the organization. But People First receives no grant.*

(II) CHILDLINE Service

As per the schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under Indian Government their should be a “24 Hrs CHILDLINE Service” in each cities which should cater to a child in difficulty or an adult on his behalf by dialing 1098. The basic objectives of CHILDLINE Service was to respond to children in emergency situations and refer them to relevant Government and NGOs, to create a structure which ensures the protection of the rights of the child as ratified in the UN convention on the rights of thee child and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

Comment: *At present their exists No CHILDLINE service at Gaya City.*

(III) A Programme for Juvenile Justice

The Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) is the primary law for children in need of care and protection. The JJA is designed for the care, protection, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles as well as for the adjunction of and disposition of certain matters related to them.

Comment: *At present Juvenile Justice Board does not exist at Gaya City.*

(IV) National Initiative for child protection (NICP)

The NICP is a campaign initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment through the National Institute of Social Defence and CHILDLINE India Foundation. Under this scheme NICP aims at building relationships with the allied systems for child protection and promotion of Child’s rights. These allied systems are “the Police, the health care system, the juvenile system, the education system, the transport system, the labor department, the media, the department of telecommunication, the corporate sector and the community at large.

Comment: *There is no NICP campaign at Gaya City*

Similarly there are other initiative like “STREET CHILDREN & JUVENILE JUSTICE WORK PLAN – 2000” and “CENTRAL ADOPTION RESOURCE AGENCY” which has no presence at Gaya City.

Rescue Project

Gaya, with a population of around 27 lakhs, is the second largest district in Bihar and is affected by Maoist insurgency. Because of which very few NGOs have been able to work and establish themselves in the remote villages. However, People First has been successful in gaining the trust of the people through their noble work and has been working in around 15 villages near BodhGaya. The education and health programmes in the villages have stabilized and hence People First wanted to focus on new areas. With their experience in dealing with children they wanted to reach the most underprivileged children in the society and hence the Rescue Project was conceptualized to help the street, platform and slum children.

The basic aims of the Rescue Project (initially called The Railway Education and Street Children upliftment effort) as proposed in the original project proposals were as follows:

1. To bring basic education for the first time to 150 local Slum students up to class - 6.
2. To provide Vocational Training opportunity to children and young people currently working in the trains. To give them a chance of a decent life, with a skilled trade.
3. To act as a safety net for vulnerable youngsters who may simply be lost and in danger of exploitation.

The Trust gave very careful consideration as to how to start the Project. As an educational Trust their area of expertise was in providing schools, working closely with local communities. In this area the Trust has ten years of experience. Therefore it was decided to start a school near the Station area with coordinated limited outreach work on the platform.

Gaining the trust of a local rickshaw driver and slum dweller, who is now part of the project team, the project staff was able to win the trust of the families and children living on or across the station. Hence the day school for slum dwellers is considerably successful and the free education has helped kindle the thirst for learning in the surrounding area.

The school has had some success enrolling street and platform children, but this is a much more long drawn process requiring a lot of effort. The main issue here was gaining the trust of the children who have till now always been mistreated by everybody else. People have mostly come to them only to exploit them in order to fulfill their selfish motive. So, when the project staff approached these children, they mostly ran away and the ones who came were suspicious. These children are dressed shabbily in dirty clothes and are quite wild in behavior and language. Hence, it is much to the credit of the project staff they have been able to gain the trust of these children to some extent through genuine love and affection and a vision to improve the lives of these children.

As of now the Rescue Junction is running from a building rented very near to the railway station. There are three-community support workers who get the children from the station on a daily basis and also aid in teaching. There is another teacher and a project manager at the Rescue Center. Currently, around 70 slum children attend the school and around 25-30 platform children attend the day school.

The slum children can be easily differentiated from the street/platform children. The slum children are better dressed and well behaved while the platform kids look very grubby – a general shade of grey. The platform kids are quite a wild crew - what in the UK would probably be termed as having behavioural problems. Most of these children are abandoned and have been fending for themselves and hence most of them have taken to intoxication due to effect from bad elements on the station. Most, if not all of them sniff glue on a regular basis. Lot of them have calluses/scabs on feet and arms. Many have patches of glue on their clothes for easy access. None have shoes. A few of them itch a lot. They are very easily distracted except when it came to singing songs.

Under the current situation, the community support workers go to the station every day at around 9:00 AM in the morning and start persuading these children to come to the centre. The team, much to their credit, has gained the approval of the railway authorities and police and has been issued with officially sanctioned ID cards to do this task. The task of persuading requires great patience as these children would keep running and if any important train like Rajdhani Express, etc. is about to come then they don't listen to any pleas until the train has left. Despite all this, their efforts have not been in vain and many of these children come to the centre on their own whenever they find time. The class starts at 10:00 AM; however, many of these children, but it run as a drop in school. At the centre, these children are persuaded to take bath and wash their clothes daily. Also, a detailed database with photographs has been prepared for all street/platform children in order to monitor their progress.

The centre also tries for repatriation of these children. Several lost children have been reunited with their families as a result of the programme. The repatriated children are supported to some extent. For making repatriation more effective there is a need to develop a network of NGOs and other agencies and the centre is looking into such opportunities.

As is evident, to increase the outreach and the effectiveness of the programme, a lot more is required. There is need for a full-fledged centre where these children can be monitored and provided with basic education, health care and other vocational skills in collaboration with other agencies. To begin with a night shelter having the facility of lockers is being built for these children. In this respect People First is actively seeking cooperation from Bal Sakha, Patna and other NGOs which have experience in this field.

To increase the outreach, People First is venturing into the field of Juvenile Justice. Despite all the provisions of the government, there are no statutory bodies in place to look into the issues of children. The remand home currently is in destitute condition and living conditions are inhuman. Hence, People First is liaising with local authorities like Justice Department, Bar association, etc. and other NGOs like Bal Sakha, Patna to provide better accommodation for these children in conflict with law. There has been considerable progress and hopefully the remand home would be shifted to one of the floors of the new building being built for street/platform children. *Since this report was written due to pressure from all sides the children have now been relocated but work with them, in cooperation with the authorities is continuing.*

As People First is the only NGO working with street children in Gaya, the possibility of setting up a Childline Service with People First as collaborating agency is also being explored. This would greatly enhance networking with other NGOs and the local authorities and help reach to more underprivileged children. If established, a toll-free number, 1098, would be set up which would run 24 hrs and respond to all calls from children in need. Childline is funded, some would say inadequately, from the Central government but its implementation would give the project statutory authority.

SWOT Analysis

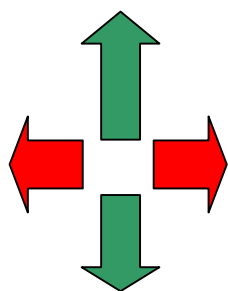
Strengths

- Sufficient availability of fund.
- Dedicated & experienced workforce.
- Location near to Railway st.
- More than 16 years of experience as an NGO.
- First mover advantage.
- Project well appreciated by media (Zee, Sahara), Govt. authorities, welfare officer as well as platform children.

Threats

- Decreasing fund from Karuna trust (UK) may endanger the sustainability of the project
- Lack of support from railway authorities may reduce its effectiveness.
- Experienced & Competent teachers may leave the center.

Figure: SWOT analysis of the Rescue project



Opportunities

- Collaboration with other NGO like Bal-Sakha Patna for spreading this project.
- Shifting of remand home at the center.
- Installation of Child-Line service at the center.
- To lookout for more sources of funds.
- To increase project outreach by covering other cities like Jahanabad & Dehri-On-Sone.

Weaknesses

- Low manpower to carry out the field survey & other activities of rescue project.
- Irregularity of children coming to rescue junction.

GOAL

<p>Enabling underprivileged children living in slums, railway stations, remand homes, etc. to live and earn their living in a civilized way by cooperating with the community and other stakeholders and by providing a place to stay with opportunities and incentives for education, counseling and legal services as per the Juvenile Justice Act of India within a cooperative framework of local and national agencies.</p>	1. Increased awareness among various stakeholders in the project area like the passengers, TCs, vendors, nearby community, etc.	1.1 Comparison with baseline data regarding the perception of TCs, vendors, railway police and passengers about platform children.	(Super Goal): Extending the reach of Rescue Project to other cities of Bihar like Jahanabad & Dehri-On-Sone by providing support and expertise to other NGOs working in those areas. People First will act as nodal agency for the same. Raising international awareness of these children's plight so there situation will permanently change for the better Readiness of local authorities in cooperating with People First for betterment of children.
		1.2 Comparative statistics about awareness of local community about the programs run by people first.	
	2. Increase in number of beneficiaries of the project, like number of children rescued from remand homes, attendance of students in the classes for platform and street children, etc.	2.1 Registers maintaining attendance of street and platform children.	Availability of funds for sustenance and expansion of project.
		2.2 Registers maintaining attendance and performance of slum children.	Lack of attrition of crucial staff involved in running the project.
		2.3 Reports on children rescued from remand homes	
		2.4 Reports on children reunited with their families	
	3. Collaboration with other agencies like NGOs (Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Gaya; Bal Sakha, Patna; Pria, Delhi) working in similar area, local government authorities and educational institutes (SPJIMR, Mumbai; TISS, Mumbai) working in similar area	3.1 Reports on collaboration efforts with other NGOs, local authorities and educational institutes	Willingness of other NGOs and educational institutes to share their experience

	4. Liaison with local authorities like Justice Department and other organizations like Bal Sakya, Patna for propounding constitution of Juvenile Justice Board in Gaya and developing long term relationship with them	4.1 Reports on structures & processes for governance, networking & advocacy, their meetings/workshops and their performance.	Implementation of provisions under Juvenile Justice Act of India by the local Justice Department & Readiness of local authorities to work with People First.
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PURPOSE

Benefits to Target groups

To offer hitherto unavailable support, counseling, protection, vocational training, access to justice, repatriation, and basis education to street and platform children, and those in conflict with the law so they may have the opportunity to take their place as independent members of civil society	1. Repatriation with families. Attendance at the school and Vocational training courses. Increase in bail success. Referrals and action by CPLS officer	1.1 School attendance registers, Rescue Junction night shelter registers and indication of extent of participation, involvement, and effectiveness.	Ability of staff to motivate these children to forego their daily earnings for the sake of learning.
	2. Transformation of behavior and habits through self-reflection. (Change from street vocabulary to a respectful way of speaking and treating people)	2.1 Time to time survey reports from stakeholders and children.	Continued willingness of parents and children to attend the center.
	3. Change in attitude towards life like thinking as 'what is right & wrong' and 'What should be the best way to lead disease free (AIDS, Malaria etc) life'.	3.1 Survey monitoring reports and medical reports of these children.	Affiliation of the school from recognized bodies like National Open School (NOS), to enable these children to continue their studies further.
	4. Participation by children in constructive and confidence building activities	4.1 Participation of children in interactive events, seminars, workshops, etc., on the indigenous people.	Availability of teachers and possibility of their training through other experienced NGOs like Pria (Delhi), Bal Sakha (Patna), etc.
		4.2 Training reports and educational material used and the extent of coverage of syllabus for the children. 4.3 Report on average performance of class concerning passing percentage, number of students failing every year, number of drop-outs, etc.	

		4.4 Report from teacher on cleanliness, eating and sleeping habits of these children.	
		4.5 Observation report from teachers about usage of any intoxicant like glue.	
		4.5 Clinical report on health status of each child by a competent nurse.	
5. Setting up of a Child Bank at the center to encourage savings among the children.	5.1 Records on savings (from pass book issued to children/ Child Bank Records on savings) of these children		Street children should have faith in depositing their money at Child Bank at People First.
6. Exploring opportunities for imparting vocational training to these children by identifying agencies, which impart such training. These can be used to develop entrepreneurial activities of these children like making and selling items like toys, decorative items, tea, etc. on their own at or surrounding Gaya Railway Station.	6.1 Reports on survey of vocational training centers available in and around Gaya city and requisites for collaborating with them.		Willingness of other agencies to impart vocational training to street/platform children
7. Exploring opportunity to set up a stall at Gaya Railway Station to sell items made by street/platform children like toys, paintings, etc. by liaison with local and railway authorities.	7.1 Reports on progress of liaison with local and railway authorities.		Willingness of local and railway authorities to set up stall.

OUTPUTS

1. CHILD PROTECTION AND BASIC CHILD HEALTH AND EDUCATION

1. Improving the Personal Hygiene of these children	1.1 Weekly frequency of taking bath should increase to 4 days. Washing hands before taking meal should be 100% .Changing cloth after every two days and washing the old cloths	1.1.1 Observation reports on cleanliness habits of these children like whether children take bath daily, wash hands before taking food, etc.	Availability of manpower to maintain and analyze these records.
2. Less dependence on intoxication like glue as a result of persuasions made by teachers.	2.1 Usage of glue as intoxication should be as minimal.	2.1.1 Observation reports on intoxication habits of these children.	Availability of manpower to maintain and analyze these records.

3. Reduction in incidence of disease among these children like scabs, diarrhea, food poisoning, etc.	3.1 Frequency of occurrence of disease should decrease.	3.1.1 Medical report of these children.	Availability of manpower to maintain and analyze these records.
4. Fulfilling the nutrient requirement of these children by providing food at the shelter.	4.1 Number of times food is served at the center and the nutrient level of the food served.	4.1.1 Weekly menu of food being served at the center.	Availability of funds for providing food.
		4.1.2 Mess records of number of times food is served and number of children availing mess food	
5. Improved motivation level of these children to come to the center for learning.	5.1 Attendance should increase by 30%.	5.1.1 Attendance registers at the Rescue Junction	Availability of manpower to maintain and analyze these records
	5.2 Punctuality of these children in coming to the center	5.2.1 Reports on punctuality of these children maintained by the teacher	Timetable of important trains like Rajdhani Express, Purva, etc. do not clash with the class timing
6. Identification of those children who are eager to pursue further studies and their promotion by the center	6.1 Interest shown by some of the children to undergo formal education, supported by their punctuality in coming to class and attendance	6.1.1 Reports on willingness of children to pursue formal education and individual attendance and punctuality reports. [Note: The teacher should mark the attendance register with Present/Absent/Late]	Availability of manpower to maintain and analyze these records
7. Covering all the children in the remand home (around 70)	7.1 Remand home registers as well as Rescue Junction register.	7.1.1 Attendance registers	Cooperation of remand home authorities
		8.1.1 Records at Rescue Junction	
8. Running 3 classes for slum children, one class for platform children and one for remand home children	8.1 From records of Rescue Junction	8.1.1 Records at Rescue Junction	
9. Development of network with authorities and centers involved in setting up Child Line Service (CLS) for Gaya City at Rescue Junction. This would enable People First to help children in need and also pursue their repatriation/rehabilitation.	9.1 Progress made on getting approval for setting up CLS at Gaya from CIF & Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in consultation with other NGOs like Bal Sakha which has successfully implemented CLS at Patna.	9.1.1 Report on steps taken to set up CLS	Readiness of CIF to support setting up CLS at Gaya

2 COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Conducting regular awareness campaigns through street play, survey, billboards, and pamphlet distribution	1. Conduct skit/play by street/platform children depicting their background and the benefits that accrued to them by their association with people first. This should be done once in a year near the community and/or near the station. Along with this activity distribution of pamphlets highlighting achievements and activities of People First should be carried out.	1.1 Training programs reports, Yearly events records at Rescue Junction	Readiness of local authorities and schools for such programs.
	2. Conducting cultural and sports programs in school during Independence day, Republic Day and Diwali with presence of dignitaries like station manger, local M.P., police etc. and press.	2.1 Yearly events records at Rescue Junction	Availability of funds for these programs.
	3. Collaborating with other schools (like Nazareth academy, Crane Memorial, Gyan Bharti, DAV Public School, etc.) in the city to get old clothes, books, toys, etc. for these children once in a year.	3.1 Yearly events records, Record of materials received	Cooperation of schools to communicate to their students about these programs from People First.
	4. Running cleanliness programs at Gaya railway stations once in a year with banners and distribution of pamphlets informing about work of People First with these children.	4.1 Yearly events records at Rescue Junction	Permission from local authorities to carry out these activities
	5. Positive, enlightening media coverage of the activities conducted by PF for these children.	5.1 Newspaper cut-outs, program clippings, etc.	

3 JUVENILE JUSTICE

Enabling children in remand home to live a normal life by providing counseling and legal services to get timely justice.	1. Creating bio-data and legal history of all the children in remand home.	1.1 Bio-data and legal history records of remand home children.	Children have faith in PF people and they tell their true history.
	2. Providing counseling and legal services to remand home children on a case-to-case basis.	2.1 Reports on progress of legal cases on these children.	Cooperation of judicial department in providing timely justice to these children

4 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Establishment of a core fund	Growing core fund from interest payments	Bank account statements and receipts etc	Interest rates do not reduce substainally
Establishment of fund raising pool	Success in securing further sources of funding	Reports of activities and results	Grant givers are willing to fund projects in Bihar

ACTIVITY**I. CHILD PROTECTION AND BASIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

1.1. Open and operate Rescue Junction to act as center for education, night shelter for street/platform children and office for Rescue Project, near the Gaya Railway Station after completion of renovation work.	Night Shelter staff (one no.) @ 4,000 pm.	INR 48,000	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analysis.	
	Textbooks and school supplies (Slate, books, poster, chalk, paper, etc.	INR 50,000		
	Administrative Cost	INR 5,000		
	Total	INR 103,000		
2. Appointment of CPLS office shifting of providing legal support for children	Salary @ Rs 15,000 pm	INR 180,000	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	Inability to recruit a competent CPLS officer. Continuing cooperation of Local uthorities
	Transportation Cost	INR 16,000		
	Administration and Management costs	INR 4,000		
	Total	INR 200,000		
3. Providing recurrent cost for the Rescue Junction	Salary of Project Manager @ Rs 5,000 pm.	INR 60,000	Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	
	Salary of 3 Teachers @ 2000 p.m.	INR 72,000		
	Community Support worker @ 1000 p.m	INR 12,000		
	Electricity Bill @ 1000	INR 12000		
	Water Tax @ 100	INR 1200		

	Municipal Taxes @ 1000	INR 12000		
	Phone Charges @ 500	INR 6000		
	Total	INR 175200		
4. Staff training for improving their skills and knowledge for dealing with children.	Training and Equipment	INR 30,000	Event Expenditure records	Lack of cooperation from training agencies.
5. Provision for a generator at the Rescue Junction for constant power supply.	Generator	INR 60,000	Capital Expenditure Records Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	
	Diesel (Per Annum)	INR 50,000		
	Total	INR 110,000		
6. Purchase of blankets and sweater for winter season	Blankets & sweaters	INR 20,000	Capital Expenditure Records	
7. Providing small clinic room with basic medical facilities (Nurse would visit the center daily and the Doctor once in a week)	Purchase of medicines & medical supplies @ Rs 5000 p.m.	INR 60,000	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	
	Salary (Doctor + Nurse)	INR 30,000		
	Total	INR 110,000		
8. Plates cups pans stove gas connection etc at the centre.	Mess Equipment (Gas Stove, utensils, etc.)	INR 30,000	Capital Expenditure Records Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	
	Cook @ Rs 2500 p.m.	INR 30,000		
	Cook Helper @ Rs 1500 p.m.	INR 18,000		
	Total	INR 78,000		
9 Cost of food "1000 Inr per Day	Food Materials	INR 365000		
10 Inculcating basic personal hygiene(bathing, washing clothes etc.) habits to these children.	Toiletry items like soap, towel, detergent, toothpaste, clothes, etc.	INR 18,000	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	Lack of motivation of these children to make them selves clean.

11 Conducting regular basic classroom sessions at rescue junction for these children (Slum, platform. Three classes for slum children would run during the daytime. For street/platform children one class would run during daytime and another at night when they arrive for night stay.	Training material and equipment Teacher (Costs already accounted in recurrent cost under items 1 and 4)		Attendance records at rescue junction	
12. Surveying and identifying agencies which could impart vocational training like toys making, cycle repair, vehicle repair, typing, cooking/tea making, etc. to platform and remand home children. Note that while street/platform children can go to other places for training, but remand home children cannot go out of the remand home due to security and legal issues.	Administration cost (telephone, travel, etc.) -> This task can be done by the project manager for Rescue project	INR 2,000	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	. Discipline of structured study and attendance required
13. Imparting necessary skills to live a life away from any sort of intoxication	Counseling from teachers, medical officer, CPLS officer, etc (Costs already accounted)		Report from CPLS officer	Relapse under the influence others elder platform children.
14. Conducting regular health check up at the center for these children.	Medical Officer Medicines Administrative expenses (Already accounted in item 1.7)		Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	
15. Development of a sense of cleanliness and improved personal hygiene like washing hands before eating, taking bath daily, etc.	Counseling from teachers, medical officer, etc (Costs already accounted)		Report from Medical Officer/Project Manager	Inability of competent manpower.
16. Setting up a Child Bank at the centre and persuading children to save money	Administrative cost	INR 3,000	Bank records	
17. Motivating these children to undergo vocational training and become capable to earn money in a decent way	Community Support Officer and Teachers (Costs already accounted in item 1.3)		Report from Teachers	Availability of competent manpower

18. Study the requisites for setting up a Child Line Service (CLS) at Gaya. The documents and contacts are available at the website http://www.childlineindia.org.in	Salary for employee engaged in study and implementation of child line programme	From fund raising pool	Daily Accounts and Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses Report from CPLS Officer	Availability of competent manpower.Lack of cooperation from Government authorities for setting up child helps line at rescue junction.
Some of the steps for laying foundation for CLS are as follows: - A. Getting Started: 1. Need Assessment Study2. Resource Directory3. City/District mapping4. Determining Structure5. Activating 1098 B. Taking Off:1. Selecting the CHILDLINE Team2. Team Building & Training the Team 3. Twinning the city/district4. Defining roles5. Outreach and awareness6. Phone testing7. Documentation8. Training with Allied Systems9. Inauguration of CHILDLINE	Consultancy fee to BalSakha, Telephone, Travel, Postal/Courier Charges, Printing, Surveying etc) Once approved govt. grants a fund of Rs 5 lakhs per annum. However, this is not sufficient and matching fund is required from elsewhere as found after consulting Bal Sakha, Patna, which runs ChildLine service in Patna			

Total **INR11, 94,200**

2 COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

2.1. Organizing Diwali, Holi and Saraswati Puja celebration at the center.	Administrative cost (Transport, New clothes during Diwali, communication, etc.) Recreational material & Equipment , Food	INR 10,000	Event Expenditure records
2. Showing inspirational children movies at the center occasionally to encourage them.	Equipment cost	INR 500	Event Expenditure records
3. Provision for Television at the center.	TV and CD/DVD Player	INR 30,000	Capital Expenditure Records
4. Provision for games (carom, ludo, cricket, football, etc.)	Sports material	INR 5,000	Annual Expenditure records

5. Organizing procession or conducting some skit/play depicting their background or tree plantation programs or cleanliness activities near to Gaya Railway Station on special days like, Preventing child labor day (April 30), International day of innocent children victims of aggression (June 4), Teacher's day (Sep 5), Girl Child Day (Sep 24), Children day (Nov 14), etc	Reports and Photographs			
6. Organizing events with schools like Nazareth Academy, DAV public school, Gyan Bharati etc. to collect clothes, books, toys etc from students studying there for these children.	Administrative cost & Transportation cost, Reports and photographs			Lack of cooperation from schools.
7. Taking initiative to educate and inform vendors, parents, railway police etc. occasionally about work of people first with these street/platform children and how they can be helpful in helping these children. One day conference can be arranged among various stakeholders like community, project staff, trustee, bar association, police, railway authorities, magistrate and other agencies like BalSakha, Patna, Puri, Delhi, etc. for discussing strategies to help children in conflict with law, street/platform children, etc.	Community Support Officer who brings the children to Rescue Junction from Railway Station can do this task. Readiness of people to attend such conferences	(Costs already accounted for in item 1.3) INR 10000	Report from Community Support Officer	Readiness of people to attend such conferences
8. Distributing pamphlets and posters advertising project at various location even during some event organized by People First.	Administrative cost & Printing Cost			
9. Conducting regular survey at the Gaya Junction with TCs, Vendors, railway police and passengers to verify awareness about the project.	Administrative cost & Survey Form Printing Cost	INR 5000	Event Expenditure records	
	Total	INR 60,500		

3. JUVENILE JUSTICE				
3.1. Remand Home Social survey and database compiled.	CPLS Officer (Costs already accounted in item 1.2)		Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	Lack of cooperation with welfare officer and government authorities.
2. Exploring opportunity for hearing of Juvenile cases at the rescue junction itself in order to avoid delay in justice due to logistics and security problems.	CPLS Officer (Costs already accounted in item 1.2) ALREADY MENTIONED		Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	Lack of cooperation with welfare officer and government authorities

3. Analyzing history of the crime from these children and providing timely justice to these children from remand homes.	CPLS Officer Legal Expenses like stamp paper, etc. (Costs already accounted in item 1.2) ALREADY MENTIONED		Increase in Court appearances of Remand Home Children	Unwillingness of these children to share their experiences.
4. Providing counseling services to these children about what is right or wrong	CPLS Officer (Costs already accounted in item 1.2)		Monthly Expenditure Statements and Analyses	Availability of competent manpower.
4 Sustainability				
4.1. Renting unused space on the ground floor for opening shops.	Rent	INR 24,000 CREDIT	Monthly Receipts Statements	Inability of finding person willing to take the shop on rent.
2. Establishment of fundraising pool	To seek alternative funding from grant giving bodies	INR 200,000	Report of activities and progress Accounts	All fund raising is tentative and success is not assured
3. Grant received from government towards maintenance of Childline Service	Government Grant	INR 500,000 CREDIT IF APPROVED	Annual Receipts Statements PROVISIONAL IF APPROVED	Unwillingness of CIF and the government authorities to set up Childline Service at Gaya with People First as collaborative organization.
4. Interest received from suitably invested corpus fund of Rs 1,000,000 @ 6%. [Principal amount of the corpus fund would not be utilized to fund any other activity]	Interest	INR 60,000	Annual Receipts Statements	The interest rate should not go below 6% in fixed deposit schemes.

Workplan Form
(FINANCIAL YEAR 2006/2007)

ACTIVITIES SHOULD REFER BACK to ACTIVITIES IN LFA FRAMEWORK

Project Title:	Rescue Project, Gaya
Project Organization:	People First Educational Charitable Trust, Bodh Gaya

Work plan for the 2006/07 financial year

PLANNED ACTIVITIES (from logframe) See 'tips' 1, 2 & 3 in the guidance notes	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES See 'tip' 4 in the guidance notes	PROJECT OUTPUTS that each activity or group of activities should contribute to (from logframe) See 'tip' 5 in the guidance notes
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PERIOD 1 (to be reported against in the Project Progress Report 1 – PPR 1)
List activities you plan for Half-Year1 (1 Oct. 2006 - 30th March 2007)

I. CHILD PROTECTION AND BASIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION

1. Open and operate Rescue Junction to act as center for education, night shelter for street/platform children and office for Rescue Project, near the Gaya Railway Station after completion of renovation work.	Smooth functioning of the rescue junction post establishment of rescue junction. No. of children coming to rescue junction.	Attendance records.
2. Staff training for improving their skills and knowledge for dealing with children	Decrease in the attrition level of teacher. Effective mutual class participation of students and teachers.	Improving the literacy level of these children
3. Purchase of blankets and sweater for winter season	No. of Blanket and sweater provided to these children. Increase participation of these children in other activities of rescue junction post these events.	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction A potential life saver , coined with shelter in cold conditions
4. Providing small clinic room with basic medical facilities (Nurse would visit the center regularly and the Doctor once in a week)	Decrease in the illness level of these children and no. of effective medical services provided in time.	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction
5. Construction of mess at the center	Regular and nutritious food available	Children do not need to work to eat, might attend the shelter more. Attendance at life skills or relevant classes pre- requisite for shelter place

6. Daily organizing & motivating these platform children from Gaya junction to rescue center.	No. of platform/street children coming to the center should increase to 35 and the monthly average attendance should increase by 30 %	. Increase the reach of the program by covering more slum area as well as platforms and running more classes
7. Inculcating basic personal hygiene (bathing, washing clothes etc.) habits to these children	Weekly frequency of taking bath should increase to 4 days Washing hands before taking meal should be 100% Changing cloth after every two days and washing the old cloths	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction
8. Conducting regular basic classroom session at rescue junction for these children (Slum, platform). Three classes for slum children would run during the daytime. For street/platform children one class would run during daytime and another at night when they arrive for night stay.	Running 2 classes for slum children 1 class for street/platform children Assistance given tuition etc at remand home on an occasional basis	Improving the literacy level of these children
9. Surveying and identifying agencies, which could impart vocational training like toys making, cycle repair, vehicle repair, typing, cooking/tea making, etc. to platform and remand home children. Note that while street/platform children can go to other places for training, but remand home children cannot go out of the remand home due to security and legal issues	Participation and Skill level of children in these programs.	Inculcating entrepreneurial skills in these children by imparting vocational training like painting, tea making, envelope making, toys making, etc. Vocational training to be considered within the remand home itself
10. Imparting necessary skills to live a life away from any sort of intoxication	No. of children able to avail the counseling services. No. of children able to leave glue intoxication post these events.	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction
11. Conducting regular health camp at the center for these children.	No. of Health camp organized in a year. No. of student availing the service. Improve in the health status of these children post health camp	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction
12. Development of a sense of cleanliness and improved personal hygiene like washing hands before eating, taking bath daily, etc	No. of children taking bath regularly and washing hand often.	Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction and preventing skin diseases
13. Setting up a Child Bank at the center and persuading children to save money	No. of child bank account opened. Frequency of transaction and amount of saving in these accounts	Strengthening the entrepreneurial skills.
14. Motivating these children to undergo vocational training and become capable to earn money in a decent way	Amount of participation by these children.	Strengthening the entrepreneurial skills

<p>15. Study the requisites for setting up a Child Line Service (CLS) at Gaya. The documents and contacts are available at the website http://www.childlineindia.org.in. Some of the steps for laying foundation for CLS are as follows: - A. Getting Started:1. Need Assessment Study2. Resource Directory 3. City/District mapping4. Determining Structure5. Activating 1098 B. Taking Off:1. Selecting the CHILDLINE Team2. Team Building & Training the Team 3. Twinning the city/district4. Defining roles5. Outreach and awareness6. Phone testing7. Documentation8. Training with Allied Systems9. Inauguration of CHILDLINE.</p>	<p>Progress in the steps made to set up child line service at the rescue junction. No. of children rehabilitated and repatriated.</p>	<p>Promoting rehabilitation and repatriation of children. Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project</p>
<p>16. Counseling with the child to gauge whether he/she can be repatriated. If yes, then making contact with their families and deciding on the support they need.</p>	<p>No. of children rehabilitated and repatriated</p>	<p>Promoting rehabilitation and repatriation of children.</p>
<p>2 COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMMES</p>		
<p>1. Conducting residential training programs at the center from other NGO like “Balsakha, Patna”, Aashra, Patna etc.) to increase awareness about environment and people, how to keep themselves fit and disease free, how to behave and lead a normal life, etc.</p>	<p>Participation level of children and teacher during these kind of training programs. Increase in the awareness level of children and decrease in the illness level of these children post these events.</p>	<p>Improving the health status of children in the Rescue Junction</p>
<p>2. Organizing Diwali, Holi and Saraswati Puja celebration at the center</p>	<p>Participation level of children in these events.Number of events conducted during these programs.Attendance and participation level of these children after these events.</p>	<p>Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project</p>
<p>3. Organizing picnic to surrounding area once in a year</p>	<p>Participation level of children in these events.Number of events conducted during these programs.Attendance and participation level of these children after these events</p>	<p>Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project. Bringing happiness and some joy to their lives.</p>
<p>4. Showing inspirational children movies at the center occasionally to encourage them.</p>	<p>Participation level of children in these events.Number of events conducted during these programs.Attendance and participation level of these children after these events.</p>	<p>Hopefully encourage positive behaviors</p>

5. Organizing procession or conducting some skit/play depicting their background or tree plantation programs or cleanliness activities near to Gaya Railway Station a on special days like, Preventing child labor day (April 30), International day of innocent children victims of aggression (June 4), Teacher's day (Sep 5), Girl Child Day (Sep 24), Children day (Nov 14), etc.	No. of these activities organized in a year and percentage of participation. Improvement in the awareness level of rescue project post these events.	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project.
6. Organizing events with schools like Nazareth Academy, DAV public school, Gyan Bharati etc. to collect clothes, books, toys etc from students studying there for these children.	No. of events organized in a year. Quantity of collection (no. of cloths) made through each event	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project
7. Taking initiative to educate and inform vendors, parents, railway police etc. occasionally about work of people first with these street/platform children and how they can be helpful in helping these children. One day conference can be arranged among various stakeholders like community, project staff, trustee, bar association, police, railway authorities, magistrate and other agencies like BalSakha, Patna, Pria, Delhi, etc. for discussing strategies to help children in conflict with law, street/platform children, etc.	No. of training programs conducted in a year. Improvement in the community awareness of rescue project post event. Survey report-showing decrease in the exploitation of concerned people towards these children.	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project. IV. Decrease in involvement of these children in petty crimes .Increasing public awareness and attempt to change public attitudes and perceptions. Initiating possible referrals to rescue Junction.
8. Participating in All India level activities for NGOs like “ Social Impact Award” organized by SPJIMR, Mumbai to increase community awareness.	Improvement in the awareness level of rescue project post these events.	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project. Increasing public awareness on a wider even national level
9. Distributing pamphlets and posters advertising project at various location even during some event organized by People First.	No. of pamphlets distributed in a year. Improvement in the community-awareness posts these events through survey reports.	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project. Clarity of projects purpose and information sharing
10. Conducting regular survey at the Gaya Junction with TCs, Vendors, railway police and passengers to verify awareness about the project.	No. of survey done in a year. Improve in the awareness level of rescue project post these events.	Strengthening the outreach, awareness and relationship building of Rescue Project. Measure Attitudinal change.
3. JUVENILE JUSTICE		
1. Appointment of CPLS officer for pursuing shifting of remand home at Rescue Junction and providing legal support for children.	No. of referrals to the CPLS officer. Improvement in the living conditions of children at the Remand Home.	Decrease in involvement of these children in petty crimes Increase in bail or resettlement. Number children referred by Police etc

2. Developing relationship with remand home children and getting information about their background and reason for them being in remand home	No. of participation of remand home children in all these activities	Offering support and counseling where very little provision exists. Locating and involving, and offering families assistance to help facilitate Bail and repatriation
3. Exploring opportunity for hearing of Juvenile cases at the rescue junction itself in order to avoid delay in justice due to logistics and security problems	Improvement in timely and quality justice post CPLS officer appointment	Bail Received, number of cases disposed
4. Analyzing history of the crime from these children and providing timely justice to these children from remand homes	Record of delay in justice.	improvement in release rates
5. Providing counseling services to these children about what is right or wrong	Reduction in the involvement of these children in petty crimes.	Decrease in involvement of these children in petty crimes
4 Sustainability		
1. Provision for Reserve for the rescue project to meet contingencies.	Amount of reserve and interest accrued on it.	Helping Project sustainability.
2. Renting unused space on the ground floor for opening shops.	Amount of rent received in a year.	Helping project sustainability
3. Rent received from remand home. [As of current developments, remand home would be most likely shifted to ground floor of Rescue Junction]	Amount of rent received in a year.	Helping Project Sustainability
4. Grant received from government towards maintenance of Childline Service	Amount of grant received in a year.	May open further sources of Government funding.
5. Interest received from suitably invested corpus fund of Rs 1,000,000 @ 6%. [Principal amount of the corpus fund would not be utilized to fund any other activity]	Amount of interest received in a year.	Strengthening the sustainability of the project
6. Exploring opportunities for funding from government, individual donors interested in supporting children [<i>tentative</i>]	Amount of fund received from various Sources in a year.	Strengthening the sustainability of the project

Budget Summary

This plan for Rescue Project is from Oct 2006 to March 2008. From Oct 2006 to March 2007. The budget is for the full year, from April to March.

Budget Summary (October 2006 - Mar 2008)
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S.No.	Item	Rs	£
1	Year One	1,554,700.00	20729.00
2	Year Two	2,310,500.00	30806.00
	Total for Two years	3,865,200.00	51536.00

GAYA RESCUE PROJECT BIHAR, INDIA Detailed Budget From October 2006 to September 2007 YEAR ONE			
S.NO	Item	INR	GBP
Recurrent Expenditure			
A	Direct Expenditure		
1	Textbooks and school supplies (Slate, books, poster, chalk, paper, etc.)	50,000.00	666.67
2	Staff Training and Equipment	30,000.00	400.00
3	Transportation Cost	16,000.00	213.33
4	Diesel (Per Annum)	50,000.00	666.67
5	Electricity Bill @ 1000	12,000.00	160.00
6	Water Tax @ 100	1,200.00	16.00
7	Municipal Taxes @ 1000	12,000.00	160.00
8	Phone charges	6,000.00	80.00
9	Purchase of medicines & medical supplies @ Rs 5000 p.m.	60,000.00	800.00
10	Food Materials	365,000.00	4866.67
11	Toiletry items like soap, towel, detergent, toothpaste, clothes, etc.	18,000.00	240.00

12	Blanket and Sweaters	20,000.00	266.67
13	Sports Materials	5,000.00	66.67
14	Dvd & CD for Children	500.00	6.67
15	Printing and Stationary	5,000.00	66.67
16	Survey Cost	2,000.00	26.67
17	Festival Celebration for children	10,000.00	133.33
18	Conferences for Local administration	10,000.00	133.33
19	Stamp etc legal affidavit etc cost for CPLS	4,000.00	53.33
20	Set up Children Bank exp	3,000.00	40.00
21	Administration cost for Rescue Junction or Miscellaneous	5,000.00	66.67
	Total Direct Expenditure	684,700.00	9129.33
B	Salaries		
1	Night Shelter staff (one no.) @ 4,000 pm.	48,000.00	640.00
2	CPLS Officer @ Rs 15,000 pm	180,000.00	2,400.00
3	Salary of Project Manager @ Rs 5,000 pm.	60,000.00	800.00
4	Salary of 3 Teachers @ 2000 p.m.	72,000.00	960.00
5	Community Support worker @ 1000 pm	12,000.00	160.00
6	Salary (Doctor + Nurse)	30,000.00	400.00
7	Cook @ Rs 2500 p.m.	30,000.00	400.00
8	Cook Helper @ Rs 1500 p.m.	18,000.00	240.00
	Total Salaries Expenditure	450,000.00	6,000.00
	Total Re-current Expenditure (A+B)	1,134,700.00	15,129.33
C	Capital Expenditure		
1	Generator	60,000.00	800.00
2	Mess Equipment (Gas Stove, utensils, etc.)	30,000.00	400.00
3	TV and CD/DVD Player	30,000.00	400.00

	Total Capital Expenditure	120,000.00	1,600.00
	Total Expenditure (A+B+C)	1,254,700.00	16,729.33
	Management	100,000.00	1,333.33
	Fund Raising pool	200,000.00	2,666.67
	Total Requirement Fund for One Year	1,554,700.00	20,729.33

GAYA RESCUE PROJECT BIHAR, INDIA

Detailed Budget

From October 2007 to September 2008

YEAR TWO

	Recurrent Expenditure		
A	Direct Expenditure of Rescue Junction		
1	Textbooks and school supplies (Slate, books, poster, chalk, paper, etc.)	50,000.00	666.67
2	Legal Support, Services costs, Stamp paper etc.	6,000.00	80.00
3	Staff Training and Equipment	20,000.00	266.67
4	Diesel (Per Annum) for Generator	50,000.00	666.67
5	Blankets & sweaters & Clothes	30,000.00	400.00
6	Purchase of medicines & medical supplies @ Rs 5000 p.m.	60,000.00	800.00
7	Toiletry items like soap, towel, detergent, toothpaste, clothes, etc.	18,000.00	240.00
8	Trainer & Equipment cost (Vocational Training)	20,000.00	266.67
9	Food Materials	365,000.00	4,866.67
10	Conducting residential training programs at the center from other NGO like "Balsakha, Patna", Aashra, Patna etc.)	10,000.00	133.33
11	Organizing Diwali, Holi and Saraswati Puja celebration at the center.	10,000.00	133.33
12	Sports material	5,000.00	66.67
13	Showing inspirational children movies at the center	500.00	6.67
14	Organizing events with schools like Nazareth Academy, DAV public school, Gyan Bharati etc. to collect clothes, books, toys etc from students studying there for these children.	2,000.00	26.67

15	One day conference arranged among various stakeholder for discussing strategies	10,000.00	133.33
16	Distributing pamphlets and posters advertising project at various location/events	5,000.00	66.67
17	Conducting regular survey at the Gaya Junction	2,000.00	26.67
18	Pursuing setting up of Childline	5,000.00	66.67
19	Repatriation/rehabilitation of children	50,000.00	666.67
	Total Direct Expenditure	718,500.00	9,580.00
	B Salaries		
1	Night Shelter staff (one no.) @ 4,000 pm.	48,000.00	640.00
2	CPLS Officer @ Rs 15,000 pm	180,000.00	2,400.00
3	Salary of Project Manager @ Rs 5,000 pm.	60,000.00	800.00
4	Salary of 3 Teachers @ 2000 p.m.	72,000.00	960.00
5	Community Support worker @ 1000 pm	12,000.00	160.00
6	Salary (Doctor + Nurse)	70,000.00	933.33
7	Cook @ Rs 2000 p.m.	24,000.00	320.00
8	Cook Helper @ Rs 1000 p.m.	12,000.00	160.00
	Total Salaries	478,000.00	6,373.33
	C Administration Cost		
1	Administration and Management costs (CPLS Officer)	14,000.00	186.67
	Total Administrative Expenditure	14,000.00	186.67
	Total Recurrent Expenditure (A+B+C)	1,210,500.00	16,140.00
1	Management Cost (10% of Grand Total)	100,000.00	1,333.33
2	Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00	13,333.33
	Total Requirement of Funds for Year Two	2,310,500.00	30,806.67

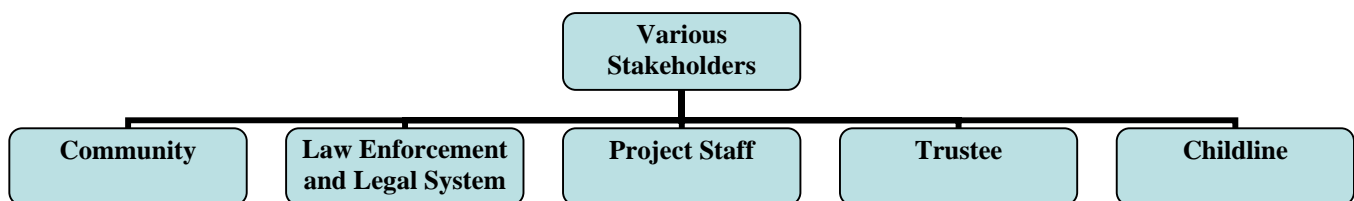
Budget Explanatory Notes

The Rescue Project originally was due to be shifted to a new building in the next financial year, i.e., April 2007. However, this project is very dynamic and its quick progress entailed purchase of a new building earlier than planned. The Rescue Project is establishing local credibility very quickly. There has been extensive media coverage of this project and People First's work has been highly appreciated. The most recent event being the coverage of a street play done by platform children after end of a nine day residential training conducted by AASRA, Patna. The play was performed near Gaya Junction and was attended by several dignitaries and was covered by Sahara news channel, Aaj newspaper, etc. All this effort has helped improve the awareness of the project and about People First. The Rescue Project staff are highly enthusiastic and ready to grow further. They want to extend the outreach of the project and benefit more children and also bring more professionalism into the project. Keeping all this in mind the shifting of the project to new building was advanced and also new avenues are being explored to help more children. This project now also includes issues related to Juvenile Justice and providing help to children in need by setting up Childline Service at Gaya. Both these areas would require extensive collaboration with several other agencies like NGOs working in similar area, hospitals, vocational training centers, etc. Thus the funding now will not only benefit the work of People First, but also that of several other NGOs/stakeholders working in collaboration with People First. The details about how various stakeholders would be addressed are listed under section, "Involving Various Stakeholders" below.

All this effort would help build the initial ground for extending this project to other districts like Jahanabad, Dehri-On-Sone, etc. The Childline itself would mandate collaboration with four or five NGOs at local level and some at National level. Although each area has unique issues and environment, the experience of this Rescue Project and networking developed through it would simplify the duplication of this project in other places.

The current budget also includes a corpus fund of Rs 10 lakhs and all management costs.

Involving Various Stakeholders



Rescue project requires active collaboration with all stakeholders and other NGOs for successful implementation. The various steps, which can be taken to involve the stakeholders, are as follows: -

Arranging one day conferences

A conference should be held involving various stakeholders like prominent members from community, police, judge, magistrate, railway authorities, bar association, project staff, trustees, media and other NGOs to discuss strategies for rehabilitation of street/platform children, children in conflict with law, other underprivileged and children in need. This conference can help stress the need and ways of setting up statutory bodies for assisting children as mandated by the central government. The prominent ones would be setting up of Juvenile Justice Board and Childline Service. The NGOs from other cities where these bodies are working (like BalSakha, Patna) can share their experiences about functioning of these bodies and ways to improve it. These conferences would help create awareness about child rights and also assist in creation of pressure groups to hasten implementation of child laws. This platform can also be used by People First to showcase their work with children in need and can stress upon the fact that People First can act as a collaborative agency for implementation of childline services. The opening of Rescue Junction on July 16th 2006 will provide a good opportunity to introduce the project to key agencies locally.

Awareness Programs

With the extensive media coverage that the Rescue Project received, there has been a lot of improvement in awareness level about the project and about People First. However, much more awareness is required to generate support from other agencies and also for attracting potential donors. Some of the new activities planned are arranging procession during important days, distributing pamphlets, displaying posters/banners, collaborating with schools, etc as listed in the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) above. These activities would involve the community, project staff, trustees, media and other agencies.

Also, till now the awareness level has been gauged only qualitatively. To have better idea this needs to be quantified by conducting survey, the plan for which is also listed in LFA.

Pursuing Setting up of Childline and Training of Project Staff by collaboration with other NGOs

Other NGOs working in similar area need to be identified and the staff can be sent there to study how they are implementing these projects. We already have good links with one such NGO – Bal Sakha, Patna. Bal Sakha has experience in working with street/platform children, remand home children and also acts as a collaborative agency for running Childline Service in Patna. We can seek consultancy from them and also get our staff trained. Once Childline is set up at Gaya, our staff in turn can help train the staff of the support organizations. Thus this project would help develop an extensive network involving local government authorities, support organizations like hospitals, clinics, bar association, railway police, telecom department, etc. and local and national level NGOs.

Sustainability of the project

The Rescue Project in itself has few sources of revenue generation and would require institutional funding for running costs. However, some avenues are being explored for generating revenues, which are as follows: -

1. Renting some space on the ground floor to open shops. This would generate a monthly income of around Rs 1000.
2. Pursuing setting up of Childline at Gaya with People First as the main collaborative agency. Once Childline Service is approved, People First would receive an annual grant of Rs 5 lakhs. The Childline has a standard format supported by Government of India and would also make People First a statutory body under law. This would greatly help People First in attracting more funds from different sources and hence sustainability of the project would improve.
3. The interest from the fixed deposit of the corpus fund of Rs 10 lakhs. The principal amount would not be touched, but interest income would help in sustainability.

Appendix

Appendix 1 Information about Street Children - India

Background: Seventh largest country in the world. Religious, cultural, linguistic and geographical diversity. Population: 1.027 billion of which 40% are under 18 (1/3 of the total population are under 15). One of the fastest growing developing countries, although it ranks 115th among 162 countries in the Human Development Index. Rate of urbanisation was 28.77% in 2001. Nearly 29% of the population lives in urban areas, with dramatic growth of slums and shantytowns. An average of 50% of the urban population live in conditions of extreme deprivation - compounded by lack of access to basic services and legal housing and poor urban governance. UNICEF's estimate of 11 million street children in India in 1994 is considered to be conservative. Estimated 100,000 – 125,000 street children each in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi, with 45,000 in Bangalore.

Achievements: Legislative reform in the light of the CRC (e.g. Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Children's Code Bill 2000 etc.). Advocacy and sensitisation workshops held for members of parliament and the police. Inclusion of modules on children's issues in the training of police officers. Growing awareness and attention to children's rights in the media. Establishment of NGO training and advocacy fora. Government claims nearly 25,000 children benefited through 85 projects in 35 cities under revised government scheme for the welfare of street children which provides for grant-in-aid to NGOs in major cities (1998-2000) (N.B. NGOs claim the scheme has many loopholes and problems in implementation). Establishment of joint government / NGO project CHILDLINE, a 24-hour, free, emergency telephone hotline in 29 cities, used by more than one million children in past 5 years. National Initiative for Child Protection campaign launched in 2000 across police, healthcare, judicial, education, labour, transport, media and corporate sectors. Broad range of NGO interventions for street children.

Constraints and challenges: Lack of implementation and monitoring mechanisms for programmes and lack of enforcement of legislation. Lack of birth registration, uniform adoption law, children's participation and child-centred approaches in government. Impact of forced evictions, demolitions and displacement on children. India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. Widespread poverty, unemployment, increasing rural-urban migration, attraction of city life and lack of political will to address increasing numbers of children on the streets. Street children are subject to malnutrition, hunger, health problems, substance abuse, theft, CSE, harassment by the city police and railway authorities, physical and sexual abuse. Inadequacy of budget allocation impacts on sustainability of projects and, in particular, the ability to employ qualified and experienced social workers.

Lessons learned: Old-fashioned approach of institutionalising street children in custodial care (often through juvenile justice system) is not an appropriate or effective intervention. Community-based models with an emphasis on the contact / outreach programme (trust and relationship building) linked to 'Contact Centres' (access to services) in the vicinity of their stay / work, are much more effective. As the children live in groups, working with the group is often more appropriate than working on a one-to-one basis. Promotion and protection of street children's rights is dependent on: sensitisation of allied systems such as the police, education, health, judicial system, media etc.; attitudinal changes in society which need to be addressed through public awareness campaigns. Government involvement and active support for NGO programmes is essential. Participation of street children themselves in decision-making and formulating intervention strategies is greatly undervalued at present.

Recommendations: Launch Railway Children intervention / prevention projects at major railway stations. Link street children into urban poverty reduction programmes. Increased emphasis on HIV/AIDS awareness programmes as street children are a high-risk group. Replication of: outreach programmes, community-based models, night shelters, drop-in / contact centres in the vicinity of places of work/stay of street children, innovative models of NGOs with *Bal Mandals* (Children's Committees), and children's participation in decision making. Implementation and enforcement of the 2000 Juvenile Justice Act throughout the country. Amendment to Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 to protect children (particularly street children) in informal labour economy. Simplification of procedures to obtain grant-in-aid from the government to reduce the burden of paperwork. Timely release of government grants, allocation of adequate funds on a long-term basis, continued financial support to ensure sustainability of NGO interventions and beneficiary rather than donor-led funding policies. Realistic appraisal of the situation of street children to acknowledge the current inadequacy of government and NGO interventions to reach such a vast number of children in major cities in India.

This report is taken from "A Civil Society Forum for South Asia on Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Street Children", 12- 14 December 2001, Colombo, Sri Lanka. A full version of the Civil Society forum report is also available on the CSC website.