



Tackling child trafficking and child labour in India

Report for the Mukul Madhav Foundation
September 2021 - August 2022

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The second wave of Covid-19 in 2021 left India in a state of utter devastation. With the medical ecosystem collapsing in the face of rising cases, millions of Indians were forced to deal with both the loss of lives and livelihoods. Families, especially those from vulnerable backgrounds, were pushed into severe emotional and financial distress. Children were among the worst affected by the socio-economic fallout of the crisis. The combined impact of prolonged lockdowns, school closures, social isolation, online classes and worsening economic conditions of already vulnerable families has been devastating on children, and they continue to pay the price.

Lockdown measures which had to be reimposed to mitigate the spread of the virus during the second wave, resulted in continued school closures. Even a year into the pandemic (as of March 2021), [only eight states/UTs had resumed physical classes for all grades](#). UNICEF estimated that [for three out of four children, online education was not an option](#) during this time, due to the digital divide and lack of access to internet connectivity, resulting in learning loss across primary and secondary levels. Large numbers of [children have also dropped out of school](#) since the start of the pandemic.

Data from the national child helpline and anecdotal evidence from the ground pointed to an [increasing number of children being subject to abuse and violence](#), or being forced into labour, early marriage and other gross child rights violations. National and global authorities also highlighted the spike in cases of online exploitation of children over the last two years, as further evidence of the worsening situation for children in the country.

Thanks to the generous support extended by the Mukul Madhav Foundation, the British Asian Trust has been able to respond to the crisis in a meaningful way. We partnered with two organisations, Jan Sahas in Madhya Pradesh and Samagra Sikchhan Evam Vikas Sansthan in Bihar, to protect children from harm and enable grassroots communities to create safe spaces where children could grow and thrive. The two projects, implemented between September 2021 and August 2022, allowed us to engage with communities to protect children from harm, with a specific focus on mitigating the prevalence child labour and trafficking in these regions. This report highlights the interventions carried out under these projects.

Project Muktee: Elimination of Child Labour and Protection of Children



The state of Madhya Pradesh recorded around seven lakh child labourers when Census 2011 was carried out. Alirajpur in Madhya Pradesh is one of India's poorest districts, with one of the highest incidences of child labour. Poor socio-economic conditions, child labour-intensive agriculture, poor awareness of rights and laws, lack of access to education, and massive under-implementation of laws make the children of this region extremely vulnerable to exploitation. The pandemic further exacerbated the risks for children due to the disruption to education and the economic impact on families

Jan Sahas, a 20-year-old national grassroots organisation, with a vision to ensure dignity and equality for all individuals, and a mission to eliminate forced labour and sexual violence with a focus on the most excluded social groups, has been working in Alirajpur to reduce instances of child labour, provide socio-economic rehabilitation to liberated children and improve overall governance around the protection of children.

British Asian Trust partnered with Jan Sahas to implement Project Muktee, an initiative to eliminate child labour and protect children across 50 villages in Alirajpur, from September 2021 to August 2022, towards achieving the following objectives:

Objective 1: To reduce the prevalence of child labour in Madhya Pradesh through the identification and rescue of victims.

Objective 2: To ensure socio-economic rehabilitation of liberated child labourers through empowerment, access to rights, entitlements, and education.

Objective 3: To improve the governance around the protection of children from all forms of forced and bonded labour.

Summary of Impact



Programme Activities

Objective 1: To reduce the prevalence of child labour in Madhya Pradesh through the identification and rescue of victims.

24x7 toll-free helpline

Jan Sahas runs the Majdoor Helpline, a toll-free service, available round-the-clock to provide legal assistance and counselling to migrant workers and their families.

Over the duration of the programme, the helpline received 219 calls from Alirajpur district. These included calls for assistance regarding non-payment of salaries, requests for support with access to social security schemes and other Covid-19 related assistance. In instances, where people required on-ground support, Jan Sahas' district team interacted with them directly to support them in addressing their grievances.

Identification, rescue and rehabilitation of children

Children who were vulnerable were identified by the Jan Sahas team in coordination with community members through door-to-door house visits, as well as through interactions with children who were part of the bal panchayats, members of Community-based Organisations (CBOs) and School Management Committees (SMCs), and school teachers.

The team rescued a total of 719 working children between 7 and 17 years of age, of whom 303 were girls and 416 were boys. These children were found to be working primarily in *dhabas*, on farms and construction sites, and in some cases, employed in the same sector as their family members. Once the children were rescued, family members were counselled on the legal implications and long-term physical and emotional ramifications of sending their children to work. The team also assisted families of such children in filing complaints against their employers at the police station - 170 First Information Reports (FIRs) were filed. While FIRs do not necessarily mean prosecution and conviction in child labour cases, they play a crucial in improving the chances of employers of children being blacklisted and in securing compensation and justice for children. Complaints were subsequently filed with the Labour Department as well, with the assistance of two attorneys.

Formation and capacity building of CBOs

Community-based Organisations (CBOs), School Management Committees (SMCs), Village-level Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) and Bal Panchayats were created/activated and strengthened,

resulting in improved vigilance around issues of child protection and prevention of child labour. 45 Community-based Organisations (CBOs) comprising 276 members were formed across the 50 villages where the programme was implemented. The CBOs were capacitated to hold regular meetings at the village level to identify issues pertaining to children and ensure that the community provided adequate support with respect to the rehabilitation of children who had been rescued or identified as vulnerable. The team also organised monthly meetings with the CBOs, with a focus on the following:

- Process for applying and accessing social security schemes
- Safe migration
- Livelihood programs
- Issues pertaining to the village

Some of the key activities initiated by CBOs include:

- **Access to Social Security:** 9 camps were organised to enable community members to access social security schemes. 202 Ayushman cards (health insurance) and 265 e-Shram cards (welfare card for unorganised sector workers) were issued through these camps.
- **Local Infrastructure:** During a CBO meeting, members identified that there was a requirement for a road in their village. The CBO approached the gram panchayat with the support of Jan Sahas and submitted an application for the construction of a road. The gram panchayat sanctioned the road which has since facilitated easier movement in the area.
- **Housing:** One of the topics of discussion at the CBO meetings was around the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the government housing scheme. Several members submitted their application, 10 of whom have availed benefits under the scheme so far.
- **Livelihoods:** CBOs were also able to facilitate the provision of sewing machines and poultry to some community members.



Objective 2: To ensure socio-economic rehabilitation of liberated child labourers through empowerment, access to rights, entitlements, and education.

'Every Child in School' campaign



Education kits distributed among children



Children participate in an awareness rally

The 'Every Child in School' campaign was initiated to raise awareness on the enrolment of children into school under the Right to Education Act. The campaign engaged with 4,204 children and their family members, with the support of School Management Committees and CBOs. Counselling was provided

to 200 children during the campaign. Education kits that comprised of a school bag, notebooks, stationery, a tiffin box and a water bottle were also distributed among children. While 400 children received the full education kit, an additional 600 children received partial support.

Case Study: 12-year old survivor of child labour returns to school



12-year-old Nitin (name changed) belongs to a tribal community of Alirajpur district in Madhya Pradesh, and is the only individual in his family of eight to have attended school. Children in the family are called upon to contribute to the family by engaging in menial labour. Nitin dropped out of school after the 5th standard due to financial constraints, after which he accompanied his father and neighbours when they migrated seasonally to Gujarat to work as agricultural labour. Even once they returned to Alirajpur, Nitin continued working (grazing cattle, weaving cotton, raking grass or working on constructive sites), earning around Rs 150 daily.

One of the Community-based Organisations brought Nitin's case to the notice of Jan Sahas. The team met with his parents, counselled them on the importance of education and the dangers of forcing children to work, and urged them to enrol Nitin in school again.

The team also spoke to Nitin on his rights, the child labour law and how he could leverage the same. After Nitin expressed concerns that a lack of official documentation could impend his enrolment in school, the team helped him procure his Birth Certificate and apply for his Aadhaar, and also provided him with basic stationery. Nitin has since been able to secure admission to a government school and is now attending school regularly.

Formation of Bal Panchayats (Children's Parliament)

Bal Panchayats are essentially children's collectives that act as a platform for them to raise a collective voice about issues affecting them. Jan Sahas held regular meetings with these collectives, which also included capacity building sessions on children's rights, laws and legal provisions around the protection of children, and how they could leverage the same. Newspapers bulletins were also placed in schools to pique the interest of children and increase participation.

Around 476 children were engaged through the Bal Panchayat meetings, with 116 children attending the meetings regularly. They also actively participated in awareness drives in the community, as well

as in the identification of their peers who were at risk (including school dropouts and children engaged in labour), reaching out to an additional 168 children who were counselled by the Jan Sahas team, of whom 48 children were rescued from working environments. In addition to working on mitigating child labour, the Bal Panchayats, as advocates for ensuring education for all, also addressed issues related to access, quality, and provision of basic facilities at schools.

Child Rights Centers (Bal Adhikar Kendras)

12 Child Rights Centres (CRC) were established to cater to the education and psychosocial needs of children. These CRCs, which could accommodate 35 to 40 children, provided grade-level education for children in Class 1 to 8, as well as life skills and art education.

Jan Sahas also identified 12 volunteers from the community to facilitate activities at the CRCs. The volunteers were capacitated on teaching methodologies, child rights and laws related to children protection, and subsequently provided remedial education to 527 children at the CRCs. 416 children were also trained on leadership skills.



Children receiving remedial classes at the Child Rights Centre

Objective 3: To improve the governance around the protection of children from all forms of forced and bonded labour.

Strengthening and Capacity Development of School Management Committees (SMCs)

A capacity-building workshop was organised at the district level with SMC members from 45 villages to sensitise them on the rights and duties of SMCs. Regular meetings were conducted to establish rapport between SMC members and new joiners. The SMCs were also roped in for the implementation of the 'Every Child in School' campaign. It was also observed that SMC members who attended the trainings were more proactive in identifying school dropouts and referring these children for counselling.

Effective Implementation of Government Laws around Child Protection and Increased Sensitisation of Stakeholders

A total of 17 meetings were held with district-level authorities and social actors to improve convergence and ensure effective implementation of laws related to the eradication of forced and bonded labour and rehabilitation of children.

On June 12th 2022, the Labour Department organised a campaign on the occasion of World Day Against Child Labour, where it invited Jan Sahas and government officials to participate. As part of this, the team visited brick kilns that operated around Alirajpur to raise awareness, in coordination with

officials including the District Judge, the District Legal Officer, officials from the District Legal Services Authority, Women and Child Development Department, Public Welfare Department, and Child Welfare Department.

A key outcome here was that Jan Sahas was appointed as a key committee member to the Task Force Committee established by the District Collector of Alirajpur to reduce child labour.



Challenges

Project Muktee aimed to rescue 2,000 children from child labour in Alirajpur district. The team could however only identify and rescue 719 children who were engaged in work. This gap in reach was on account of the unusual migration patterns that occurred in the wake of the second wave.

The project was initiated in August 2021, at a time when seasonal migrants from the region had returned to the villages due to the lack of employment at migrant destinations during the second wave. This was also a time when families faced grave deprivations in the absence of employment. Many children from these families continued to remain out of school due to school closures or when families deprioritised education out of economic distress, which made them more susceptible to being forced into working. When the baseline studies were carried out, Jan Sahas identified over 2,000 children who were at risk in the region.

However, post the second wave, families were forced to venture out in search of employment given the limited livelihoods opportunities within their communities. As a result, in quarters two and three of the project period, many children who had been identified at-risk had also migrated with their parents. While the team tried to locate these children by enquiring with neighbours, teachers and friends, many could not be traced or contacted. In the interim, project activities were implemented by engaging children and families who remained in Alirajpur.

Community members were also apprehensive that taking action against violators could lead to unpleasantness, since they culturally function as close-knit communities. Many families also refused to file complaints or seek legal recourse, even in the case of violations such non-payment of wages, since they were fearful that they would receive threats in the future.

Another major factor that hindered effective implementation of project activities and achievement of targets was the fact that bye-elections were held in the district thrice during the project period. Due to the Model Code of Conduct issued by the Election Commission. the teams were not able to conduct door-to-door surveys or organise public meetings and stakeholder trainings, thus impacting overall outcomes.

Programme Sustainability/Way Forward

British Asian Trust seeks to continue the implementation of the programme in Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh, in partnership with Jan Sahas. In the second phase of the programme, we would adapt and scale up programme interventions based on learnings from the phase one, towards achieving the following outcomes:

- State systems become more responsive and effective in the prevention of exploitation and trafficking of children
- Social systems and communities are better capacitated to prevent child labour and trafficking, and provide conducive environments to support child survivors of exploitation
- Children from at-risk communities are capacitated with knowledge, skills and tools, and feel empowered to prevent and address issues of child labour and exploitation

"On behalf of the Jan Sahas team, I am very thankful to British Asian Trust and their donor for supporting us in implementing Project Muktee in Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. Through the various interventions including rescue and support to children engaged in child labour, linking them with education, forming Bal Panchayats and running Child Rights Centers, we have been able to prevent them from being exploited and in ensuring their protection."



-Ashif Shaikh – Director, Jan Sahas

Prevention of Child Trafficking in Bihar



Bihar, one of India's poorest states, has the third-largest number of child labourers in the country. Instances of child labour in Bihar are riddled with undercurrents of caste and gender violation, making it a particularly challenging region to work in, towards dismantling systemic structures of oppression.

Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts particularly, are home to some of the most marginalised communities. Amongst the poorest social groups are the mahadalits, whose lives are marred by intense poverty, poor access to health care, education and sanitation, severe social exclusion and discrimination. Caste and class struggles are rampant in the region, on account of which families from these communities face severe social exclusion and discrimination, consequently leading to a prevalence of unsafe migration. Children belonging to these communities are especially vulnerable; doubly so, since government-mandated Child Protection Committees (CPCs) that are meant to create a protective environment for children are largely non-functional.

Samagra Sikshhan Evam Vikas Sansthan (SSEVS), a grassroots NGO working in several districts of northern Bihar, has extensively worked with mahadalit communities, helping them safeguard children's rights and education, improving access to land, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods for marginal farmers.

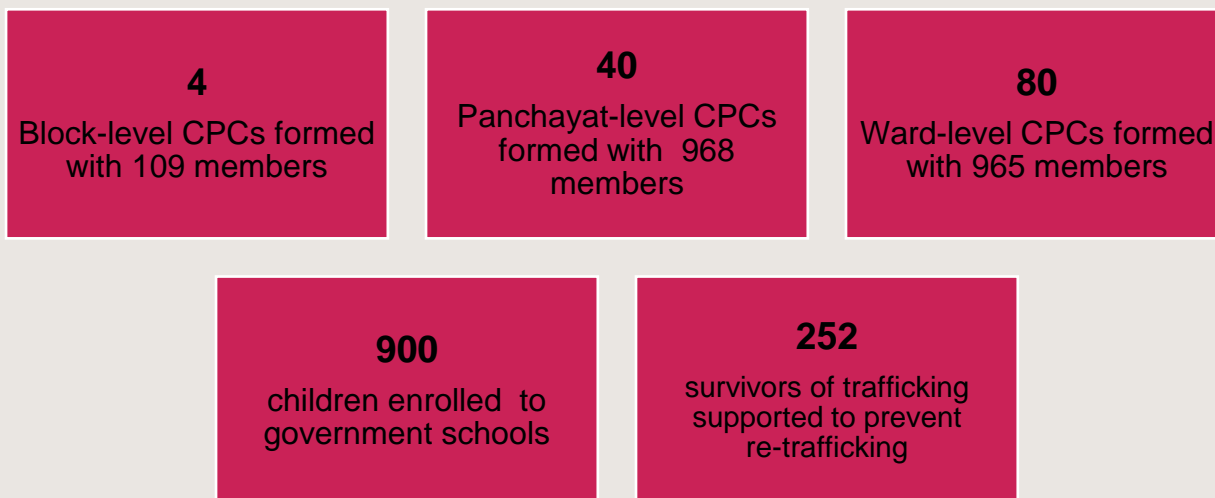
British Asian Trust partnered with SSEVS to implement the Preventing Child Trafficking in Bihar (PCTB) project in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts, from September 2021 to August 2022. Implemented in 80 wards across 40 panchayats in Muzaffarpur district (Kudhni and Musahari blocks) and Vaishali district (Patepur and Jandaha blocks), the project aimed to build capacities of CPCs to identify and support children at risk, create safe communities and reach a stage where they were self-sustaining. The primary objective was to enable CPCs to take ownership of protecting children who were vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

Objective 1: At least 75% of the CPCs will reach Level 2 functionality within one year.

Objective 2: Returned trafficking survivors and at-risk children will be supported by the CPCs, who will also assist families of children in applying for government entitlements.

Objective 3: CPCs will actively assist with ongoing recovery and support for returned child trafficking survivors.

Summary of Impact



Programme Activities

Objective 1: At least 75% of the CPCs reach Level 2 functionality within one year.

Formation and Capacity Building of Child Protection Committees

The SSEVS team conducted 21 community meetings with 541 people in Muzaffarpur district and 15 meetings with 294 people in Vaishali district to discuss the formation of Child Protection Committees. These meetings resulted in the formation of 4 Block-level Child Protection Committees (BCPCs), 40 Panchayat-level Child Protection Committees (PCPCs), and 80 Ward-level Child Protection Committees (WCPCs). It was also observed that it was especially critical to strengthen and build the capacities of CPCs in 48 wards.



Panchayat-level Child Protection Committee formation in Vaishali district

After the formation of the CPCs, the SSEVS team worked towards strengthening the committees by conducting regular capacity building sessions and meetings. The training was conducted based on a pre-designed toolkit developed by Praxis.

Progress of the Child Protection Committees was also tracked on the basis on standard indicators.

Indicators for measuring CPC effectiveness	Status
CPCs meet regularly (at least twice in a quarter)	Over 50% of CPCs were holding meetings regularly, with WCPC and PCPCs convening every month, and BCPCs, once a quarter
CPC have active participation from members of different communities/groupings in the village, including the most disadvantaged, and at least 2 adolescents/youth members	50% of CPCs have representation from various groups of stakeholders, including adolescents, persons with disability, etc
CPCs members understand their tasks and responsibilities	More than 50% of members understood their roles and responsibilities
CPCs identify vulnerable children, including survivors of trafficking	50% of CPCs identified children at risk and worked on their rehabilitation
CPCs support families of children in applying for entitlements	40% of CPCs have started the process of supporting vulnerable children and families in applying for entitlements
CPCs follow-up with officials about these entitlements	CPCs have conducted follow-up in case of non-compliance or acquisition of entitlements
Panchayat-level migration registers have been institutionalised to mitigate trafficking	50% of CPC are maintaining migration tracking registers at the ward and panchayat levels
WCPCs/PCPCs have sent representatives to the BCPCs CPC to flag issues of children (eg: passing on information about delay in securing entitlements)	This is yet to begin.
CPCs have brought budget requests, relating to children's safety, to the Gram Panchayat budgeting process at the village-level	60% of CPCs have brought budgets requests to the Gram Panchayat Development Plan. A total budget of INR 1,39,29,610 has been mobilised by WCPCs and PCPCs towards the development and safeguarding of children. WCPC and PCPC members are now closely monitoring the utilisation of budgets.
Elected panchayat and ward officials advocate for the provision of budget requests.	

Capacity Building of Volunteers

SSEVS identified and trained 40 volunteers on child rights and legal provisions for child protection. This was carried out with the intent to ensure that there was a ready pool of volunteers who could lead the CPCs, even in the absence of partner staff, thus ensuring that CPCs eventually reach a stage where are self-reliant. After the formation of the PCPCs and WCPCs, volunteers were also equipped with the know-how to conduct vulnerability assessments in their villages using the Kobo Tool Box (a digital aid), to identify at-risk children.

Mobilising Funds towards the Development and Safeguarding of Children

CPCs also identified systemic needs in their community that could improve the lives of children, such as improvements to school and anganwadi infrastructure, facilities at public commons like playgrounds, etc. CPC then took up these issues with the gram panchayat and mobilised INR 1.39 crore (across 40 panchayats) from the gram panchayat budgeting process, towards the development and safeguarding of children. Examples of work initiated/planned under this include:

- Construction of boundary walls in 10 schools
- Renovation of 13 anganwadi centers
- Construction of midday meal sheds and toilets in 6 schools

- Repair and renovation of 5 playgrounds
- Improvements to street lighting in 9 villages
- Awareness programs and wall paintings on issues of child protection



Children at the government school in Manika Harikesh Ward 1 having their midday meal



Wall painting in Vaishali to create awareness on the importance of educating children

Objective 2: Returned trafficking survivors and at-risk children are supported by the CPCs, who will also assist families of children in applying for government entitlements.

Enrolment of Children into Schools

The CPCs worked with reintegrated survivors and tracked them continuously to prevent re-trafficking. They also assisted families in enrolling out-of-school children to government schools and provided books and uniforms to children who needed additional support.

Children Supported by CPCs	No. of beneficiaries
No of children who were enrolled in govt schools and availed of midday meals	900
No of children who received a scholarship	350
No of children who received books and uniforms	467
No of children enrolled in anganwadi centres	435



Children being enrolled at the government school in Kurhni block of Muzaffarpur district



Children showcasing their schoolbooks

Bridge Education Centers

Children belonging to scheduled caste groups such as the *musahars* are often ostracised by the community, increasing their likelihood of missing classes, dropping out of school, and consequently

ending up in working environments. SSEVS set up five Bridge Education Centers for which tutors were hired from the community and trained to provide lessons. 200 children have since regularly attended the classes at these centres.

Case Study: Ensuring that no child is left behind



SSEVS set up a Bridge Education Centre (BEC) at ward No. 7 in Mukundpur gram panchayat, Jandaha block, Vaishali in July 2022. The BEC inauguration was attended by many WCPC members and local community members, and the gram panchayat *mukhiya*, Mr. Laldev Ram, was the invited as the chief guest. Several key stakeholders including the panchayat president addressed the audience and emphasised on the importance of the BEC. He encouraged parents to send their children to the centre and assured his full cooperation and support.

Other members of the community also came forward to stress on role the BEC would play, especially for poor and marginalised children – many even promised that they would take a personal interest in the matter and encourage their neighbours and family members to enrol their children. Some even contributed towards the construction of the BEC by way of providing bamboo and labour.

Furnished with teaching learning material (TLM) and a white board, the BEC is now operational, with Mrs Bharti taking classes for children twice a day, post school hours.

Facilitating Access to Entitlements

Based on the results of the vulnerability assessment, CPCs supported at-risk families in applying for social security schemes. Facilitating access to entitlements and social security schemes goes a long way towards reducing the vulnerabilities of at-risk children and their families.

Linkages to Social Security Scheme	No. of beneficiaries
GPDP Scheme in panchayat	99
Men/women got the employment under NREGA	630
Ration card	376
Aadhar enrolment	213
Bank account creates	112
Ayushman Bharat card issues	389
Widow pension availed	80
Old age pension availed	94
Monetary benefit under Parwarish Yojna	34
Disability pension availed	42

Birth certificates issued	149
eShram cards issues	755
Labour card issued	70
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (housing)	132

Objective 3: CPCs will actively assist with ongoing recovery and support for returned child trafficking survivors.

Supporting survivors and families

A total of 252 survivors were supported by SSEVS in coordination with the CPCs.

Several activities were initiated to mobilise and support survivor groups and their families. Survivors (and other school-going children) were trained on life skills. 16 survivors also received vocational skills training to link them to skill training institutions for livelihood opportunities in the future. In some cases, sports equipment was distributed to survivors.

Families of survivors were provided with seed support and other agricultural training to support their livelihoods. As highlighted earlier, numerous households were also linked to social security schemes – a key task here was ensuring that they had the relevant documents that were required to apply for entitlements and schemes.

Case Study: For the first time ever, women get employment under MGNREGA



Ward no. 08 of Rajwada Bhagwan faces devastating floods every year, leaving the entire village community in severe distress. The local WCPC meets monthly and the agenda of these meetings range from issues of child rights and safeguarding, to reducing the vulnerability of children and their families.

At one of the meetings, Jeevika didi from the community, pointed that if women had access to employment opportunities, it would lead to the improved well-being of children. The President with other ward members raised the matter with the *panchayat rozgar sewak* and PRI members and submitted a list of women who were interested in taking up work. It was decided that the best way forward was to secure employment for the women under the MGNREGA scheme, and shortly thereafter, the *rozgar sewak* asked the women to report to work.

The women are now employed under MGNREGA and receive regular payment. In the aftermath of the floods, this incident emerged as a silver lining. In a subsequent meeting, the women have also put forward a proposal seeking support in enrolling their children into the government school.

Challenges

During the initial months of the project, movement restrictions imposed to control the spread of Covid-19, meant that the SSEVS team was unable to conduct group meetings with CPCs or engage directly with government stakeholders.

Heavy rainfall in October 2021 led to waterlogging in Muzaffarpur and teams found it challenging to access the villages. This was also flagged as a recurring problem at the CPC meetings.

In November and December 2021, panchayath elections were held in Bihar, which resulted in some activities getting postponed. This also impacted the mobilisation of community members, which took longer than expected due to irregular interactions.

In several instances, SSEVS also found that community members were hesitant to attend meetings that they had organised. On enquiring further, they found that traffickers had been promoting misinformation, claiming that children found to be working or married, would be forcibly taken away and placed in shelter homes. The SSEVS team employed several rapport-building techniques in their interactions with community members to address their fears and ensure project timelines were back on track.

Programme Sustainability/Way Forward

British Asian Trust seeks to continue its partnership with SSEVS towards preventing trafficking and other child rights violations in Bihar. The State Government of Bihar has also recognised SSEVS as a resource organisation for the formation of Child Protection Committees, and has passed an order for SSEVS to support with the implementation of the CPC programme in four districts.

In the subsequent phase of the programme, we look to expand the geographical scope to an additional two districts - Darbhanga and Madhubani, and also factor for interventions to build the capacity of stakeholders to implement Village-level Child Protection Committees, as well as initiate work to strengthen youth groups and adolescent collectives.

"The partnership between British Asian Trust and Samagra Sikocham Evam Vikas Sansthan has widened the canvas for child safeguarding and has created child-sensitive environments in regions where the PCTB project was implemented."

-Siddharth Kumar – Secretary, SSEVS

"The PCTB project has brought about a milestone development among children, who are now enjoying their right to education, play, happiness, and being supported by a supportive community."

-Nadeem A – Program Manager, SSEVS

Financial Report

The total budget for the two projects was INR 1,21,40,198 for a period of one year, of which Mukul Madhav Foundation's contribution was INR 80,00,000. This contribution enabled us to raise matched funding to scale the work.

Overall budget utilisation stands at 90%, and both partners have requested that they be allowed to carry forward unutilised funds to the following year.

Project Details	Component	Budget INR	Expenditure	Variance	Variance %	Reasons for Variance
Project 1: Elimination of Child Labour and Protection of Children in Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh	Programme salary costs	14,46,600	12,60,455	1,86,145	13%	Due to Covid and elections, Jan Sahas team was unable to conduct stakeholder trainings during the programme year. They have requested that they be allowed to use the unutilised funds in the following year.
	Travel	3,60,000	2,74,582	85,418	24%	
	Toll-free helpline, legal support and rehabilitation	7,52,000	6,39,053	1,12,947	15%	
	Education support, strengthening of Bal Panchayats and SMCs	19,72,000	19,81,430	-9,430	0%	
	Impact assessment, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting	6,39,264	5,41,200	98,064	15%	
Sub-Total		51,69,864	46,96,720	4,73,144	9%	
Project 2: Preventing child trafficking in vulnerable districts in Bihar	Programme delivery costs - salaries	22,57,600	21,08,812	1,48,788	7%	
	Travel	6,62,471	5,51,744	1,10,727	17%	
	Equipment	1,60,000	1,76,050	-16,050	-10%	
	Supplies	5,04,320	2,49,348	2,54,972	51%	SSEVS would like to use the unutilised funds to provide supplies to survivor collectives in the following year.
	Technical Assistance from Praxis	18,10,000	16,54,000	1,56,000	9%	
	Impact assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	4,77,199	4,37,468	39,731	8%	SSEVS has sought permission to utilise the funds to onboard more community-based volunteers in the following year.
Sub-Total		58,71,590	51,77,422	6,94,168	12%	
BAT program management and administration expenses		10,98,744	10,98,744	0	0%	
Total Costs		1,21,40,198	1,09,72,886	11,67,312	10%	



Thank you.

 British Asian Trust