



**Bachpan
Bachao
Andolan**

ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014

INTRODUCTION

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) was established in 1980 as a grass-roots level movement against trafficking, child labour, slavery and other forms of exploitation. The movement came into existence by efforts of a group of people under the leadership of Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and envisions creation of a child friendly society where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education. Since its inception, BBA has ensured rescue of more than 83,500 trafficked victims and access to education for over 200,000 children. BBA's intervention to protect child rights transformed 356 villages into Child Friendly Villages. BBA has also initiated significant policy changes for protection of child rights through campaigns, advocacy and judicial intervention.

Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) is the legal arm of BBA which manages its programmatic interventions.

Vision

To create a child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education.

Mission

To identify, release, rehabilitate and educate children in servitude through prevention, direct intervention, coalition building, mass mobilization, legal action and for the creation of a child friendly society where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education



BBA AT A GLANCE

Victim's Assistance

Direct assistance to 1047 victims of trafficking recovery of INR 4,720,877 (USD 78681) as back-wages of 248 children Access to statutory rehabilitation for 372 children.

Rehabilitation through Institutional care

Mukti Ashram: 504 rescued children received care & protection and legal aid assistance

Bal Ashram: 93 children were provided with care, protection and education

Sensitisation Campaign and Policy Work

Amendment of Child Labour Law

BBA submitted its recommendations on proposed changes into Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 by the Government of India. The bill is due for presentation in the Parliament of India for its approval.

Policy Work

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Missing Children

BBA was part of the committee constituted by the Supreme Court of India to draft SOP on missing children. The SOP is a guide line for law enforcement agencies to tackle the case of missing children

Advisory on missing children

An outcome of Supreme Court's direction in a BBA case on missing children in India

Advisory on trafficking

An upshot of BBA's intervention to incorporate trafficking as an offence under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Global Recognition to Former Child Labourer

Razia Sultan, a former child labour in a football weaving industry in Uttar Pradesh, felicitated with the United Nations' Special Envoy for Global Education's Youth Courage Award for Education on 12th July 2013. This award was the recognition of her efforts to ensure education for children from her villages.

Track Child Website

BBA's work with the Ministry of Women and Child Development led to the development and launch of a national web-based portal on tracking missing children

LEGAL INTERVENTION

Supreme Court of India

mandatory recording of First Information Report (FIR) with regards to missing children formation of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) development of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to handle the cases of missing children.

High Court of Delhi

On Child Labour:

According to the Delhi Government in its status report 3429, or 92% of 3734 child labourers rescued in Delhi, from 1450 rescue operations between July 2009 and June 2013 were rescued on BBA's complaints.

INR 8,978,471 (USD 149641) released as back-wages for 502 child labourers

INR 11799360 (USD 196656) recovered as fine from employers for 590 rescued children.

High Court of Delhi

On Protection of Domestic workers:

Directed the Delhi Government to issue an executive order on regulation of placement agencies, for the Labour Department to register all placement agencies operating and providing workers within the state of Delhi to resolve cases pertaining to domestic workers, including recovery of wages, within one month

VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE

BBA's Victims' Assistance programme addresses violation of child rights through trafficking for various forms of exploitation. It works along with Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to protect victims of trafficking through their identification, rescue, rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration.

Between April 2013 and March 2014, the Victims' Assistance team identified 4861 children in situation of exploitation or trafficking. Subsequent complaints and 98 raid operations led to the rescue of 1047 children (total rescued individuals, including adults, from trafficking are 1117).

In addition, BBA's action with LEAs ensured registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) in 93% of all rescues (95 FIRs) and sealing of more than 111 factories/establishments from where child labourers were rescued.

BBA's work with LEAs also ensured recovery of INR 472,08,77 (USD 78681) as back-wages for 248 rescued children from their employers.

BBA also ensured freedom for 43 trafficked girls from exploitation under the garb of domestic labour. These girls were trafficked from various parts of India through middle-men/traffickers, to Delhi with a false *promise of comfortable city life*.

Once they reached Delhi, they were sold off to placement agencies involved in placing trafficked girls as domestic labourers. More often than not, these girls were subjected to physical and sexual abuse both by traffickers as well as by employers.



Freedom, Justice and Hope: Meena looks towards new life

Meena was hardly 14 years when she was trafficked from Assam. She was lured to Delhi with dreams of a better life. Once in Delhi, all her dreams were shattered and she was sold to a placement agency owner for INR 25,000 (USD 417) who then sent her to the home of Inderjit Wadhwa in Sonapat. in Sonapat, the girl was exploited for two and a half years. While the Wadhwa family often beat her up, Sajay Gupta, the grocer raped her. Meena complained to her "employers", but they didn't pay any heed, and the exploitation continued.

Meanwhile, her aunt had been searching for Meena in every possible nook and corner. The only lead the aunt had on Meena's disappearance was, she was last seen along with a local man, who turned to be Meena's trafficker. From him the aunt collected name and address of the placement agency to where he sold off Meena. He also assured the aunt that Meena would return home soon which did not happen for almost a year. Determined to find her niece she began search for Meena in Delhi which did not yield much result. After a year-long search, she returned to Assam without her niece and heartbroken.

In December 2012 and January 2013 BBA organised a campaign against child labour and trafficking in Assam. In this campaign, the Mukti Caravan organised public meetings at various places in which it received complaints on children trafficked to various parts of the country. After the campaign, BBA team continued to follow up with these complainants and Meena's case was one of the follow up cases. BBA team carried out an investigation of Meena's whereabouts after talking to her aunt and filed a complaint against the trafficker and owner of a placement agency.

On a tip-off that Meena was in Sonapat, the BBA team reached Sonapat. The police was uncooperative and had even sent Meena in the custody of her trafficker. It was only after BBA sought intervention of the police higher-ups that the girl was rescued just before the trafficker could flee along with her.

After rescue, she joined with her family on order of Child Welfare Committee (CWC). BBA team encouraged Meena and her family to fight against the rapist and the traffickers. The legal team of BBA fought her case all the way against the culprits and for her rehabilitation. The trial court in Sonapat sentenced the offender with 10 years imprisonments in a trial that ran for seven months. She had also received INR 175,000 (USD 2917) as back-wages and INR. 250,000 (USD 4167) have also been awarded by the District Legal Aid Services Authority to her as the compensation under Haryana Victim Compensation scheme 2013 for rape victims.

Meena is now free, she lives happily with her aunt. Owns a house for herself now, with the hope of buying land Meena looks forward for a future with freedom and happiness.

Rescue of victim of bride trafficking

Sahiba, a minor girl was lured from home with the promise of a luxurious life in Delhi. En route, she was raped by one of the traffickers and was continuously abused until they arrived at Haryana where she was sold and resold to different men. She was eventually sold to Barkat in Palwal district of Haryana for INR 15,000 (USD 250). Barkat raped and married her off to his younger brother Ikram. Sahiba had lost all the hope of ever being free from the situation she was in. One day, she got an opportunity to contact her brother. The perturbed brother rushed to her aid with the help of police. However, the community opposed them when Barkat claimed that Sahiba was married to her brother, and instigated the community to snatch the victim from the rescue team.

With little further cooperation from the local police, Sahiba's brother approached BBA. After much investigation, BBA filed a complaint with police officials in Sadar Police Station, Palwal. Despite the local community's opposition and reservations of the police, Sahiba was rescued a form the clutches of her captors. After rescue, Sahiba sent along with her brother on the order of CWC and BBA's legal team continued legal assistance to her to ensure prosecution of the offenders as well as her rehabilitation. Recently, INR. 250,000 (USD 4167) have been awarded by the District Legal Aid Services Authority to her as the compensation under Haryana Victim Compensation scheme 2013 for rape victims.

Follow up

After repatriation, BBA conducts follow-up of the children through physical visits as well as applications filed under the Right to Information act. Information on rehabilitation and reintegration of the children through access to statutory rehabilitation and education are collected thorough follow up. Information on 304 children and their families collected through follow up is given below:

S. No.	Social Security Schemes	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Annapurna Yojna (scheme provides 10 kilogram food grains to the family free of coast every month)	149 households
2.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) (for adult family members)	90 households
3.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) (for the family member above 65 years old)	3 persons
4.	National Health Insurance Policy(Government run health insurance scheme for the Indian poor for cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well as private hospitals).	92 households
5.	Indira Awas Yojna (provides housing for the rural poor in India)	35 house holds
6.	Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swaroggar Yojna (SGSY) (schemes to provide sustainable income to poor people living in rural areas).	1 household
7.	Mukhya Mantri Balika Poshak Yojna (This scheme is sponsored by the Government of Bihar to encourage parents to send girl child to school. Under this scheme, monetary support is provided to purchase uniform and supplementary study materials or stationary items necessary for studies)	1 girl child

REHABILITATION

(a) Short Stay Rehabilitation: *Mukti Ashram*

Mukti Ashram, the transit rehabilitation centre of BBA, provides interim shelter, counselling, education, recreation and medical facilities to the rescued child labourers. The home was established in 1991 in North Delhi. The children stay in the Ashram till their repatriation to parents/legal guardian. Repatriation may take 6 to 8 weeks after a child's rescue depending upon legal requirements.

In the year 2013-14, **486 children** rescued from Delhi and neighbouring areas were provided with care and protection in this centre.

(b) Long Term Rehabilitation: *Bal Ashram*

Bal Ashram is the second home for boys whose childhood might have been lost to slavery and exploitation. The home is located at Virat Nagar, Jaipur and has been functioning since 1998. The *Ashram* is dedicated to ensure development and mainstreaming of the survivors of trafficking and child labour through education. Besides imparting formal and non-formal education and vocational training, the *Ashram* also inculcates a deep sense of social justice, gender equity, child rights, environmental concern and an understanding of India's rich cultural heritage.

In the past year, 93 children received formal education, non-formal education, vocational training and personality development at the *Bal Ashram*. Cultural programmes, celebration of festivals, art and craft classes, excursions, and educational visits form a part and parcel of life at *Bal Ashram*. The functioning of the Ashram is child centric and day to day decisions are taken by a committee whose members are elected by the children.



Bal Ashram Children in a Professional College

Bal Ashram always supports children in pursuing their dreams and aspirations. It is evident in the case of four children from the *Ashram* who joined professional courses in 2013.

Kinshu Kumar, Sunil Kumar and Subham Kumar scored first division (60%) in class 12th examination. They also cleared entrance examination for engineering and secured admission for Bachelor of Technology programme at Laxmi Devi Institute of Engineering & Technology affiliated to the Rajasthan Technical University, Kota.

Amar Lal, another child, joined a three years Bachelor's programme in law at Janhit College of Law in Greater NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh) affiliated to Charan Singh University, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh). These four children have successfully completed first year of their course.



BAL MITRA GRAM (CHILD FRIENDLY VILLAGE)

Child Friendly Villages is a unique model of intervention by BBA to create model villages, which ensures freedom from all forms of exploitation and protects rights of its children in India. The Child Friendly Village programme is implemented with the village community to ingrain knowledge on child rights and change their attitude towards persisting situation of child rights violations, and develop new sets of practices to protect children in communities. The programme also contributes towards holistic development of the village through community participation.

The salient features of a BMG are:

- All children are withdrawn from work
- All children are admitted into and retained in school
- *Bal Panchayat* (Children's council) formed and is recognised by the village panchayat
- Group of village stakeholders (women group, youth group, and BMG advisory committee) formed and strengthened

In the year April 2013 to March 2014, BBA worked in Jharkhand (60 villages), Rajasthan (2 villages) and Karnataka (5 villages) while it continued to have a small presence in 30 villages in Lakhimpur Khiri in Uttar Pradesh.

Former Child Labour Turned to Youth Icon

Razia Sultan, a former child labour rescued by BBA, was conferred with the **United Nations' Special Envoy for Global Education's Youth Courage Award for Education** on 12th July 2013. A resident of Nanglakhumba village on the outskirts of Meerut in western UP, Razia's childhood was far from being a normal one. At the tender age of four, Razia would stitch together little pieces of hide to make footballs. After withdrawn from exploitative work in 2005, Razia was enrolled in a school. She weathered many hardships in order to pursue her education and cleared class XI.

Once she received opportunity for education, Razia decided to advocate for the right of every child for education. Her constant struggle resulted in the liberation of 46 child labourers from exploitation and ensuring their education.

Her zeal to ensure freedom for children from exploitation and bring them in to education paved way for her to be recognized as a leader and role model for the young people across the globe. Her actions demonstrate the power of the young people in leading the charge against discrimination and exploitation.

BMG's Intervention on Education and Community Development

Between April 2013 and March 2014, BMG programme in Jharkhand, Karnataka and Rajasthan ensured education for the children through enrollment and supported children's need of school infrastructure to ensure their retention in school. The BMG programme also assisted the village community to address village infrastructure impediments and access to various socio-economic schemes and services from the Central and State Government.

Activities	Beneficiaries/achievements
Children withdrawn from work	61
Enrolment into school	954 children
Access to Social Security Schemes:	1311 community members
Teachers appointed in schools:	5 teachers
Village infrastructure developed	Hand pumps installed: 10 Toilet constructed : 10
School Infrastructure :	Class room constructed : 21 School constructed: 1 Boundary wall:1

Ensuring Girls access to school

BBA has always advocated for increased access of education for girls. In order to support girls belonging to economically poor families, BBA organised four cycle distribution events in which 105 cycles were distributed to girls from the child friendly villages in Jharkhand and Rajasthan. These events were organised in view of lack of public and safe transportation in their villages which force parents to discontinue education for girls.

Networking with National And State Commission For Child Rights

Public Hearing on Education in Jharkhand

In August, a public hearing on education organised at Kushana village in Koderma district of Jharkhand in collaboration with National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Jharkhand). Over 6000 participants from 80 villages attended the public hearing.

In the public hearing members of **Children's Council** raised issues related to child labour, human trafficking, lack of health amenities and educational facilities in their respective villages. Children shared their problems and concerns describing how these problems hampered their growth and development. Members from the National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and other prominent personalities were present on the panel of the public hearing.

The participants called for complete elimination of child labour from the region and genuine implementation of Right to Education in the state.

CAMPAIGNS

BBA uses campaign as an effective means to address the specific challenges in its fight against child rights violation.

(1) Child Labour Free India Campaign

(a) Campaign/policy work for amendments in Child Labour Law

BBA launched the “*Child Labour Free India Campaign*” in 2012 with demand for total elimination of child labour from India. The campaign continued in 2013, where the focus was on sensitisation of law makers on BBA's suggestions to the law on child labour and trafficking for forced labour. There was also a signature campaign to seek support of the law makers on the proposed suggestions to the law. National and State level consultations were held with officials and child rights activists from Government, non government, international and national organisations for drawing suggestions and recommendations on the proposed law.

BBA submitted policy briefs on proposed amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 to the standing committee on labour. Further there was a presentation before the committee on its invitation as subject matter expert. Through this presentation, BBA highlighted the gaps that exist both in the current law on child labour and the proposed amendments to fill these gaps. The Parliamentary Standing Committee accepted several suggestions of BBA in its report which was submitted to the Parliament of India in December. The bill is due for presentation in the Parliament.

(b) Children's March to Parliament Against Child Labour

In August 2013, BBA organised a march in front of Jantar Mantar to demand immediate amendments in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 for complete ban on child labour in the country. The march was organised in response to the continued delay in passing the bill to amend the child labour law in India which was introduced in the Upper House of the Parliament in 2012.

This protest was led by hundreds of former child labourers, parents, child rights activists and concerned citizen from 10 different states of the country. Many civil society organizations like Walk Free, Bal Ashram Trust, Bal Vikas Dhara and members of Rashtriya *Bal Maha Panchayat* (National Children Parliament) along with teachers unions and concerned citizens participated in the march. BBA highlighted the exasperation of people in the country on the delay in passing the bill through the march.

2. Education Campaign: From Work to School

This three months long campaign was organised in Tirupur (Tamil Nadu) from March to May in 2013. The campaign was designed with two major tools for maximum outreach to communities including a signature campaign and a mobile theater.

A signature campaign reached 4000 people from different sections of the society and sought their support in fight against child labour and education for all children.

A mobile theater travelled across the length and breadth of Tirupur district, organised public meeting in 347 places and performed street plays. In addition to this, 20,000 handbills/pamphlets were distributed and the campaign reached more than 100,000 people.



The campaign team also received 29 complaints on child labour and an investigation on the basis of these complaints identified 83 child labourers in various industries. Out of these 83 children, 23 children were rescued/withdrawn from work as well. In addition, the campaign team identified 17 out of school children who were re-enrolled into schools.

3. Anti-trafficking Campaign

BBA organises campaigns in the trafficking prone areas through the use of a mobile troupe of activists called the *Mukti* (Liberation) *Caravan*. The group organizes various awareness generation activities in rural areas which are the source areas of child trafficking. Through skits, street plays and songs, the *Caravan* informs people on the hazards of trafficking and the laws and procedures to combat trafficking. *Mukti Caravan* travelled in Kushi Nagar and Lakhimpur districts in Uttar Pradesh and Ludhiana district in Punjab and organised public meetings in 31 identified locations, performed street plays and wrote messages on walls on 131 locations. The campaign also distributed more than 10,000 pamphlets to participants and reached to more than 13,000 people.



4. Other Significant Events

Children called for freedom from child labour on the eve of 67th Independence Day

On the eve of 67th Independence Day of the county, on 14th August 2013, BBA and its partner organization, Global March Against Child Labour, organised a Child Friendly Fair in Khanpur, an urban locality of New Delhi. Khanpur is a destination point for trafficked children as well as migrant households employing children in home based work. Hence, BBA began its work in Khanpur to make it a Child Labour Free Hub incorporating elements of its successful good practice model, Child Friendly Villages. More than two hundred people, including children and women, took part in the fair. The fair was organized not only to showcase BBA's intervention in an urban locality but also to inform local politicians and administration of the requirement to intervene at the very grass roots to ensure proper development of children.

The fair was attended by the Deputy Labour Commissioner (DLC) of the district, Counsellor of the Municipal Council representing Khanpur, members of civil society organisation active in the area along with residents of the Khanpur area.

LEGAL INTERVENTION

BBA seeks intervention of court of law on several matters related to protection of child rights and enforcement of laws towards protection of child rights. Some of the significant legal intervention and its outcomes are:

Supreme Court of India (SCI): On missing children

BBA took the issue of missing children as a matter of series child exploitation, when this is still being treated as an insignificant one in India. Before taking this matter into the court for its intervention, BBA had launched a protest campaign against the missing children in Delhi in 2010. A research work was also conducted on issue of missing, which was published in 2011 titled *Missing Children of India*. In 2012 BBA approached the SCI seeking its direction on tackling menace of missing children through a Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

On 10th May 2013 in its order the Court issued following directions:

- Mandatory registration of all cases of missing children as a cognizable offence (as an FIR)
- All case of missing children there will be a presumption of the crime of kidnapping or trafficking unless proven otherwise from investigations.
- Develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to handle cases of missing children. BBA was asked to assist in developing SOP
- Formation of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)
- A computerized programme (website) to be created as a central data bank and net work.

High Court of Delhi on Child Labour

The Government of Delhi submitted a status report on enforcement of the direction of the Court order on 15th July 2009 in a BBA's case. According to the status report:

- There were 1450 rescue operations in Delhi where 3734 children were rescued (3429 or 93% of the children were rescued on BBA's complaints)
- In total, the Government recovered INR 11,799,360 (USD 196656) as fine from employers
- In addition, again on the Court's direction, INR 8,978,471 (USD 149641) released as back-wages from employers
- The Government launched prosecution in 1450 cases.

High Court of Delhi on Protection of Domestic Workers

In December 2013, BBA received significant direction from the High Court of Delhi on its PIL regarding regulation of placement agencies in Delhi.

- the Government to issue an executive order on regulation of placement agencies in the absence of a comprehensive bill,
- the Labour Department to register all placement agencies operating within and providing workers within the state of Delhi,
- all domestic workers to be registered with personal details as well as details of employment,
- cases pertaining to domestic workers, including recovery of wages, should be decided within one month

Lower Courts in Delhi

BBA assisted survivors of trafficking and child labour in **70** cases in lower courts in Delhi for their rehabilitation, recovery of back wages and prosecution of traffickers/employers through providing legal representation in various lower courts in Delhi.

BBA's legal team also provided legal counselling to **25** children and their parents who approached the organisation, to initiate legal proceedings against their exploiters and to receive justice under the rule of law of the country.

POLICY WORK

BBA engaged with policy makers on drafting Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Advisories to enhance functioning of law enforcement agencies to protect child rights.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Missing Children

BBA was part of the committee constituted by the SCI to draft the SOP on missing children. The SOP is a guide-line for law enforcement agencies to tackle the case of missing children

Advisories

(a) Advisory on Missing Children: The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India released an advisory on missing children following the direction of SCI in the BBA case on missing children in India.

(b) Advisory and SOP on trafficking was upshot of BBA's intervention to incorporate trafficking and employment of a trafficked person under section 370 and 370 (A) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). BBA worked with concerned officials to draft these advisories

Study on Prevalence of Diseases & Health Infrastructures in Jharkhand & Bihar

A research study was carried out in 11 villages from Koderma & Girdhi (Jharkhand) and Nawada (Bihar) to identify prevalence of diseases and available health infrastructure in these villages.

The study found out that health condition of the villagers as well as access to health services are very poor in these villages. Village community approaches unqualified persons for health services and to practice home based delivery and self treatment method due to lack of availability of public health service facilities and service provider. The study also revealed that alcoholism is pervasive among men, women and children of these villages. Water sources are contaminated due to mica mining and open defecation, as a result diarrhoea and other water born deceases are also prevalent in these villages. Mal nourishment and its associated deceases are also common especially amongst children and women in these villages.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DATA BASE

BBA's in-house knowledge management tool, data base had been improved with incorporation of new modules in to the data bases. These data bases contain information on victim's assistance and BMG programme which use to monitor the programme implementation and its outcomes. BBA technical team also engaged with the Government of Delhi on developing a nationwide web portal called Track Child.

Some of the noted achievements of data base were:

- Victim's Assistance module is improved with incorporation of: withdrawal module on children withdrawn from labour and enrolled in school, module on legal intervention, identification & complaints with Law Enforcement Agencies and medical assistance to the rescued children.
- Data base on Child Friendly Village developed with implementation of Household modules. Information on 27854 people from 4831 households were incorporated to the data base.

Track Child: A nationwide portal dedicated to tracking missing and trafficked children in the country

As an upshot of the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in response to the writ petition filed by BBA on missing children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) inaugurated a nationwide web-based portal dedicated to tracking missing and trafficked children in the country.

As part of its work with the Ministry, BBA took part in several discussions held on developing the web-portal with senior officials of MWCD. BBA also submitted substantive suggestions on the basis of its in-house Knowledge Management system to MWCD and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) Kolkata. Many of BBAs suggestions were accepted and were incorporated to the portal when it developed.

The portal had been developed in a manner, so that it can integrate child protection units at Central, state, district, city and block levels along with every Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPUs), all police stations in India, all Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) across the country. Efforts have also been taken to develop the portal as a source of centralised and consolidated data base through incorporating information from other Government data collection websites.

Meetings were held with concerned officials on further development of the web portal. In July 2014, BBA has become one of the authority to get access to the web portal as a representative of Non Government Organisations.

SENSITISATION, TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

BBA was the regular subject expert for sensitisation sessions for judicial colloquium and training and capacity building workshops for LEAs, NGOs and representatives of civil society organisations. These sessions were focused to enhance awareness and sensitivity towards child labour and trafficking as well as its prevention through enforcement of laws.

In the previous year, more than 1200 judges, public prosecutors, police officers, labour inspectors, Welfare officers of Police stations officials from education department were sensitised through 15 training and capacity building session.

- Four Sensitisation session on anti-human trafficking for a judicial colloquium in Chennai, Bihar Hyderabad and Maharashtra.
- Three training for officials of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- Three training programme for Police/Enforcement Officers of Different African Nations on Investigation of case Pertaining to Human Trafficking.
- One Training session for Sub Inspectors and other police officials from Sri Lanka on Anti-Huamn trafficking in Uttar Praesh. Around 80 officials took part in the training.
- One training and capacity building sessions for Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspectors on Anti-Human Trafficking; Issues and concerns, Standing Operating Procedures, missing children and other concerned issues.
- One training workshop for Welfare officers of Police stations from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on the social and legal aspects of child labour and child trafficking
- Two training workshop was for officials from the Education Department, Child Right Commissioner school principals on Right to Education Act,2005

ORGANISATION BUILDING

(a) Evaluation of BBA's programs and achievements

BBA underwent an extensive organisational evaluation of its programmes and achievements between April 2010 and March 2013. The evaluation was carried out by Prof. Sanjay Bhatt of the Delhi School of Social Work and Mr. Kasper Tideman, an independent consultant. The evaluation carried out through interviews of senior officials, concerned project staff and consultation of LEAs and other stake holders with who BBA associated in its efforts towards child rights protection and verification of documentation. The evaluation team visited project areas of child friendly villages in Rajasthan and Jharkhand and interviewed village community and community stakeholders. The team also visited BBA's rehabilitation centres *Bal Ashram* in Rajasthan and *Mukti Ashram* in Delhi. The consultants submitted the final report of evaluation on in August 2013.

(b) Evaluation of Child Friendly Village in Koderma and Giridih Districts of Jharkhand and Nawada District of Bihar

An evaluation on efficacy of the Child Friendly Village programme in terms of its objectives, activities conducted, time-line and achievement/outcomes and the extent of impact the programme generated on targets communities and the sustainability of the programme.

The evaluation covered the period of two years (July 2010-June 2012). The evaluation was carried out by Prof. Sanjay Bhatt of the Delhi School of Social Work and Dr Atul Pratap Singh, Department of Social work, BRA College, University of Delhi. The evaluation team visited 20 villages of the project and held focus group discussions with district & local staff of BBA. The final evaluation report was submitted in September 2013.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

**ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March ,2014**

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT(Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Capital Fund (As Per Annexure-A)	35,745,187.19	Fixed Assets (As Per Annexure-E)	31,567,439.56
Award Fund	100,000.00	Loans & Advances (As Per Annexure-F)	250,157.00
Programme Balances (As Per Annexure-C)	12,540,416.56	Tax Deducted at Sources (As Per Annexure-G)	316,142.00
		Security Deposits (As Per Annexure-H)	332,182.00
Current Liabilities (As Per Annexure-D)	359,546.00	Cash & Bank Balances (As Per Annexure-I)	16,088,039.19
		Investments (As Per Annexure-J)	191,190.00
Total	48,745,149.75	Total	48,745,149.75


For Association for Voluntary Action

In terms of our separate Audit report of even date


Ramesh Gupta
President


R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants


Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09-09-2014



ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)
INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT(Rs.)	INCOME	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Grant recurring Expenditure-Foreign (As Per Annexure-C)	36,314,248.53	Grant Received -Foreign (As Per Annexure-C)	49,134,673.53
Recurring Expenditure-Local (As Per Annexure-C)	26,605.00	Interest Income-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	277,559.00
Depreciation	2,086,949.89	Interest on Award Money-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	172,280.00
Excess of Income Over Expenditure (As Per Annexure-B)	11,566,380.11	Donation Received- Local (As Per Annexure-C)	146,012.00
		Bank interest-LC	154,575.00
		Membership Fees-LC	25,080.00
		Misc Receipts-FC	78,704.00
		Misc Receipts-LC	5,300.00
Total	49,994,183.53	Total	49,994,183.53

For Association for Voluntary Action

In terms of our separate Audit report of even date



Ramesh Gupta
President


R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09-09-2014



For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants


Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)

**ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)**

RECEIPT & PAYMENT A/C FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014

Receipts	AMOUNT(Rs.)	Payments	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Opening balance			
Cash	57,184.35	Grant Recurring Expenditure	36,314,248.53
Bank balances	4,043,286.84	Purchase of Fixed Assets- Foreign	1,670,166.00
Grant received (As Per Annexure-C)	49,134,673.53	Recurring exp.- Local	26,605.00
Donation Recd- Local (As Per Annexure-C)	146,012.00	Investments-Local	13,983.00
Interest Income-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	277,559.00	Tax Deducted at Source-FC	29,643.00
Bank interest-LC	154,575.00	Tax Deducted at Source-LC	14,903.00
Security Deposits Recovered	9,100.00	Security Deposits-FC	72,500.00
Misc Receipts-FC	78,704.00		
Membership fee-LC	25,080.00		
Misc. Receipts-LC	5,300.00		
Interest on Award Money (As Per Annexure-C)	172,280.00	Closing balance	
Loans & Advance Recovered-FC	106,686.00	Cash in hand	78,975.35
Income Tax Refund-FC	11,045.00	Bank balances (As per annexure-I)	16,009,063.84
Income Tax Refund-LC	8,602.00		
Total	54,230,087.72	Total	54,230,087.72

For Association for Voluntary Action

In terms of our separate Audit report of even date

Ramesh Gupta
President

R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09-09-2014



For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)



**Bachpan
Bachao
Andolan**

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