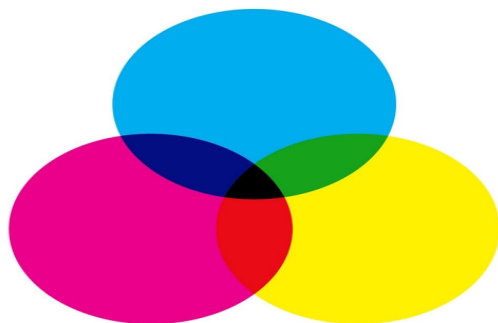


REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON “INNOVATING FOR CHILDREN”



VENUE: HOTEL COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT
NH-6, LABHANDI, OPPOSITE INDRA GANDHI AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY,
RAIPUR-492012
CHHATTISGARH

DATE: 21ST & 22ND SEPTEMBER 2017

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF
CHHATTISGARH, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNICEF CHHATTISGARH AND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION OF CHHATTISGARH



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National Consultation on ‘Innovating for Children’ -

A Concept Note

Background: -

Children constitute over 39 per cent of India’s population—the highest such percentage in the world. The Constitution of India mandates that the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring “that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment”[Article 39(f)].

India has taken up several legislative initiatives to ensure safe, protected, nourished and enabling environment for children such as “Juvenile Justice Care and Protection on Act” (2015), Right of Children to “Free and Compulsory Education Act” (2009), “Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act”, (2012) etc., and has also been implementing schemes and programmes in the interest of children -Integrated Child Development Scheme, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Health Mission, Integrated Child Protection Scheme to list a few - all of which contribute and have made significant strides towards holistic development of children. India is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; and is committed to meet all the entitlements of every child in the country.

Children are vulnerable in terms of the risks to their right to survival, development, protection and participation. The need to protect some children is even more challenging, where their specific socio-economic and political circumstances are difficult to cope with even for adults. Lack of access to communities, lack of basic infrastructure, dearth of human resource, inactive local governance in tribal and violence affected areas makes delivery of basic health care and development programmes a challenge. The challenge continues to worsen the vulnerability of children by pushing communities to further deprivation particularly in tribal and rural areas.

The Government of India in the National Plan of Action (2015) following the National Policy for Children in 2013 aims to keep children safe and ensure happy childhood. The action plan aims to further strengthen implementation of policies for children and uphold constitutional obligation and UN Convention on Rights of the Children. State Government of Chhattisgarh has also prepared a draft Plan of Action for Children, which is currently under process of approval.

The action plan is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals which aim to end preventable deaths, hunger, ensure children's access to nutrition, promote learning and ensure children live without fear of violence.

While there is a constitutional responsibility of the State to ensure children's rights are realized and all their entitlements are met, the needs of the children haven't been met. The State needs to put in place concrete actions to ensure welfare schemes reach children in need especially belonging to marginalized and tribal communities. A concerted and out of the box effort is needed to address concerns of implementation of children excluded by socio-political and cultural barriers. Innovations which are inclusive and can overcome challenges of poverty and under development can be drivers to meet the challenge ahead of the State.

In order to improve development indicators of children and adolescents in the tribal and violence affected areas, innovative strategies in the implementation and newer policy or policy change is prerogative to close the ever widening disparities in education, health, nutrition and other child development indicators.

Why innovate for children?

As governments are elaborating on the Sustainable Development Goals and targets for the new development agenda, innovation and the role of partnerships across sectors are increasingly important to accelerate progress on the most pressing issues especially related to children. Reaching the children is the right and fair thing to do. In adapting to the growing complexity of the 21st century, the State needs dynamic solutions to ensure it remains relevant and responsive. Children who are given a fair start in life – nurturing care, access to nutrition and basic health services, an education, protection from violence and exploitation – are more likely to fulfill their potential as adults and make their societies richer in every sense. 'Leaving no child behind', is both a moral imperative and a strategic priority for the development of inclusive, sustainable and stable societies. An obvious role of adults, such as parents and caregivers, is the corner stone to achieve positive results for children. Our journey towards building a just and equitable societies for children starts at home and is the responsibility of the adults to provide favorable conditions at home for children to excel and prosper.

Defining Innovations:

Innovations are out of the box ideas, which lead to positive change in the communities. Innovation is nothing but introducing a new application for an existing development process to attain desired outcome or a new solution for an age-old problem. The rapid growth of technology and its access especially to children is posing new challenges and threats to

society. The emerging new issues related to children need newer strategies to address them, and, hence, innovations.

The urgency to cater to the needs of the children calls for innovative approaches in governance, as well in terms of implementation and service delivery. There are many examples of innovations in governance which have significantly contributed to the effectiveness of implementation and service delivery initiated by Governments. Several innovative ideas, involving communities and civil society organizations in village planning, decentralization and community development, have also been successful and complement governmental efforts. To cite an example, Adarsh Gram is an innovation initiated where planning and implementation is led by community participation utilizing government funds and allocations for specific development activities in the village.

Chhattisgarh has many innovations, which have positively impacted children especially those living in difficult circumstances. The Public Distribution System in the state has won many accolades by digitalizing Fair Price Shops, door step delivery with the help of GPS enabled trucks. Centralized monitoring and grievance mechanism has contributed to food security. The model system has ensured every BPL family received its share of entitlement. The innovative '*Mitanin*' model, which builds knowledge and capacities of village women, for addressing first level of community health care, has evolved at present into a voluntary workforce of 60,000 village women, spanning all 54,000 hamlets catering to rural health care needs. The initiative had almost halved infant mortality, radically improved childcare practices, and forced the health system to improve. ICDS Leadership Program for the midlevel functionaries of DWCD has changed the face of Anganwadi centers in the state. They have ceased to be just feeding centers and have evolved as centers of early learning and development of the child. Motorbike Ambulance in Narayanpur district has been saving lives of women and children by providing crucial referral transport.

There are equally useful leanings from other States as well. For example, 'Janswasth' which uses 'Tablets' for identification, classification, communication and monitoring, leading to preventive and promotive care by ANMs in Rajasthan. 'Janswasth'. Rajasthan was also successful in educating women and adolescent girls through its 'E-Sakshar' program, in which computers were used to ensure literacy of mothers and adolescent sisters of school going children. Innovative partnerships which seem unlikely have immensely contributed to development processes. There are similar success stories of the engagement with women self help groups and farmers, to reduce prevalence of malnutrition among children, using local solutions.

There are learnings from across the world, as well- to cite an international example, Nigeria has used 'Rapid SMS', a decentralized monitoring using a mobile-phone based platform, to

identify in real-time, centre-by-centre birth registration disparities, and prompt appropriate action towards improving birth registration.

The Consultation:

The department of Women and Child Development, Government of Chhattisgarh, in partnership with UNICEF Chhattisgarh and State Planning Commission of Chhattisgarh, organized a two day national consultation on “Innovating for Children” to explore and showcase innovative ideas, solutions for the well-being of children and initiate dialogue towards enhancing access to children’s entitlements particularly in health, nutrition, education, child protection, water and sanitation, Skills and Early Childhood Development

The organizers invited individuals, agencies NGOs, technical experts with proven record of exemplary commitment and passion towards building child-friendly ambience enabling exercise of child rights, using new and innovative ideas and solutions. The consultation provided an opportunity to participants to explore various child centric innovations which could be adopted to address issues related to children.

Objectives of the Consultation were:-

1. To explore and identify innovative solutions for vulnerable children excluded by socio-political and economic factors in the areas of early child development, education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, child protection and skills.
2. To provide a platform to showcase, share, adopt and advocate proven models for well-being of children with a focus on ‘hard to reach’ areas ensuring equity and inclusion.

The national consultation aimed to provide platform for dialogue and showcase innovations which have contributed immensely for the well-being of children belonging to marginalized communities including tribal. Individuals, civil society organizations, governments, innovators and other contributors made presentation to showcase their respective innovations. The consultation was an opportunity to ideate and deliberate innovations which could be ideal for replication for children across the country. The consultation ended with a roadmap to experiment innovations which have potentials to save and better lives of women and children, especially those belonging to marginalized communities.

The consultation featured innovations:-

- ✓ Which have brought positive changes, are sustainable and work efficiently in every day practice.
- ✓ Which have visibly added advantage over existing practices, through cost effectiveness and other benefit evident to its users
- ✓ Which are compatible with beneficiaries and do not undermine locally established social norms and practices
- ✓ Which have economic value in terms of reduced costs, labor, increased even productivity or even financial betterment
- ✓ Which have been embraced and led by community from its beginning to enjoying its benefit and
- ✓ Which have the potential to be replicated and up-scaled.

Outcome:

The consultation resulted in a road map being proposed in form of the “Raipur Declaration” ‘declaration’ identifying the essential ingredients for successfully innovating for children everywhere, particularly those from ‘hard to reach’ areas and difficult circumstances. A copy of the declaration is at Annexure-II and Session-wise record of proceedings of the Consultation is at Annexure-III.

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National Consultation on 'Innovating for Children'

21st& 22nd September 2017

Hotel Courtyard by Marriott

NH-6, Labhandi, Opposite Indira Gandhi Agriculture University, Raipur-492012, CHHATTISGARH

AGENDA -

DAY-I	
10.00-10.30	Registration/Exhibition of Innovations and AV Presentations/Voices of Children
10.30-11.40	Inauguration
	<p><i>Inauguration of the Consultation and Lighting the Lamp</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Welcome Address / Rationale and Background:</i> Dr. M. Geetha, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Chhattisgarh • <i>Key Note Address:</i> Mr. Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India • <i>Address by:</i> Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputy Representative, UNICEF India • <i>Address by:</i> Mr. Vivek Dhand, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh • <i>Address by Guest of Honor:</i> Ms. Stuti Kacker, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCPCR, New Delhi • <i>Address by Chief Guest:</i> Smt. Ramshila Sahu, Hon'ble Minister, Women & Child Development, Govt. of Chhattisgarh <p><i>Vote of Thanks:</i> Mr. P. P. Soti, Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh</p>

Voices of Children (Audio-Visual film)	
11.40-13.15	SESSION 1: CHILD SURVIVAL
	<p>Sub-themes- Models related to girl child survival, reduced child mortalities, nutrition, access to safe drinking water, children who are vulnerable, differently-abled, transgender etc.</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. D.S. Misra, State Cooperative Election Commissioner, Govt. of Chhattisgarh 2. Mr. Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India 3. Mr. Subhrata Sahoo, Principal Secretary, Department of Health, Govt. of Chhattisgarh 4. Dr. Yaron Wolman, Chief of Health, UNICEF India <p>Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pavitra Mohan, Basic Healthcare Services Rajasthan on Amrit Clinics. The clinics provide low cost, high quality health care with dignity to the remote, rural, and underserved populations. • Dr. Yogesh Jain, Jan Swasth Sahyog Chhattisgarh on providing access to basic health care services to tribal communities • Mr. Hiteswar Sarma, General Manager Guwahati Comprehensive Cleft Care Centre, Assam. • Mr. Rajkumar Gope, Ekjut, Jharkhand • Ms. Vrishali Pispati CEO Mobile Crèches, 'Ensuring Childcare – Health, Nutrition, Early Learning And Care for Urban Poor, Maharashtra
Audio –Visual Film	
Lunch	
14.00-15.30	SESSION II: CHILD DEVELOPMENT
	<p>Sub-themes- Early childhood care including nutrition and education. Proven models with respect to residential schools, creating schools as zones of peace.</p>

	<p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. D.K. Marothia, President, National Institute of Ecology, New Delhi; and Member, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh 2. Ms. Rifat Arif, Special Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of J&K 3. Dr. Mridula Bajaj, Department of Child Development, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi <p>Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vikas Sheel, Secretary Education Department, Government of Chhattisgarh on 'New temples of learning in difficult areas' • Mr. Mahendra Kumar Mallick, Director, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Education at Brick Kilns, Odisha • Mr. K. M. Ranganathan, Save the Children, India on 'Promoting Nutrition, Healthcare, Protection and Dignity for Internally Displaced Children (IDPs)' Andhra Pradesh • Dr. M. Geetha, Secretary Department of Women and Child Development, Chhattisgarh-ECCE, WASH
15.30-15.45	Audio-Visual Film
15.45-17.00	SESSION III: CHILD PROTECTION
	<p>Sub themes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal instruments / provision for children (UNCRC, JJ Act, RTE, POCSO, draft National Plan of Action for Children 2016 etc.) • Models to prevent child trafficking, child labours, crimes against children, recruitment as child soldiers, abandoned, missing and orphan children <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field Services, UNICEF India 2. Mr. Aguilar Javier, Chief Child Protection, UNICEF India 3. Mr. Ravi Kant, Senior Advocate of Supreme Court, Founder of Shakti Vahini 4. Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, HAQ Centre for Child Rights <p>Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Parul Mathur, SSP on POSCO and its implementation. • Mr. Motwani, DSP (retd)on 'Child Friendly Policing'

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vijay Gnanadesikan, IT Professional- Chennai Facial recognition app to track missing children
17.00-17.15	Audio-Visual Film
	DAY-II
10.30-11.45	SESSION IV: PARTICIPATION
	<p>Sub- themes- - Create an enabling environment and opportunities to actively involve children in all matters concerning them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership for Innovations in child-centric policies, planning, institutional framework • Psycho-social environment for innovation Community based innovations • Leveraging the use of technology for addressing issues related to well-being of children <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Amod K Kanth, General Secretary, Prayas 2. Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary MOWCD GOI (Child Protection) 3. Dr. Rochana Mitra, Project Director, Plan India, New Delhi 4. Prof. Vasuki Belavadi, UNESCO Chair on Community Media on Children as Media Producers. <p>Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. R Prasanna, Commissioner Health Services, Govt of Chhattisgarh • Mr. O.P. Choudhary, Collector & DM, Raipur on “Raipur’s Transparent RTE System” • Mr. Rajesh Singh, Project Director, ICPS Govt. of Jharkhand • Mr. Ravi Dhanuka, Prime Minister’s Rural Development Fellow on, I-Saksham Bihar • Mr. Tushar Rane, UNICEF, Adolescent Participation.
11.45-12.00	Audio-Visual Film
12.00-13.20	<i>Wrap-up and Presentation of Raipur Declaration Draft</i>
	<p>Address by Mr. Sunil Kumar, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh</p> <p>Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child</p>

	<p>Development GoI</p> <p>Dr. M. Geetha, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Chhattisgarh Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputy Representative, UNICEF India</p> <p>Expert Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sunil Kumar, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh • Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary MOWCD GOI (Child Protection) • Mr. D.S. Misra, State Cooperative Election Commissioner, Govt. of Chhattisgarh • Prof. D.K. Marothia, President, National Institute of Ecology, New Delhi; and Member, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh • Dr. M. Geetha, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Chhattisgarh • Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field Services, UNICEF India • Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputy Representative, UNICEF India
	<p>Details of Working Group Composition Raipur Declaration Working Team Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Shikha Rajput Tiwari, Joint Secretary, WCD • Ms. Nimisha Jha, Deputy Secretary, State Planning Commission • Mr. Dinesh Masta, Joint Director, State Planning Commission <p>Working Group-I: Child Survival</p> <p>Ms. Christina Lal, Joint Director, WCD Chhattisgarh Dr. Tushar Rane, UNICEF Dr. Gajendra Singh, UNICEF</p> <p>Working Group-II: Child Development</p> <p>Dr. Sudhish Kumar, Joint Director, SSA Chhattisgarh Dr. Nilesh Tiwari, Consultant, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh Ms. Yamini Tiwari, Consultant, ICDS Mr. Abner Daniel, UNICEF Mr. Sheshagiri Madhusudan, UNICEF Ms. Farhat Saiyed, UNICEF</p>

	<p>Working Group-III: Child Protection Ms. Archana Rana, Joint Director, Chhattisgarh Ms. Yumibae, UNICEF Mr. Rishi Raj Sharma, Lead Consultant (SDGs), State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh Mr. Vishal Vasvani, UNICEF Mr. Jibok Chhatterji, UNICEF Mr. Javier, UNICEF</p> <p>Working Group-IV: Child Protection Dr. Antaryami Dash, UNICEF Mr. Sam Sudhhir Bandi, UNICEF Mr. Asim Dutta, WCD Chhattisgarh Mr. Michael Juma, UNICEF</p>
13.20-13.30	Audio-Visual Film
13.30-14.30	LUNCH
14.30-17.30	Naya Raipur Bus Tour

Raipur Declaration on Innovating for Children

We, the representatives from central and state governments, UN bodies, institutional entities, members representing civil society and individuals associated with innovations, assembled at Raipur on 21st and 22nd September 2017 to explore ideas, models and solutions towards fulfilling the rights of children especially those who are vulnerable, marginalized and living under difficult circumstances.

We believe that all children must be given equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom, dignity; and, are protected against abuse in all forms, discrimination and exploitation including moral and material abandonment.

We, hereby declare unanimously:

1. To **'leave no child behind'**, so that every child survives, thrives and learns in a healthy, clean, safe, supportive, protected, inclusive and equitable environment and, has a fair chance to realize his or her full potential in life with a special emphasis on **first 1000 days of a child's life**.
2. The **urgent need** and call for a **unified effort** towards building an enabling environment for children by reorienting the mindset and developing comprehensive and cross-sectoral policies and plans for child survival and development.
3. To encourage and promote **innovations for children** to develop evidence-based, replicable/scalable/sustainable solutions for issues concerning children duly stated in the National Plan of Action for Children 2016 and Sustainable Developmental Goals.
4. To recommit ourselves to identify and address gaps for effective implementation of schemes and programmes and support **governance solutions by empowering and building trust in the communities**, as well as, **innovative partnership models** involving organically created community based mechanisms ensuring accountability.
5. To address existing and **emerging concerns relating to survival, protection development and participation of children**.
6. To strengthen institutional capacity and related infrastructure with adequate and skilled human and other resources for children and ensure their active age relevant participation in designing policies and programmes based on real time data using appropriate technologies.
7. To strengthen and empower families to parenting skills, social protection schemes and programmes among others, so that institutionalization becomes the last resort.

We believe that evidences from innovations should form the basis of policy making and programme design. We urge all the stakeholders to allocate sufficient financial resources by **reprioritizing, realigning** and **converging budgetary outlays**, and efficient utilization thereof.

We are convinced that passionate commitment to this resolution on the part of all stakeholders will enable every child in India; to have equitable access and opportunity to grow in an environment free of abuse, violence, exploitation, poverty or neglect.

बच्चों के लिए नवाचार पर रायपुर घोषणा पत्र

हम, केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन, संस्थागत इकाइयों, नागरिक समाज और नवाचार से जुड़े लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य, बच्चों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने, विशेषकर कमजोर, सीमान्त/हाशिए और कठिन परिस्थितियों में रहने वाले बच्चों की उत्तरजीविता, विकास, संरक्षण और भागीदारी से संबंधित तात्कालिक और उभरती हुई चिंताओं पर सोच-विचार, समाधान एवं मॉडल हेतु 21 एवं 22 सितंबर, 2017 को रायपुर में एकत्रित हुए।

हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं कि सभी बच्चों को स्वतंत्रता और गरिमापूर्ण माहौल में स्वस्थ तरीके से विकास का अवसर एवं सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो तथा उनका सभी प्रकार के शोषण, दुर्यवहार, भेदभाव तथा नैतिक एवं दैहिक शोषण से संरक्षण हो,

हम, सर्वसम्मति से घोषणा करते हैं:

1. 'कोई भी बच्चा पीछे ना छूटे' अतः प्रत्येक बच्चे को उसके जीवन के पहले 1000 दिनों को विशेष महत्त्व देते हुए सुरक्षित, संरक्षित, स्वच्छ, स्वस्थ, सहायक, समावेशी और उपयुक्त वातावरण में जीवित रहने, सीखने तथा जीवन में अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता का एहसास करने का उचित अवसर प्राप्त हो,
2. बच्चों की उत्तरजीविता और विकास के लिए एक सक्षम माहौल बनाने की दिशा में विस्तृत एवं अंतर्क्षेत्रीय नीतियों और योजनाओं को विकसित करने हेतु पूर्व मानसिकता के पुनर्विन्यास, एकीकृत प्रयास एवं आह्वान की शीघ्र आवश्यकता है
3. बच्चों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना 2016 और सतत विकास लक्ष्य में विधिवत वर्णित बच्चों से संबंधित मुद्दों के अनुरूप साक्ष्य आधारित, अनुकरणीय, स्तरीय एवं टिकाऊ समाधान विकसित करने के लिए बच्चों के लिए नवाचारों को प्रोत्साहित करने और बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है
4. योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए अंतराल की पहचान और उसको संबोधित करने हेतु अभिशासकीय समाधान के लिए, समुदायों पर विश्वास और उनके

सशक्तिकरण करने के साथ ही साथ उत्तरदायित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संगठित समुदाय आधारित तंत्रों से जुड़े नवीन भागीदारी मॉडल निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

5. बच्चों एवं उनकी आयु सम्बंधित सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संस्थागत क्षमता और संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ पर्याप्त कुशल मानव और अन्य संसाधनों को मजबूत करने के लिए उपयुक्त तकनीकों का उपयोग करके वास्तविक समय के आंकड़ों के आधार पर नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा तैयार करना है।

6. परिवारों को पालक कौशल, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं और अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ मजबूत और सशक्त करना, ताकि संस्थानीकरण केवल अंतिम उपाय ही बन पाए। हमारा विश्वास है कि नवाचारों के प्रमाण, नीति और कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा बनाने हेतु आधार बन सकते हैं। हम सभी हितधारकों से यह भी अनुरोध करते हैं कि वे पर्याप्त वित्तीय संसाधन का आबंटन, पुनः प्राथमिकता निर्धारण, पुनर्निर्माण और अभिसरण कर करें तथा उक्त बजट का कुशलतम उपयोग हो।

हम आश्वस्त हैं कि संकल्प पर सभी हितधारकों की जुनूनी प्रतिबद्धता भारत के प्रत्येक बच्चे को सक्षम बनने एवं बनाने हेतु समान अवसर और पहुंच प्रदान करेगी तथा दुर्व्यवहार, हिंसा, शोषण, गरीबी एवं उपेक्षा से मुक्त पर्यावरण प्रदान करेगी, जिससे वे विकसित हो सकें।

National Consultation on ‘Innovating for Children’

21st& 22nd September 2017

Hotel Courtyard by Marriott

NH-6, Labhandi, Opposite Indira Gandhi Agriculture University, Raipur-49 2012,
CHHATTISGARH

Inaugural Session

The two days National Consultation on “Innovating for Children” was organized at venue Hotel Courtyard by Marriott, Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 21st and 22nd September 2017. It was jointly organized by department of Women and Child Development, Government of Chhattisgarh, in partnership with UNICEF Chhattisgarh and State Planning Commission of Chhattisgarh. The National Consultation aimed at exploring possible strategies and actions which would help towards building an enabling environment for children using innovative models while ensuring equity and inclusion for their right to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.

The Consultation commenced with registration of participants and exhibition of innovations, followed by lighting the lamp by dignitaries on the dais. **Dr. M. Geetha**, Secretary, WCD, Govt. of Chhattisgarh welcomed the Hon’ble Minister, WCD, GoCG and other dignitaries of Central/State Governments, academicians and participants from various organizations. She presented her welcome note both in Hindi and English. She mentioned the purpose of the consultation is to engage the dialogue where discussion would be on innovations for children and also create a space and enabling environment where rights, privilege and needs for children would be reflected on., She welcomed all representatives and delegates from 10 states which included Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh. She mentioned about various state government initiatives in all four relevant sectors i.e. child survival, development, protection and participation. She specifically narrated about incredible work done in Raigarh district for “Beti BachaoBetiPadhao” scheme which won national award last year. Her welcome address ended by mentioning beautiful quotes of **Thiruvalluvar** a Tamil Poet and Philosopher: “Tirukkural”- a collection of couplets on ethics, political and economic matters, and love, which depicted unheard feelings of children and their voices.

A short film on “Voice of Children” prepared by Sangwari Khabariya, with support of UNICEF was screened to keep children’s right to express their views.

Mr. Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, stressed that there is a need to ensure child's safety, security, development is not only our constitutional duty or rather responsibility but it is necessary for building a developed nation, he continued saying budget allocation for social sector has increased but it's rightful and equitable utilization still needs consideration. He presented some eye opening data and figure related to children.

- Among the 47 crore children in India, 69 per cent are physically abused, 53 per cent are sexually abused and 48 per cent are emotionally abused. Of the above 69 per cent of the physically abused, 18 per cent are being abused by parents, relatives or any person known to the children.
- 53 per cent of children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. 50 percent of children sexually abused were persons known to the children or in position of trust and responsibilities to take care of the children.
- Every second child reported to have faced emotional abuse at some point or the other. Even more disturbing figure is that that 48 per cent of girls wished that they were boys.
- Malnutrition and U5MR though reduced considerably in recent years, are still very high in comparison to other countries and in domain of education while the enrolments have increased through RTE, the dropout rates are still high specially in the tribal districts
- NFHS- 2015-16, reveals that 26.8 per cent of women in the age of 20-24 were married before attaining 18 years of age.
- Decline in child sex ratio since 1961 is alarming. That is 976 in 1961, 927 in 2001, 918 in 2011.

He mentioned several innovations of the in the country as well as of overseas, which have been creating enabling environment for children, mainly included Mitandin program of Chhattisgarh, "We mind" mobile service of Uttar Pradesh, "Lovely mind" a play scheme of Ghana, "Can't wait to learn" project of Sudan, "FREE POCS" programme of Minnesota, in USA, South Africa's Child Support grant and many others. He ended his speech saying, time therefore interpreting change is long over; we need to fast track care, protection, development for the child through such new creative ideas and innovations. Use of technologies and models of Public Private Partnership in these regard is call of the hour.

Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputy Representative, UNICEF India, kept her thought. She vividly underlined important issues of children. She explained that children are vulnerable in terms of the risks to their right to survival, development, protection and participation. The challenge continues to worsen the vulnerability of children by pushing communities to further deprivation particularly in tribal and rural areas. Lack of access to communities, lack of basic infrastructure, dearth of human resource, inactive local governance in tribal and

violence affected areas makes delivery of basic health care and development programmes a challenge. She also mentioned about how UNICEF can play effective role in support of local governance to provide basic health care, education, safe and hygiene environment in the toughest of places. She insisted on role of partnerships across sectors to elaborate SDGs targets are increasingly important to accelerate progress to reach out for children, importantly dynamic solutions are to be ensured that these remain relevant and responsive. She appreciated some of the efforts made by Chhattisgarh government i.e.

- Chhattisgarh's PDS has been very helpful in arresting malnutrition.
- Chhattisgarh innovations to improve anganwadis and suppress malnutrition in tribal and difficult to reach areas are commendable.
- Look forward to adoption of SPAC and CM Nutrition Mission.
- Congratulate for states' "Sanskar Abhiyan" which has transformed anganwadis to holistic child development centers.

On behalf of UNICEF she assured to government, complete support for enduring endeavor to reduce vulnerability in children. New challenges demand new innovations and solutions and hence she felt that the present consultation is to celebrate the success of such innovations in providing children safe, protective and enabling environment.

Mr. Vivek Dhand, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh very interestingly then, presented interventions of the state. He narrated that, right since State Chhattisgarh was carved in the year 2000, initiatives, achievements and progress made in the past years makes the state of Chhattisgarh competent with other developed states in the country. He elucidated key achievements of the state

- Firstly the biggest achievement is **PDS** (Public Distribution System) in the state whereby 82 per cent of the population in the state is covered by PDS; much more entitlements are given than the National Food Security Act. It has received many awards and has been appreciated by Supreme Court as well and suggested other states to replicate the same, since the level of satisfaction in PDS is 98 per cent.
- He also mentioned the successful example of **MNREGA** where its successful implementation has duly checked the issue of migration, school drop outs, and exploitation.
- He narrated about initiatives of "**Porta cabin**"¹ to educate children excluded by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the state. Within a span of six months Porta Cabins were established to accommodate children for their education. All necessities were supplied to them and proper care taken as that of Ashramshalas. Still many more children are studying in these Porta cabins.

¹ Portable structure made out of Bamboo

- He further mentioned that second big establishment done in education sector was establishment of “**Education City**” where about 4000 students studying in one campus from class-1 upto Polytechnic. Honorable Prime Minister, including many central ministers visited there and was absolutely impressed to find the progress. Along with this in every districts of South Bastar Institution called “Asta” established specially for those children whose parents were killed by naxals.
- He also narrated about the “**Prayas Institute**” where about 4000 students from LWE areas are guided to accomplish their higher education in subjects like Maths, Science, Physics, English, and Commerce etc. whereby they would be deployed later to serve their respective community. This year 23 of them have qualified for IIT, NIT and such others.
- He also laid emphasis on the **Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin** (SBM-G). Implementation of Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as a policy to improve sanitation coverage and behavioral change has been noteworthy. Community involved themselves in the process to create Open defecation village, blocks and district. Sanitation coverage has been more than 90% and soon the whole state will become ODF (open defecation free)

Ms. Stuti Kacker, Hon’ble Chairperson, NCPCR, New Delhi, in her welcome note addressed the participants to be more aware the legal understanding of the various rights and acts related to children’s like JJ Act, POCSO, etc. for ensuring an enabling environment for child survival, development, protection and participation. She talked about innovations of child friendly policing in the state. She was happy to express state’s child sex ratio, which is greater than national average. With regard to check on child marriage and child labour the state has good status, but on the other hand she expressed that U5MR and crime against children are high in the state which needs to be seen. She mentioned about Cybercrime against children has increased and dark side of internet is being used for trafficking, sexual exploitation and pornography. This has to be taken care of seriously as this is spreading in the rural and tribal belt. She also told about many other innovations could be accessed from the website of NCPCR, and also a guidebook is available in the website, which will help district officials, administration to implement JJ Act and POSCO since these two ACTS are very crucial for children.

There was a release of few innovations of the State, by respected dignitaries on the dais.

1. **“Pehal” Booklet**
2. **“Meri Awaz” Mobile App.**
3. **“Datak Grahan” (adoption) booklet**
4. **State Plan of Action for Children, Chhattisgarh**

Smt. Ramshila Sahu, Hon’ble Minister, Women & Child Development, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, in her energetic speech delivered various state government initiatives like Nawa Jatan, Mahtarijatan scheme- one full meal for pregnant women is making significant efforts to reduce malnutrition in the state. She continued that “Mukhya Mantra Amrit Yojana” is committed to eradicate malnutrition by supplying flavored nutritious milk to 50000 anganwadis and mini anganwadi centers, other schemes like Noni Suraksha Yojna, Sabla Yojna, Sakhi Yojna strengthening children and families to have enabling environment. Pahel booklet and Meri Awaz mobile app are the innovations to listen children’s voices.

Importantly “Beti padhao Beti Bachao” scheme has been successful in the state which is gradually changing the attitudes toward girl child. She ended her speech by saying state is committed to ensure that every child gets space and environment for development, education, basic health care and protection.

During inaugural session memorandums of Chhattisgarh were gifted to honorable guests.

Mr. P.P. Soti, Member State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh provided vote of thanks to all guests for making their valuable presence for inaugural session of the 2 days’ consultation on Innovating for Children.

Session-1 Child Survival

The consultation began with the session on child survival. This session basically evolved around a responsive and effective basic healthcare system and innovation that is rooted in the community, where the most vulnerable communities can actively access high-quality, low-cost health services with dignity.

Mr. D.S. Misra, State Cooperative Election Commissioner, Govt. of Chhattisgarh chaired the first session and mentioned the importance of child health and survival focusing on the issue of female infanticide. The alarming declining sex ratio in last decades surely needs consideration of all departments and agencies working on the issue. He further suggested Children and mothers' need to be supported and cared for during the first vital months of a child's life.

The first innovation presented for the session of child survival was **Mr. Pavitra Mohan**, who presented Basic Healthcare Services, in rural Rajasthan. He narrated the house on Amrit Clinics an innovation to provide comprehensive primary care, with low cost and high quality, includes clinical care, outreach sessions, day care centers and home based care. He explained 3 different innovations on **HR**, (Nurses at the front) **Partnership** (Private health services for near-free referral care, Emergency care, Scheduled referrals, Cataract surgeries, Clinic premises provided by Community) **and Technology** (Tele-consultation through Whats App, Solar hybrid system for electricity, Low cost, easy to use diagnostics and devices). He finished saying that integration with child care is extremely important hence curative efforts are to be supplied with preventive measures especially to women and children in underserved areas, where mortality rates are higher.

The next innovation was presented by **Dr. Yogesh Jain**, Jan Swasth Sahyog Chhattisgarh on providing access to basic health care services to tribal communities. He pointed out important innovation on coexistence health and nutrition to deliver basic health care services. Their innovations focuses on training, research and advocacy based service delivery system to reach the deprived tribal who occupy the lowest rung of nutritional, public services, livelihood and survival. He added further to elucidate intervention that providing low cost yet good quality care by Comprehensive primary health care (Care at all levels- VHW, mid-level HW and physician based, from primary level to secondary level and where needed tertiary care) by reducing cost of diagnosis and cost of drugs with public transport for health services.

He specified about Phulwari where trained crèche nutrition workers delivering services in ratio of not more than 10: 1 and providing 3 large feeds, a minimum of 75% calories and

protein source like milk, egg etc. to enhance nutrition in children under 3 years, including iron supplements daily and biannual Albendazole (deworming) is also provided.

He ended his presentation suggesting these crèches must be need based, with provision of essential childhood education and sanitation facilities, importantly community monitoring must be ensured to take place.

Mr. Hiteswar Sharma, General Manager, Comprehensive Cleft Care Centre, Guwahati, Assam. He illustrated Guwahati Comprehensive Cleft Care Centre is one of the largest cleft centers for comprehensive cleft care in the world in a Public- Private Partnership model and works on 4 pillars – patients, infrastructure, funding and human resources. He mentioned that 1 in 700 children are born with a cleft deformity and a Declaration of Intent for CLEFT FREE ASSAM signed in May 2009 and MoU signed with Government of Assam in December 2010. It has become more of social burden than physical. Hence he insisted that no Indian child should have to live with a deformity of cleft which is correctible.

He added that the innovation Comprehensive Cleft Care includes child care, dental, nutrition and speech therapy. Pre screening at PHC level, Surgery Outreach Camps, and post operative follow up camps are the core activities. Networking with ASHA, AWW, SSA volunteers, other CBOs are oriented and educated to thrive community engagement. Innovative mobile technology used to propagate more about the cleft care and quality assurance has been maintained periodically.

Mr. Raj Kumar Gope, from Ekjut, Jharkhand presented innovations whereby agency is engaged in building evidence on community based interventions to build healthier communities and works on the themes of ‘survive, blossom, transform. He appended that Ekjut addresses health inequities by capacity building (through participatory learning and action), tracking change (use of hand held device for real time data quality checks and data analysis) and advocacy. He explained that PLA meetings, home care and crèches has led to decline in wasting and underweight children’s. Thus he ended that PLA has resulted significant reduction in maternal mortality and it’s nutritional sensitive intervention has created optimism for mother and children in unserved rural settings of eastern part of India. Thus he suggested that the innovation could be replicated in other parts of the country.

Ms. Vrishali Pispati, CEO Mobile Crèches narrated her initiative as ‘Ensuring Childcare – Health, Nutrition, Early Learning and Care for Urban Poor, Maharashtra. She put in plain words that urbanization brings in migrant labour force in the fast spreading cities whereby families, especially children are deprived of basic care, growth and development. Mumbai Mobile crèches (MMC) has developed an early childhood care and education programme which supports overall development of the children, empowers mothers to enter and stay in

workforce, and frees older children from burden of sibling care. She explained that over one lakh children in Mumbai have been reached by mobile day care centers and crèches where their overall growth is catered. She explained that preventive & curative healthcare is provided at centers through regular doctor's visits, developmental assessment of children, health checkup camps, and regular vaccinations. She further added important interventions of MMCs

- A special curriculum ensures that children acquire pre-reading, pre-writing and pre-arithmetic skills they need for school readiness.
- MMC has a holistic approach to education using art, puppetry, songs, theatre, and storytelling to teach children different subjects.
- 2 wholesome meals and 2 nutritious snacks covering the essential food groups – protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals.
- MMC trains and empowers men and women from construction sites and other underprivileged backgrounds to become teachers and childcare givers.

Key substracts of the Session-1:

- ✓ Declining sex ratio in recent decades should be prime concern.
- ✓ Technology enables, but does not substitute there is need for skilled human resources
- ✓ Integration of preventive and promotive care with curative care
- ✓ Community involvement becomes necessary to foster health care services.
- ✓ Low cost yet good quality health services possible by reducing cost of diagnosis and cost of drugs with public transport for health services.
- ✓ Public-Private partnership (PPP) model is relevant for success of any programme.
- ✓ Participatory learning and action is vital and could be replicated in high mortality and un/underserved rural settings.
- ✓ Ensuring Childcare Health, Nutrition, Early Learning and Care possible through day care centers and crèches.
- ✓ Every child has the right to live life with dignity and dignity begins with a smile.
- ✓ Quality assurance to be maintained and monitored frequently with community effort.

Session-2 Child Development

The second session on child development was chaired by professor **D.K. Marothia**, President, National Institute of Ecology New Delhi, and Member of State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh. He invited innovators to make their presentations.

The first presentation was made by **Mr. Vikas Sheel**, Secretary Education Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, and his presentation titled “new temples of learning in difficult areas”. He narrated specific challenges of Chhattisgarh i.e. LWE issues disrupting the education system, with some common challenges of education those are, shortage of teachers, Low levels of motivation, Learning environment, Pedagogical approach, Timely provision of inputs. He highlighted important innovation done by the state of Chhattisgarh to contribute children’s development in the education sector which are mentioned below

- Innovations in School education- (1) PORTA Cabins (Portable school set up built by pre fabric bamboo structure)– residential schools. (2) APJ Abdul Kalam Shiksha Gunvatta Abhiyan (3) Sampark Smart Class program – Early grade Math and English language. (4) Muskaan Libraries in all primary schools : Child-friendly library which is run by school going children to help raise interest in reading
- Set up of Education Hub -one place for learning
- Contracting-on Math, English, Science and Commerce teachers placed them where subject teachers were not available.
- Model schools located in educationally backward Tribal blocks of the state were developed as part of Public Private Partnership with DAV Mukhyamatri Public Schools (CBSE)
- “SACH HONGE SAPNE” (Jashpur)– Meritorious children spend a day with the District Collector.
- “PALAK – BALAK SAMMELAN (Bastar) – A system for regular monitoring of academic performance of children, jointly by SMCs and parents to improve learning levels
- Special Schools for Children With Special Need set up as – Saksham (Dantewada) and AKAR (Sukma)

Mr. Vikas Sheel acknowledged that some basic infrastructure and facilities still needed to explore more in this area of learning even though distribution of tablets and projectors are only in a pilot blocks and state is seriously planning to rollout the same.

The second speaker **Mr. Mahendra Kumar Mallick**, Director, Odisha Primary Education, Programme Authority, explained innovation done with Education at brick Kilns Odisha. He explicated that Seasonal migration for improving livelihood has been regular practice for many rural pockets in the districts of Odisha. And as observed school going children also

accompany their parents to the work site of brick Kilns. As a result the names of most migrant children remain on school rolls, but in reality they are often out of school. He stated that with objectives to reduce of Dropout, Child labour and Out-of-School Children, SSA, Odisha initiated action to meet the challenges by operationalising Seasonal Hostel (Residential) at source point and Non-Residential Seasonal Hostels for children of migrant families in brick kiln sites of destination points. This intervention is supplied with adequate space, Drinking water and electricity facilities, Separate toilet facilities for girls and boys and above all Safety & security of the Children could be ensured. He further narrated that the CRCC/BRCCs are engaged to monitor all the centers & report to District Project Office (DPO) every week. District Level Officers conduct monitoring & submit report to Collector in every month, Other than these facilities Medical Check-up, Parents-Teacher-Students Interaction, Weekly Menu Chart, are duly supplied.

He mentioned other crucial intervention done in SSA i.e. **MOTHER-TONGUE BASED MULTI-LINGUAL EDUCATION (MLE)** is implemented tribal districts, **Child Tracking System(CTS)** is a unique e-Governance initiative of School & Mass Education Department, Govt. of Odisha to maintain a comprehensive database of all children **Self Defence training** is being imparted to all girls residing in KGBV hostels. The “**Bal Jyoti programme**” under Inclusive Education is an innovative programme for comprehensive screening and testing of Visually Impaired Children through mobile ophthalmic unit conducted in SSA.

After the presentation suggestions came from the house to ensure and implement more MNREGA activities to avail earnings which will check migration issues. This may help in solving issues at the source.

Mr. K.M. Ranganathan, the third speaker from Save the Children, India enlightened about promoting Nutrition, Health Care, Protection and dignity for Internally Displaced People, Children (IDPs) Andhra Pradesh. He shared some fact findings from Standardized Monitoring and assessment Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted. Key result of the base line- The GAM(Global Acute malnutrition) rates was 43% in 6-59 age groups. Poor IYCF (Infant and young child feeding) practices with 16% of children given colostrums feeding within 1 hour. Only 40% of children were exclusively breastfed till 6 months. 50% of children were encouraged for timely initiation of complimentary feeding. 1 % children have diet diversity of Minimum 3 food groups per day.

He answered that to respond to the issue CMAM (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition)²was the key intervention approach to address and reduce malnutrition/SAM prevalence among children less than 2 years. Systematic quality treatment of SAM and MAM

²CMAM is a methodology for treating acute malnutrition in young children using a case-finding and triage approach. Using the CMAM method, malnourished children receive treatment suited to their nutritional and medical needs (World Vision International- article/ MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH 2012)

with access to institutional service and success of CMAM implementation over the span of 2 years (2012-14) were highlighted through graphical presentation.

The last innovation of the session -2 was presented by **Dr. M. Geetha**, Secretary Department of Women and Child Development, Chhattisgarh. Dr. M Geetha before her presentation on “Sanskar Abhiyan” which primarily deals with early child care and education also mentioned about the good work done in “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” which will surely create a big impact in nutritional status of children in years to come. She cited that Chhattisgarh has adopted Community led total sanitation model which is now replicated by many other states in the country for Sanitation coverage. It has brought about positive change in the mind set of people as the state has achieved about 13 ODF districts and 140 blocks as ODF (Open defecation free) and hope to attain the target of ODF state within about eight months from now that is before the target set by honorable Prime Minister. This would immensely impact nutrition programme.

A video presentation which portrayed early childhood care and education was an effort made by Chhattisgarh government to get more participation from community members in Anganwadi to have good experience of life and obtain some nutrition. Without more explaining she presented video presentation of “SANSKAR Abhiyan”.

From the bench of panelists, **Ms. Rifat Arif**, Special Secretary Social Welfare Development, Jammu & Kashmir, quoted her observation that govt. has launched several programme for wellbeing of women and children like ICDS, Sabla, IGMS etc. “Ladli Beti’ a recent scheme in J&K where poor girl child are credited in their account monthly of Rs. 1000/- and at the age of 18 yrs. It is 6.50 lakhs. Initiatives of women empowerment was highlighted by gender sensitive capacity building in the state. She suggested that the programme must flow to the deeper rural level where target group are intended to be largely addressed. Schemes for youth also must be generated specially in the state of J&K where various learnings could be developed.

Dr. Mridula Bajaj, Department of Child Development, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, expressed her view by taking back all participants to their childhood days with a beautiful action song “ Eni mini makoda upar chad gaya”. She described it’s also important to stock learnings, as they are valid also should evaluate effectiveness of the programme from different prospective and not only project achievements. She quoted that responsible and effective fund allocation and their utilization with prior planning and analysis though remains a challenge and hence issue of Child survival, development must be seen comprehensively as human development as fundamental rights. She further stated that 80% neurological brains develop at the age of 3 years and 90% at the age of 5 years. And hence need to propagate for entire continuum of child (birth to 18yrs.) and not just specific age group.. The fundamental issue is of quality, human resource, learning though role play,

model, exposure will prove fruitful than class room learning. She ended saying that a system of convergence among all departments necessary to aware the issues.

Sharing came from **D.S. Mishra** by narrating the debate on wages for pregnant women for 1 month with MNREGA job cards; from 2010 it was initially put up to GoI but not agreed as shortage of fund. Finally state took a punch to give this benefit in the entire state. Sometimes state can act better.

Professor D. K. Marothia, President, National Institute of Ecology New Delhi, and Member of state planning commission, Chhattisgarh, shared that only concern was weak links which connects health, nutrition and total development of a child, therefore it is important leverage with agriculture for nutritional development and holistic approach to deal the children's issue. Hence we must think of lowest segment of the society and link them with nutritional basket of children. He suggested, crafting of well-meaning institutional amendments which leads to the convergence, right from the state, district to Panchayats and policy drawing which affects children.

Key substracts of the Session-2:

- ✓ Multiple innovations and interventions carried out by department of Education, Chhattisgarh to promote education in hard to reach, LWE affected and excluded areas. Innovations presented depict strong Political will and bureaucrat's concentration to create enabling learning opportunities for deprived children.
- ✓ Setting up Seasonal Hostel (Residential) at source point and Non-Residential Seasonal Hostels for children of migrant families in brick kiln sites of destination points, in districts of Odisha has helped reduced numbers of Dropout, Child labour and Out-of-School Children. It has retained the migratory children in the elementary fold of education without facing any disruption during academic year.
- ✓ Provision of more MNREGA activities to be ensured to check migration of poor families.
- ✓ Provision to be made for programmes to reach the grass-root.
- ✓ Improved access to treatment for acute malnutrition, adopting CMAM model following WHO protocols has been productive hence the process involved the following:-
 - a) Timely identification of SAM and MAM children and provision of good quality treatment through CMAM
 - b) Capacity building of FHW for adequate management of SAM cases with medical complications
 - c) Access to Primary Health Care for Children.

- ✓ A system of convergence among all departments is necessary.
- ✓ Comprehensive approach of a child should be driven by human development in totality.
- ✓ Learnings and good practices must be recorded.
- ✓ Effective fund allocation and their rightful utilization need to be ensured.
- ✓ State to play proactive role to the needs of the children
- ✓ Leveraging with agriculture for nutritional and holistic development of children.

Session-3 Child Protection

The 3rd session of the consultation was held on the topic Child Protection. **Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat**, Chief of Field services, UNICEF India chaired the session and invited panelists and innovators to proceed the session.

Panelist Mr. **Mr. Aguilar Javier**, Chief Child Protection, UNICEF India narrated unique and quite a good model for child protection in Chhattisgarh, i.e.-Mahasamund Police Station which was developed as child friendly police station. He pointed that goal of the Child protection is to prevent violence against children and to strengthen protection services for children in vulnerable situations. He added that a safe space and protective environment, required where girls and boys are free from violence, exploitation, and unnecessary separation from family; and where laws, services, behaviours and practices minimize children's vulnerability, addresses known risk factors, and strengthen children's own resilience.

He opined that investing on parents for creating sensitization is the need of the hour as data reflects children are more vulnerable and exploited by known people and relatives. He concluded and expressed that convergence with departments would bring us under one umbrella to raise issue of child's comprehensive development as a human being.

Ms. Parul Mathur, IPS, Superintendent Railway Police, in her presentation explained about "Chetna" -Child Empowerment through Knowledge and Awareness. She cited examples and set the platform by narrating abuse, exploitation on children – Pradyuman case, blue whale, repeated cases of child abuse at schools. In 2015 total number of POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual harassment) Act cases in the country was 14,913, thus Chhattisgarh alone accounted for nearly 10% of registered cases. She narrated in detail about innovation of Chetna- A complete package of massive school Outreach program where Head Constable and above rank are trained to interact with students and create awareness about Child Sexual Abuse, provisions of POCSO Act and concepts of Online Safety, School security etc. to be promoted. She persevered that it is neither a problem of police alone nor can the police fight it alone. Collective responsibility and synergy between various departments will lead to better results. Some of the key issue put forth were:-

- Coordination with Govt Departments, NGO's and CWC to ensure that the victim gets proper counselling on legal, financial, medical and social aspects.
- There should also be proper coordination with the District Legal Services Authority for provision of legal services and compensation to the victims.
- Regular Review and Monitoring at senior levels with all departments. SP's in all districts, District Education Officers, District Child Protection Units etc.
- UNICEF to be technical partners in overall capacity building and create a monitoring mechanism.

The next presentation was made by **Mr. Motwani**, DSP (retd) on child friendly policing on behalf of **Mrs. Neha Champavat**, SSP Mahasamund. The presentation portrayed the innovations done for Child friendly Policing Recognised as a positive innovation in policing by State Government. He continued that following a presentation on Child friendly policing model by SP Mahasamund during SPs Conference at Raipur, Hon'ble CM consented to extend this model to all 27 districts. "HAMAR POLICE-HAMAR SANG" an effort to encourage 'CHILD FRIENDLY POLICING' was launched to foster the spirit of Inclusion, with community initiatives and created Child Help Desk and Child friendly corner.

He further told that 21 indicators developed by UNICEF and agreed upon for Child friendly Policing and key intervention included Skill development training, Self-defense training courses in educational institutions for girls, Complaint redressal mechanism, reaching out to children through BAL Mitras and Traffic Accidents awareness with Scouts & Guides.

He finished his presentation narrating impacts of innovations which are significantly increased i.e recovery of missing children, rehabilitation of children and rescue from unsafe environments.

The last innovation of the session was presented by **Mr.Vijay Gnanadesikan**, IT Professional- Chennai, on Facial recognition app to track missing children. He explicated about the software and said that face recognition to track missing children by an app developed by Haliscape's Artificial Intelligence (AI.) Division, Facetagr³. He justified the need for developing this app since there was a need to address several issues related to tracking of missing children like incorrect details – Typo, Human errors, difficulties in getting details with children with mental disabilities, demography language barrier, locate street children etc. proved difficult to reach. He added hence the software/App was developed to scan face and identify the missing report; this is beneficial as LFW Accuracy Rating is 99.38%.

He elucidated the advantages of the app which are mentioned below:-

- Search Millions of images in a second
- Specialized for Indian faces
- Match photos taken years apart
- Recognize despite cosmetic changes – Hair, Glasses, Headgear
- Score for every match
- Super Easy to Use via Android App , Secure Web Portal
- Saves time
- Search across India with images
- Preventive Policing
- Non- Intrusive Screening: Night Vision/ Infra-Red Image Detection
- Highly scalable and no training needed

³Facetagr is a developed software application app , which provides facial recognition solution which came out of the work in artificial intelligence. Facetagr detects & compares one or multiple face(s) against a gallery of several million faces instantly. Every match is provided with a percentage score of match.

From the bench of panelists, **Mr. Ravi Kant**, Senior Advocate of Supreme Court, Founder of Shakti Vahini, illustrated that there are issues with regard to Child protection and innovations are only targeted in a project mode, weak system of investigation coupled with less budgetary provision makes it further more vulnerable to Child exploitation. He recommended for change in law enforcement unit and told that models and innovations must be institutionalizes and scalability aspects are to be always open.

Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, HAQ Centre for Child Rights, summarized that all must be working towards child sensitive governance. She expected efforts to be taken to build the capacity of authorities at the state, district, block and panchayat and community level, as well as women and children as focal points and village leaders, to identify issues related the rights of the child, and take simple, measurable actions to improve the management and delivery of social services.

Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field services, UNICEF India, commented from the sessions that preventive aspects should be prioritized than curative measures. She elaborated the need for specialized investment which is rightly monitored, checked that the budget are spent responsibly for child protection. She added saying steps must be focused to reallocation, and reprioritization for social protection of child. She suggested that village level child protection committee must be functional to check any form of violence, and must be community led to strengthen their potentials. She opined for evidence based research and documentation, record good practices that children must have right to right.

Key substracts of the Session-3:

- ✓ Children and importantly parents need to be sensitized for protection issues, as majority children are exploited by known people and relatives.
- ✓ Convergence and coordination with government departments, CBOs, and NGOs for protection of child rights is the call.
- ✓ Community involvement is necessary for protecting child rights.
- ✓ Software application app , which provides facial recognition solution is added technical advancement for child protection issue.
- ✓ Community led child friendly policing is ideal to respond protection issues of children.
- ✓ Need for change in law enforcement and institutionalization of models and innovation done in the sector.
- ✓ There should be a platform to facilitate collaboration and dialogue between ministries, local governments, social service providers and communities and support systematic monitoring and follow up action to ensure Children's rights are acknowledged and served.

Session-4 Child Participation

Mr. Amod K Kanth, General Secretary, Prayas guided the 4th session on day 2 of the consultation as chairperson on Child participation. He recapped the highlights of sessions of Day-1, mentioning how children are treated, and not understood.

He narrated the back ground of getting into issue of children, and contribution of Prayas in the sector. He narrated that child participation as an important issue and stated that the definition of child must go up to 18 years. Child labour law has been amended and there was debate on upper age limit of 14 years since 14-18 years considered to be adolescents.

He mentioned about 6 SDGs (No poverty, zero hunger, Good health and wellbeing, Quality education, Gender equality, clean water and sanitation) are very much eminently related to children. Juvenile Justice system, presupposes a separate system of law and justice for children coupled with child labour law, POSCO, others, institution like National /State Commission of Child rights, Child welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice board, ChildLine, and many other institutions provide the framework, our effort must be to find out that in those entire system where child, and how do children participate.

He stressed that it is time to examine critically what's happening to the innovations, in the largest scenario of country. India being 4th largest economy, but at the same time 3.5 million voluntary organizations and their role has to be decided in the issue.

Mr. R. Prasanna Commissioner Health Services: Government of Chhattisgarh presented the innovations and initiatives taken by the state govt. He expressed that as per Reserve Bank, India report Chhattisgarh is the top most spender in social sector schemes, with respect to state's budget. Hence WCD, Health and other social welfare departments, have benefitted largely. And hence there are several schemes for all age group.

He explained and narrated of institution based schemes for child health which included establishment of New born care corner (NBCC) at PHC level, New born Stabilization Unit (NBSU) at present 30, block level and Special new born child care unit (SNCU) at district hospital. Similarly he added, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC), Indradhanush Mission: "Immunization" and Chirayu: Mitamin outreach programme as community based intervention.

Other than these, he also mentioned about some state specific schemes which were:-

- Chief Minister Bal Hridaya Suraksha Scheme: birth -15 years child, with heart problem are treated
- Cochlear implant surgery provided to "Bal Shravan Scheme". Support of BPL- Rs. 6 lakh and APL- Rs. 4 lakh provided for the treatment.
- "Bal Madhumeha Suraksha Yojna": for treating diabetic children.
- Mid-level health professional called Rural Medical Assistants have been posted in interior tribal and hard to reach areas, trained by AIIMs and CMC Vellore to take care

of pediatric cases. Hence tribal and rural areas are also served with better health service delivery system.

Mr. Rajesh Singh, Project Director, ICPS, govt. of Jharkhand, narrated about interventions made in Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in both institutional and non institutional frame. He added that there are set up of rehabilitation homes, children home for CNCP, observation homes for children in conflict with law, specialized adoption agencies for those who are either abandoned orphan, or surrendered, special homes for convicted children, and safety homes for those whose age determination has not been finalized or those who are engaged in slightly Naxalite extremism. Apart from institutional pattern to non-institutional frame - 1. Foster care 2. Sponsorships are key interventions that justify JJ Act, which is all about institutional response to child protection and fundamental departure from institution to non-institutional framework. He mentioned about training programmes of Offset printing, plumbing, electrician as an effective exit route. He also shared that with the collaboration of High Court started training of about 20 children for Deposition Writer, and accordingly they will be placed in Jharkhand High Court. He told that recently they have developed understanding of Microsoft word, taking cloud services for real time data updating and linking all children homes through Skype, social investigation report, medical examination report, monitoring history sheets etc. each home can share data with one another. He ended sharing the future plan to begin composite rehabilitation for child protection, as to provide sustainable social safety net to the children where about 20 homes, 20 centers for training would encapsulate, schooling, de-addiction centre, ITI training and after value addition it would be sustainable.

The next innovation was from **Mr. Ravi Dhanuka**, Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellow on I- Saksham, Bihar which was founded to build a society where people from excluded sections are well educated, skilled and self-reliant. His presentation included innovations of interesting phenomenon that has been emerging within the education eco system, rising participation of youth from the community to teach poor children.

A case study of Pintu was highlighted a differently-abled, 12th pass youth in extremism-affected village Sakhol, in Munger, Bihar. In his pursuit, he saw opportunity in teaching children, observing the poor learning levels (e.g. more than 60% class 5 children cannot read class 2 text books). As on date, with the support of I-Saksham, Pintu is imparting quality education to 45 children and is earning Rs.3000/- per month, within his village. He narrated that 300 youths like Pintu, are trained and supported by I-Saksham, who are teaching more than 3000 children in villages of extremism affected areas of Bihar. He supplied some interesting figures and narrated that 52% of children at National level cannot read Class II text, where as it increases to 58% in Jamui (Bihar) cannot read a class II text. In 2010, 50% of Govt. School going children were also going to other community learning centers just to get

additional learning support. (Source- ASER) This ratio has increased by 16 basis points in 2016, and hence this became important to build capacities of such youths, use technology to provide education services in cost effective manner in such area and build institutional linkages. He detailed the role and functions of I- Saksham as provided below

- i. Base-line assessment of educators, and children,
- ii. Design Learning Action Plan and Organize / Provide the content, with the aid of digital technology
- iii. Conduct trainings on Pedagogy to deliver on learning action plans, and soft skills to foster entrepreneurship,
- iv. Continuous monitoring, On-site support, and End-Assessment
- v. Build Institutional linkages and partnerships: With parents, SHGs; Service providers to private schools; Volunteers/fellows at govt. Schools

He summed up his presentation by a short film of Impact assessment of a boy named “Satyam” who could barely read alphabets, was shy and low on confidence has rediscovered himself now as a transitional reader, and leads various activities in classrooms after intervention of I- Saksham.

The next presentation was made by **Mr. Tushar Rane**, UNICEF Assam, on Adolescent Participation. He emphasized on participation of children in the decision-making process is a fundamental right in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and forms the basis for all other rights. He added that participation is, to promote an active voice for children and create enabling spaces for them to express themselves.

He told the house experience from Assam where Mother support group, adolescent group, child protection committee, management of the team together found a force to address issues at tea labour community. He then shared major interventions and achievements of the programme which are:-

- ✓ Young reporters group doing advocacy on children’s issue, trained by senior media personnel. In the quarterly bulletin issues are published.
- ✓ Community sensitization on child rights, Block wallpapers and Mukta Akash newspapers effective advocacy tool and enhance visibility and community ownership
- ✓ Coverage by mainstream media, AIR, TV channels, newspapers, community radio established
- ✓ Folklore has been an instrumental initiative for social change in Assam.
- ✓ Strategic Partnerships to foster Adolescent Participation: Tea Management Associations- Collectives, Youth Organizations, NGOs- Child reporters, Civil Society- Adolescent and Child Right Network (ACRN)
- ✓ Partnership with Government: Department of Social Welfare, Academic Institutions (TU)- Folklore Initiative, National Service scheme (NSS)- Regional NE office, Assam SCPCR, District Administrations

He also narrated about adolescent's contribution and role in making Dibrugarh district ODF which is example of great participation in flagships programme.

He highlighted one of the key achievements that was financial inclusion whereby bank accounts were opened for tea labour whereby their earnings can directly be credited in their account rather proving CASH, which was leading to several unnecessary expenses.

Mr. O.P. Choudhary, Collector & DM, Raipur presented innovations on Raipur's transparent RTE System. He expressed that children are the future of the country, and hence right to education should now be looked upon as right to equal education. He drew attention to innovations for ensuring and uplifting quality of govt. schools by making smart schools where by lab, library, innovation learning centre, smart classes are in place. More than 100 govt. higher secondary schools into smart schools, by fund support of DMF, Convergence etc.

He interestingly explained about how 25% seat of Private schools meant for BPL, disadvantages and deprived group people was reached to eligible. Some of the case studies were also discussed and a replicable model of innovation was put forth. He then pointed out key actions done in this regard which was discussed in detail. They were-

- ✓ Creation of MIS to bring transparency of data management was made online.
- ✓ Campaign and community awareness on RTE.
- ✓ Online application for all private schools through a common portal and online tracking system for children and schools.
- ✓ Central helpline for admission support.
- ✓ Post admission support for students, families and schools
- ✓ Improved learning outcome.

He witnessed that this has checked malpractices generally done by private schools to fulfill quota seats by converting quota seats to general and benefits reached to needy children. He narrated about impartial one click computerized lottery system and support of education department. He ended with quote that "Minds of Margin are not Marginal Minds.

From the house of panelists **Dr. Rochna Mitra**, Project Director, Plan India, New Delhi started her view by saying that unless children are realized that they are participating and are central charge of the change process then only positive change may be seen. Token participation should be avoided and efforts must be taken to ensure genuine participation. She briefed about Plan India, as child centered organization working for past 35 years in the country. The approach of Plan India mainly is Child centered community development where they work with children and communities to tackle gender and inequality concern, influencing the govt. engaging the civil societies, and strengthening the accountability. She

told that they have ensured Child participation in main stream such as Bal Manch, Kishori Manch, Bal Vidhan Sabha, Youth advisory panel are highlighted at national level.

She though brought out some challenges faced

- a. Parents attitude for girl child participation becomes challenge due to safety issues.
- b. Collaboration with govt.
- c. Awareness on children and youth rights on participation among adults.

Recommendations provided by her that there is an urgent need to make convergence between several departments and ministry to promote meaningful child and youth participation, and this becomes obvious need to institutionalize the national children and youth policy, and make children, youth participation mandatory at all level of governance and also enhance knowledge, abilities and attitude among duty -bearers on participation.

Prof. Vasuki Belavadi, UNESCO Chair on Community Media on Children as Media producers explained the initiatives taken in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state, with support from UNICEF. He also mentioned about Child reporter intervention done in other state like Odisha, Assam, Jharkhand, and Meghalaya. He explained about Sangwari Khabariya, innovation with objectives to enable children to voice their concerns, use media technologies to do so and importantly make them informed citizens. He told that despite the intense bureaucracy, policy implementation, hostile terrain do not allow the govt. benefits to reach the lowest common denominator.

He explained the Laura Lundy's model of participation: This model provides a conceptualizing article -12, the right to express view. He continued saying children must be given safe, inclusive opportunities and space to form and express their views and thus acted upon as appropriate.

But he expressed that issue of influence is a challenge, and to deal with this he suggested one responsible nodal officer at any level needs to be prompt to voices raised in forms like photographs, video, audio, block post and accordingly receptive admin could response within time frame.

Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary MOWCD GOI (Child Protection) summarized and concluded the presentations by saying that it high time to realize that dialogue about them would not serve rather dialogue with them would ensure participation. There is need for constant engagement since they are the stakeholders, who are going to take that forward. He mentioned that request has been made to ministry of HRD to publish information regarding child friendly solution (example- 1098, ChildLine) back side of the note books to aware children and schools books which reflects child friendly atmosphere must be supplied mentioning their rights.

Key substracts of Session- 4:

- ✓ Debate still lies with Child labour law on upper age limit of children to 14 years since 14-18 years considered to be adolescents.
- ✓ SDGs are eminently related to children hence cannot be lost sight off.
- ✓ Participation has its own charm and if we show participation, beneficiaries become stakeholder automatically, and then necessary complicated structure to response the issues are not required.
- ✓ Token participation of children in the programme process to be avoided
- ✓ Rising participation of youth from the community to teach poor children to be augmented
- ✓ Participation of children and adolescents play crucial role in addressing issues of child marriage, child labour and hence strategic partnerships and enhanced convergence needed.
- ✓ Right to Education must be looked upon as Right to Equal education
- ✓ Need to uplift quality of govt. schools by making smart schools
- ✓ Participation of children in internal governance and decision making process. In Social audit process children must be considered, this will result in becoming the leading voices whatever programme is designed for them.
- ✓ Children must be given safe, inclusive opportunities and space to form and express their views.
- ✓ There is no voice poverty rather exists reception poverty, hence we must be open to receive children's voices
- ✓ Parents' attitude for girl child participation becomes challenge due to safety issues.
- ✓ Time to realize that dialogue about children would not serve rather dialogue with them would ensure participation

Wrap up and Presentation of Raipur Declaration draft:

Mr. Sunil Kumar, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, CG, thanked all efforts by all officials of several department, and UNICEF for the consultation. This session covered understanding, grasp of presentation and discussion made, and learnings received. He remarked that the session will arrive at consensus through a declaration and events to be carried forward with continued network of the contact.

Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputed Representative, UNICEF India, summarized below points:-

- Need to have the right based approach i.e. delinked from welfare approach, need based approach because right based approach sees the child in core of human being and not dividable in schemes.
- First and initial years of life of a child must be prioritized since then the foundations are laid, which can impact other related issues.
- Prevention vs. Response: where most services are based on response, hence prevention means that there are human resource and budget, having right capacities and skills, to having rights fulfilled.
- Child budgeting: budgetary allocation to be ensured so that there is scalability of what would be proposed.
- Data collection, based on real time data that can be shared back to the community which often have a function of social audit.
- Issue of Child survival: need to have integrated child approaches, which are from pregnancy, birth, after birth care, home visits, as well as nutrition and protection being together.
- Involving communities, SHGs to identify issues and bringing solutions, not only to service delivery but issues of gender, equality etc.
- Child Development: clear focus on children under 3 and to have integrated programmes including health, nutrition and psycho-social care, community approaches to deal with severely malnourished children.
- Child Protection: One aspect mentioned was issue of adequate human resources, capacity and motivation especially below district level to reach out the hardest.
- Parents and children strengthened rather institution, whereby this can be reduced and that children can be with their families. Locally created committee to ensure child protection is sustainable.

- Child Participation: Accept the fact that organizing this event, in the process child participation is not considered much, who is the stake holders. Next time we effort that their voices and participation are included.

Thoughts provided from Mr. Sunil Kumar that we must respect a child as an individual and children are respected across globe irrespective of political ideas. He felt the requirement of smart governance at the level of panchayats, wards where all issues of parenting, development, protection, abuse could be dealt. He added that universities to be more responsive to undertake contextual studies, research to apply knowledge hub and industries are to be made child friendly, with self-audit.

Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field services, UNICEF India expressed her view to underline few aspects which repeatedly raised in the consultation are:-

- Innovation, the title, is not about technology alone, mobile and different apps, and neither digital options, it's about creative thinking, about solutions, a problem solving approach, thinking out of the box. The presentations of 2 days showed how in a simple way impactful innovations could be made.
- Most Marginalized: not to forget the issue of inequity, where children are most marginalized with regard to gender, geography, language and conflict etc.
- Having holistic approach in dealing with children.
- Child participation to be ensured not in a tokenistic way rather meaningful way.
- Duty bearers and Right bearers: community to be involved in the whole process to be smoothen the role of duty bearer.
- The declarations will have their meanings when they are linked to clear action, which needs to have resources. Issue of having adequate resources and budget are key to reach most marginalized children.

Prof. D.K.Marothia, viewed his observation that

- Need to strengthen weak link between agriculture, and health, sustainable development to improve the nutritional outcome.
- Dynamics of income, poverty, development indicators must be evaluated. It is a matter of debate how to improve notional consumption basket at the household level, institution level.
- Until institutional arrangements for synergy at all levels through the distributed governance, holistic approach to deal with children's issue their rights could not be ensured.

Mr. D.S. Misra quoted that Child’s mind is important, every child is a born artist, problem lies here is that how to maintain that creativity by the time he /she grows up. Education system needs to further nurture the creativity of children to utilize the full potentials. Child Protection issue where Justice has never been easy for poor, and marginalized. Enforcement of JJ act must be sensitively looked upon. He felt that basic educational facilities and health care needed reformation which will result in improving the teaching ability of govt. teachers.

Mr. Sunil Kumar stated a thoughtful fact that it is not the governments inability with respect to quality education in public institutes as compared to private. Live example is that of Higher education institutes like IITs, AIIMs etc. They are all govt. structured. If focus and resources can be channelized in similar way then government can achieve the required result for quality education.

Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary MOWCD GoI, expressed her view saying tools that we have right now are not adequate, it must be suitable for the target group, and hence it is necessary to clear the gap between need and provision . And hence understanding of the context is deeply required. Focus on Children in any issue would be seen as children and family, society as a whole, only then everything really are in place. She concluded with 3 step “P” model strategy to work in the interest of children i.e. ***Prevention, Participation, and Passion.***

After meticulous exercise and inputs supplied by the house the declaration was finalized. (Annexure-II) and the consultation ended with vote of thanks followed by photo session.

List of Participants

1. Ms. Ramshila Sahu Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Chhattisgarh
2. Mr. Amod K. Kanth General Secretary, Prayas, New Delhi
3. Ms. Stuti Kacker Chairperson, NCPCR, Government of India
4. Mr. Sunil Kumar Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
5. Mr Vivek Dhand Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh
6. Mr. D. S. Mishra Cooperative Election Commissioner, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
7. Mr. Ajay Tirkey Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India
8. Ms. Astha Saxena Khatwani Joint Secretary MOWCD Government of India
9. Dr. Mridula Bajaj Development Consultant , Department of Child Development
10. Ms. Henriette Ahrens Deputy Representative, UNICEF India
11. Mr. D. K. Marothia Member, State Planning Commission
12. Mr. Prasanta Dash Chief, UNICEF Chhattisgarh
13. Dr. Yaroon Wolman Chief, Health, UNICEF India
14. Mr Ashish Kumar Bhatt Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Chhattisgarh
15. Mr. Subhrata Sahoo Principal Secretary, Department of Health, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
16. Mr. Vikas Sheel Secretary Education, Govt of Chhattisgarh
17. Dr. M. Geetha Secretary, WCD, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
18. Mr. R Prasanna Commissioner Health Services, Govt of Chhattisgarh
19. Mr. O. P. Choudhary Collector, Raipur District, Government of Chhattisgarh
20. Mr. Rajesh Singh Director, ICDS Govt of Jharkhand
21. Ms. Parul Mathur SSP PHQ Raipur
22. Ms. Shikha Rajput Tiwari Deputy Secretary, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Chhattisgarh
23. Ms. Rifat Arif Special Secretary, Social welfare Government of Jammu & Kashmir
24. Mr. P.P.Soti Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
25. Mr. J. S. Viridi Member Secretary (i/c), State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
26. Ms. Nimisha Jha Deputy Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
27. Ms. Vatsala Mishra Joint Director, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
28. Mr. D. K. Masta Joint Director, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
29. Mr. M. Singh Asst Director, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh
30. Mr. Rishi Raj Sharma Lead Consultant, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh
31. Dr. Nilesh Tiwari Consultant, State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh
32. Mr. Mahendra Kumar Mallick State Project Director Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority
33. Ms. Manisha Chandra Director, ICDS Department Gujarat
34. Mr. V C Choudhary Under Secretary MOWCD GOI
35. Mr Motwani DSP (Retd) Police Department, Government of Chhattisgarh

36. Ms. Christina Lal	Joint Director WCD Chhattisgarh
37. Dr. M.Sudhish Kumar	Joint Director, SSA Chhattisgarh
38. Ms. Archana Rana	Joint Director WCD Chhattisgarh
39. Mr. Ravi Kant	Senior Advocate of Supreme Court, Founder of Shakti Vahini
40. Ms. Enakshi Ganguly	Co- Director, HAQ Centre for Child Rights
41. Dr. Rochna Mitra	Project Director, PlaN iNDIA
42. Mr. Ray Kancharla	Humanitarian-DRR Manager, Save the Children India J & K and Assam.
43. Prof. Vasuki Belavadi	Professor, UNESCO ,Chair on Community Media
44. Mr. K. M. Ranganathan	Save the Children, Asst. Manager Andhra Pradesh
45. Dr. Yogesh Jain	Jan Swasth Sahyog, Chhattisgarh
46. Mr. Ravi Dhanuka	I-Saksham Bihar
47. Ms. Vrishali Pispati	CEO, Mobile Creches, Maharashtra
48. Dr. Pavitra Mohan	Secretary, Basic HealthCare Services Rajasathan
49. Dr. Hiteshwar Sarma	Medical Director GM Guwahati Comprehensive cleft Care Centre,
50. Mr. Rajkumar Gope	Ekjut Jharkhand
51. Mr. Vijay Gnanadesikan	CEO, Haliscape Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd
52. Mr. Gautam Bandopadhyay	Nadi Ghati Morcha
53. Mr. Anand Shukla	State Head (Raipur Office) Oxfam India,
54. Mr. Saroj Mahapatra	Programme Director, PRADAN Chhattisgarh
55. Mr. Anyrag Gupta	Programme Coordinator, WaterAid India, Raipur
56. Ms. Yamini Tiwari	Consultant, ICDS
57. Mr. Asim Dutta	WCD, Chhattisgarh
58. Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat	Chief of Field Services, UNICEF India
59. Mr. Aguilar Javier	Chief Child Protection, UNICEF India
60. Ms. Yumibae	CFO, Odisha UNICEF
61. Dr. Ajay Trakroo	UNICEF
62. Dr. Abner Daniel	UNICEF
63. Mr. Michael Juma	UNICEF
64. Mr. Sam Sudheer Bandi	UNICEF
65. Mr. Sheshagiri Madhusudan	UNICEF
66. Ms Farhat Saiyed	UNICEF
67. Mr Vishal Vasvani	UNICEF
68. Mr. Jibok Chhatterji	UNICEF
69. Dr. Antaryami Dash	UNICEF
70. Mr Gajendra Singh	UNICEF
71. Mr. Tushar Rane	UNICEF