

Annual



Programme Management Report

(AMAN STREET CHILDREN PROJECT)

April-2015 to March-2016



On Track understand the importance of education.

AMAN NGO (Govt. Regd.)

Office : 143, (Near Church) Asola, Fatehpur Beri, (Mehrauli) New Delhi – 74.

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iii. List of Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Children's Club
CP	Child Parliament
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CWD	Children with Disability
ASCPD	Aman Street Children Project Delhi
DPA	Development Programme Approach
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
GO	Government Organisation
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
MARG	Multiple Action Research Group
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPCPR	National Commission for Protection of Child Right
OOC	Other Operating Cost
SHG	Self Help Group
SDPC	Direct Project Cost
SPYM	Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses
ANGO	Aman Non Govt. Organization

Part A : Programme report

Programme name	Aman Street Children Project
Programme number	0001
Programme goal	Restoration of street and working children in the city of New Delhi by ensuring them the four components of child rights - survival, development, protection and participation.
Programme outcomes #1 (project goal)	Children access and complete basic education
#2	Children make good judgements, can protect themselves, manage emotions and communicate ideas.
#3	Children cared for in a loving, safe, family and community environment with safe places to play.
Programme phase start date	1 st April, 2015
Programme phase end date	31 th March , 2016
Reporting period	1 st April 2015 to 31 st March 2016
Budget for this period	18493 USD (Rs. 8,28,075/-)
Actual spend for this period	18493 USD
Programme contact person, phone and email	President of NGO Email : ngoaman2012@gmail.com

Programme progress

1.1 Progress towards programme goal

The Project goal of restoration of street and working children has been a big challenge since the project was initiated in 2012. That time, almost all the target community children were illiterate and never attended any type of education in their lives. Through the initiation of the project, 80% of the target children are enrolled in some form of education like regular school, non-formal education, open/correspondence school and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centres. Hence, during this reporting period also, 500 children who are beggars, rag pickers and child labourers are enjoying their first education at the project activity centres. These children are getting ready to join regular school. They will be admitted in regular school in April to July for the next academic sessions. Through this, the project team believed that even though we cannot completely stop the current child begging, trafficking and labours but, we believe, in future, these children will not continue to work but will be in school. In the coming generation, through intervention in education, many children will enjoy their childhood again.

The project team has started focussing more on sustainable change through partnership with churches, other likeminded NGOs and Police departments which bring a beam of hope to the children and their families. The project has two centres at present where 3 partners are working together. The centre at Chandni Chowk is owned by Delhi Police under Ministry of Home Affairs , Government of India , whereas 2 NGOs, Aman NGO, Aman Street Children Project and Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) are working together in the same premises. Police gives protection, whereas ASCP provides non-formal education, rehabilitation treatment, moral education, 3 days camp and daily counselling. Whereas, SPYM provides staff for 8 hours, counselling, education, etc. Also, the Gurudwara, a sikh temple is supplying meal to the children every day.

Programme reflection and learning

1.2 Lessons learned

1. Running activity centre/educational class without a time limitation has less value. For example - We used to run a tailoring class at Shadipur, Sadar and Shastri park in Delhi, where we did not fixed the duration of the course, students were not taking seriously. We shifted the class to another area where we designed a 6 months course. The students have utilised the benefits in full and are learning very fast with full interest.
2. To tackle the need of the street and working children, a single Non Government organisation (NGO) cannot bring complete change in the lives of children unless we partner with Government, Faith Based organisations (FBOs) and NGOs, sustainable development is still a distance reality.
3. It is always meaningful to have a study on any issues in the community through expert and professionals on the same field than we, ASCP staff do the study. The reason has been we have seen so many cases every day that we are pre-occupied with some thoughts that blocks some inputs.
4. There is need to communicate sanitation, mother and child care, hospital delivery and immunization or in short health issues. The project has not allotted any fund on health during these 6 months. The improvement on health issues have gone down. It shows the community has not reached the complete change and they need to be reminded time to time.
5. The most successful process of helping children addicted to drugs has been providing rehabilitation treatment for 3 - 6 months. But, due to the unavailability of a short stay home before they move to their community after rehabilitation. Many of them have gone back to square one and relapse. During this reporting period, 7 children were enrolled in a rehabilitation centre (The Teen Challenge International, Jammu) which will provide further vocational training to the training after 6 months.

1.3 Recommended improvements

Table: List of recommended improvements:

Project Name	Outcome or output number	Recommended Improvement	Lesson No.
Income Generating Project (IGP)	Outcome 7.2.2	To have a fixed duration for any programme provided to the community.	1
Networking	Outcome 5. 4. 2	Partner with other FBOs, NGOs and Government Department.	2
Assessment	Outcome 6.2.3	Outsourcing an expert group on issues in the community is recommended as it provides better picture.	3
Children are provided de-addiction support.	Outcome 6.2	Residential rehabilitation programme along with skill training is recommended, If required fund is provided.	5
Health	Outcome 7.3	Need to allocate some amount for this head, need health talks, play, and health related activities.	4

Part B: Project reports

Aman NGO

Aman Street Children Project

1st April 2014 to 31st March, 2015

I Project profile

Programme number	0001
Project number	01-001
Project location(s)	New Delhi, India
Target population	3143
Direct participants – total	1558
Direct participants – girls	760
Direct participants - boys	798
Direct participants - women	661
Direct participants – men	924
Project start date	1 st April 2012
Project end date	31 st March, 2014
Budget for this period	18,493 USD
Actual spend for this period	18,493 USD
Project contact person, phone and email address	President of Aman NGO Email : ngoaman2012@gmail.com

2 Project progress

2.1 Progress towards project goal

The serious issue that is existed in the target community has been drugs addiction among working children. The need of the children being not of physical but mainly of emotional has been addressed by the project team through different interventions like counselling, 3 days moral education and de-addiction camps, and rehabilitation programmes. To reach out to these children, the project had networked with other NGO called Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM), Santosh, Delhi Police, Asha Bhavan (Drugs Rehabilitation Centre), Prayas, Children's Homes in Delhi and The Teen Challenge (another Drugs rehabilitation centre). It is not possible to change the lives of children addicted to drugs through one way intervention, hence, the contributions of all these partners bring changes in the lives of children. 2 street children, girls, orphans, addicted to drugs are restored to a home where they get education, moral education, protection, food and shelter.

Tulsi and Chandni - Street children, addicted to drugs and both parents died were rescued and restored -

Tulsi's father was a coolie at Railway station and was addicted to drugs. He died (of TB) when she was very small. Her mother was also a drunkard and both Tulsi and her sister

Chandni also started inhaling correcting fluid dilutes also called 'solutions'. She said, "We would just get up and start sniffing solution, then we wouldn't feel hungry !

Her mother died in the first week of September, 2013 and two of them were left on the street and are on drugs.



At Chandni Chowk, in 2012



They used to sleep at Chandni Chowk Metro Station. 8th August. 2013

After counseling regularly and 3 days drugs de-addiction camp, Tulsi, 11 yrs old girl, decided to leave her street life and bad behavior , drugs, and was admitted to an orphanage where she started a new life on 17th September, 2013. The younger girl Chandni, refused but later she joined her sister in the new home. Both are in school, enjoying their new life.



With their new friends in their school dress.



On 1st Oct, 2014, they visited the same place where they used to sleep

Tulsi and Chandni got their first school report, Tulsi got 64.17% marks and Chandni got 57.5%. Both are promoted to 2nd Std. Like these two girls, the project has sent another group of boys at The Teen Challenge International, Jammu where 7 children have started a new life.



These 7 children, addicted to drugs are in the process of healing. They started enjoying a new life. At the same time there are many children who were rehabilitated but are back to drugs. Still so much to do !!!

There is a growth in Self Help Groups (SHG) formation and better functioning. It has been 5 years that the project has started SHG in most of the target areas. Due to some small excuses, the members stopped contributing in the group. But, this year, we see the growth through regular meeting with the ladies and grown up children. The direct contributor is the hired lady who once was living like them but became a leader in her community and is running more than 100 SHGs in her community with many have taken loan from bank which resulted in starting their own business. At present, 10 SHG groups are functioning well, and their total savings till now is Rs. 132559/- (USD \$ 2247) . 2 groups have more than Rs. 50000/- (USD \$ 847) in their accounts, and have account with bank. Remaining are in the process. SHG member ladies said proudly that they have savings which they never had. Children are provided with 3 meals a day. SHG does not help them only savings but in Shadipur, children of SHG members are all enrolled in regular schools. They have started inter loaning among the members. Inter loaning has freed them from taking personal loan from money lenders with huge interest. 2 ladies have repaid the loan they took from money lenders through SHG savings. Whe Aman Project - Development Programming Approach (DPA) was done in the community, children proudly shared the biggest group in the community is SHG and our mothers are members.



The Project have provided to 15 sewing machine for poor SHG member for income generation programme.



2.2 Progress towards outcomes and outputs: Report on Variances

Output 5.1 Children, parents, communities and other stakeholders aware on rights of children.

Output Target 4300

Output Progress 7593 Achieved through awareness campaign in the community through street play, meetings in groups, and personal meetings

Explanation of variance: The project achievement for this month is 470, whereas, 7123 was achieved.



Awareness programme on child rights, child abuse and child labour.



After awareness programme they understand importance of education on the track.

Output 5.2 Children and parents are mobilized to ensure rights of children.
Output Target 90
Output Progress 104 - The project team had taken new steps of strengthening CBOs and formation in full swing. The field staff had organised regular meeting with different groups of people in the community.



Output 5.3 Children given education and vocational skills.
Output Target 1200
Output Progress 1524 Children in 6 community areas are given education through NFE, ECCD, Open school, regular schools, tuition centres and vocational schools from the project.

Explanation of variance : In 6 target areas, 150 children are regularly attending the NFE, and other classes.



Non-Formal Education centre at Sadar



These children were beggars and are in regular school.

Output 5.4

The project team and the CBOs (child led and adult led) actively advocate for the rights of children.

Output Target

60

Output Progress

117 The project team had organized meeting with partner NGOs, and participated in Government level meeting viz. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and also 9isMine campaign on Zero Hunger Challenge. ASCP children have shared their life stories among diplomats, UNICEF staff, etc.



Children who was a beggar, rag picker shared her story on the stage



Outcome 6

Children make good judgement, can protect themselves, manage emotions and communicate ideas.

Outcome Target: 1600

Outcome progress : 1690 The Project formed 5 Theatre clubs and children leaders were given awareness on common laws, civil rights and training on theatre presentation.

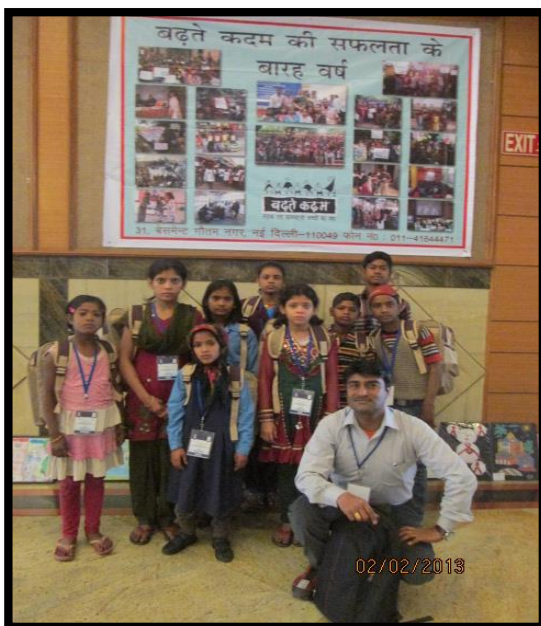


Training session on common Laws by MARG

Outcome 6.1 Children underwent life skill and value education.

Output Target : 1700

Output Progress : 1874 The project formed 5 theatre clubs were given training, and also competition on child labour and drugs. Each team prepared and prepared their own scene and played at the stage. Also are given awareness on common laws.



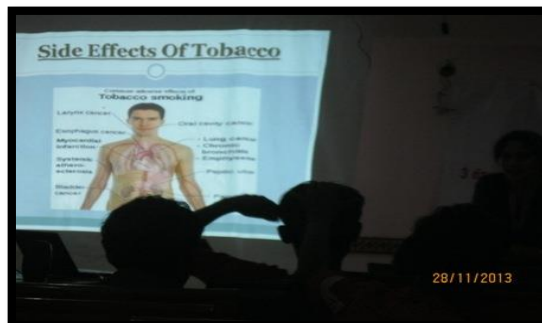
Street Children’s Theatre play the stage perform on ‘child right’ on “From Street to School” programme at Khelgaon Auditorium.

Output 6.2 Children are provided de-addiction support.

Output Target 220

Output Progress 229

Children, addicted to drugs at Rehabilitation centre.



3 days de-addiction camp with children addicted to drugs

Outcome 7 - Children cared for, in loving, safe family and community environment with safe places to play.

Output 7.1 Child Friendly House hold, communities, schools.

Output Target : 75

Output Progress : Achieved in FY 14,

Output 7.2 Families initiated alternative source of income through economic activities.

Output Target 550

Output Progress 639 - Almost all the children of SHG members are enrolled in NFE, Open, ECCD and regular school, hence cross the target. The SHG members are also increasing in number during this reporting period.



SHG Training/Meeting

Output 7.3 Parents supported to ensure adequate child health.

Output Target 1800

Output Progress Achieved in FY 2014. There is no budget for this current year.

Output 7.4 Children aged 0-6 years are given adequate opportunity for development.

Output Target 700

Output Progress 84| The Project has started 2 new ECCD centres and the care takers are also given training on crèches and how to look after children below 6 years.

The project provided to 700 blanket to below 6 years children's 350 families during this winter session. On December



Explanation of variance: This reporting period achievement is only 86, but in FY 14, the target was achieved already.



Early Childhood & Child Development centre at Motia Khan, children receive food from ICDS

2.3 Indicator Tracking Table



ITT FY 14.xlsx

2.4 Budget Narrative Report



Budget Narrative
Report.docx

2.4.1 Major financial issues

Our project is closing in March 2029, and there is still a lot left to be achieved. There was budget reduction in PBAS during this period. Hence, over spent and also did not implement some planned programmes.

2.4.2 Projected under-spend and carry forwards.