

CCR Activity Report for January – December 2022

Introduction:

Centre for Child Rights (CCR) , NUSRL Ranchi with support from UNICEF Jharkhand have been working towards building capacities of stakeholders who are closely associated with protection, welfare and development of the child. During this period CCR have been closely involved in upgrading the capacities of the concerned stakeholders of child protection in context of their knowledge level. A plethora of activities were undertaken during this period right from capacity building of resource persons of JSLPS on core child protection issues as well as ways effective parenting, knowledge building of police officials on JJ Act 2021, POCSO Act 2012 & child interviewing skills – as is necessary for them to apply those child friendly techniques while interacting with a child

Two major developments have been – the organizing of consultation with context to amending Jharkhand Rules in sync with the central JJ Amendment 2021. Secondly aftercare guidelines – which has been drafted by Unicef in collaboration with JSCPS was deliberated and discussed upon during this period in the form of a multi-stakeholder consultation. Apart from this webinar on child protection, training of CWC members and other capacity building programmes with DLSA, PLVs were arranged . The details of the year round activities have been discussed in detail in this report.

TABULAR OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022							
Sr No	Activity Name	Date of the Activity	Participant Group	Female	Male	Unaggregated	Total
1	Post training review and follow-up meeting with the BRP of JSLPS on CP and CR Intervention	15.01.2022	JSLP's BRP's Trainers, Child Protection Specialist-UNICEF, Technical Consultants of CCR	1	35	0	36
2	Three days residential training of Block Resource Persons (BRP) of JSLPS on Child Protection and Family Based Care and Protection-Batch II	23.02.2022 - 25.02.2022	Block Resource person of JSLPS	29	1	0	30
3	Comprehensive Certificate course on MH&PSS in collaboration with CIP	28.02.2022 - 1.03.2022	Parents, Teachers, caregivers, childcare professionals, NGO professionals, students, psychologists,	13	3	0	16

			counsellors, social worker etc.				
4	Webinar in collaboration with Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation to showcase stories of change	12.03.2022					
5	Training on Effective parenting for Block Resource Persons from JSLPS (batch 1)	28.03.2022 - 1.04.2022	Block Resource person of JSLPS from 7 districts - Palamu, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Giridih	28	3	0	31
6	Three Day's Residential Training of Trainers on Ending Violence Against Children, Ending Child Marriage, Gender Based Violence, Batch II	23.05.2022 - 25.03.2022	Block Resource person of JSLPS from 7 districts - Palamu, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Giridih	24	0	0	24
7	Training on Effective parenting for Batch II	27.06.2022 - 30.06.2022	Block Resource person of JSLPS from 7 districts - Palamu, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Giridih	26	8	0	34
8	Two days E-Certificate course on JJ amendments Act 2021 was conducted online with support of UNICEF Jharkhand.	10.05.2022 - 11.05.2022	Attended by: DCPOs, Child Rights professionals , Law professionals , Law students , Counsellors ,	11	10	0	21
9	Training of IOs on POCSO Act 2012	26.08.2022	Investigating Officer, CID Jharkhand	31	21	0	52
		27.08.2022		17	31	0	48
10	Capacity building of Newly appointed CWC members on Child Protection and Legislation	8.09.2022 - 15.09.2022	CWC Member newly appointed	19	27	0	46
		16.09.2022 - 23.09.2022		16	28	0	44

11	Three Day's Training of JSLPS BRP's on Effective use of SBCC , Batch I and II	17.10.2022 -	BRPs from 9 districts (Singhbhum, Giridih, Palamu, Gumla, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh)	32	0	0	32
		19.10.2022- 22.10.2022		19	0	0	19
12	Orientation and Convergent Meeting of Multi Stake Holder on POCSO Act 2012	29.09.2022	SDPO, Dy SP, SI, ASI , Legal Aid Lawyer , CWC Members, JJB Members Lawyer-Counselors/Representatives from NGO's, DCPU, Child Specialist Medical Officer , PLV's (Districts: Palamu, Latehar, Garwah)	14	30	0	44
13		18.10.2022	CWC members, DCPO, PLV, ASI, SI, SJPU, Advocates, DSWO, Participants from NGO's (Districts: Giridih, Dumka, Deoghar, Sahebganj, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur)	15	75	0	90
14		19.10.2022	CWC members, DCPO, PLV, ASI, SI, SJPU, Advocates, DSWO, Participants from NGO's	15	27	0	42
15		20.10.2022	CWC members, DCPO, PLV, ASI, SI, SJPU Noodle Officer, DSWO, Participants from NGO's , panel Lawyers, Medical Officers	21	41	0	62

16		30.10.2022	SDPO,Dy SP , SI , CWC Members, Advocate, Counselors/Representat ives from NGO's, Members of the DCPU DSWO -, PLV's (Khunti, Lohardaga, Ranchi)	32	18	0	50
17.	Three days residential training on Counseling and Psycho-Social Support	28.10.2022 - 30.10.2022	Counsellors and the Probationary Officers of Children Home, Observation Home & DCPU	26	18	0	44
18.	State Level Consultation on Effective Implementation of POCSO	19.10.2022	DSWO, SJPU's Medical Officers , DLSA Secretary Representatives of Special Court ,NGO Representatives Legal Probationary Officers Para Legal Volunteers (CWC Members LPO's, SPP/PP, Superintendent of OH , Principles and Vice Principles, IPS Officers, IAS Officers JJB Members	89	150	0	239
19	Mandatory Training of CWC Member	16.11.2022 - 22.11.2022	CWC members	19	27	0	46
20	Two Day's Residential Training Of CWPO's on Child Marriage Prohibition Act, Child Psychology, Gender Sensitization and JJ Act	14.12.2022 - 15.12.2022	CWPOs	17	33	0	50
21		29.12.2022 - 30.12.2022		8	50	0	58
22	State Adolescent Summit "Educated And Protected	17.12.2022	Representative of several NGO's, Rep from Education and Rural Development Department, JCERT, NYKS, DWCD, Students from Kasturba Gandhi Schools	60	40	0	100
23	One Day Consultation on JJ Amendment 2021	19.12.2022	CWC Members, DCPU Members, DSWO's	28	18	0	46

24	One day consultation on After care Guidelines	20.12.2022	CWC Members, DCPU, Supervisors from Observation Homes and CCI, DSWO's	22	20	0	42
25	One Day Consultation on Roadmap to Strengthening Family Based Care, and Promoting Deinstitutionalization	21.12.2022	CWC Members, DCPU, Supervisors from Observation Homes and CCI, Members, DSWO's	18	27	0	45

Activity Details:

<p>Date: 15th Jan 2022 No. of Participants: 36 Male-1, Female-35 Attended by: JSLP's BRP's Trainers, Child Protection Specialist-UNICEF, Technical Consultants of CCR</p>	<p>Post training review and follow-up meeting with the BRP of JSLPS on CP and CR Intervention</p> <p>One day online review of the Master Trainers (BRP) was done to assess the progress on the post training intervention by the master trainers of JSLPS's</p> <p>The session started with the objective setting note by MS. Priti Srivastava (Child Protection Specialist UNICEF Jharkhand). The overall achievement of shown by the master trainers after the training is as follows:</p> <p>32 BRP (master trainers) successfully reached approx. 30-80 SHG members with child protection related messages and information.</p> <p>30 BRP (master trainers) successfully reached more than 30 VO with child protection messages and information.</p> <p>30 BRP (master trainers) successfully reached out more than 40 Parivartan Didi with child protection related messages and information.</p> <p>14 BRP (master trainers) were successful in gathering information about the VCPCs (whether or not incorporated) within the scope of work</p> <p>18 BRP (master trainers) got the opportunity to help make existing non-active VCPCs strong and active.</p> <p>20 BRP (master trainers), after this training got the opportunity to participate in any meeting on child protection related issues with Mukhiya/ Sarpanch/ Anganwadi Sevika/ Munda ji/ Pahan/ Community/School etc.</p> <p>32 BRP (master trainers) were successful in distributing/ pasting/ displaying/ discussing posters, handbooks and awareness materials provided during training.</p> <p>21 BRP (master trainers), after training did community awareness activities (like Gram Sabha/Rally/Prabhat Pheri etc.) to prevent child marriage, child labour, trafficking etc.</p> <p>16 BRP (master trainers), Opportunity to help VCPC/Anganwadi Sevika in identifying at-risk children in the community.</p> <p>104 at-risk children have been identified by VCPC/Anganwadi Sevika with support of BRP.</p>
<p>Date: 23-25 Feb 2022. No. of Participants:30 Male:1, Female- 29 Attended by: Block Resource person of JSLPS from 10 Districts (Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Chakradhar,</p>	<p>Three days residential training of Block Resource Persons (BRP) of JSLPS on Child Protection and Family Based Care and Protection-Batch II</p>

Chaibasa,
Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Ranchi)
and Representatives
from Pradan, CP Specialist
UNICEF- Jharkhand,
SPM- JSLPS, Chairperson CCR
NUSRL,
Technical Consultant CCR,
NUSRL, Ranchi.
Venue: Capitol Hill



A three days residential training was conducted for Block resource person on Child Protection and Family Based Care by UNICEF Jharkhand in collaboration with Jharkhand State livelihood promotion Society (JSLPS) and Center for Child Rights under National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi.

The session started with the Welcome speech from the Chairperson of Center for Child Rights at the National University of Study and Research in Law Dr. K Syamala. Where she welcomed all the participants, stating the importance of JJA act and formation of VLCPCs in village. She further said that, In collaboration with JSLPS Jharkhand we can curb the gap and make a safer place of the children.

Ms. Priti Shrivastava (Child Protection Specialist – UNICEF) Jharkhand. She briefed about Child Protection issues in our community and the objective of this training, she also mentioned that though this training we are trying to reach out to as many children as we could and sensitizes as many people in the villages though this training, She also focused on issues like violence and neglect with children which we as parents tend to neglect.

The first day of the training started with the session of Mr. Premoday Khakha Assistant Director (Litigation & Child Protection) at Department of Women & Child Development, New Delhi who addressed the participants through Google meet, an online platform and briefed them about the definition of a child and their rights, he also discussed on topics like the Child's Nationality and Identity and How important it is for a child to get him/ her registered to have an identity. Challenges faced by Refugee Children; Also, Children have the right to know their rights.

The discussion further moved to a behavior that is considered as offense against children and Laws Protecting Children:

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection for Children) Act 2015.
- Prohibiting of Child Marriage Act 2006

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Children from Sexual offenses Act 2012 • Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 • Indian Panel Code 1860 <p>The Second day of training started with a recap of what was done on day one, to which the participants responded responsibly. Mr. Faiz then oriented the crowd about the child protection mechanisms and committees on different levels i.e National, State, District Block and village level child protection mechanism and their office bearers and how they are responsible for their roles.</p> <p>He also, emphasized on the formation of VLCPCs and CPCs, their function and compositions, he educated the crowd on importance of vulnerability mapping, Child tracking reporting and role of BRP's of JSLPS in Child protection Mechanism.</p> <p>The last day of the training started with the recap of the previous day, In which the major point of discussion was on Alternative Care: Sponsorship, Foster care and Kingship care. Also there was a revision done on the entire child protection system and the different acts associated to children for protecting their rights.</p> <p>The third day of the training was dedicated to preparation of the block wise training roll out plan. The roll out plan for the BRP's was that they would conduct certain dedicated meeting/plays/orientation in their Clusters, certain number of time in order to educate the member of the Voluntary Organization, who would be a member of an SHG group in the village and that SGH member to transfer the same information/knowledge to the Village Level Child Protection Committee.</p> <p>Each group presented their presentation as to how each of them would execute their plan of conveying their information to the VO's along with the time lines they also set certain expectation that they had in order to be able to complete their training, some of them mentioned that they would need some budget to conduct the training, some needed IEC materials, some needs letters and permissions to be able to conduct their meeting.</p> <p>The training ended with the thanks giving remarks by Ms. Priti Srivastava, (Child Protection Specialist – UNICEF) Jharkhand who expressed her gratitude towards the trainees, she also took certain information on how the training was and if they enjoyed the training, she also did a recap of the trainees as to what they had learnt during the training, it was observed that the trainees had developed a lot more information about Child Protection and issues related to children. They were also able to relate to it, as they were all sensitive towards children and child rights.</p>
<p>Date: 28th Feb 22-01st Mar No. Participants: 16 Male-3, Female-13 Mode: Online Attended by:</p>	<p>Comprehensive Certificate course on MH&PSS in collaboration with CIP</p> <p>During childhood, sound mental health is every bit as important as physical health for achieving developmental milestones. It helps children with their emotional wellbeing and social skills. In addition, mentally healthy children function well at home, in school, and in their communities and have greater chances of leading a happy and</p>

Parents, Teachers, caregivers, childcare professionals, NGO professionals, students, psychologists, counsellors, social worker etc.

successful life. On the contrary, poor mental health during childhood can severely impact the way children learn, behave, or handle their emotions.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a complex array of challenges which had mental health repercussions for everyone, including children and adolescents. Grief, fear, uncertainty, social isolation, increased screen time, and parental fatigue have negatively affected the mental health of children. Friendships and family support are strong stabilizing forces for children, but the COVID-19 pandemic has also disrupted them. The mental health of millions of children worldwide has been put at risk, with at least one in seven forced to remain at home under nationwide public health orders – or recommendations – during the COVID-19 pandemic.

More than 330 million youngsters have been stuck at home, till March 2021, for at least nine months, since the virus spread uncontrollably this time last year. It is not unusual for children to experience negative emotions such as fear, disappointment, sadness, anxiety, anger, loss etc. But it is the prolonged, restrictive, and widespread nature of the COVID-19 pandemic that has exacerbated the situation. Increased screen time, strained family relations or sedentary lifestyle at home pose additional challenges.

In light of the above CCR with technical support CIP, Ranchi organized 18 hours comprehensive certificate course on MH&PSS with an objective to help you enhance capacity of the caregivers and duty bearers through exploring methods, theories and concepts required to develop real insight into the child and adolescent mental health and Psychosocial Support-Amid COVID 19.

The recording of the webinar may be watched at: <https://youtu.be/8HtFWZD0Q1k>
Date: 12th March 2022

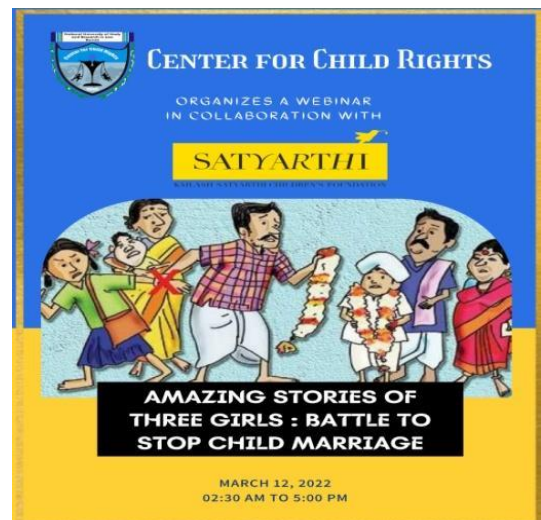
Webinar in collaboration with Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation to showcase stories of change.

Center for Child Rights (CCR), National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi, in collaboration with Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation is organized a webinar on 12th March 2022 titled 'Amazing Stories of Three Girls: Battle to Stop Child Marriage'.

The webinar was a sincere endeavours from the side of the Centre to showcase the inspiring stories of three #lionhearted girls who, not only created and are creating awareness against child marriage in their village but also stopped such evil practices with the assistance of the Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation.

The eloquent speakers of the webinar included:

1. Champa Kumari, The #Lady #Daina #Award winner of 2019, who by her dedication and persistence #stopped several Child Marriages at her village.
2. Radha Pandey, who is the head of Bal Panchayat of Tikait Tola and has saved #two #dozens of Child brides from marriage in her district including herself.



3. Nikita Kumari, former #President of #Dhab #Bal #Panchayat and currently working with #KSCF. She has also stopped multifarious cases of the child Marriages.

Date: 28th of March -1st April 2022

Number Participants: 31

Male-3, Female-28

Attended by:

Block Resource person of JSLPS from 7 districts (Palamu, Garhwa,

Dumka, Godda, Bokaro,

Hazaribagh, Giridih and

Representatives

from Devnet), CP Specialist

UNICEF- Jharkhand, SPM-

JSLPS,

Chairperson CCR NUSRL,

Technical Consultant CCR,

NUSRL,

Ranchi.

Venue: HRDC, Ranchi

Training on Effective parenting for Batch I



A Five Days Residential Training was conducted for Block resource person of JSLPS on Effective Parenting conducted by UNICEF Jharkhand in collaboration with Jharkhand State livelihood promotion Society (JSLPS) and Center for Child Rights under National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi from 28th March until 1st of April 2022 at HRDC, Ranchi with 28 participants from JSLPS and 3 from Devnet. The training began with welcoming the participants, trainers and guests at the training, The Participants were addressed by SPM of JSLPS, Purnima Mukherjee, where in her keynotes, she emphasized on the importance of positive parenting and how this training is going to help us to be a better parents to our child and other children, she also mentioned through this training we will also be able to help families with single parent and teach them the importance of positive parenting.

Further the session moved to interacting with the participants, where there was an ice-breaking activity, in which all the participants had to introduce themselves, followed by an action or enacting.

Objective setting was done by Mr Somesh Pratap from Emmanuel Hospital Association by asking the following questions from the participants:

a) Why did they marry?

b) Why did they have children?

No specific reasons were found for the above questions from the participants. In response to this Mr Singh made the participants realize that they didn't plan for such an important decision in life. He further said that getting married and having children, having a family should have been planned; however, none of us plan or think about the biggest decision in our life i.e having a family.

Since we did not think before having a family we ought to worry about running a family, invest most of time in getting food on the table for the family, where else food is just a part of a family and we tend to miss out on thinking about the family.

This training covered 14 modules of the training package which are as below:

1. Setting meaning objective for the family
2. Spending Quality time with each other
3. Praising each other
4. Understanding each other's emotions and feelings
5. Anger management for parents and children
6. Finding solution to the problem
7. Making the budget and Importance of Savings
8. To be safe in a community
9. Finding solutions to problems without aggression
10. Giving importance and listening each other
11. How to Respond rather React?
12. Helping adolescents to deal with peer pressure and influence
13. Responding to incidences of sexual abuse cases reported by adolescents
14. Cherishing and celebrating successes and achievement of children irrespective of how big or small it is. Not only was the entire module was understood through role-play, activities and discussion, the participants were also given assignments which help them practice better.

Date : 23 rd to 25th May 2022
 Participants: 24
 Male-0, Female-24
 Attended by:
 Block Resource person of
 JSLPS from 7 districts (Palamu,
 Garhwa,
 Dumka, Godda, Bokaro,
 Hazaribagh, Giridih and
 Representatives
 CP Specialist UNICEF-
 Jharkhand, SPM- JSLPS,
 Chairperson CCR NUSRL,
 Technical Consultant CCR,
 NUSRL,
 Ranchi.
 Venue: Royal Retreat, Booty ,
 Ranchi

Three Day's Residential Training of Trainers on Ending Violence Against Children, Ending Child Marriage, Gender Based Violence, Batch II



Three days residential training was organized for Block Resource Person on Ending Violence against Children, Ending Child Marriage and Ending Gender based Violence was organized by UNICEF Jharkhand in collaboration with Jharkhand State livelihood promotion Society (JSLPS) and Center for Child Rights under National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi from 23rd -25th May 2022.

The day started with the orienting the participants about the session followed by Pre-test assessment and registration of the participant. Post registration, there was a key note delivery by Purnima Mukherjee (SPM JSLPS, Jharkhand) in her key notes she mentioned how education effects the generation of families. In relation to the same she also shared a story how a child learn to lie from his parents as he has seen his parents lying, taking inspiration from his parents. Hence, whatever behavior or attitude we want to see in the child, must be followed the parents themselves.

The session was then taken over Dr. K Shamala , where is welcomed all the participants and provided an overview of the training, she mention that we have all been through the same stages of life where we have all dealt with the same issues related to children. This training will help us understand the development of child and

child psychology and we will also learn to deal with their issues.

Priti Shrivastav (Child Specialist, Unicef Jharkhand), lead the session for Setting the Objective of the training, In her speech she did a recap of all the training that the BRP's have been through so far. She asked question related to Child Rights, she advised everyone to remember the four basic rights of a child, she also asked about child Protection issue identified in their areas. Further mentioning training, she said that we will learn to deal with the issues of Violence against children and women, Child Marriage and Gender Based Violence.

The Frist session of training started with the Stages of Development of child:
Infancy and Toddlerhood: (0-2 years): the child has a very poor vision and is transformed into a walking, talking toddler soon. Early Childhood (2-5 years): At this time the child starts going to preschool, learns language, sense self-independence and starts workings of the body.

Middle Childhood: (6-11 years) The child is able to distinguish objects and understand, develops new and exciting abilities. Adolescence: (12-18 Years) : The Child goes through physical and emotional health and behavior, Physical growth spikes sexual maturation, known as puberty. It is also a time of cognitive change as the adolescent begins to think of new possibilities and to consider abstract concepts such as love, fear, and freedom.

Group Activity: Each group had to write about the Cognitive, Language, Social Emotion and Physical changes in a child who is 0-2 years, 2-5 years, 6-12 years and 13-18 years, each group was given an age group and each group had to write the changes during that particular age group. Purpose: To gauge the current understanding of the participant about stages of growth.

Common Causes of Violence are:

1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Large family size
4. Stress
5. Burden
6. Advanced technology
7. Gender inequality
8. Mental illness

The above can be categorized into four larger Categories like: Societal, Community, Relationship and Individual

Activity: The Participants were given a Situation – “A young girl with Intellectual disability was sexually abused by a man. There were seven other people in the Train, in the same compartment but they did not respond or do anything to help”

The Participants were told, they are one of them

- a) What would they be thinking at that moment, about situation at hand?
- b) What would you be thinking if you were in place of that young Girl?

Participant 1 – “Being among the seven present there, I would be would be expecting others to take the First step only then would I take the next step”.

Participant 2 - “I would be afraid to help the girls because I am afraid of the consequences, which might affect me; the abusers might get into a physical fight and might harm me”.

Participant 3 – If I was in among the passengers, I would try to help the child also ask

understand, develops new and exciting abilities..

Adolescence: (12-18 Years) : The Child goes through physical and emotional health and behavior, Physical growth spikes sexual maturation, known as puberty. It is also a time of cognitive change as the adolescent begins to think of new possibilities and to consider abstract concepts such as love, fear, and freedom.

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Post Lunch session was executed by Dr. Mithu Muthu Vergis, where she talked about the impact of mental health on Children, Psychosocial factors are characteristics or facets that influence an individual psychologically and/or socially.

Adverse psychosocial exposure or “misery” is associated with physical disease. The protective risk Factors can help prevent the problems.

long term impact can include:

1.Somatic Complain

2.Regressive Behavior

3.Aggressive Behavior/Defiant Behavior

4.Repetitive Behavior

Followed by Brain Gym exercises as an energizing activity followed by Tea Break
After the break, the session was conducted by Dr. Madhumita Bhattacharya on Psychosocial First Aid and providing psychosocial support :

The counsellor must use a story while talking with the victim, the counsellor could also do the same as the child like drawing with a pencil, playing with a clay etc. The Second Day of the training started with a prayer, followed by brain Recap of the previous day's sessions.

The First session on the second day was conducted by Ajay Kumar from Pratigya, He first educated the participant on what is child marriage and the major reasons for occurrence of Child Marriage. To support his content, he presented a data on Child marriage. He explained child marriage in the easiest form he also mentioned that Child marriage is a bigger issue that we actually know.

The consequences of Child Marriages in terms of educational Health and Society :

- 1.They are deprived of education of the child
- 2.It harms the critical thinking of the child
- 3.Loss of opportunities
- 4.Chances of STI's and STD's
- 5.Early Pregnancy
- 6.Cervical Cancer
- 7.Death during Delivery of a child
- 8.Early Delivery of a child
- 9.Death of infant during child birth
- 10.Financial Problems
- 11.Gender Inequality

The Post lunch session was facilitated by Reshma ji From Aali on Legal aspects of marriage.

She started by her session with the definition of child marriage, she mentioned that child marriage is an association on two person in with either one of the partner and both the partners are below the age of 18 in case of female and 21 n case of a male. The next session was on Child Marriage Prohibition act 2006, under which there is a provision of punishable offence for celebrating a Child's Marriage under section 10 and 11,

Under this Act all the offences are non-bail able.

In emergency cases, The District magistrate has the right to issue a notice under section 13(6)

If a male who is above the of 18 marries a girl who is below 18, He will be booked under section 9

If someone completes the ritual, organizes the marriage or participates in the marriage will be booked under sec 10

If someone promotes child marriage or approves of the child marriage or participates in the child marriage function can be booked under sec 11.

learnt how a child marriage can be stopped or intervened by going to the police, Child Marriage Prevention office, or any We further other supporting officer, First class Magistrate Child Welfare committee , Childline 1098, District.

This was then followed by Group Discussion and an open session and an action Plan by the BRP's district wise.

Date: 27th of June -30th June 2022

Number Participants: 34
Male-8, Female- 26
Attended by:
Block Resource person of
JSLPS from 8 districts (Palamu,
Garhwa,
Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh,
Giridih and West Singhbhum
and
Representatives from NBJK),
CP Specialist UNICEF-
Jharkhand,
Resource Person from Emanuel
Health Association, Technical
Consultant CCR,
Venue: HRDC

Training on Effective parenting for Batch II.



A Four Days Residential Training was conducted for Block resource person of JSLPS on Effective Parenting conducted by UNICEF Jharkhand in collaboration with Jharkhand State livelihood promotion Society (JSLPS) and Center for Child Rights under National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi from 27th June until 30th of April 2022 at HRDC, Ranchi with 23 participants from JSLPS and 11 from NBJK.

The started at 10:00 AM with a welcoming the participants for the training followed by Registration and Pre-Test, then followed by introduction, in which the group was divided into partners and everyone had to introduce their partner. After the completion of this round there was an ice breaking session, in this session every once participating had to take the centre stage and enact and everyone else had to follow the person at the centre of the stage, moving ahead in the day's session expectation and rules of the training were set by the participants.

Objective setting was done by Dr. Pratibha from Emmanuel Hospital Association by asking the following questions from the participants:

What do we understand by Family?
Who gave us children?

To which some participants answered a Family makes home, some participants mention that a family is where there are children, others mentioned it is an association of people consisting of children and other extended members of the family like Uncle Aunt and to the Second question some said children were given to them by parents, some said children are given by God while others said children were given by God.

To both of the question Dr. Pratibha answered that usually a family has mother father children and grandparents, A society consists of several families and to the second question she mentioned that none of the answers are wrong, sometimes having children can be our decision and also a blessing by god. She further mentioned that we have gathered here together to learn about strengthening our families by bringing small changes in our daily behavior.

Further in the session it was said that, To build a house we are first required to make the foundation, then we build the walls, then the roof, we then focus on building the

boundary, we then plant the flowers and trees that have fruits which are good for the health. Associating this example with the family, the foundation of the family is made by making our relationship strong amongst the family members. Positive life can reduce stress. Also, every individual in the family must have an individual goal and every family as whole must also have a Goal.

Every content of the training was executed through activities and role play hence making it easier for the participants to follow and providing them hands on experience to execute this training in the field, which included a.) Welcoming of all the participants b.) Informing the participants about the training, c.) Making some basic rules for the training, d) Focusing on the target and sharing it with the other participant e.) Emotional Check in

This training covered 14 modules which was covered in 4 days

Day 1 Session Covered the Below session:

1. Setting meaning objective for the family
2. Spending Quality time with each other
3. Praising each other
4. Understanding each other's emotions and feelings

Day 2 Session Covered the following

5. Anger management for parents and children
6. Finding solution to the problem
7. Making the budget and Importance of Savings
8. To be safe in a community

Day 3 Session Covered the following

9. Finding solutions to problems without aggression
10. Giving importance and listening each other
11. How to Respond rather React?
12. Helping adolescents to deal with peer pressure and influence

Day 4 Session Covered the following

13. Responding to incidences of sexual abuse cases reported by adolescents
14. Cherishing and celebrating successes and achievement of children irrespective of how big or small it is. And making the action plan to roll out the training programs

Details from one of the session from the module:

The Value of Saving Money and How to Make Budget

Budget must be made in such a manner that it can help you save money. We are going to run our families with just the money that we have.

Group Activity 1: What is need and want, two corners were set, One for needs and one for want Participants had to just move from one corner to the other whichever fits them.

For e.g.: Food: for everyone it was a need,

One of the Participant choose Gold as their need: According to her Gold is one of the great requirement, it serves the purpose of completing the entire look of a person and it also works as a saving that can used in hard times.

Smart Phone: for 25 of the participant a phone was a necessity as it is required to complete their days to day official activity. For keeping one self-updated with news and the world. For four of them who just wanted it said that they do not need it in the villages.

Extra Clothes: For all the Participant it is just a want and things can be managed without having additional clothes. For one Participant it was need as he mentioned that he needs it for going to office regularly.

	<p>Motive of the activity is to understand if the participant understands the difference between Need and want Learning: All of the participants were well aware about their needs and wants and also that each of their needs were different from the others.</p> <p>Activity 2.Participats divided into eight groups, they were all asked about their monthly expenses. Each team was given a chart paper and was asked to write down their monthly expenses. Further they were given food grains allotting each food grain a value of money. E.g.: Each candy's Vale = Rs 200, Each piece of pasta = 500 and so on. Each group was give Rs 12000 and they had to assign those currencies to the expenses that they had mentioned earlier.</p> <p>Learning: Adjusting your need according to the amount that they receive an also they have to do some savings from the same amount.</p> <p>While making budget each member in the family must know each other's salary and where else the money is coming from, the children must also be included while making the budget.</p> <p>Role Play 3: A wife asks money from the husband, the husband replies what happened to the money that I gave you. Here we learn the importance of keeping a record of the expenses or maintaining as diary.</p> <p>When it comes to money , it can create a lot of conflicts , If we are parents we must realize our children are not bad, but bad is their behavior and that we must behave the same way we expect our children to behave with us.</p> <p>Children must learn to respect their parents. The child must also learn to say sorry, as parents we learn things either by seeing someone else or by our experience.</p> <p>After four days of continuous training on modules, the fifth day's session revolved on understanding the reporting process, the participants were shared two formats. At the end of the training, the participants shared their District wise action plan, and 24 BRP along with 11 participants from Devnet had an increased knowledge about the Better and Positive Parenting. The Participants are also expected to train other BRPs and other members from their cadre to increase their knowledge about Positive Parenting.</p>
<p>Date: 10-11 May 2022 No. Participants: 21 (Male 10, Female 11) Attended by: DCPOs 4, Child Rights professionals 6, Law professionals 3, Law students 3, Counsellors 3, Representatives of UNCEF-CCR 02</p>	<p>Two days E-Certificate course on JJ amendments Act 2021 was conducted online with support of UNICEF Jharkhand.</p> <p>Topics covered during the training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICPS- Overview of ICPS, 2009 • Introduction to Child Rights, Child Protection & Juvenile • Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 • JJ Amendments Act 2021 • International Instruments on Juvenile Justice System • Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. • Concept and procedure of Rehabilitation, Reintegration & Restoration • Institutional and Non-institutional care for children • Individual Care Plan, After Care Plan, Fit Person, Fit Facility • De-institutionalization & Transfer of Children

Looking at the long-time demand from the participants, this course was conducted to make the participants aware and update on the above topics with an overall objective to enhance their capacity so as to create a safe, protective and enabling environment for children. Through this platform participants got an opportunity to know about the recent amendment in the Act and the extended role of DMs and other duty bearers within the legal framework of the constitution. National level resource persons Mr. Anant Asthana, Ms. Kushi Kushalappa and Prof. Nilima Mehta covered the above topics in a very practical and interactive mode.

While explaining JJ Act 2015, Mr. Anant started with the following journey of JJ Act 2015:

1843- “Ragged School” by Lord Cornwallis

1850- The Apprentices Act (10 – 18 years)

1876/1897- The Reformatory School Act

1898- The Criminal Procedure Code

1919-1920– Indian Jail Committee Report “Child Offender”- led to Children Acts in Princely States

1920- Madras, 1922- Bengal, 1924- Bombay

1960- Model Children’s Act

1986- The Juvenile Justice Act

2000- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

2015- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

Moving forward Mr. Ananth said that Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 published in official Gazette for general information on 01st January, 2016 and was brought into force from 15th January, 2016 by way of a separate notification in terms of Section 1(3). It repealed the old JJ Act, 2000. Juvenile Justice Model Rules, 2016 was notified and came into force from 21st September 2016. There are around 112 sections in Act and 99 Rules.

Explaining the objectives of JJ Act 2015, he said that the law is relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to –

- their basic needs through proper care,
- protection,
- development,
- treatment,
- social re-integration

He said that the act emphasizes on adopting a child-friendly approach and the disposal of matters should be in the best interest of children for their rehabilitation through processes provided under the act.

While dealing with the fundamental principle of the JJ system, he informed about the following:

- Principle of non-waiver of rights
- Principle of equality and non-discrimination
- Principle of right to privacy and confidentiality
- Principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort
- Principle of repatriation and restoration
- Principle of fresh start
- Principle of diversion

- Principles of natural justice

He mentioned the following mandatory provisions under the act:

- Compulsory Registration of all CCIs/residential facilities for CICL or CNCP and penalty for non-registration.
- Reporting and production of child before JJBs
- Minimum mandatory inspections, rehabilitation and re-integration services for children clearly laid down for CCIs.
- Development of Individual Care Plan for Children and Rehabilitation Card
- Sponsorship introduced in various situations to cover individual child, family, community and children in institutional care
- Rehabilitation and social re-integration of children

In response to a question by the participant on who CICL are, Mr. Asthana said that a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed 18 years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

Further explaining the key changes/provisions in the act, he listed the following:

- Juvenile word has been replaced with Child
- One and more Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in every district
- Instead of CJM, first class magistrate will be appointed as Principal Magistrate of JJB
- Segregation of offences (petty, serious and heinous)
- Special provisions for CICL for below 16 and for above 16 years of age in the cases of heinous offences
- Special powers have been given to JJB in reference to transfer of cases to Children Court

Speaking further on the extended DM's extended role, he explained the following:

- All Child Protection scheme and DCPU shall function under the overall administration, control and supervision of DMs.
- It is the responsibility of DMs to ensure effective implementation of ICPS and all Child Protection schemes in the district.
- DMs should be the co-chairperson of the DCPC (District Child Protection Committee) and DCPC to be chaired by Zila Parishad.
- Under Sec 16(3), 110(2)(xi), Rule 12(2)(ii) and Form 12, pendency before the JJB to be reported to the DM on quarterly basis
- Under Sec 27(8), 36(4), 36(5), 110(2)(xx), Rule 17(2), 20(2), 20(3), 88(6)(i) and Form 16, DM need do the Quarterly review of CWC, Quarterly inspection of CWC, Performance appraisal of members and chairperson of CWC, to take appropriate action after review.
- Under Sec 101(1), DM is Appellate Authority on CWC, order of foster care, Sponsorship, Aftercare while rest of the order of CWC are Appellate before Children's court and also subject to revision judiciary of the High Court
- Under Sec 101(1), DM is Appellate Authority on CWC, order of Foster care, Sponsorship, Aftercare while rest of the order of CWC are Appellate before Children's court and also subject to revision judiciary of the High Court.
- Under Section 27(10), DM is the Grievance Redressal Authority for CWC
- Under Rule 17(ii), suggestion or grievance redressal box to be placed in CWC are to be operated by DM or his/her nominee.

- Under Rule 6(8), 16(6) Principal Magistrate of JJB and Chairperson of CWC will send a copy of the monthly duty roster to the DM.
- DM/ADM will issue adoption decree. Any appeal against DM's/ADM's adoption order will go to Divisional Commissioner.
- DM shall be the grievance redressal authority for any grievance arising out of functioning of CWC.
- Affected child/anyone connected with the child may file complain before DM against the functioning of CWC. Prior to this amendment 2021, petition was the word used rather complain there after this amendment act 2021, complain regarding dysfunction Ing/malfunctioning of CWC can be reported to DM.
- Recommendation of DM shall be necessary for the registration of every CCI under JJ amendment act 2021.
- Under Sec 54(2) & 54(3), District Inspection Committee will submit the inspection report within a week of the visit to the DM. Subsequently DM will take appropriate action within a month and send report to state government.
- Under Section 55(i), apart from the Central or State government, DM too may independently evaluate the functioning of JJB, CWC, SJPU, Registered Institution, Recognized Fit Facilities & person. Prior to this amendment act 2021, Only Central or/and State government used to evaluate the functioning of JJB, CWC, SJPU, Registered Institution, Recognized Fit Facilities & person. If there use to be any difference in the evaluation outcome then the evaluation of the central was considered.

On speaking on the difference between the Petty, Serious, and Heinous offence, he summarized as follows:

Petty Serious Heinous

- Cases where maximum punishment is three years under any law has been considered as petty offences.
- All the cases where child in conflict with law has committed petty crime, all the matters will be decided by the Board
- Board while deciding the matter can pass the orders defined under section 18.
- All the cases of petty crimes will be disposed within 4 months, in certain situations cases can extend to 6months.
- If board does not dispose of the cases even after the extension, case will be stand terminated.
- Child in conflict with law will be placed in observation home, special home or place of safety.
- Cases where punishment is between three to seven years under any law has been considered as serious crimes.
- All the cases where child in conflict with law has committed serious crime, all the matters shall be decided by the Board
- Board while deciding the matter can pass the orders defined under section 18.
- All the cases shall be disposed within 4 months, in certain situations cases can extended to 6 months.
- Child in conflict with law shall be placed in observation home, special home or place of safety.
- Cases where minimum punishment is seven years and more under any law has been considered as heinous offence.

- Child in conflict with law who is below the age of 16 years and has committed heinous offence, all the matters shall be decided by the Board
- If child is above 16 years of age then board within 3 months will conduct a preliminary assessment.
- After the preliminary assessment board will decide that whether case will continue in board or there is a need of a trial like an adult.
- If yes, then JJB can transfer the cases to Children Court.
- Based on the circumstances, Children Court will also consider that case will try as an adult or child, accordingly Court will pass appropriate order.
- All the child in conflict with law will be kept in place of safety during the trial or even after the disposal.
- In certain situation child who is above 21 can be transfer to jails after the Court conduct the follow up of the child.

The course ended with open session followed by Post-Course Assessment. E-Certificates were issued to the participants based on their course completion, attendance and class performance.

Promoting communication and documentation of best practices Center for Child Rights under National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi with support of UNICEF Jharkhand in partnership with JSLPS towards creating protective environment for children, adolescent, and women in Jharkhand. Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society collectivizes women and reach to households from the most vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women with disability, landless, migrant labor, isolated communities, and communities living in disturbed and hard to reach area.

Children from the most vulnerable families are prone to child trafficking, child labour and child marriage. COVID 19 has increased the vulnerabilities by pushing the families further on the margins. The economic impact on the families have made women and children more prone to violence and exploitation. Thus through this partnership between JSLPS, Dept of Rural Development and UNICEF is expecting to reach the most vulnerable families including families in hard to reach areas to be able to increase awareness which will help them keep their children safe in the villages/families. This will help to strengthen community mechanism in which children and adolescents are protected and families are supported to take care of their children.

The focus is through the network of SHGs reach most vulnerable families with focus on the children with single parent (mostly widow), father is suffering from illness or disability, children staying with grandparents, children of migrant/landless families, children/families staying in hard to reach areas and other vulnerable families of the building upon these institutions in eight districts, with the focus on addressing vulnerabilities of families and creating protective environment for children and adolescents.

Following are the objectives behind the collaborative program:

- Strengthening community-based mechanism for protection of children from abuse, violence and exploitation.
- Improving parenting practices among the members of SHGs through the Badlao Didi, VOs etc.
- Creating a strong vigilance and support system for adolescents and women in vulnerable families to prevent child marriage, child trafficking, child labor, sexual abuse or any other form of violence against children.
- Linking vulnerable women and children with focus on single women, destitute, widows or differently abled, tribal communities, schedule caste, minorities with

government schemes and programs including livelihood.

The partnership activities started with developing cadre of Master Trainers within the BRPs from eight common intervention districts of Jharkhand. A total of sixty BRP from eight districts and 27 blocks has been developed as Master Trainers so far since December 2021 through residential trainings in two batches.

The following are the interventions with the BRP so far:

- i) Capacity building of 60 BRPs as Master Trainers on Child Protection, Family based Care, EVAC, ECM, GBV and parenting in three phases.
- ii) Post training action plan developed by eight districts for program rollout.
- iii) Review meetings and follow-up with BRPs.

Date: 26th and 27th of August 2022

Training of IOs on POCSO

26 th August 2022:

Participant:52 (Female: 21, Male: 31)

27 th August 2022:

Participant 48 (Female: 17, Male: 31)

Districts: Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga , West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Latehar, Sahebganj, Chatra, Ramgarh, Pakur, Godda, Dhanbad, Giridih, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Simdega, Koderma, Saraikela

Venue: ITS, Hotwar, Khelgaon, Ranchi



An offline training was organized in collaboration with CID Jharkhand, UNICEF Jharkhand, Enfold and CCR under NUSRL Jharkhand. For 100 Investigating Officers in two Batches, 52 Officers were trained on the 26 th and 48 officers were trained on the 27 th of August respectively.

The training began with an opening session by SP CID Mrs. Nidhi Dwivedi, where she welcomed the participants and encourage them participate to the fullest to learn as much from the session. Objective setting of the training was taken over by Mrs. Priti Shrivastava, (Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Jharkhand) where she briefed the participants about the session they were going to go through the entire day and she also shared an article that was published in “The Hindu” which writes down the emotion and psychological turmoil that a girl goes though when she experiences an incident like “Rape”.

The training started with basic question like: if everyone is aware about child sexual abuses? If they have all have experience dealing with POCSO cases? Further the session moved to more technical questions like can the family member be allowed while the trial of the case?

What kind of cloths must a police officer wear while recording the statement of the child? This question answer session further took a shape of the session where Our National Level Resource Person from Enfold, Kushi Kushalappa started orienting the participation on Understanding child sexual abuse: she mentioned that 90% of the time

	<p>the Perpetrator is known to the child and as high as 70% of the times the child is abused by the relatives.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse can lead to a negative impact on physical, emotional and psychological health of the child, and the child may behave differently. During the session on POCSO Act, the participants were made aware about the term and meaning of (a) aggravated penetrative sexual Assault (b) aggravated sexual assault (c) penetrative sexual assault (d) sexual assault– Offenses related and punishments related to it. amendments, linkage with other child related legislations</p> <p>The session on Procedures as per POCSO Act and Rules: Linkage with other stakeholders & Analysis of judgment of Lapses in investigation was executed by Ananth Asthana Sir, (An Independent Lawyer, Child Right Activist) Where he explained about Form A and B which enlightens us about Entitlement of children who have suffered sexual abuse to receive information and services and PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REPORT respectively. Form B must be submitted to the CWC within 24 hours of the FIR.</p> <p>The Last two session was taken by Dr .Jagadeesh, (Professor & Head of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences, RC Bangalore, Karnataka, INDIA) on Crime Scene investigation, Forensic Samples: collection, transportation, timeframes Age estimation, Role of police in MTP, chain of custody, sample collection, transportation & timeframes. From his session the Participants learnt the Importance of Medical Evidence, DNA fingerprinting, Sexually Transmitted Infections, the limitations of Medical Evidences, Procedure of Medical Examination, His session were interactive and brain storming for the Participant.</p> <p>One of his Case Studies: Case –</p> <p>Doctor refused to terminate pregnancy of a rape victim aged 17 years who was 23 weeks of gestation age, citing that a Court order is needed for MTP. Is the Doctor wrong? Or Correct? Through this case study he focused the attention towards ‘Medical termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act 2021’ according to which Above 20 to below 24 weeks of gestation – recommendation of two doctors necessary to terminate the pregnancy.</p>
<p>Date: 8 th -15 th Sept 2022 (Batch 1) Number Of Participant: 46 Male: 27 Female: 19 Date: 16 th -23 rd Sept 2022 (Batch II) Number of Participant: 44 Male – 28 Female – 16</p> <p>Districts: Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga , West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Latehar, Sahebganj, Chatra, Ramgarh,</p>	<p>Capacity building of Newly appointed CWC members on Child Protection and Legislation</p> <p>An eight days residential training was organized for newly appointed members of the Child welfare Committee from all the 24 districts of Jharkhand. The training was held at SIRD, Hehal Ranchi. The training was conducted in two batches consisting of 46 and 44 participants respectively. It was organized by JSCPS in collaboration with UNICEF, Center for Child Rights (NUSRL), World Vision, Bachpan Bachao Andolan and Cini.</p>

Pakur, Godda, Dhanbad,
Giridih,
Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Dumka,
Simdega, Koderma, Saraikela,
Bokaro, Deoghar, Jamtara,
Khunti,

Venue: SIRD , Hehal, Ranchi



In the opening speech Miss Priti Shrivastava, (Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, Jharkhand) addressed the participant and welcomed them to the 8 days out of the 15 days training in the 1st Phase, She mentioned that we have been successful in organizing this training for the First time in Jharkhand and we are all a part of this milestone, However, this training will only be successful when we are able to implement what will be taught at the training

The keynotes was address by the JSCPS Secretary, Jharkhand Miss Rajeshwari B, where in talked about the current situation in Jharkhand by 18 years and the second largest number of these children is between the age of 11-14 who are further sent to work as Domestic Help or sent for prostitution . She also mentioned her concern for the children living in CCI that have crossed the age of 18 and that have not been able to re-integrate into the society. Which makes this training further more important for proper execution of the CWC Bench’s responsibility.

The First two days of the CWC training was executed Dr Madhumita Bhattacharya and Dr. Mithu Muthu Vergis from CIP. There sessions were focused on Child and Adult Psychology, Identifying Child Development Needs and how they are impacted by difficult situation , key Areas of Child Development, Identifying Emotional Behavior, Communication Techniques with Children, Common Child Mental Health Problems, Types of Disability, Specific Development Disorder, of Scholastic skills/ Specific learning disability, Emotional/ Internalizing issues, Psycho somatic/Dissociative disorder , Post Traumatic stress Disorder, Attention Deficient Hyperactive Disorder, Conduct Issues, Conduct disorder, Run away Behavior and Individual Care Plan.

Third day’s training was on Defining Child Rights, Fundamental Right of a Child as per the Constitution of India, Guiding principles of UNCRC, Myth and Facts associated to Child Safety and Rights, Situation of Children in Indian and Jharkhand , Children in Emergencies, Elements of Protective environment, Overview of Mission Vatsalya – CPC(Service Delivery Structure – DCOU, SCPS, SARA, CARA, etc. Statutory support services – CWC, JJB, SJPU, CWPO, and programs under the scheme, these sessions were taken by Jaidev Majumdar and Sangita Gaur respectively .

Fourth day’s session was Introduction to JJ Act , Various definition under the act, Sampoorna Behra Judgement, General Principle of Care of Protection of Children under the JJ system and Recent amendments in the JJ Act. These sessions were covered by Dr. K Syamala (Associate Professor, NUSRL) and Ananth Asthana

	<p>(Independent Layer and Child Rights Activists.) Session on Child friendly approach, dealing with our unconscious Biasness (Cast, Gender Religion etc), Determining age of the Child, Determining CNCP, Determining the Best Interest of the Child, Hands on Practice on filling up of the forms was done on the Ms. Charu Makkar (Ex CWC and JJB member New Delhi) on the Fifth and Sixth day of the CWC training.</p> <p>There were also sessions on Understanding the importance of Family (Institutional Vs Non-Institutional Care and its Impact on Children) Adoption and its effects, How to declare a child legally free for adoption, Procedure for surrendering a Child and an abandoned Child, Reporting of Adoption, Specialized Adoption Agency, State Adoption Resource agency and Authority, Eligibility of Adoptive Parents JJ Amendment Act 2021 on DM's Role on Adoption.</p> <p>Cara Guideline, Including Inspection of SAA, All of the sessions was covered on the 5 th and 6 th day of the training by Mrs. Karuna Narang.</p> <p>There was a final session by Debashish Mishra on Non-institutional Care , Role of CWC, Sponsorship, Foster care, Kinship Care, Gate keeping, Family Strengthening., Govind Benival on Order Writing and Hands on Practice on filling up of the respective Forms, and one session was covered by Anup Kumar (Jharkhand High Court Lawyer) on Offences and Penalties- Role of CWC .</p>
<p>Date: 17th-19th October 2022 Number Of Participants: 32 Female Name Of Districts: (Singhbhum, Giridih, Palamu, Gumla, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh)</p> <p>Date: 20-22nd October 2022 Number Of Participants: 19 Females Name Of Districts: (Singhbhum, Giridih, Palamu, Gumla, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Bokaro, Hazaribagh)</p>	<p><u>Three Day's Training of JSLPS BRP's on Effective use of SBCC , Batch I and II</u></p> <p>A three days training was conducted for one batch of BRP's from JSLPS, They were from Nine Districts of Jharkhand. The training was conducted by CCR in partnership with UNICEF and JSLPS. The training was conducted at Kejriwal Institute of Management, Namkum, Ranchi.</p> <p>The training started with Ms Priti Srivastava, Child Protection Specialist, welcoming the Participants and the facilitators, In the objective setting she informed that the training workshop is focused on behavior change and during the three days, relevant information will be imparted on social and behavior change that can be adopted and utilized in one' s work area to achieve the goals in a simple and easy way the with the introduction of the participants by asking their names and describing qualities about themselves followed by the introduction of the facilitators</p> <p>As we are aware that Our Partnership with JSPS and UNICEF has completed several training of the Block Resource Person on Child Protection, Alternative care, Family Based Care; Understanding violence against children and Effective Parenting. The Participants were equipped with all the information and content related to Child Protection and related laws. However, what was missing was to how to effectively deliver the content that they have learnt to the intended audience.</p> <p>This three day's training focused on the below Objectives :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective Interpersonal Communication and demonstrating group communication skills. 2. Talking about social and Situational models of Behavioural Change 3. Process of Behavioural Change and the role of communicator in each stage 4. Effective Usage of ICE materials 5. Learning Facilitation Skills 6. facilitation of Behavioural Changed Communication 7. Making actions plans of upcoming trainings

The following participatory training method was used in the training - storytelling, interactive discussion using cards, participatory exercises, open discussion, including group work, role play, brainstorming, demonstration, discussion using a film, using white board, chart paper & PPT etc.

The Participants Shared that it is not easy to make people understand about the initiatives. They have to face many challenges especially in these areas affected by insurgency.

Moving to the session on Behaviors change, The participants were taught the below steps of SBCC:

1. Aware
2. Desire
3. Knowledge
4. Try out
5. Repeat
6. Maintain
7. Sustain (Telling others)

This session concluded with explanation of the meaning of each step and letting the participants know that there can be dropouts at any stage in the process of BCC but after the last step (sustain) there will not be any dropout.



Day 2

The second Day's training started with the prayer Followed by a recap of the previous day's sessions. The importance of SBCC for effective communication was explained using a simple and participatory exercise. It was also explained that the use of effective communication methods can play an important role in changing the behavior of people, families and society.

This session was started with introducing IPC with the help of GATHER approach. They were explained about the six steps that are involved in effective IPC (Interpersonal Skill)

G	GREET (अभिवादन करना)
A	ASK (सवाल पूछना)
T	TELL (बताना)
H	HELP (निर्णय लेने में मदद करना)
E	EXPLAIN (समझाना)
R	RETURN/REFER/REALITY CHECK (दोहराना और वापस आना)

Further, the participants were explained about the skills of effective communication by keeping in mind the following points:

- Rapport building
- Giving relevant and contextual examples
- Asking questions
- Listening and summarizing
- Paraphrasing

The facilitator also emphasized on the importance of patient and active listening skills.

The next session was on group communication and Practice: which began with questions, What is group communication? Why do we need group communication? To understand this, the participants was divided into four groups, All four groups carried out the group work by keeping the given topic in mind. This was followed by the sharing points of discussions one by one by all group members. The participants performed role-plays on counselling session to parents as well as the family of a 16-year-old girl on early marriage & the importance of education, school dropout, child sexual abuse, care of a pregnant women and the registration of migrant labour.

A video on effective use of information, education and communication (IEC) materials so that they know when, how, where, with whom to use them, and how these materials can simplify the communication work.

This was followed by a discussion on various IEC materials, and some relevant suggestions by the facilitator regarding their use.

Discussing briefly about the use of photo and video documentation, the facilitator shared about the importance of photos and videos during the training program. He asked the participants on how good photos and videos should be taken as a means of verification of any task performed in the field.

At the end, **all doubts related to Day 2 sessions were clarified and learnings were recalled.** The Recap Team, that was constituted at the start of the day to narrate the summary of all sessions

DAY - 3

The Third day of the training started with a prayer, During recall, it became clear that the participants made use of participatory methods and used IEC materials to ensure effective IPC. Also, the participants used supportive environment along with behavior change process to improve the condition of community and achieve desired results.

The First session of the day was on Presentation of Practice Sessions & Action Planning , the participants were also given constructive feedback wherever necessary to prepare them for their actual work in the community like:

1. Prepare beforehand about the topic you are doing to talk about
2. Respect the time frame devoted for the home visit/talk/communication
3. Start by greeting and introducing yourself and your organisation and ask for the beneficiary's introduction (Follow GATHER)
4. Let the beneficiary be at ease and give them opportunity to discuss about their concerns (Ask open-ended questions)
5. Give relevant examples related to your context
6. The communicator must remember the session objectives to maintain the impact of the topic
7. He/she must ensure full participation of those present
8. Prepare those questions as well as those that may be asked by the participants

during the session

9. For better understanding of participants, the use of communication materials is important But do not display them before use as they may unsettle the participants. Therefore, ensure proper arrangement of required materials before beginning the session
10. Always stay aware about the right use of IEC materials
11. Always choose your words wisely as they have an impact on the people
12. Use communication tools while doing interpersonal or group communication
13. Take feedback at the closure and assure them to meet again for a follow-up
14. Smiling face expressions and body language can play a very good role while communicating effectively with others

The Training ended with a vote of thanks by Nupur, Representative JSLPS, Mr Sanjay Sharma, Facilitator from NCCDC.

Venue: Palamu , DLSA Conference Hall
Date : 29 th September 2022
Time: 11:00 am- 3:30 PM
Number of Participants: 44
Male: 30 Female: 14
Districts: Palamu, Latehar, Garwah
Composition of Participant:
SDPO- 1 Palamu, Dy SP-2: (Latehar and Garhwa), SI-7, (Latehar 1Garhwa 2, Palamu 4), ASI -7, (Palamu 6. Garhwa 1), Legal Aid Lawyer – 1Garhwa, CWC Members-6, (Garhwa 2, Palamu3, Latehar1), JJB Members 3- (Plamu2, Latehar 1) – Lawyer-Palamu- 2,Counselors/Representatives from NGO’s: 4 Palamu, DCPU: 5 (Palamu 2, Latehar 1, Garhwa 2) Child Specialist Medical Officer -1 Palamu, PLV’s – 5: (Palamu -1, Garhwa 2, Latehar 2),

Venue: Ranchi, DLSA Conference Hall
Date : 30 th October 2022
Number of Participants: 50
Male: 18 Female: 32
Districts: Ranchi-19, Lohardaga-11, Simdega -7, Gumla - 6, Khunti -7
Composition of Participant:
SDPO-1:, Dy SP - 2, SI - 5, CWC Members-11, Advocate-5,Counselors/Representatives from NGO’s - 3, Members of the DCPU units: -8,

Orientation and Convergent Meeting of Multi Stake Holder on POCSO

Orientation and Convergent Meeting of Multi Stake Holder on POCSO was conducted for Five Zones of Jharkhand During the Month September and October. During the Month of October, This Program was Executed in Three Place I.e Giridih, Jamshedpur and Hazaribagh on the 18th 19th and 20th of October2022. Respectively.

For all The Meeting in the Respective Zone’s the Participants were First Provided an introduction to the Program followed by the Objective setting of the Orientation by Ms Priti Shrivastava (Child Protection specialist, UNICEF Jharkhand) followed by an Orientation on the POSCO which further led to discussion issues Faced in implementing the Act and designing an Action Plan.

This Action Plan, which was made in coordination with several Stakeholders of the Respective Zones was shared to the State before the State consultation on Effective Implementation of POCSO.

Release of Handbook for Support Persons:

Post introduction Session, the participants were introduced to the handbook on POCSO for Support Person, which they had received in their Kit, Resource Person, Kushi Kushalappa (Director, Support and Rehabilitation, Enfold Proactive Health Trust) explained about the content of the handbook to the participant, the hand book has complete details about the roles of the Support person from the beginning until the



DSWO -3 (Khunti, Lohardaga, Ranchi) - , PLV's – 12.
Mode: Offline (Face to Face Interaction with the Participants)

Date: **18 the October 2022**
Participants: 90 - 15 Female 75 Males
Place: Giridih, Civil Court Giridih
Districts: Giridih, Dumka, Deoghar, Sahebganj, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur
Composition of Participant: CWC members, DCPO, PLV, ASI, SI, SJPU, Advocates, DSWO, Participants from NGO's

Date: **19 the October 2022**
Participants: 42 - 15 Female 27 Males
Place: Jamshedpur
Mode of training: In-person at DLSA Conference Hall, Jamshed Districts: East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan
Composition of Participant: CWC members, DCPO, PLV, ASI, SI, SJPU Noodle Officer, DSWO, Participants from NGO's , Empanel Lawyer.

Date: **20 the October 2022**
Participants: 62 - 21 Female 41 Males
Place: Hazaribagh
Districts: Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Koderma, Chatra, Bokaro

disposal of the case.

I nput from the Participants on POCSO Implementation (Palamu):

- In few places the girl and the boys both are minors, and they have eloped, it becomes difficult as the accused is also a minor in such cases.
- In case of honor killing/or probability of honor killing, the girl is sent to an Institutions and provided counseling,
- however it is equally important to provide counseling to the Parents and guardian of the child.
- Districts of Palamu has assigned about 35 support person in POCSO cases, where else Lather has appointed
- Support Person in 25 cases of POCSO, however the number of Support person are limited.
- Within a week of an FIR the assigned IO must raise a request for compensation, through the DC, SP, Social
- Welfare department, Representative of MLA's / MP's
- DCPU's does not have the list of support person: the list of Support Person must be provided by DLSA
- Victim's compensation must be provided from single source, DMFP is also one of the Funds for the relief of
- POCSO Victims, and the funds mostly comes through DLSA as the Special Court refers to DLSA for any fund in
- POCSO cases.
- The Child must be provided with counseling support when the child is abused by Parents, is living in the CCI and
- when the child is abandoned.
- The support Person must provide a monthly report to the CWC about the involvement and progress of the Case.

Way Forward

Participants were divided in three groups according to the Districts they belong to (Palamu, Garwah, and Latehar), they were advised to make a list of activities that need to be improved and suggest probable solution to those issues, Stakeholders involved in execution of the activity and time needed for implementing the change.

- The Police must ensure that a copy of the FIR is provided to the Family member and the list of entitlements on Form A, and B must be provided to the CWC, The IO's will implement this activity within a Month's time for Lathehar , Garwah and Palamu
- Compensation to the Family of the POCSO Vitim must be ensured, this will require the involvement of CWC, Police (SJPO,IO) Support Persons, DLSA and DCPO - This will take 6 months' time in implement for Garhwa and Latehar would implement it with immediate effect.
- In case of a POCSO Victim, who is also a CNCP Child, must be provided with the benefit if Sponsorship scheme, involving the CWC and DCPU – Garhwa will take four months to implement this activity
- For Rehabilitation of a the Victim, the child must be provided with education and skill development services, which will need the involvement of the CWC, DCPU and Education department – It

Composition of Participant:
CWC members, DCPO, PLV,
ASI, SI, SJPU Noodle Officer,
DSWO, Participants from
NGO's ,
panel Lawyers, Medical
Officers
Mode of training: In-person at
DLSA Conference Hall,
Hazaribagh

will take 6 months' time to
implement this particular activity - Garhwa
- DCPU needs to keep a list of Special Educators and Translators with the help of
DLSA at the earliest – Within a
week - Garhwa
- Identify and provide support person in POCSO cases – this need to be done by the
CWC with the Assistance from
DCPU to be implemented as and when required with immediate effect - Garhwa
- The IO must keep the Victims family informed about the status and progress of the
case as and when required
with immediate effect. – Garhwa
- The DCPU and Police must Organize awareness generation campaigns on POCSO on
frequent intervals – Latehar
and Garwah
- The support person must provide a monthly report to the CWC, with immediate
effect. – Garwah, Latehar,
Palamu
- As in most of the Cases the Child First reaches the Police station and to make the FIR
process easier, the
CWPO,SHO, SJPO shall insure a child friendly centre – It will take around 6 months'
time - Latehar and Palamu
- Timely Investigation of the case to be done by IO's support required from the Dy SP
and SHO and it will be
implemented within three months – Latehar
- Request for JJ Fund from DCPO/DSWO and DALSA – this practice will take two
months' time to implement -
Latehar
- Monthly Coordination meeting for rehabilitation of the Victim with stake holders,
will involve the SJPU and
DCPU and this will be practiced within One Month – Latehar , Palamu would
implement this within a week's
time , with Panel Advocate and other stake holders.
- Linkage of Victim's Family with the other Government Scheme with the Help of
Support person, DCPU, DSWO
and DALSA to be implemented within a Month's time- Latehar
- Immediate Medical Facility to the Victim with the help of SJPU, Civil Surgeon and
DCPO as and when Required
with Immediate effect – Latehar
- Allotment of Vehicle for POCSO Victim will involve DC and addition JSCPS as an
additional stake holder –
Latehar
- Medical Evidence collection, with an involvement of the Civil Surgeon and IO as and
when required with
immediate effect- Lather
- Medical Report to the Child and Family, with the help of support Person and IO as
and when required with
immediate effect – Palamu
- Statement 164 to be taken in presence of the family were the child is comfortable
with the help SJPU – Palamu

Observation:

- The expected number of Participant for this convergent meeting was 44 and 44
participants were present at the
meeting. However, Medical Officers and DSWO's were also expected to participate in
this meeting but there was only one medical officer from Palamu present at the meeting

- The participants were interactive and participative and they shared their experiences and challenges related to POCSO and they shared different Funds that can be used for the Victims in Latehar.
- At the end of the training 44 participants had a clearer view of the POCSO Act and they were able to identify gaps in the process and also developed a work Plan accordingly.
- Number of Support Persons were very limited, more Support person should have been invited to share their experiences as this training was focusing on the role of Support Persons



Input from the Participants on POCSO Implementation (Ranchi):

- As per the Act, CWC must receive a copy of an FIR from the IO's However; In the districts of Ranchi, Gumla and Lohardaga they receive a copy of the case from the court. Khunti and Simdega CWC receive the information from the Police.
- In the districts of Khunti and Simdega there support persons assigned for 80 and 72 Cases respectively
- According to Khunti, Ranchi and Lohardaga there is a conviction rate of approximately 80-82% in POCSO cases, Although a lot of cases are that of an elopement
- Support Person must provide a monthly report to the CWC on the progress of the case.
- A support person has a role in the POCSO Case from the beginning till the End; they help the Victim with the case information and guidance.
- The court allows the Parents to be present with the child during the proceeding but not the Support person
- SJPU can also advise the rep from an Organization to be appointed a support person in POCSO Case, Family and Children can also select a support person for them according to the POCSO Rule 4(9) of the POCSO act.
- Khunti:- Restoration and Rehabilitation of a Victim Education , Financial and Social Need etc. must also be taken care.
- CWC often Shows up as a witness in many case, Police makes the CWC Informant, where else, Police can also act as a suo-moto informant in the cases, where the child is too young to be an informant.
- Medical age proof of the child or a certificate must be provided to the CWC. If the IO is unable to get that, the CWC can determine the age of a child through a certificate provided by the Municipality according to as the medical stores are closed.

- Form B, which talks about the Preliminary assessment must be signed by the SHO, Station House Officer within 24 hours and produce it to the CWC so that a Support Person can be assigned.
- Appointment letter format for the support person is available in the Hand Book for Support Persons one of the IO from Simdega, Medical Kits are not available at the Hospital when it late at night
- PLV – “The Support Person Does not receive any fund for their work”:
Resource Person – “Some states have
- introduced fund for the Support Person, Hopefully in the near future the Support Persons with r receive funds for their work.
- Lohardaga and Gumla DCPO do not have the list of support Person . Resource Person – “The DCPO must get the list of Support Persons from respective DLSA’s.
- In several cases the accused in the a minor, Mainly in Khunti, they have a system where the two minors starts living together like married couples, as a part of their culture the community does not have objection for such incidences, and the CWC and police does not get much help to proceed with such case.



Below are the Outcome of the Convergent Meetings Held in Giridih:

Initial discussions and challenges shared:

- What kind of POCSO cases are being reported: Child Sexual Abuse and trafficking.
- Special Court not willing to accept age declared by CWC
- No girl’s home in Giridih leading to the children having to be placed in other districts causing inconvenience for the children and their caregivers.
- Special Court is not aware of children’s homes and / or in the absence of a children’s home, some child victims are sent to the Observation Home.
- Medical examination is being conducted in Labor ward in most situations
- In some districts, trials are not conducted in camera - Pakur was one such district. Dumka, Giridih and Sahebganj trials are conducted in camera. This needs to be standardized across all districts.
- Support Persons: In Deogarh, Support Persons have been appointed in 5 cases (Support Persons from Bachpan Bachao Andolan - to verify if these people have been through any training)
- Directory of Special educators and Support Persons not maintained by DCPU. The DCPOs need to create and maintain a directory of interpreters, translators, special educators, sign language experts, support persons are maintained

Issues faced by police:

- Communication gap with CWC and lack of email ID where emails
- Lack of Children's home lead to police having to take children to other districts like Deogarh, Dumka
- Child not able to share their experiences during the recording of statement by magistrate and during trial as she may be under pressure from her family/caregivers to depose against the alleged offender (in cases of consensual relationships).
- Resources are very limited - transportation being one important limitation
- Delays in medical examination

- Delays in receiving medical report
- Serious crimes, including gang assaults, are being settled outside courts

Suggestions & possible solutions:

- CWC members to visit police station once in a while - at the meeting itself, CWC members met with police officers from Giridih and exchanged telephone numbers.
- Awareness in society regarding misuse of the law to be conducted regularly - Anganwadi and block level CDPO could be mobilised for the same.
- Given the high % of cases involving minors in consensual relationships, age of victim to be reduced in law.
- Solution is to have regular interactions between police and CWC members. As an initial step, the members of the CWC interacted with the police officers present at the meeting. Police have assured that FIRs and FORM B will be submitted to the CWC going forward.

Good practices:

- In Giridih, Support Persons have been helping with rehabilitation and ensuring education.
- In Giridih, monthly convergent meetings are held with police and DCPU to discuss cases
- In some instances, assistance is taken from people from the Education Department when translators or interpreters are required.



Below are the Outcomes of the Convergent Meeting Held in Jamshedpur

Challenges:

- Honorarium not being paid to Support Persons - they are not able to provide long term support to child and family
- Support Persons not being appointed in some districts - East Singhbhum is one such district
- Local accepted practices of minor children living with their partner outside of marriage is causing issues where children are getting trapped in the criminal

justice system.

- Close to 10-15 cases per year where children in consensual relationships need to be placed in homes but the absence of children's homes in certain districts is causing them to be placed in other districts

Good practices:

- In Saraikela, police go to the place where child resides to register a case and record 161 statement.

Major Action to be taken as discussed

- The Police must ensure that a copy of the FIR is provided to the Family member and the list of entitlements on Form A, and B must be provided to the CWC, The IO's will implement this activity within a Month's time
- There must be a convergent meeting of all the different stake holders every three month
- The DCPU and Police must Organize awareness generation campaigns on POCSO on frequent intervals and also include the PRI members for the awareness
- Medical Evidence collection, with an involvement of the Civil Surgeon and IO as and when required with Immediate effect



Outcomes of the Meeting Held in Hazaribagh

Issues shared:

- High number of cases where young people are in consensual relationships and where the 'victim' turns hostile.
- One Stop Centers are only on paper and not functional.
- Not all districts have Children's homes.

Good practices:

- Compensation:
 - In Hazaribagh, the Victim Compensation Committee comprised of DC, SP, PDJ (Chairperson) has monthly or bi-monthly meetings to review the orders and disbursement of cases. Sometimes, PP and Civil Surgeon are called in to participate in these meetings.

- NALSA Guidelines are followed
- Interim Compensation is considered after charge sheet is submitted.

Creation of District-wise action plan:

Each of the convergent meetings moved into district-wise round table discussions with the intention of devising an action plan which stakeholders could initiate over the next one year, without additional allocation of resources. Each group was provided with a list of possible action-points and each district was required to list which stakeholder/s will be required to take responsibility for the action, who the supporting stakeholder could be and a timeline to begin the practice.

The presentations of each district were captured in a spreadsheet which will be consolidated in order to submit to the state authorities for their information.

Date: 28th -30th November 2022

Number of Participants :44

Male 18 Female 26

Participants Composition:

counsellors and the Probationary Officers of CCI's Observation Homes and NGO's

Three days residential training on Counseling and Psycho-Social Support

A Three Days Residential training was organised for the counsellors and the Probationary Officers of CCI's Observation Homes and NGO's on Counselling .

The applicants began by introducing themselves by stating their name, position, and area of expertise. Sr. Carmelita Monteiro and Sr. Dulsine Crasta then took the stage to establish the tone for the discussion.

Priti Srivastava, UNICEF's Child Protection Specialist for Jharkhand, greeted everyone and enthused the attendees. She also remarked that "should empty the bottle of gloomy concepts and fill it with modern thoughts since further accommodation is impossible in a full bottle"



Sr. Carmelita Monteiro began the class with five minutes of meditation and a prayer, which produced a tranquil environment for the participants to continue the learning with a congruent frame of mind.

Sr. Carmelita Monteiro described the following essence of counselling with a pleasant tone:

- Counseling is a deliberate engagement in which one person supports another to help themselves....
- It entails responding to and relating to another person
- It entails investigating their ideas, feelings, and behaviors...
- To achieve a greater understanding
- To recognize and apply their abilities in order to manage their lives more effectively;
- It is an opportunity to strive toward a more rewarding and resourceful living.

5.5. Counselling I. JJ System

After the break for refreshments, Sr. Dulcine Crasta presented Counseling in the Judicial System, in which she briefly discussed conflict with the law, interaction with the law, and Children in need of care and protection. The structure of the JJ System follows. The system that determines whether a kid may enter the JJ System. The JJ System's objective was discussed with family-based services.

Again, the role of counsellors was explored in the Judicial System, as the Act employs a child-friendly approach to the adjudication and disposal of cases in order to provide adequate care, protection, and treatment by addressing their following developmental requirements.

1. ICP Plan- emotional evaluation
2. Health evaluation
3. Psychological evaluation
4. Health evaluation

8. OBSERVATION/FEEDBACK BY PARTICIPANTS

- The majority of participants felt that the training was effective in establishing an awareness of counselling, psychosocial support, and counsellor/PO responsibilities. They were happy with the session since they were given equal opportunity to share their opinions.

- It was noted that the session was done in a straightforward manner for the participants, since both Hindi and English were utilised.

- The content quality of the PowerPoint presentation and resource resources was deemed satisfactory and acceptable.

Participants reported being happy with the trainers' replies to their questions during the session.

- According to the evaluation, the whole learning experience of the training programme was phenomenal.

Participants were pleased with the hotel's cuisine, lodging, and other logistical arrangements.

They believed that the resource individuals were knowledgeable and that the design of the session plan was adequate.

Number of Participant: 239
Place: APJ Abdul Kalam Auditorium , Judicial Academy
Date: 19th Dec 2022
Composition Of Participants:
 19 DSWO(9 Female and 10Males)21 SJPU's 28 Medical Officers , 24 DLSA Secretary(21 Males and 4 Females) 27 Representatives of Special Court (26 Males and 1 Female) 6 NGO Representatives (All Female), 6 Legal Probationary Officers(5 Male and 1 Female) 22 Para Legal Volunteers (13 Males and 9 Females), 25 CWC Members (15 Female and 10 Males) 6 LPO's(All Male), 7 SPP/PP(All Males)3 Superintendent of OH (All Males), 15 Principles and Vice Principals), 10 IPS Officers (4 Females and 6 males) 6 IAS

State Level Consultation on Effective Implementation of POCSO



<p>Officers (3 Females and 3 Males)47 JJB Members (20 Females and 27 Males)</p>	<p>State Level Consultation on Effective Implementation was organized on the 19th of November 2022 by the Juvenile Justice and POCSO Committee of the Jharkhand High Court, In association with Department of Women, Child development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand and in Collaboration with UNICEF.</p> <p>This Consultation was organized to understand the Progress, Challenges Faced in Implementing the act.</p> <p>The consultation started with Mr. Kripa Nand Jha expressed his gratitude to the Hon’ble judges of the High Court of Jharkhand for their continued guidance in strengthening the infrastructure and capacity-building of the stakeholders of the juvenile justice system. He thanked the Hon’ble judges of the High Court of Jharkhand in expanding the horizon and functions of the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security in all areas relating to women and child. While welcoming the Hon’ble Judges of the High Court of Jharkhand,</p> <p>Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Judge High Court of Jharkhand, he mentioned that the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security is able to ensure the social security to large sections of the vulnerable women and children through sponsorship and social welfare schemes with the help of Jharkhand Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) under the able guidance of Hon’ble (Mr). Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Judge of the High Court of Jharkhand, who is also heading the High Court Juvenile Justice Committee.</p> <p>Hon’ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh started his speech by stating “everyone has the responsibility to ensure the safe living and future of every child in our state and country so that they become responsible future citizens world wide”. Hon’ble Justice focused on importance of the effective implementation of POCSO Act as Ministry of Women and Child Development championed the introduction of the POCSO Act. Hon’ble Justice highlighted the four principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Discrimination • Best interests of the child Children • The right to survival and development • The views of the child <p>Ms. Kaninika Mitra started her address with the words, ‘No violence against children is justifiable; all violence against children is preventable’. She stated that the sexual violence against children has no boundaries and happens in the most rampant forms, across all sections of the society. Child sexual abuse can happen at any place, where child live or go. She stated that Article 34 of the UNCRC says that children and young people have the right to be protected from sexual abuse, and this protection is gender-neutral, available to any child, regardless of their gender, including the disabled children, refugee children, children involved in consensual sex, victims of early child marriage etc</p>
<p>Date:16th- 22nd November 2022 Number of Participant: 44(27 Male-19 Female) Venue: SIRD, Hehal</p>	<p>Mandatory Training of CWC Member</p> <p>Training of CWC Member Appointed in the year 2022 were provided a mandatory Training of 15 days this training was done in Two Phases and each had two batches of Trainees .</p> <p>The First Phase of the Training was held in September for seven Days , during which</p>

the participants had already been trained on (1) Child and Adolescent Psychology:

- Defining Children and Childhood
- Child & Adolescent Psychology
- Risk and Resilience in Children and Adolescents
- Critical Threats to Child Development in Emergency Situations
Action in “the Best Interests of the Child”
- Understanding the psychology of children in difficult circumstances
- Violence against children
- Primary response (communication) towards the children who are victim of violence
Child friendly interviewing

(2) Child Rights and issues of Child protection

- Defining Rights, Child Rights
- Fundamental rights for children as per Indian Constitution.
- Guiding principles UNCRC (International & National)
- Child Vulnerabilities
- Myths Vs Facts about Child Safety and rights
- Situation of Children in India and Jharkhand
- Children in emergencies

(3) Child Protection Structures and functioning

- Elements of protective environment
- Overview of Mission Vatsalya – CPS (Service delivery structures-DCPU, SCPS, SARA, CARA etc; Statutory support services- CWC, JJB,SJPU,CWPO, Programmes under the Scheme)

(4) An overview of JJ System

- Introduction to JJ Act 2015 (Spirit & key & new features) Various definitions under the act
- General principles of Care and Protection of Children under Juvenile Justice system
- Dealing with our Unconscious biasness (Caste, Gender, Religion etc.)
- Composition and functions of CWC including 2021 amendment & Jharkhand Rules (Introduction to formats)
- Child friendly approach

(5) Functions and Procedures of CWC in relation to CNCP

- Determining age of the children
- Determining CNCP
- Determining best interest of children
- Understanding importance of family (Institutional v. Non-institutional care – Impact on Children)

(6) Adoption

- Adoption and its effect.
- How to declare legally free for adoption
- Counseling parents for not surrendering the child
- Procedure for surrendered and abandoned children
- Reporting of adoption.
- Specialized Adoption Agencies.
- Adoption of children residing in institutions not registered as adoption agencies. (penalty)
- State Adoption Resource Agency.
- Central Adoption Resource Authority
- Eligibility of prospective adoptive parents

- Procedure for adoption by Indian prospective adoptive parents living in India.
- Procedure for inter-country adoption of an orphan or abandoned or surrendered child.
- Procedure for inter-country relative adoption
- Additional procedural requirements and documentation
- Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures
- JJ Amendment Act 2021 on DM's role on Adoption
- CARA guidelines including inspection of SAA

Non-Institutional care

Non-institutional care and role of CWC (Sponsorship, Foster care, kinship care, after care, Gatekeeping, Family strengthening, Fit person, Group Foster care, Formats – Order for placement etc...)

Institutional Care

- Institutional care and role of CWC (children home, SAA, Open Shelter, Fit facility)
- Inspection, Monitoring of CCIs

Offences and Penalties – role of CWC, Judicial role and responsibility as bench of Magistrate – order writing etc, Reporting & Documentation

During the Second Phase of the CWC Training the Participants were Training on other Topics related to Child Protection The Second Phase Training started with an Orientation on Child Marriage and Role of CWC's. This Topic was executed by Reshma Singh, from AALI (Association for Advocacy and Legal Initiative Trust). Below are the Topics that was covered by her:

- Consequences of Child Marriage
- Status of Jharkhand
- Child Marriage Prohibition Act
- Jharkhand rules
- SOP related to
- Role of CWC – Prevention, prosecution and rehabilitation

In her Presentation she also provided an insight to POCSO and Domestic Violence and how they are connected with Child Marriage in a few circumstances. She enlightened the participants about the gender prospective, where in case of elopement; it is usually a boy who is charged with abduction and rape, and as we all know the society and community usually favors the parents to have the child's marriage performed but in reality parents must also be accused for having their children married. A hardcopy of the SOP was with the Participants.

Child Labor

- Consequences of Child Labour
- Status of Jharkhand
- Amended legislation
- Related rules, Schedule
- SOP related to Role of CWC – Prevention, prosecution and rehabilitation

This Session had presentation showing the figures of the numbers of children misplaced every month from different states and other figures related to migrate. Also,

the status of Jharkhand was also discussed during the session.

The Ninth day of the CWC training was on Missing, tracing & Found children and the below Topics were Covered by the resource Person:

- Land mark judgments
- Khoya – Paya online portal
- Status of Jharkhand
- SOP related to
- Role of CWC - Prevention, prosecution and rehabilitation

The Other Topic Cover on the same day was Trafficking & role of CWC:

- Consequences of Child Labour
- Status of Jharkhand
- Amended legislation
- Related rules, Schedule
- SOP related to Child Labour

The 10th Day Training was on POCSO and the Role of CWC, Victim of violence & role of CWC and Coordination and networking:

- Introduction to POCSO Act-Snapshot
- Procedure regarding care and protection of child under POCSO
- Knowing about Interpreters, translators, special educators, experts and support persons
- Medical aid and care
- Legal aid and assistance
- Special relief
- Compensation
- Procedure for imposition of fine and payment thereof
- Reporting of pornographic material involving a child
- Monitoring of implementation of the Act
- Entitlement of children who have suffered sexual abuse to receive information and services
- Online sexual abuse
- Support person
- Role of CWC

Under Victim of Violence, the participants learnt about the below:

- Separated and unaccompanied children
- Children living in street situation
- CISS – NCPCR guidelines/ policy

And for Coordination and Networking, the participants were enlightened Coordination of CWC with stakeholders-, SJPU, DCPU, JJB, ADJ (Special Court), Legal Services, Police, NGO and Alliances, Health, AHTU, Labour, Child Line, Education and Media etc.,

On the 11th Day of the Training, Participants were provided sessions related to Child protection in Emergency & Role of CWC:

- Understanding emergencies and its categories.
- Understanding child protection in emergency
- Related risk in emergencies
- Key principles and guiding standards
- Key steps for intervention for CPiE
- Cross sectorial Integration of CPiE
- Role of CWC in emergencies with practical situations (COVID, DRR, Left

wing extremists, PM care etc..)

- Risk informed intervention
- Psycho-social support & Mental Health
- Rights and intervention
- What is case management
- Role of CWC in case management

The Next Day's Training was on SOPs / Key Guidelines / Landmark judgment:
SOP for Inter-State Transfers

- Bench book
- Sampoorna Behera Judgment
- NCPCR guidelines
- Repatriation
- CMPIS: Hands on training on CPMIS
- Khoya – Paya portal/Missing/Track Child, NCPCR portal

The training of the CWC ended with Field Visits where the Participants visited a community meeting of a VLCP members and taking a Tour of a CCI in Khunti.

Date: 14th -15th December 2022

No of Participants: 50 (17
Females and 33 Males)

Venue: ITS, Hotwar, Ranchi

Date: 29-30th December 2022

No OF Participants: 8 Females
and 50 Males

Venue: Hotel Amaltash, Ashok
Nagar

Two Day's Residential Training Of CWPO's on Child Marriage Prohibition Act, Child Psychology, Gender Sensitization and JJ Act:



The Police plays an Important Roles in the Juvenile Justice System, when it comes to following procedures related to writing FIR's for CNCP and Children in Conflict with Law. The polices Capacity needs to be enhanced with new amendments in the Juvenile Justice Act.

The police training was done in two Phases, the First Phase of the training was conducted at ITS and the Second Phase was executed in Hotel Amaltash, Ashok Nagar.

The First Phase of Training started with an Introduction to the training where the participants were welcomed to the Training and a shot introduction and session Plan was shared to the Participants. Further SP CID, Miss Nidhi Dwivedi welcome all the participants and encourage them to lean from the training and take back what they will be learning at the training and share it with their peers.

The First session was executed by Dy SP Mr. Vikash Chandar Shrivastav on POCSO, In which the Participants learn about different kind of Offences under the Act and their consequences and penalties where else the same session on POCSO was conducted by Miss Reshma Singh from Aali in the second Phase. She also shared a Video on

POSCO which made it even easier for the Participants to Understand the Act in Short.

The second session was on Child Psychology: where the participants were educated about violence against children and different kind of Violence that a child faces and how to deal with children that have faced Violence. The resource Person also taught the participants about Trauma and long and short term effects of Trauma, Importance of interviewing a child and providing Psychological First Aid was a part of the session under Child Psychology. The sessions were Executed by Madhumita Bhattacharya and Mithu Muthu Vergeese (Both Clinical psychiatrist) from CIP.

First day of the training was concluded with revision of the entire day's Training.

Second day's training started by welcoming the participants for the training and providing a short orientation to the participants about what they were going to learn throughout the day.

The second day's training was started with a session on Gender sensitization, they were first given a few pieces of Paper, In which there was written a work or some things that we do in our daily life e.g. cooking, riding a Vehicle, washing clothes etc and the participants has to differentiate which of the work is done by which gender, e.g. who usually cook a woman or a man, after the participants had distinguished the



works done by each of the gender, they were told, work was not pre assigned to us, we designed us society in such a way distinguishes our work through gender, Nature does not discriminate between man and women, to understand the Gender discrimination the Participants were shown a video on Gender discrimination and an interview, in which the a Rape Victim says gender discrimination does not have to do anything with gender, it has everything to do with power and authority, and if we see clearly women and men are not two different groups, the two different groups are ones that are on the side of equality and other side are on the un-equality side. This Gender training was executed by Miss Nasreen Jamal (ICRW)

The second session of the second day was on Child Marriage, this session was executed by Reshma Singh from Aali for all the Phases, the Participants were first provided an introduction to Child Marriage followed by some of the data, an Jharkhand is one of the states with highest number of Child Marriages every year, she pointed that the major reason of Child Marriage is gender inequality and patriarchal Mindset of the society. However further in her sessions she also explained several reasons why marriages are harmful for the child, major reason being violation of a Major right of the Child of her/his development. The participants were also explained the Child Marriages Prohibition Act 2006, which sets the threshold age of marriage for Girl is 18 and 21 for a boy. She also discussed about the Reporting of a child marriage and in Jharkhand, Block Development Officers id appointed as the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in every Block.

The last session of the day was on Juvenile Justice Act 2015, the session was facilitated by Ms Charu Makkar, she has been an Ex CWC and JJB Member from New Delhi, The session started with the introduction to Juvenile Justice act proceeded by discussion on understanding the best interest of the Child and Child Rights,

	<p>Understanding Child Friendly Approach, In the further session the participants to deal with children in conflict with Law and the importance different forms used by the CWPO's we also discussed the indicators of creating a child friendly police station. In the second Phase this session was executed by Govind Beniwal Sir (Ex - CWC, SCPCR, Rajasthan)</p> <p>The training concluded with the Recap of the sessions and a Vote of Thanks from the Dy SP CID – Anita Murmu.</p>
<p>Date: December 17th, 2022, Number of Participants: Male :40 Female: 60 Compositions of Participants: Representative of several</p> <p>NGO's, Rep from Education and Rural Development Department, JCERT, NYKS, DWCD, Students from Kasturba Gandhi Schools</p>	<p><u>STATE ADOLESCENT SUMMIT “EDUCATED AND PROTECTED”</u></p> <p>On December 17th, 2022, a conference for state-level adolescents is scheduled. organised by department of school education and literacy and development and the department of women and child development & social security government of Jharkhand</p> <p>The welcoming address was given by the organizing committee. Ms. Priti Srivastava, UNICEF's Child Protection Specialist discussed the program's purpose. She stated that in 2011 UNICEF launched a campaign to promote constitutional knowledge among teenagers through sports. She explains that the purpose of the programme is to determine via group discussions the causes of student dropout, child marriage, and sexual assault. She also welcomed everyone who is participating in this programme.</p> <p>Madam. Director B. Rajshree began her address by thanking the participants and said that this is the ideal occasion to discuss such topics.</p> <p>During her address, she explored who constitutes teenagers. Recent research has demonstrated that neonatal mortality is high. The same might be ascribed to the absence of adequate medical services. Survival is tough for the malnourished youngster.</p> <p><u>Objective of the Submit:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To get feedback from youth and educators on the impact of the programme on youth civic participation and constitutional knowledge. 2) To identify key issues faced by adolescent girls and boys in relation to education and protection, as well as their suggested solutions - the discussion will centre on pull and push factors in relation to education, factors that fuel child marriage, and what are the pull factors which help them to continue education, prevent child marriage, etc. 3) Disseminate information about the many plans, programmes, and legal safeguards in place to keep them safe from harm and exploitation, with a particular emphasis on preventing sexual abuse of children and marriage before they reach adulthood, and on ensuring that they are able to continue and complete their formal education.



Date 19th Dec 2022

Number of Participants: 46

(Male 18 Female 28)

Composition of Participants:

CWC Members, DCPU

Members, DSWO's

Venue: Holiday Homes

One Day Consultation on JJ Amendment

One day consultation was organized by Department of Jharkhand State Child Protection Society in collaboration with UNICEF and technical support of Center for Child Rights.



The training started with an welcoming all the participants to the consultation, Ms Priti Shrivastava, (Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, Jharkhand) set the objective for the consultation stating that Jharkhand Rules were set in 2017, However there has already an amendment been made to the JJ Act in 2021, Hence to adopt t the new amendment of the JJA, we also need to make amendment to the Jharkhand Rule, for which we have all gather there to understand the changes that can make the JJ Act even more effective. Before the Participants could move into a discussion in Groups they were provided an Orientation on the JJ A, and few rules and the Amendment made in the JJ Amendment 2021.

Mr. Govind Beniwal (Previously worked as a member of the SCPCR, Rajasthan) oriented the Participants on JJA, Provided them the background and History of the JJA from the very Beginning. And then moving to the Seven R's why an Amendment is required:

1. Redefining and/or Reclassifying offences
2. Re-visioning Adoption
3. Revising qualification for JJB & CWC
4. Recognizing importance of Children's Court
5. Revisiting Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms
6. Reloading District Magistrate
7. Removing anomalies in legal drafting

He also enlightened the Participants with the Amendments that were made on During the JJ 2021 Amendment and key changes made through the JJ Model Rules 2022 and also shared the changes in the form: Listed are the below forms:

FORM 7 (Individual Care Plan)

FORM 16 (Quarterly Report by CWC)

FORM 22 (SIR for CNCP)

FORM 27 (Application for Registration of CCI)

FORM 39 (Application for Fit Facility)

FORM 46 (Inspection by Inspection Committee)

Participants also learnt about the New forms that were added post amendment:

FORM 16-A (Monthly Report by CWC)

FORM 46-A (Inspection Format for Registration and Renewal of a CCI)

FORM 47 (Inspection Form for Group Foster Care)
FORM 48 (Certificate of Registration of Group Foster Care)
FORM 49 (Affidavit by the person applying for Chairperson or Member of CWC)

Post Orientation, the participants were divided into 5 groups and each were given a set of section and they were advised to suggest if they were any changes in the sections they were provided

Date 20th Dec 2022
Number of Participants: 42
(Male 20 Female 22)
Composition of Participants:
CWC Members, DCPU,
Supervisors from Observation
Homes and CCI, Members,
DSWO's
Venue: Holiday Homes

One day consultation on After care Guidelines:



A one day consultation was organized for implementing the aftercare guidelines. After care is a rehabilitative service that would be provided to children that have completed 18 years in a child care institute and there will also be a monthly allowance support provided to the person to be able to rehabilitate himself in the community.

The Entire training session was facilitated by Mr. Govind Beniwal from Rajasthan who oriented the participants on Aftercare, why is it important and also how other states in India have rolled out the after care plan in their states.

This consultation had meaningful discussion and group work about who can after care been given to how to give to the children and what are the requirements for attaining this facility.

Few Discussion Points:

- There are more than 181 children that are above the age of 18 who have been integrated into the community after living in Institutional Facilities.
- POCSO survivors are denied acceptance from the Family living in Communities due to the fear of stigmatization.
- There must be Pre and Post Placement plans for the children living in institutions.
- We need to build strategies for the children that are suffering from and drug or other addiction.

Transit Homes are must haves and Issue Faced by the institutions the following:

- Vocational Training must be provided
- Special care arrangement must be made for Special need children

- The institute must guide the children to have an independent living
- They face issues providing government documents or certificates to the children.
- A child cannot enrol in any skill development program until the age of 18 as per the guidelines from the central government

The participants were also guided by the Resource Person on the Aftercare guidelines by the central government and what is the current situations in different states that have implemented Aftercare in their states Below was shared:

Orissa:

- There are After care home organization that arrange for independent living of the children
- The Guideline also shares the Roles and Responsibilities of After care Homes.
- Community Homes can accommodate a group of 5-8 children for 3 years
- Sometimes the CCI provides an extension for the after Care arrangement for 1. Prerelease plans 2. Providing Checklist and formats according to the guideline
- If the children are living independently they are to be provided with regular Health Checkups and ensuring their ID's are in place, Skill Development and Financial provision for Rs. 4000 also provided to the children

Maharashtra:

- DCPO and the CCI's role and responsibilities are designed to provide maximum benefit of the Children

Assam:

- Has a care leavers association that helps in peer learning and network development

West Bengal:

- There is an after care approval Committee
- More services are offered like providing counseling , savings, linkages with CSR and CSO life skills and Health services

Rajasthan:

- According to the Model Rules, the children can be provided up to Rs. 7000 per month for their expenses and maintenance.

Challenges faced:

- It is difficult to get houses for rent for children that are living in the CCI's
- Although some skills are provided to children. Employable skills are not provided to children.
- Children that have lived in the CCI's for a longer period of time, they have hard time socializing in the community
- Financial Independence is hampered as they do not have all the required documents like Aadhar cards etc.
- There are less facilities for re-skilling and up skilling the children

Date 21st Dec 2022
 Number of Participants: 45
 (Male 27 Female 18)
 Composition of Participants:
 CWC Members, DCPU,
 Supervisors from Observation
 Homes and CCI, Members,
 DSWO's

One Day Consultation on Roadmap to Strengthening Family Based Care, and Promoting Deinstitutionalization

Venue: Holiday Homes



One day Consultation was organized on Roadmap to Sponsorship and Foster care. To understand the current status of Foster Care and Sponsorship in different districts of Jharkhand. As the sponsorship and foster care was already rolled out in 2017 in Jharkhand. This consultation also aimed at understanding the gaps and challenges faced in implementing the Sponsorship and Foster Care.

The Consultation was Facilitated by Mr. Govind Beniwal from Rajasthan , who oriented the participants about Sponsorship and Foster care, He explained it details about what it was and what are the criteria under which this can be provided to Child. The Participants were also made aware about different type of Foster Care and Sponsorship available.

The session half of the Consultations, the participants were divided into groups and each of them were given different topics on the Sponsorship and Foster care.

Few Discussion Points:

- Children do not want to go back to their families as they faces issues like poverty, discrimination and abuse.
- At times their families are not willing to take them home some of the family live in crime prone zones, that expose them to crimes like trafficking and child solders.
- The children need to accept by the community when they are back from the society and not stigmatized.
- Group foster care must also be provided to children.
- They can be connected with JSLPS livelihood schemes or small scale businesses or other skill development program.
- The CCI's must focus on personality development at an early age, basic survival skills and emergency numbers bust also be provided to them.
- Proper follow-up must be done by the CCI for the children that are restored back in the family or extended families.
- Children that are restored must be provided with need based academic support.
- Correct information must be given to the children about the scheme that they are being provided.
- The sponsorship amount must be considered for some cases as states like Rajasthan are providing a maximum amount of Rs. 7000

Further there was a discussion on how Foster care can be made better, it was a group work , which ended with the discussion.

