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PROJECT PROPOSAL Cover Page (1 Page)

1 Project Title:	EnRiCh – Enabling Rights of a Child
2 Project Holder: ¹	the ant
3 Implementing Agencies (if not the PH):	IDeA the ant
4 Main Contact Person and details:	Enakshi Dutta, Director, IDeA
5 Geographic area:	Assam

Cost Plan:					
S.No.	Details	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	Total
1	Childaid Network	₹ 45,88,000	₹ 62,98,800	₹ 49,58,680	₹ 1,58,45,480
2	Local contribution				
3	Contribution from other sources (Govt., NGOs etc.)				
4	Total	₹ 45,88,000	₹ 62,98,800	₹ 49,58,680	₹ 1,58,45,480
Expected currency exchange: 79					

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The project hopes of a future that allows each child to live their life to their fullest potential, living with dignity, availing their rights with complete care, protection and happiness. Assam with 41% of its population being children and the prevailing situation on all aspects of child rights being quite dismal, especially among the vulnerable and marginalised groups, there is a lot that needs to be done. With high mortality rates, high school drop-out rates, poor infrastructure of schools, playgrounds, high incidence of crimes against children, etc. the situation is pretty alarming. The pandemic of Covid-19 has only worsened the situation and made it more complex to address.

This project aims that “Children in Assam are serviced by a network of effective organisations working to create an ecosystem that respects and promotes Child Rights”. It would achieve this by creating responsible and responsive Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that would be actively working on Child Rights and also collectively build a supportive eco-system on Child Rights across Assam.

The project would strive towards strengthening of institutions and systems in supporting and promoting child rights, developing resources based on local context addressing child rights and also enhance children’s participation.

The project would be for three years and would involve 5 partners and shall work in Assam.

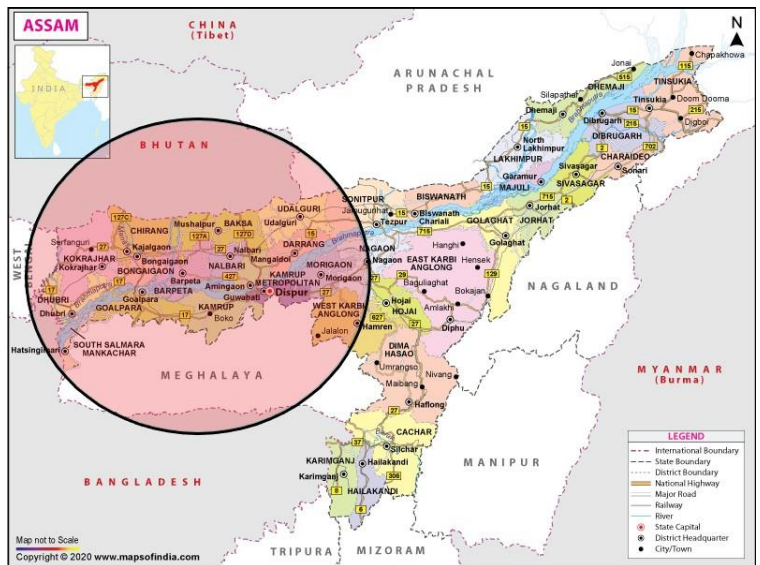
¹ Every Project Holder and Implementing agencies should also hand in the organizational profile with necessary evidence of registration, tax status, FCRA registration etc.

2. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

2.1. Geographic target areas

Assam is the most populated State in the North East India. The State is endowed with abundant fertile land and water resources with total geographical area of 78,438 sq.km. of which 98.4 % area is rural. Most of the state population lives in the valleys of its two major river system of the Brahmaputra valley & the Barak valley. Assam is administratively divided into 33 districts with 80 sub-division, 219 Development Blocks and 2202 Gaon Panchayats.

While the project envisions to make the entire state Child Friendly, the program would be implemented in a phased manner with initiatives starting largely in lower Assam and then based on the identification and capacity of CSOs, more districts would be covered over the years.



2.2. Target groups and stakeholders

As the project aims at creating a Child Rights augmenting ecosystem there would be multiple layers of stakeholders that this project would have to encompass. Children are the primary target group of the program.

Some of the other direct stakeholders with whom there would be direct activities would be the parents, the teachers of the schools in the project area, community-based organisations present in the intervention areas like mothers' groups, self-help groups, youth clubs, religious institutions, etc. The service providers in terms of health, education and protection; government institutions like the Gram Panchayats / VDCs, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Centres, Government Schools, the District Child Protection Committees and the District Social Welfare Departments would be important stakeholders to be covered under the project in order to strengthen the access and quality of the rights and entitlements for the children.

Among the indirect stakeholders, it would also cover the community, the youth, the civil society institutions and also the government at large.

Problem statements

Assam has a children's (0-18 years) population of 1,27,68,623 which is 41% of its total population (Census 2011).

However the state of child rights of the children of Assam is fragile as shown by various indicators. The state of rights of children in Assam and the cause and effects are categorised under the four pillars of child rights, namely- survival, development, protection and participation.

Survival

Survival covers a child's right to life and the needs that are most basic to existence. These needs include- adequate nutrition, access to medical services, adequate living standards and shelter. Assam has shown progress in certain indicators of survival rights of children, whereas in most others it needs to improve by a great margin. Institutional deliveries in rural areas of Assam have increased from a meagre 19% in 2006 to 68% in 2016 (NFHS-4). However, as a worrying sign the sex ratio at birth in rural Assam has come down to 945 females per 1000 males (2016) from 982 per 1000 males (2006) (NFHS-4). Thus, there is a possibility that sex-selective abortions as a result of gender discrimination might have grown in Assam in the past decade. In addition to this, Assam still has a high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at 52 per 1000 live births and 1 in every 9 children die before their 5th birthday. One of the leading causes of Under-5 Mortality is diarrhoeal diseases, which can be treated by fluids made from Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) or Sugar-Salt Solution or gruel, which can be prepared even at home. However, according to NFHS-4, 29% of rural children under the age of 5 years do not receive any treatment during diarrhoea. Over half (55.6%) of children in rural Assam still do not receive full immunization, which is essential for protection against diseases which can have severe and life-long consequences such as TB and Polio. Adequate nutrition of children in Assam is still lacking as 38% and 36.5% of children under 5 years in rural Assam are stunted and anaemic respectively (NFHS-4). This means that 1 out of every 3 child is suffering from chronic under-nutrition and deficiency of vital minerals such as iron. This can have irreversible and lifelong physical and cognitive deficiencies in children. The first 1,000 days are a time of tremendous potential and enormous vulnerability. However the above statistics clearly show the health condition of women and children in Assam. How well or how poorly mothers and children are nourished and cared for during this time has a profound impact on a child's ability to grow, learn and thrive. Lack of awareness, availability and access to health services has led to poor child and maternal health indicators of the state.

Development

Developmental rights of children include those things that children require in order to reach their fullest potential such as the right to learn, education, leisure and play, cultural activities, freedom of thought, etc. The developmental rights are essential to build a strong foundation for the children on the path to lifelong learning and discovery. Although children in rural areas of Assam have some access to play and leisure, they lack access to developmental aspects such as quality education. Lack of inspiration and guidance within their communities coupled with non-participatory learning at school lead rural children to drop out from school. According to data tabled at Parliament by the Union Education Minister, 10% of students dropped out in the primary classes and 33.7% students dropped out in the secondary classes in the year 2017-18. According to this data, Assam had the highest dropout rates in the entire country with 1 in every 3 secondary class students dropping out before completing school (U-DISE 2015-16). Among the students who remain in school, the learning outcomes are alarming- just 40% class 5 students can read class 2 level text and only 18% can carry out subtraction (ASER-2018). Because of the weak learning outcome during the formative years, the learning of the students do not improve as they progress to higher classes. This is proven by the fact that 2 out of every 3 students in class 8 in Assam schools cannot even subtract. According to 2011 Census, Assam has 1,34,479 children with disability (CwD) and 1,11,892 CwD of school-going age. However, inclusive education and access to community based rehabilitation and therapy for them is non-existent. The schools where the children spend a sizable amount of their time everyday do not

have any facilities for recreation and play. In fact, close to half (47%) of primary schools in Assam do not have a playground. In addition to all the above, girl children face additional challenges with respect to developmental rights because boys are the ones seen to be an asset and income-earners for families as they grow up. Hence, as in other places the girls have much less opportunities to grow and develop into independent individuals in Assam. Children's Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act) in India provides a legal framework. Its quality education aspect still seems to be a distant cry. The quality of school education depends on various variables physical infrastructure, method of teaching, learning environment, type of books qualification of teachers, number of teachers, attendance of teachers and students and so on. Things like teacher vacancies, absenteeism of teachers, poor infrastructure, teacher on rotational basis, multi grade teaching and single classroom schools are a common site across Assam. Moreover, communities are unaware of the provisions available, not conscious of monitoring and advocating for the rights of their children.

Protection

The Right to Protection of children requires that children be safeguarded against all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation. They cover threats, such as crimes against children, child marriage and teenage pregnancies, child labour, sexual exploitation, substance abuse and involvement in crimes. Between the year 2016 and 2018, the incidence of crime against children in Assam grew by 37% to 46 reported cases per 100,000 children. This is much higher than the national rate of 32. It is possible that more cases are being reported in Assam compared to other parts of the country, yet this is a very worrying issue. A vast majority of crimes against children are related to kidnapping & abduction of children (53%) and child sexual abuse crimes under POCSO (32%). One of the leading causes of crimes against children and school dropout among children is engagement of children in labour. According to Census 2011, 6.7% of children in the age group of 10-14 are engaged in some form of child labour in rural Assam whereas only 1.1% of children of the same age group are engaged in labour in Kerala. Assam has one of the highest rates in the country with respect to child marriage and teenage pregnancies. According to NFHS-4, 1 out of every 3 (32%) woman in the age group of 20-24 years got married before turning 18 and 14% of girls who were 15-19 years were pregnant at the time of the survey. These are numbing realities that lurk around every corner for the children in Assam - especially for the girl children - that not only have detrimental impacts on their childhood but do irreversible damage that remain throughout their lives. While the Child Protection Committees of the Government has been formed at the District levels, but the consciousness and regulatory mechanism are yet to be functional at the block or village level.

Participation

Participation rights allow children to take an active role in their families, communities and institutions. These encompass the freedom to express opinions, to have a say in matters affecting their lives, to join associations and assemble peacefully. Although there is no data available on the level of participation of children in Assam, we do know from experience and observation that it is very low. Unlike in Nepal where the Govt negotiates child rights only with institutions that have child participation in their governance, we rarely see this in NGOs in India in practice. Be it within families, schools or community gatherings, children are not given the space and freedom to voice their opinions and choices. At school, the children learn in a uni-directional manner where the teacher provides and the students receive. This makes the learning process less engaging and joyful, which can be one of the major reasons for children dropping out of school. The inherent nature of children

to wonder, be curious and question is restricted by the parents, family members, teachers and the community in general. Contrary to popular belief, the children have strong observation skills and can form opinions as they grow. Participation of children in all spheres of life also helps to develop their analytical, critical thinking skills and communication skills. The absence of which in turn hampers their cognitive growth and development. Most decisions and/or policies about children are made about them and not with them. This change in mind set needs to be built at all levels, from the child her/himself to the family, community, institutions and government. More opportunities and platforms need to be created for children to discuss and co decide on issues and decisions related to them and their lives.

Impact of COVID-19 on children

All the above mentioned challenges to child rights in Assam is expected to be exacerbated manifold due to the impacts of the spread of COVID-19. Although children have so far escaped the most severe symptoms of COVID-19, the socio-economic impacts of the disease have impacted the lives of children all over the world. Social and economic activities in India has been completely shut leading to complete halt to incomes of the most vulnerable communities and households. Schools have been closed indefinitely resulting in many days of lost learning for children. Due to the loss of income, the vulnerable households have cut down on essential spending such as food, health and education and this is expected to continue well into the future- impacting children the most. Nutrition, education and health of children are expected to be severely impacted. A United Nations (UN) report titled 'Impact of COVID-19 on Children' states that these shocks are going to be "potentially catastrophic for millions of children". The UN expects that the socio-economic impacts on families will reverse gains made in indicators of child rights such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) over the last 2-3 years in a single year. All challenges of child rights related to Survival, Development, Protection and Participation are expected to become more severe as an aftermath of socio-economic impacts COVID-19. In this context, in Assam the children living in remote areas, low income communities, refugee camps, conflict zones, flood prone areas, tea gardens, char areas and girls and children with disabilities are expected to be impacted the hardest.

Although there are various factors that result in each of the above mentioned issues related to rights of children, broadly they can be categorised under the following-

Lack of effective implementation of programmes- The Government of India has formulated many laws and programmes in order to ensure child rights, such as- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). However, the effective implementation of these schemes on ground is lacking due to challenges in monitoring and evaluation. The implementation is weak also because of the lack of necessary resources of the programmes related to children. In 2018-19, just 3.2% of the total annual budget was earmarked for child development related programmes. Out of this, 69% went into education, whereas only 4% and 1.5% went to child health and protection respectively.

Socio-cultural factors and gender- Various issues related to child rights such as disparity in child sex ratio, malnutrition, child marriage, teenage pregnancies and non-participation of children are related to the socio-cultural practices prevalent in our communities. Due to social beliefs and the patriarchal nature of our families, sons are preferred to girls and thus girl children do not get equal

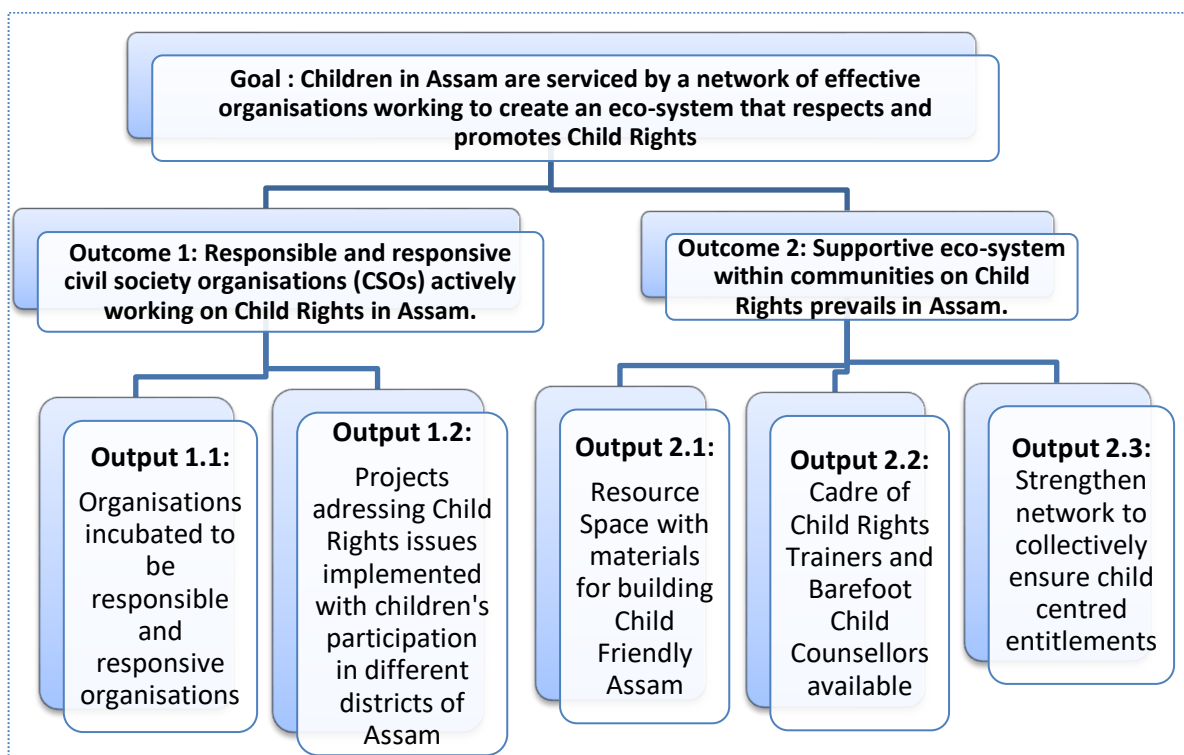
opportunities. Also child marriage and teenage pregnancies are a result of the belief that girls are meant to get married and move to their husband’s house. Children of certain communities experience higher deprivation as s those communities are exploited and dominated by others. Children of such communities experiencing social exclusion display worse outcomes related to nutrition, health, education and protection.

Economic factors- Threats to children such as infant mortality, under-5 mortality, malnutrition, child labour and school-dropout are directly related to the household wealth. The mortality and nutrition data of children suggest that the likelihood of mortality and malnutrition is higher among children of households with low incomes. Due to fragile livelihoods and inconsistent incomes, such households have to make compromises with the basic health, education and nutrition of their children. As a result it is believed that in order ensure child rights for all children, the livelihoods of the communities need to be strengthened.

3. PROJECT APPROACH

3.1. Project goal and planning matrix

Results Framework



The above Results Chain has been further elaborated below and the Logical Framework has been developed as an excel file seperately.

Goal : Children in Assam are serviced by a network of effective organisations working to create an eco-system that respects and promotes Child Rights.

1. Outcome:Responsible and responsive Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)actively working on Child Rights in Assam.

1.1. Output: Organisations are incubated to be responsible and responsive organisations

Activities:

- 1.1.1. Conduct 4 days Proposal Development Training with thematic inputs on Child Rights and baseline and PRA tools. Identify 5 organisations having FCRA or having potential who would be partnered for this initiative.
- 1.1.2. Conduct due diligence visits and initiate the verification and benchmarking of existing status of documents and process, based on the documents available, motivation and technical capacity available of the selected CSOs.
- 1.1.3. Organisation Development (OD) Workshop 2 days each at each of the 5 selected CSOs to come up with an Organisation Development Plan (ODP).
- 1.1.4. Develop Policies for partners especially on Child Participation and Child Safe-Guarding Policies for all the partners and ensure implementation.
- 1.1.5. Exposure visit and training of IDeA project staff build capacity to better support the partner organisations and bring in new ideas.

1.2. Output: Projects addressing Child Rights issues implemented with children's participation in different districts of Assam

Activities

- 1.2.1. Baseline and mapping of Child Rights issues, stakeholders and services in the identified project area would be done by each of the 5 CSOs and the data would be analysed and documented. The issues emerging as a fallout of the pandemic shall be thoroughly analysed, particularly its impact on children both in the short and long term. Children's participation shall be ensured in this exercise.
- 1.2.2. 4 day Proposal Development Workshop would be held. All the 5 CSOs would bring in the baseline data and collectively develop a broad common proposal with a vision of a Child Rights Friendly Assam Project for a period of two years. The strategies generated would be innovative and in line with the challenges that the pandemic of COVID 19 has unfurled.
- 1.2.3. Individual partner project Implementation by each partner for two years. Reporting would be carried out on a quarterly basis by partners to IDeA. The projects would have a very specific focus on implementing strategies to minimise and/or eliminate risks and vulnerabilities arising due to the pandemic of COVID 19 on the entire spectrum of Child Rights in the project areas.
- 1.2.4. Bi-Annual Partners' Meet- project progress evaluation and technical inputs- to review and document the key strategies implemented and to test their appropriateness, efficacy, efficiency, sustainability and scalability for a larger project.
- 1.2.5. Financial Management in terms of release of funds and liquidation of funds would be done by IDeA based on adequate documentation, reporting and field monitoring by IDeA Team.

- 1.2.6. Regular monitoring and mentoring visits by IDeA for strategic adaptations and sharpening of the project concepts and design would be done. The project Coordinator and the Development Associate would visit the field locations and provide support to the partners every alternate quarter to also monitor progress.
- 1.2.7. Internal review of project design and strategy. This would enable to identify the scalable and the successful strategies, based on which the project can be scaled up and a larger proposal developed for BMZ and other donors can be developed.

2. Outcome: Supportive eco-system on Child Rights prevails in Assam.

2.1. Output: Resource Space with materials for building Child Friendly Assam.

Activities

- 2.1.1. Days Workshop on Design Board creation of the Resource Space. The Resource Space would be a collection of resource materials on child rights covering audio, visual, print and other forms of materials. Identification and collaborations of different resource groups for development of the resource materials.
- 2.1.2. Development of resource materials in stages over the three years based on the issues identified by the community and also with participation from the children. It would be creation of Audio, Video, Manuals, Reading Materials, Games, Physical Materials, etc. According to requirements designers, artist, software's, printing, materials, stationaries, etc. would be used towards developing these materials.
- 2.1.3. Creating an interactive online platform dedicated to Child Friendly Resource which would have a link to all the different materials created and project activities over the project life span.

2.2. Output: Cadre of Child Rights Promoters and Barefoot Child Counsellors available.

Activities

- 2.2.1. Development of a structured Manual for Training of Child Right Promoters covering the four pillars of Child Rights. The Manual will be developed which will have different sections and the first would be adult learning principles, participatory methods of training, session plan development and later would be the content on Child rights but with strong components of training methodology built into the session. Translations will be done and the materials will be available in at least two languages. Costs are of artist, printing, translations, materials etc.
- 2.2.2. Conduct Training of Child Rights Promoters for all the partner staff. Minimum of 3 staff from each of the 5 partners would be trained up as Child Rights Promoters who would act as community trainers and mobilisers and advocate for child rights at the grassroot level. Refresher trainings would be done to address issues and further build their capacities. Training of 3 staff from each of the 5 partners on the above Manual for Child Rights Promoters who would act as Master Trainers and Child Rights activist in their communities. It would be a 5 Days residential training and followed by a subsequent Refresher training of 4 Days in the 3rd year.
- 2.2.3. Create a curriculum for Barefoot Counsellors of Children and Adolescent given the rise expected in mental health issues arising out of the distress, trauma and abuse increasing post COVID 19. Barefoot Child Counsellors would be trained, who would

then be able to identify children in distress, trauma, depression and do the first level of intervention and also recommend for further support where required. A Consultant (Psychologist) would be identified to do the job and the manual shall be printed as a resource repository.

2.2.4.3 staff from each of the 5 partners would be trained as Barefoot Counsellors of Children and Adolescents who could identify and do preliminary counselling of children and adolescent in need in their respective communities. They would also undertake parent counselling where required. This would be a 5 day residential training based on the above manual. A 4 days Refresher trainings would be done to address issues and further build their capacities.

2.2.5. Handholding and observation of the Master Trainers and Barefoot counsellors in the field. This would be done within the first quarter and then done after 6 months.

2.3. Output: Strengthen network to collectively ensure child centred entitlements.

Activities

2.3.1. Conduct stakeholder engagement workshop with the government functionaries, media, and service providers along with the Partner organisations at District level.

2.3.2. Training of CSOs including partner organizations on Data Driven Advocacy. Train up partners to know what, how and when to generate data from the ground and also reviewing of secondary data and how to then use data for policy change and government partnering. It would be a 4 days residential training.

2.3.3. Mapping and study of child rights related work happening in the state.

2.3.4. Organise State level Consultation Meet towards and collectively generate ideas and build robust strategies towards ensuring child rights in the state ensuring child rights in Assam.

3.2. Innovation of the project

Baseline and Collective strategizing: The pandemic of COVID 19 is expected to further deepen the crisis of child rights that already exists in the state of Assam. The pandemic has out lashed such a multi facet crisis that all aspects of the four dimension of child rights are going to be adversely impacted be it survival, development, protection or participation. As the program has a built in baseline component and collective strategizing, it would enable evolving new approaches and take into account local and emerging realities and thereby building appropriate and effective strategies.

Cadre of Child Rights Promoters. The CSO staff will be trained as Child Rights Promoters to use techniques and methods which will not only build an understanding of various dimensions of child rights among the trainees i.e. the parents, teachers, and community leaders, elected PRI members but also motivate them in planning action on the issues prevailing in their area. While the training would focus on helping communities build up a perspective, motivate them for taking action and actually help them plan action to ensure child rights, resource materials will also help communities to communicate and engage other stakeholders including the panchayats and other key service providers for children. It will help take the training to action in the field by these Promoters as they would finally mobilise the communities into taking action.

Cadre of Barefoot Child Counsellors would be able to identify and provide basic support to children in trauma, depression, distress etc in time. This would be a very important step given the expected steep rise in mental health and child abuse cases post the pandemic.

A Resource Space with lots of resource materials developed on Child rights would be created.

Child participation shall be a key component throughout the life cycle of the project. As such right from the Proposal Development stage strategies would be adopted towards ensuring their participation and trying to build it as a child driven rather than a child centric program.

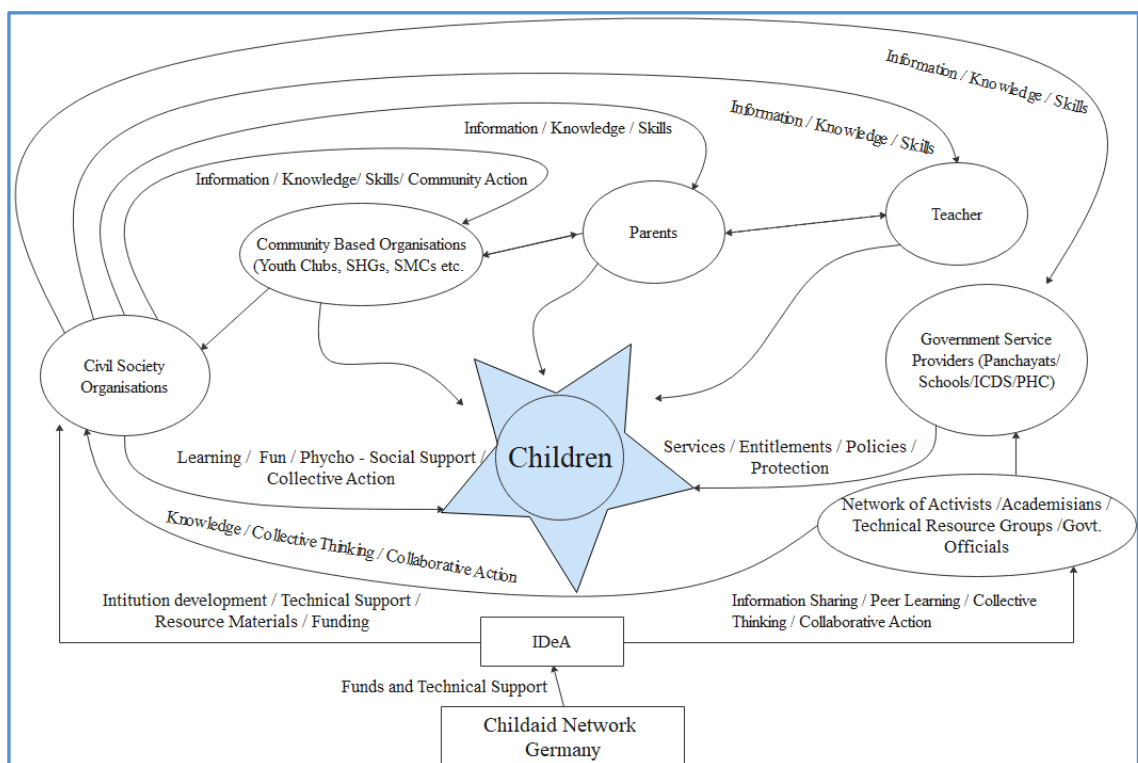
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach is being adopted to impact the ecosystem holistically and not just a single segment of health or education. It would provide for a scope for the local issues and action plans to strategies the areas which it wishes to priorities and keep a focus on, however, the project would aim at building a larger perspective of creating Child friendly and Child Centric Communities.

3.3. Project operating model

The Project’s detailed implementation plan is attached as a separate document. However, below is the Value Network Analysis of the project as is being envisaged.

Value Network:

The value network analysis technique is being used to show the dynamic nature of systems, the flow of deliverables through the system, and the role of different players in that system. The children are at the centre of the entire program, the oval nodes are the key roles or players in the program and the flows depict the role generated deliverables.



3.4. Monitoring framework, milestones and reporting system

Ensuring that the project progresses in a timely and effective manner will be one of the prime responsibilities of IDeA-the ant. IDeA will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the consortium project by the partner organisations and communicating the progress at fixed intervals with Child Aid Network. The implementation of project by the partner organisations will be monitored through the following processes and tools-

Monitoring field visits by IDeA team- Field visits will be made to the partner organisation every alternate quarter for hands on assessment of the progress and effectiveness of the project. During the field visits, feedback on project will be got for staff of partner organisations, children, community people and other local stakeholders. An organisational development-tracking checklist will be used to check the status of systems and processes within the organisation and if the organisational policies are being followed. Financial aspects such as bookkeeping, documentation and filing of bills and vouchers would be checked. The findings will be documented after completion of each monitoring visit and suggestions will be provided to the organisations.

Management Information System (MIS) data tracking- An MIS will be set up in order to track the important indicators of project progress. An MIS format will be created at the beginning of the project and shared with the partner organisations. Data will be updated at regular intervals and progress of the project against important indicators will be tracked.

Project reporting - Quarterly project reports will be got from the partner organisations on the quantitative aspects of project progress, the quality and processes of project activities and budget expenditure during the quarter.

Bi-annual partners’ review meet - In addition to quarterly reporting, project review will be done every 6 months through physical meetings during which time technical session would also be done to enhance knowledge based on the emerging capacity needs.

IDeA- the ant will, in turn, compile all the vital information on project progress from partner organisations and share a consolidated project report with Childaid Network.

3.5. Risk assessment

#	Risk	Description	Probability	Severity	Actions to Minimise Risk
1	Internal to Project				
1.1	Shortage of small and growing Organizations with FCRA to be incubated	Though there are as many organizations in Assam with FCRA, most have grown and handling bigger budgets. They would not require handholding and incubation support. Getting organizations with FCRA registration within 5 -10 lakhs (INR) annual budget handling capacity with experience of working with Child rights in lower Assam could be a challenge.	Likely	Moderate	IDeA-the ant will use its network to reach out to organizations working on Child Rights issues with FCRA certification. Based on this identification, IDeA will carry out the shortlisting and due-diligence process. Childaid Network will also support the process.
2	External				

2.1	Timely Renewals	The country's current laws compel CSOs to renew legal compliances every three years. With 12 A registrations to be renewed for all. The renewal process at times delays the attainment of legal certificates on time. The CSOs selected for incubation under the project might face similar challenge.	Likely	Moderate	The project Coordinator will continue to monitor the legal compliance timelines and discuss the situation with CSO partner organizations. The Director of IDeA will be involved in the handholding process to ensure that legal compliance happen on time.
2.2	COVID-19 Situation	The present COVID-19 situation may not allow medium or big gatherings that the project requires for trainings/workshops/etc. In the first 2 years	Likely	Major	The project activities have been planned in a manner that does not require large or medium gatherings for coming next six months from the beginning of the project period.
2.3		Also the COVID-19 Situation in the state of Assam might change suddenly with spike in numbers and delay the process of the implementation.	Likely	Major	Will adapt to the situation following state guidelines. The methodology for training, workshops will be changed. Monitoring and mentoring will still be done by reviewing action plans.
2.4	Existing networks and overlap of roles	Various groups and networks might already exist, which might lead to overlapping of roles and expectations	Moderate	Moderate	Mapping of existing key stakeholders and networks working on child rights in the State and their objectives will be mapped. Based on this, engagement strategy will be made to avoid duplication and add value to the child rights ecosystem.

3.6. Sustainability

The project has been designed in order to sustain the gains made through the project in the long run by adopting an ecosystems approach. The project intends to strengthen the CSO capabilities, local institutions/groups and the overall multi-stakeholder network in order to enhance child rights in the project areas from a long term perspective. The following initiatives of the project would enhance the sustainability of the project outcomes-

Responsible and responsive organisations- Through the project, IDeA- the unit would work to strengthen the 'Organisational Development' aspects of the partner organisation as well as their understanding on child rights issues. As a result the partner organisation would turn more responsible and be more responsive to child rights issues in their respective areas. This will help them collaborate with other sources of funding in the future leading to financial sustainability. At the same time, they will be able to devise effective strategies to address child rights issues and implement them in a time bound manner.

Strengthened ecosystem- The partner organisations would work to augment the child rights ecosystem by strengthening the various stakeholders and service providers to ensure enhanced child rights, such as- parents, teachers, mothers' groups, Self Help Groups, Village Panchayats, District Child Protection Office, Social Welfare Department etc. Such groups and

institutions would continue to exist and function for a long time even after the project concludes. A network of such stakeholders and service providers would be initiated which would be expected to operate more effectively to ensure enhanced child rights, not only during the project period, but well into the future.

Creation of interactive online platform for child friendly resources- IDeA- the ant would create an interactive online platform which would have various child friendly resources and features related to child rights. It is expected that the resources as well as the online platform would be accessed by different institutions and individuals. The online platform is also expected to generate revenue to sustain itself and for addition of more resources and features going ahead, thus adding an element of sustainability.

3.7. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial accountability and transparency of partner organisations- Partner organisations will prepare detailed budgets at the beginning of the consortium project, expenses against which would be tracked. Expense reports would be shared by partners every quarter. Release of fund to the partner organisations would be done on a half-yearly basis. The release of trances of funds to partner organisations would be made only after receiving expense reports; acknowledgement of fund receipt would be shared by partner organisations. To ensure accountability of partner organisations, books of accounts, financial compliance, bills and vouchers would be checked thoroughly during monitoring field visits.

Financial accountability and transparency of IDeA- the ant- Books of accounts and supporting documents would be maintained thoroughly by the ant, which can be checked by Childaid Network. Expenditure details would be shared by the ant along with the project reports.

4. COST PLAN

Excel sheet attached.

5. OTHER INFORMATION, IF ANY

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6. ANNEXURES:

- Budget Sheet
- Logframe
- Timeline