

STRENGTHENING CHILD FRIENDLY LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN KERALA



District Plan of Action for Child (DPAC)

Handbook



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Mulamgunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur - 680581



Kerala Institute of Local Administration
Thrissur



Strengthening Child Friendly
Local Governance in Kerala

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Strengthening Child Friendly Local Governance in Kerala
District Plan Of Action For Child (DPAC): Handbook

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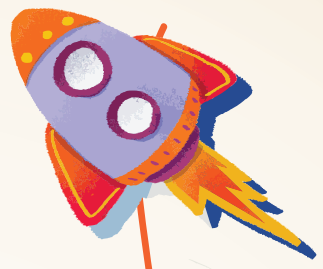
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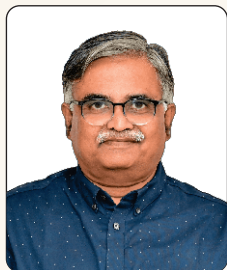
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It is with great pleasure and a sense of commitment that I extend my warm greetings to all the readers and users of the handbooks and modules being released in April 2024. These resources have been meticulously prepared as part of the "Strengthening Child-Friendly Local Governance in Kerala" project, supported by UNICEF.

Children are not just the future custodians of our society. They are a vital part of our present one and their well-being is a shared responsibility that extends beyond individual households to encompass the broader realms of government and society. The State of Kerala, known for its pioneering initiatives in local governance, has once again taken a significant stride in ensuring the protection and welfare of children by establishing the Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC) at various levels of the local self-governments including at the ward level.

Apart from legal frameworks that safeguard children's rights, these handbooks and modules also address the various roles and responsibilities of entities such as the Child Advisory Board (CAB), Child Resource Center (CRC), Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC) and allied mechanisms within the LSG, its constituent bodies, other departments, and institutions along with that of the diverse stakeholders. They also include frameworks for training sessions, plan of action, case studies, formats for data collection and vulnerability assessments, integration possibilities, scope of work apart from child-related aspects such as child psychology, role of gender, etc.

As we release these resources, I urge all stakeholders, including elected representatives and local self-governments, to embrace the spirit of decentralization and collaborate effectively in making our local governance child-friendly. I express my gratitude to UNICEF for their valuable support and wholeheartedly commend the

dedicated efforts of the team from different departments and agencies in Kerala in developing these essential tools to advance the cause of child-friendly local governance. Together, let us build a future where every child in Kerala grows up in a safe, nurturing, and empowering environment.

Sincerely

Dr. Joy Elamon
Director General, KILA

"District Plan of Action for Child" handbook is a significant initiative of the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) under the aegis of the "Strengthening Child-Friendly Local Governance in Kerala" project, supported by UNICEF. This handbook marks a pivotal step in KILA's commitment to fostering a Child-Friendly Kerala and is an integral part of the series of handbooks and training modules being released by KILA in April 2024 in this regard.

The contents of this handbook are meticulously crafted to serve as a comprehensive guide for stakeholders involved in the intricate process of planning and implementing district-level actions for the well-being and protection of children. Delving into the intricacies of child-friendliness, it explores the conceptual framework, indicators, and the crucial role of local self-government institutions in shaping the destiny of our youngest citizens.

One of the cornerstones of this handbook is its focus on the preparation of the District Action Plan, providing a detailed overview of the process and methodology involved. From preparatory activities to the finalization of the district plan, each step is outlined with precision, emphasizing the collaborative efforts required from various entities, including District Planning Committees (DPCs), Child-Friendly Core Committees, District Child Advisory Boards (DCAB), and Child Resource Centres.

There is immense diversity in the activities and schemes carried out by more than sixty-four government departments, institutions, and systems working for the welfare and development of children in Kerala. To streamline these efforts, collaboration and initiative from local governments and institutions at various levels are vital. The handbook sets the stage for this collaboration, providing a roadmap for efficient planning and execution.

The integration of child-friendly indicators, model district planning calendars, and detailed appendices enrich the handbook, making it a comprehensive reference tool. The focus on child-related data, child-friendly education, and the vital role of local authorities in the protection and upbringing of children underscores the multifaceted nature of child-friendly governance.

It is hoped that this resource will empower stakeholders to navigate the complexities of district-level planning, ensuring that the rights and well-being of every child are prioritized and protected.

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District Plan of Action for Child

Introduction

Children are the bedrock of any society, and their growth and progress shape the trajectory of nations. Recognizing this, an action-oriented approach grounded in child rights is crucial. Many countries, including India, are striving to create a world where children are not just protected but nurtured, seen as the wealth and promise of the future. Historically, child protection was virtually non-existent. In the early 20th century, industrial landscapes saw children toiling alongside adults in harsh conditions, their well-being neglected. However, awareness of these injustices and the importance of child development spurred a global movement towards better protection.

India's journey began with the Apprentice's Act of 1850, followed by the Madras Children's Act, of 1920 – the first dedicated child welfare law. Subsequent acts like the Bengal and Bombay Children's Acts paved the way for the Comprehensive Children's Act 1960. Finally, the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 unified child protection legislation, further strengthened by India's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992.

Kerala has consistently prioritized child rights, implementing various schemes through different departments. Local Self Governments, the backbone of public welfare, have played a vital role. Districts like Thrissur have set the bar by developing and executing child-friendly action plans. KILA, through awareness campaigns and training, has spread the message of child-friendliness across the state, even guiding local governments towards child-friendly villages and governance. Replicating Thrissur's success across all districts is the next step. By making each local self-government child-friendly, Kerala can truly achieve the dream of a child-friendly state, ensuring a brighter future for generations to come.

Child Friendliness

Concept

Child Friendliness can be defined as the creation of environments, policies, systems and practices that prioritize and promote the well-being, development and protection of the rights of children in the best



interests of children. Child-friendliness is achieved when buildings, institutions, public spaces, organizations, families and individuals think, decide, act and change with high regard for the rights of children.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a United Nations treaty signed in 1989. The Convention defines the rights of children as four fundamental rights: survival, development, protection and participation. In addition to this, there are four general principles that guide the concept of child-friendliness globally. Every person who tries to understand the concept of child-friendliness should make these four principles a part of their activities. They are as follows.

- **Avoid discrimination:** Protect the rights of the child, as well as the rights of his or her parents or legal guardians against all forms of discrimination based on race, religion, class, colour, ethnicity, nationality, disability, or political opinion.
- **Children's best interests:** When making decisions and actions that are necessary for the well-being of children, their best interests must be put first.
- **Survival and Development:** Every individual and government are committed to ensuring the survival and healthy development of children.
- **Respect children's views:** Children have the right to express their views as well as to have their views taken into account in decisions that affect them. It is necessary to recognize the child as a citizen

Child-friendliness is not just a program; it is a philosophy woven into the fabric of our thoughts and actions. To truly nurture it, we must begin with ourselves. Each individual working with children, from caregivers to policymakers, needs to embody this principle.

It starts with asking crucial questions: How can we better understand and uphold children's rights in everyday practices? How can we see our activities through their eyes, ensuring their well-being and encouraging their participation?

These introspective steps form the foundation of a child-centered approach. As this approach ripples outward, encompassing families, communities, and institutions, child-friendliness gains momentum. Individuals become the seeds, families the fertile ground, and society the flourishing garden.



Ultimately, creating a child-friendly world requires collective action. We must bridge the gap between individual intent and societal impact. By nurturing this philosophy from within, from personal interactions to family values, and outward into the structures and systems that shape our communities, we can weave child-friendliness into the very fabric of our world. It is a journey that starts with a single question, a single action, and blossoms into a brighter future for all.

Approach

- **Child-centred approach:** A child-centred approach is a must for any individual, institution and system engaged in child-friendly activities. This is one of the core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- **Transparency:** Child-friendliness requires a transparent approach and actions. Open decisions and actions are one of the factors that influence public trust. Transparency will be crucial for knowledge sharing, access, information gathering and decision-making.
- **Integration:** An integrated approach of various government departments, institutions, individuals and agencies is required to address the multifaceted needs of children and promote their well-being in a unified manner. Not only should the constituent bodies of the local self-government institutions be working for the same goal, but all other institutions should work in unison to achieve the goal.
- **Participation and Inclusion:** Participation and inclusion is another approach that needs to be ensured for child-friendly local governance. Everyone, including children, should be able to participate and take forward activities involving the marginalized. There should be special programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, fisherfolk, differently abled and other vulnerable groups.

Purpose

Activities should be planned based on the goal of a child-friendly state through child-friendly local governments. Every person should be able to realize child-friendliness in sight, word, thought and deed. Thus, a child-friendly environment should be made possible for families and society through individuals. As enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the ultimate result of the full development



of children in an environment of love, safety and happiness leads to a child-friendly society. It is impossible to ensure child-friendliness only with individuals. The cooperation of all departments and agencies is essential for child-friendly activities. To achieve the goal of child-friendly local governance, there must be rights-based sub-goals and opportunities.

Child-friendly State through Child-friendly Local Governments

- Have the opportunity to be born healthy
- Provide facilities for holistic development
- Provide a safe and comfortable environment
- Promote positive growth through partnerships.

Objectives

Today, a new paradigm is emerging within the framework of "the right to development" – one that centres on children as active citizens with fundamental human rights. This paradigm champions four pillars: survival, development, protection, and participation.

The right to life lays the foundation. Every child deserves to be born, to thrive, and to experience life's full potential. This entails access to quality healthcare and nutritious food.

The right to development unlocks a child's future. It encompasses quality education and a clean environment, fostering both intellectual and physical well-being.

The right to protection shields children from harm. It demands vigilance against all forms of abuse, ensuring their safety and security.

Finally, the right to participation empowers children to be active agents in their own lives. They have the right to express their opinions and contribute to decisions affecting them, whether at home, in school, or the wider community. Their voices matter, and their dreams deserve to be heard.

By safeguarding these four pillars, we pave the way for a brighter future where every child can flourish. Building a world that respects and amplifies children's rights is not just a moral imperative; it is an investment in a more just and prosperous world for all.



Sub – objectives

The activities of the child-friendly local administration should be planned by preparing various agendas. The main intervention possibilities of Local Self Governments are as follows:

- Ensure essential supplies
- Ensure the availability of subsidized benefits for children.
- Sub-projects
- Effectiveness of departmental schemes.
- Ensure working group representation in special Gram Sabhas.
- Updating of child-related data
- Check the budget analysis for children
- Development policy for children.
- The well-being and development of children facing differences, including transgenders.

Indicators

It is desirable to prepare and plan various indicators for the activities of child-friendly local governance. Indicators should focus on the four rights of children. Along with the common indicators prepared by the central and state governments, the Local Self Governments can also prepare indicators for the welfare of children as per their interests.



Right	Common indicators
Survival	● Underweight children ● The First Thousand Days ● Pregnancy care ● Medical examination ● Institutional delivery ● Breastfeeding in the golden hour ● Vaccinations ● Breast milk for 6 months only. ● Food - Nutrition ● Infant mortality rate ● Maternal mortality ● Diagnosis and treatment ● Nutritional quality ● Clean water ● Early Care
Development	● Primary education ● Child-friendly facilities ● Arts, sports and cultural activities ● Anganwadi and school facilities ● Child-friendly schools ● Learning facilities ● Travel Facility ● Comprehensive and inclusive education for all children
Protection	● Child-friendly and safe public spaces ● Safe travel ● Avoid bullying, harassment and abuse ● Child Marriage and Child Labour ● Drug-free areas ● Counselling systems ● Safe and Healthy Places ● Nutrition and health ● Early childhood care
Participation	● Platforms for discussion ● Bala/Balika Sabhas, Bala/Balika Panchayats ● Representation of children in the working group ● Child Friendly Audit in the working of Institutions ● Child Budget ● Child tracking



Children and Local Self-Government Institutions

Local authorities have an important role to play in the protection and upbringing of children. Local Self Governments, which interact closely with the people, will have easy access to information about how society treats children and their problems. Development of women and children is one of the 29 functions prescribed for Panchayati Raj Institutions in the 11th Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The 74th Amendment to the Constitution provides for the same. Local Self Governments are responsible for preparing plans, implementing schemes and carrying out activities for economic development and social justice for the matters listed in the 11th and 12th Schedules (Articles 243 G and 243W) of the Constitution.

It asserts that the primary focus of local authorities should be the well-being of children. The local body is required to establish the Welfare committee, a standing committee. Local self-government entities will be better equipped to guarantee equal access for children to existing laws and programs, irrespective of caste, religion, language, or gender. The district action plan is outlined below.

Preparation of District Action Plan - Process and Methodology

In Kerala, apart from local self-government institutions, more than sixty-four government departments, institutions and systems work for the welfare and development of children. Despite numerous changes in our work, many of these activities remain unknown or uncoordinated, making it hard to reach the same goal faster. To expedite progress towards a child-friendly Kerala, collaboration and initiative from local governments and institutions at various levels are vital. The most important functional leadership should be in the respective districts under the leadership of the District Planning Committee. This can be achieved through proper monitoring and evaluation, supported by an academy of DPCs. Here are the steps and methods to be followed:

I. Preparatory Activities

1. At the state level, a two-day workshop of the DPCs from every district will be organized. The workshop will cover topics such as:
 - The aim of the programme
 - The concept of child friendliness
 - Role of DPCs



- Methodology of the District Plan
- SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals, child-friendly theme, indicators, dashboard
- Children's psychology
- Different systems and institutions
- Various laws relating to children
- The Process and Science of Local Planning

This workshop will help set the foundation for the subsequent work.

2. The dates of the DPC meetings should be fixed with proper planning in advance. Deciding the meeting date promptly after notifying the two-day workshop for DPC members can expedite subsequent work.
3. Various departments and institutions should keep their activities, schemes and programmes ready for the two-day workshop.
4. At present, the information available about children at the state level should be collected under the leadership of KILA and prepared for district-wise distribution.
5. The indicators currently available at the national level, state level and local level should be collected and prepared to be provided to the districts.
6. An action plan should be prepared at the state level outlining the overall strategy for the child-friendly initiative.
7. All the institutions concerned should collect and provide contact information including the websites and contact numbers and make them available to the districts.
8. A software / online system should be developed for reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

Ensure all these preparations are completed before the two-day training for DPC.

II. DPC meetings

District Planning Committee meetings should be conducted in every district to discuss this issue of "Child-friendly Kerala" and make decisions for further action. In preparation for this meeting, the following are some of the points to be



considered at the DPC Secretariat level to make the meeting more effective.

1. Prepare a draft list of candidates to be included in the DPC Child-Friendly Core Committee.
2. Prepare a draft list of representatives to be included in the District Level Organizing Committee in consultation with the Chairperson of the DPC.
3. Prepare a draft list of representatives of institutions to be included in the District Child Resource Centre in consultation with the Chairperson of the DPC.
4. Prepare a child-friendly district planning calendar (based on the operational calendar provided by KILA). The model is given in Annexure 1.

During the DPC meeting, discuss the program details such as the aim/purpose of the program, the level of work to be done, the role of DPC, various committees, role etc. The points mentioned above should be discussed, decided and released as DPC proceedings. Also, an officer at the district level should be assigned to coordinate the overall activities. Representatives from institutions working with children and those with relevant work experience may be considered for the same.

III. DPC Child-Friendly Core Committee

Funding should be allocated to enable a team to take on a leadership role in coordinating district activities for the DPC. This committee will include both public members and representatives. A committee size of no more than seven individuals, which includes the district-level coordination officer, is deemed adequate. All members of the DPC, except the Coordinating Officer, should be part of this committee. The committee's chairperson must be an elected representative and the convener should be the district coordination officer. Their responsibilities will include:

- Lead the overall activities in the district for the DPC.
- Present the activities that are going on in the DPC.
- Address any obstacles that arise during the process.
- Ensure that the activities are properly monitored and evaluated.
- Submit the policy decisions to the DPC for further action.
- Ensure the quality and academic level of activities.
- Coordinate the activities of institutions, departments and local self-government institutions.



IV. District Child Advisory Board (DCAB)

District Child Advisory Committee should be formed to lead the organization of its activities in the district and to ensure service to all sections. DCAB is to be formed as per the structure given below.

Chairperson	DPC Chairperson
Vice Chairperson	DPC Member Secretary
Convenor	District Panchayat Vice-President
Joint Convenor	District Planning Officer, District level Joint Director, LS GD.
Co-convenor	District Child Welfare Officer
Members	● Representatives of all political parties in the district ● MLAs from each political party in the district. ● Gram Panchayat Association-District President, Secretary and one members from the State Executive Committee of the concern district ● Block, Gram Panchayat Association-District President and Secretary ● Chairperson of the District Panchayat Health and Education Standing Committee ● Two representatives of the municipal association of the district ● The Mayor of the District ● District level officials (from all child-related departments) ● Four children (two of whom must be girls) ● District Secretary of the Library Council ● Kudumbashree DMC



Things to consider while choosing

1. The DPC should issue a letter to all political parties and the representatives shall be made part of it. This shall be recorded in writing, after which representative shall continue to be a part DCAB.
2. The gram panchayat association has to obtain in writing from the state association the names of one representative each from the state executive.
3. Two representatives from each Municipal association must be brought on board from the state Municipal chamber.
4. The DPC should include the heads of all departments and institutions in the district where any activities related to children are carried out and are likely to be carried out.
5. Four children who are members of the Balasabha should be included based on the decision of the DPC. (Should not be a member of the DCRC)

The District Child Advisory Committee shall meet at least twice a year. As many meetings required could be convened. In the meetings, the work done till then and the work to be undertaken till the next meeting should be presented, discussed and decided. Monitoring reports and evaluation reports should also be presented and discussed in this meeting. A one-day workshop will be organized for the District Child Advisory Board in connection with their activities. The committee will have the following responsibilities:

1. Help organize activities for the entire district.
2. Ensure support, leadership, and teamwork of departments
3. Monitor the activities of the department.
4. Lead the collection of resources.
5. Ensure that the target as per the district plan is achieved.
6. Ensure coordination/support of various institutions
7. Ensure necessary campaign and awareness activities at the district level.

V. District Level Child Resource Centre (DCRC)

To foster a child-friendly environment in Kerala, the formation of a District Planning Committee (DPC) for the Child Resource Centre in every district is imperative to lead the academic activities. The appointed members of the Centre



should possess relevant working experience in the field. The suggested structure is as follows:

- Individuals with work experience in this area from all departments working with children
- Five volunteers with experience and expertise in the field (including at least two women)
- Experienced representatives from all organizations working in this field / related field.
- District Facilitators of People's Plan campaign
- Two staff members with counselling skills.
- District Coordinator of the program.
- A person with legal knowledge
- Deputy Chairman of the District Panchayat Planning Committee
- One person with expertise in the field of IT - IKM District Representative
- Four Children as representatives (including at least 2 girls)

Key considerations for member selection in DCRC:

1. Departments, institutions, and organizations should be required to depute one representative each from their department who has experience working in the field of children.
2. The DPC should identify and include five people who are skilled, experienced and have previously volunteered in this field. They should be capable and have an academic background to coordinate these activities, work full-time and elevate the Centre as an academic institution in the future.
3. The DPC should identify and include two persons with counselling skills.
4. Four people as representatives of the children shall be brought onboard by the DPC. They may preferably be children engaged in Bala Sabha

An ideal team shall consist of 25 people. A three-day training programme will be organised by KILA for them. Below are some of the main topics to be included in the training programme.



- The idea of a child-friendly Kerala
- SDG - Child-Friendly Villages - Indicators - Dashboard
- Process and methodology of preparation of District Plan.
- Preparation of local plans.
- Vision and Purpose
- Responsibilities and duties of the Child Resource Centre
- Preparation and presentation of the report
- Possibilities of integration
- Children's psychology
- Child Welfare and Protection Committee
- Laws relating to children
- Evaluation and Monitoring - Online mechanisms.
- Continued operations
- Documentation

The activities should be planned in such a way that the district level Child Resource Centre can function as an information centre for all the local self-government institutions and CRCs and CWPCs functioning in the Local Self Government Institutions. DCRCs have the following responsibilities:

1. Provide academic support for all activities in the district.
2. Provide handholding support to local self-government institutions.
3. Prepare a District Child Welfare Plan.
4. Provide academic leadership for the preparation of the plan of the district panchayat.
5. Provide training to local authorities.
6. Help in the preparation of plans for local self-government institutions.
7. Monitoring and evaluation at the district level.
8. Prepare and carry out the necessary activities for dissemination and documentation.
9. The local self-government institutions will prepare the vision, mission and



- action programs for the next ten years based on the district child-friendly plan.
10. Provide assistance to carry out the same in the sense in which it was conceived.
 11. Act as District Child Information Centre.
 12. Keep all the information in the district as part of child-friendly programme.
 13. Keep all programs and activities up to date.
 14. Keep track of the progress.
 15. The District Child Resource Centre (DCRC) should also act as a callable and approachable information and helpline centre for any child, parents, organizations, institutions, departments, Local Self Governments and local body resource centres.

It should have an office in the district, a physical facility including phone number, internet and a place for small scale meetings. It is ideal for DCRC to be located in the DPC centre. While the members of the resource centre are collectively responsible for all the activities, it is better if they work in four groups, namely, academics, monitoring and assessment, training, and documentation. All the information of the departments, institutions and children should be collected and stored in such a way that the District Resource Centre can act as an information and helpline. There should be a reference library, reference centre, etc. containing books and orders concerning laws related to children.

VI. Collecting information

The collection of the following information before the preparation of the District Child Friendly Plan under the leadership of the DPC will help in the preparation of the District Level Child Friendly Plan and the LSG Level Integrated Child Development Plan. Below is the information you need to gather.

Information Regarding Schemes and Programmes

- All the small and large scale activities that are currently being done by each department and institution related to child welfare and child development should be collected in the format given in Annexure 3. The information received in that district should be collected under the leadership of the DCRC, in addition to what has been prepared by KILA.
- The possibility of its integration with the concerned departments should be discussed with the stakeholders and this shall be documented. The



possibilities of activities, resources, support, training and all other components should be examined.

Gathering information about children

- The data collected by various departments related to children should be collected by the DCRC.
- Information on physical facilities and infrastructures such as the number of Anganwadis, schools, places, etc. must be gathered along with the number of children directly connected/associated.
- Information must also be obtained from various entities such as the Child Welfare and Protection Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Ammathotttil, Child Helplines, Voluntary Organizations, Children's Homes, Differently Abled Children's Homes, Treatment Centres, Medical Colleges, Taluk Hospitals, DMO Office, DPM-NHM, Police, DCRD, DLOs, Childline Services, Excise District Office, DEO Samagra Shiksha, District Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Office, Kudumbasree District Office, District Child Development Office, District Women and Child Welfare Officer, Hospitals from DSJO, District Early Intervention Centres, etc.
- Apart from the above, information can also be obtained from other sources such as Status Report of District Panchayat Department of Economics and Statistics - Ecostat Kerala, Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), Poshan Tracker (District will possess the monthly data - which can be used), KITE Kerala - Public Education, KITE Kerala - Comprehensive Software, ICDS Data, Kerala State Youth Welfare Board, etc.
- SDG Dashboard and PDI may also be used to collect the data..

In this manner, secondary information should be collected from all the departments, institutions and their websites that receive information related to children.

Focus Group Discussion

In addition to collecting secondary data, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) should be organized in a separate meeting of individuals with experience in this field from the relevant departments, experts in various fields, children's organizations, representatives of institutions where children are housed, and children of various



categories. Information should be gathered from review meetings of departments working with children.

While conducting focus group discussion the following points should be kept in mind

- When inviting for FGD, inform participants about the purpose of the discussion and encourage them to come prepared.
- Special FGDs for officials, organizers, beneficiaries, parents, etc. should be conducted.
- The problems, causes and solutions that children face in their experience should be discussed. Such discussions should be focused on the basic rights of the child. In addition, challenges faced during the implementation of various schemes and programs, the reasons, methods adopted, and reasons for failure or success should also be discussed.
- Special FGDs for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Fisheries, Vulnerable Groups and Persons with Disabilities should be convened.
- DCRC should prepare the topics to be raised in the discussion, the information to be collected and the questionnaires to be circulated, before convening the meeting and shall attend the meeting after the preparation of the same.
- It would be ideal to limit the number of participants to 20 people in each meeting.
- All the points raised in the discussion should be recorded.
- It is ideal to call maximum number of people from the same category together.
- Two people should mandatorily be present in each FGD - one shall lead the discussion, while the other records the discussion in detail.

Project analysis

All the local self-government institutions in the district should collect information from Sulekha regarding the schemes prepared for the development and welfare of children and child-friendliness in the financial year 2021-22, 22-23 and 23-24. Also, the programmes being implemented by these institutions from all departments



should be analysed. Details such as the name of the project, the purpose, the amount spent, the achievement made, and the number of children benefited, etc. must be gathered. Information from District Panchayats, Block Gram Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations can be collected through Sulekha with the help of IKM.

More discussions can be held with subject experts and academics as part of the analysis of the data collected in this manner. This will help improve the quality of the project. Their analyses should be based on indicators developed at both national and local levels in Kerala.

VII. Indicators

Additional indicators should be prepared and listed at the district level based on the data currently collected in the light of national indicators, Kerala's local indicators and PDI. The Local Indicators Framework book prepared by KILA can be utilised. for this task. This work should be conducted under the leadership of the District Resource Centre. These indicators can be used as measurement criteria for data analysis and preparation of targets.

VIII. Targets

Based on these indicators, district-level targets should be formulated to bring about a change in the current situation. These targets should be achieved by all Local Self Governments, departments and institutions in the district, encompassing short-term (one year), medium-term (three years) and long-term (ten years) objectives. This process should be overseen by the District Resource Centre and must be based on the four fundamental pillars of child rights. The achievable steps for completion, both immediate and gradual, should be outlined and explained.

IX. Child-Friendly District Plan (Draft)

The district resource group is tasked with preparing a draft of the district plan. It should be presented to the district-level Child Advisory Board and DPC and the approved draft should then be finalized. Based on the finalized plan, Gram panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, and Block and District Panchayats should formulate their respective child-friendly plan.



Structure of Child-Friendly District Plan

The District Child Friendly Plan will be the district vision document of the respective district. It should have the following structure.

Child Friendly District Plan

..... District

1. Introduction

This section provides general information about the district, an overview of its child population, an introduction to the District Child-Friendly Plan, its purpose, and the efforts made during its preparation. (Maximum one page)

2. Present Scenario

It must include detailed profiles of the children in the district, covering their general status along with descriptions of development prospects, challenges faced, and causes of these challenges. Utilize figures as much as possible along with sources of calculation, graphs, diagrams, charts, etc. for clarity.

3. Policy document

Based on the available information and findings, a child-friendly policy document should be formulated in the district. This policy document must encompass a comprehensive view of the changes proposed to be implemented in the next 20 years in the district, in each subject and institution, for children and areas to be given more emphasis.

4. Various topics

Additional indicators at the district level, based on national, state and local indicators and available data, should be listed in each subject. Targets should be set for each subject.

The extent to which the objectives associated with the Sustainable Development Goals in relevant sectors have been achieved needs to be determined. In addition to the indicators of the declared target, local indicators specific to each district may be added.



Four rights	Subjects	Indicators			Present Scenario	Target	Plan of Action
		National	Kerala	District			

The points given below may be used for the preparation of the plan. While preparing, special care should be taken to tailor the plan according to the needs of the children. It is necessary to formulate a plan based on the fundamental rights of survival, protection, development and participation. In addition, vulnerable children should be included in all programs and activities, along with other steps to ensure a personalized care plan.

a. Survival

- Health
- Nutrition
- Living conditions
- Right to Live
- Name and Nationality

b. Development

- Education and entertainment
- Cultural activities
- Culture and religion
- Right to Play

c. Protection

- Harassment and Torture
- Abuse and Mistreatment
- Emergency and Armed Conflict
- Protecting Children from Warlike Situations



d. Participation

- Awareness of the Right Information
- Right to Think and Express
- Freedom of Expression
- Opportunity/Forums for Expression

5. Monitoring

Along with the preparation of this child-friendly district plan, there should be a monitoring mechanism so that the DPC core committee and the District Child Resource Centre can constantly assess whether the activities designed are being carried out, its quality, participation, timeliness and overcoming the obstacles.

Similar monitoring should be done at the district level. to track the involvement of the employees of each department at each level, their level of contribution and the progress of the department in overall program formulation. These should be collected at regular intervals and analysed at the district level. Changes must be suggested based on the above and further actions must be evaluated accordingly.

In a similar manner, monitoring should also take place when the execution of DPAC starts. This shall be done to track whether the activities are aligned with the goals set, whether the participation of children are ensured, whether the components for integrating sustainability of activities are included and whether the undertaken steps are adequate to ensure the protection of child rights, etc. Similar monitoring must be carried out at the department level and from the bottom to the top levels.

Software for reporting will be developed at the state level to ensure seamless communication. The District Child Resource Centre should gather and analyse the report in each district, prepare further action based on it, and give it to the DPC including the various components of monitoring such as how and who to monitor, as well as action to be taken and who to report to.

The indicators relating to child-friendliness are outlined in Annexure 2

6. Evaluation

An assessment must be made every six months. The evaluation should be done at the DPC and the District Child Advisory Board. The evaluation should include details such as the timely achievement of goals, what are the achievements of each levels of engagements, the changes that have taken place in the system, and the way of resolving bottlenecks that arose. The subjects requiring training and the progress and



functioning of each of the implementing agencies should also be evaluated. A software would be developed for efficient evaluation of the same.

Apart from this, once a year, a report on all the activities undertaken would be prepared and placed before the Gram Sabha and the Children's Gram Sabha to be audited. The progress report of the district plan should be prepared and published every year.

7. Integration

This section elucidates the coordination of schemes and activities across different departments, institutions, organizations, etc., operating at various administrative levels. It delves into the potential ways of coordinating diverse activities at the same administrative level.

8. Support system

At the DPC level, the focus should be on providing training, guidance, access to information, and support for integration to the three-tier Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations in formulating such a plan.

9. Conclusion and way forward

In light of the above, it is imperative that local self-government institutions develop a plan in consideration of the child-friendly district plan. Local Self Governments can contribute suggestions for inclusion and modification during discussions at the grassroots level. The district plan should be structured in eight chapters.

XLSG Level Integrated Child Development Plan

This plan encompasses two levels of activities. Firstly, it delineates the actions to be undertaken by block and district panchayats and departments concerning gram panchayats, facilitating the implementation of the unique child-friendly plan of the Municipality, Municipal Corporation, and gram panchayat as a local plan. Secondly, it offers recommendations for changes to be incorporated into the district plan based on these activities.

XI. Block Level Integrated Child Development Plan

The Block Panchayats will formulate their plan based on the comprehensive child-friendly plan prepared by the Gram Panchayats, the information gathered by



the Gram Panchayats, the suggestions given by the Gram Panchayats to the upper level, the district child-friendly plan, the schemes and programmes of various departments, institutions and organizations. It comprises two parts - i) the block-level child-friendly comprehensive plan, ii) suggestions to the district planning, project suggestions to the district panchayat and the possible areas of collaboration. The detailed process and methodology are explained in the handbook of the Local Plan of Action.

XII. District Level Integrated Child Development Plan

The plan of the district panchayat will be prepared by compiling the comprehensive plans and Integrated Child Development Plans prepared by the Gram and Block panchayats, the information compiled at the block level prepared by the gram panchayat, suggestions proposed by the Gram and Block panchayats in the districts, the district child-friendly plan and the schemes and programs of the various departments and states. There should be a separate plan for the district, addressing initiatives by district, block, and gram panchayats. It will also contain suggestions for district planning, the detailed process and methodology for which are explained in the handbook of Local Plan of Action (LPAC).

XIII. Finalisation of district plan

The District Child Resource Centre is tasked with analysing the information compiled in the three-tier panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations, along with the plans prepared at each level, the suggestions and amendments made to the district planning from each level. Based on this analysis, necessary changes in the district plan can be made after due discussion. As part of this change, some of the previous chapters can be modified as follows.

District Child-Friendly Plan (Finalized Structure)

After comprehensive discussions at all levels and upon finalizing the district plan, certain changes to its structure can be made as outlined below.

1. Introduction

Necessary changes should be made based on the suggestions received from the local governments and discussions held at various levels on administration. Simultaneously, additions should be made to summarize the work done so far to achieve this.



2. Present Scenario

The information obtained from the ground level should be compiled and updated in addition to be earlier data collected and analysed.

3. Policy Document

Necessary amendments to the policy should be made to the policy document in light of discussions and suggestions made at various levels and the changes reflected in the status report.

4. Various topics

Modify indicators and targets based on local plans and discussions. A 10-year plan is required to be prepared in the light of this and the format mentioned in annexures may be utilised for the same.

5. Monitoring

Changes should be made according to the inputs received from all levels of discussion.

6. Evaluation

Changes should be incorporated according to the inputs received from all levels of discussion.

7. Integration

The Integrated Child Development Plans of three-tier panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations should be examined and based on the suggestions received, an integrated plan should be prepared for use throughout the entire district. The following method can be used:

Scheme / Programme / Project	Goals / Targets	Concerned Local Self Government Institutions	Department	Organizations / Institutions	Time Period



After creating such a list, one can understand at a glance who should collaborate on the activities to be undertaken. In the first column, the proposed project/program/project should be recorded. The goals and targets to be completed shall be added in column two. In the third column, the concerned Local Self Government Institutions who should undertake these activities shall be recorded. Identify the departments that can be brought onboard in the fourth column, and in the fifth column, list the institutions/organizations to be involved. Specify the envisaged duration for the completion of these activities in the sixth column.

Subsequently, a meeting of the concerned Local Self Governments, departments and institutions at the DPC level should be held for each program to prepare a comprehensive implementation plan, establish role clarity, assess resource potential and create an action calendar.

8. Support system

Local self-government institutions should be given trainings for the smooth implementation of the activities, monitoring and evaluation of these activities and all necessary support shall be provided in the form of guidance, information and integration possibilities.

9. Way forward

Based on this, it is necessary to articulate the yearly actions required for program implementation and what needs to be accomplished in the coming years. In this way, the district plan can be finalised.

XIV. District-level seminar

It should be a one-day seminar consisting of representatives including district heads of all the concerned departments in the district, local self-governing bodies at all levels, district panchayat standing committee chairpersons, representatives of each child from every Gram panchayat, institutional representatives, DPC members, district resource team members, district organizing committee members and representatives of financial institutions. In this seminar, presentation and discussion of the district plan should take place.

- Discuss the activities to be carried out
- The plan of the local self-government institutions in the district should be compiled and presented.



- There should be a discussion on how monitoring and evaluation should be done
- Policy should be discussed and finalised.

Integration – Possibilities

Individuals, institutions, systems and departments need to collaborate to achieve child-friendly local governance. Let's explore the importance of integrative activities and how to make child-friendliness possible.

Holistic Development: There is a need to integrate various aspects of the child's physical, emotional, social and intellectual holistic development. It is necessary to combine these services. Integral development will be achieved through the integration of various rights-based mechanisms

Efficiency and effectiveness: Combining child-friendly services and resources can reduce redundancy and ensure that children, families and communities receive the support they need in an efficient manner.

Comprehensive care: Children require a range of services at different stages of development, such as health care, education, social services, and psychological support. Integration ensures that these services are obtained holistically, taking into account the overall needs of the child.

Child-centered approach: Child-friendly processes prioritize the child's vision and well-being first. The concerned departments need to be integrated to make them a reality.

Urgent interventions: In cases where children face challenges or difficulties in the life cycle, urgent interventions are essential. The scope of long-term problems is mitigated by enabling a professional approach through integration activities.

Stability: When different departments and organizations work together, they are more likely to achieve a high degree of consistency in approaches and methods, ensuring the sustainability of child-friendly activities.

Inclusion: Ensuring integration includes making children with disabilities or special needs part of the child-friendly process. This will ensure consistency and quality of service.

Effective Communication and Collaboration: Effective communication and



collaboration among co-workers are crucial for the success of initiatives related to child-friendliness.

Integration is essential for the effective implementation of child-friendly activities. Integration activities help to ensure that children receive comprehensive service through individuals, departments and systems, that their rights are respected, that their needs are met, and ultimately that their well-being and development are promoted.

Goal	Scheme/ Project/ Programme	Activities	Stakeholders

Support system

Collective action is essential to advance the idea of child-friendliness. This goal can only be achieved through collaboration. The goal is achieved through coordinated action by individuals, organizations, and government departments at various levels of society. Cooperation and collaboration are essential. Indiscriminate action, which is one of the general principles of child rights, is also crucial. The concept of child-friendly local governance requires the participation of people from all walks of life, including adults and children. Everyone has to play their part. Along with this, voluntary organizations, youth organizations, political movements, clubs, libraries, residents' associations, Kudumbashree and various departments of the government have to be involved in this work. The first step should be to identify those who are likely to cooperate with such activities in the panchayat and those ignorant about the issue. The panchayat can decide in which areas they can be included for further activities. It will be appropriate to identify activities with individuals, organizations and departments based on their scope.



Rights	Goals	Activities	Individual	Organization	Department	Institutions
Survival						
Development						
Protection						
Participation						

As we move towards the goal of a child-friendly Kerala, it is crucial to assess and guide every action. The progress of each activity should be evaluated in a time-bound manner and necessary changes and support should be provided for subsequent activities. This ensures that progress and planning align seamlessly between activities.

Right	Activity	Goals	Progress	Follow up activities	Support Systems
Survival					
Development					
Protection					
Participation					

- Prepare a vision for activities from the district-level action plan for child
- Ensure coordination and collaboration.
- Provide hand-holding throughout the activities related to child-friendliness.
- Document and share the best models available in the district and introduce them to others.
- Provide instructions and guidelines for activities in the district.
- Provide ongoing training to collaborators throughout the activities
- Understand the convergence of departments and provide necessary assistance.



Monitoring and evaluation

Effective monitoring and evaluation are essential for the smooth conduct of child-friendly local governance activities. This will enable timely implementation of the activities under the Action Plan and their outcomes. It also helps to identify step-by-step actions, indicators, achievements made and areas to be improved.

Below is a sample analysis forum for operational progress and follow-up action.

Activities	Present Condition	Continued Action
Discussion and grant of permission at the Governing Council of LSGI to start child friendly activities.		
Responsibility fixation of activities		
Formation of necessary Committee is required for the initiative.		
Training for committee members and planning of follow up activities		
Child Resource Centre - Establishment / Operation		
CRC - Number of members with subject knowledge / available for the initiatives.		
Training for CRC members		
Gram Sabha - Explanation of activities and ensuring public participation		
Children's Gram Sabha - explanation of activities, discussion, inclusion of children in the committee		
Current status study and planning of indicators for data collection		
Data Collection - Responsibility fixation		
Data collection - Inform the public		
Data collection - Preliminary progress assessment		
Data collection - Secondary data collection and integration		
Data analysis activities-Committee		
Data analysis activities - Determining indicators and targets		



Draft plan - Discussion and planning		
Draft Plan - Presentation at Children's Gram Sabha		
Draft Plan - Presentation in Gram Sabha		
Panchayat Level Seminar-Plan Presentation		
Plan Consolidation / Discussion - CRC		
Preparation and implementation of the plan		
Project Implementation - further Training		
Documentation		



Annexure -1

Model of District Child -Friendly Activities Calendar

SR. No	Activities	Method of starting/ progress	Ending Date	Person in charge	Personnel in charge



Annexure-2

Indicators for Monitoring Child-Friendly Local Government Institutions (Pilot interventions in 7 Gram Panchayats)

Sub-theme 1: Nutritional security

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	1. Number and percentage of children (06-03 y) getting SN from AWC against the eligible beneficiaries 2. Number and percentage of PG women getting SN against the eligible beneficiaries 3. Number and percentage of lactating women getting SN against the eligible beneficiaries 4. Number and percentage of pre-schoolers getting SN from AWC against the eligible beneficiaries in the age group/Category		
1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana	5. The proportion of the population (out of the total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under PMMVY		
2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight 2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013	6. Number of children reported underweight in 0-6 age group divided by total number of children in the same age group		



2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted 2.2.2: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted 2.2.5: Percentage of Children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	7. No. and percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted (severe and moderate) divided by the total number of children in the same group 8. No. and Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted divided by the total number of children in the same group 9. No. and Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic divided by the total number of children in the same group 10. The number of pregnant women reported as underweight during 2nd trimester divided by the total number of PG women in the same period 11. Number of PG women reported underweight in the third trimester divided by the total number of PG women in 3rd trimester 12. Number of pregnant women with iron deficiency (ID)/ against the total number of PG women at that period 13. Percentage of Children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) 14. Number of children (06-5 y) reported with anaemic (lower of Hb<11.0g) against total no. of children in the age group at that period	
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Sub-theme: 2: Child health and Well-being

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel 3.1.4: Percentage of women for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more	15. Number and % of home deliveries attended by SBA against the total number of home deliveries during the same period 16. % of at-risk pregnancies against the total number of pregnant women during the same period 17. Percentage of institutional delivery against the total number of deliveries during the same period		
3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18. No. and percentage of pregnant women with live birth during the last one year, who received four or more ANC against the number of PG women with live birth during the same period 19. Number and % of under-five deaths for the last five years against the number of children under five for the last five years 20. Number and % of neonatal deaths per year against the number of live births for the same year in the same geographical year		
	21. The proportion of children who have received specific vaccines up to the date with the recommended vaccine schedule.(0-18) 22. Proportion of under 1 year age children who have actually been given immunization against the total number of under 1 year age children 23. Proportion of partially immunized children below 1 year, who missed any of the vaccines under UIP till one year of age against the total number of under 1 year of age children.		



3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio	24. Any HIV cases of mother-to-child transmission of HIV? 25. No of children under 5 years infected with malaria and TB during the last five years divided by the number of children under 5 years during the same 26. Number of children (15 y) affected with asthma and seeking treatment against the total number of children above 15 years period		
3.4.1: Number of deaths due to cancer 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	27. Number and % of new cancer cases detected among children during the last 3 years against the total number of cancer cases in the GP area during the same period 28. Number of child deaths due to cancer divided by the number of children infected with cancer in the last 3 years		
	29. Number of deaths of children above the age of 5 due to suicide against the number of deaths of children in the same age group 30. No of schools having counselling support services against the total no. of schools in the area		
3.5.3: Percentage of population (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol	31. Number of young adults referred to de-addiction Centres		
3.8.3: Percentage of children living with HIV receiving ART	32. Number of children on ART		



Sub Theme: 3 - Quality Education

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
4.1.1: Percentage of students in grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the above grades 4.1.2: Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary) 4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education 4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels	33. % of students of the official school age group enrolled in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools against the total number of children 34. Out-of-school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary-male-female) in the same age group 35. % of children admitted to higher education after 10th standard against the % of students who have passed 10th standard during the year 36. Number of students in 4th standard who score more than 40 % marks in test against the total number of students in grade 37. Number of students in 7th and 9th standard who score more than 40 % marks in test against the total number of students in the grade (AESR indicator)		
4.2.1: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry 4.2.2: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio	38. % of children in the age group 4-5 attending preschool education against the total number of children in the age group		
4.5.1: Gender Parity indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher	39. % of children belonging to vulnerable sections enrolled in schools (SC/ST, disabled, migrants, HIV affected etc.), against the total number of children belonging to the same sections		



Secondary/Tertiary education 4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities	40. Percentage of 5+ age children enrolled and classified by sex, age, SC/ST, disability and BPL 41. % of female students above 5+ age enrolled at a given level of education against the number of female students at the same level. 42. Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in primary, secondary and upper secondary levels 43. Percentage enrolment of children under five years of age among migrant labourers		
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity (b) computers for learning (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled-friendly ramp and toilets (d) basic drinking water (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and (f) basic hand washing facilities, (in percentage)	44. Percentage of schools with barrier-free structures 45. Percentage of schools with girl-friendly toilets 46. % Schools having safe drinking water 47. % Schools with napkin vending and disposal facilities.		
7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified	48. Number and percentage of schools electrified against the total number of schools 49. Number and percentage of AWCs electrified against the total number of AWCs 50. Number and percentage of schools provided with solar energy against the total number of schools		



	51. Number and percentage of schools with bio-gas plants against the total number of schools		
9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	52. Percentage of schools having internet connectivity against total number of schools 53. Percentage of school students covered under ICT-enabled schooling against total number of students 54. Percentage schools having ICT (smart classrooms and computer lab) against total number of schools		





Sub Theme: 4: Girl Children

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
5.1.1: Whether legal framework is in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, (in percentage)	55. % of neonatal mortality among girl children against the total number of neonatal deaths during the same period 56. Proportion of school dropout – boys and girls		
5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population 5.2.1: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year 5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year 5.2.5. Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year (in percentage) 5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), 2011 (females per 1,000 male	57. Number of crimes against girls (with type of crimes) against total crimes reported in GP during the calendar year 58. Number of POCSO offences against girl children 59. Number of missing children in the GP area in last three years 60. Total number of sittings conducted under PCWPC during last year 61. Number of awareness programmes conducted on violence against women and girls 62. Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 63. Number of MTPs reported after scanning 63. Number of MTPs reported after scanning		

5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years, 2015- 16	64. Percentage of girls married in the age group of 15-18 in the GP area for the last three years against the total marriages of women in the same period 65. Number of child marriage cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage act 66. Special IEC materials developed on child marriage and campaigns conducted	
5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS, 2015-16	67. Percentage of population aged 10-18 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS	





Sub Theme: 5: Water and sanitation

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
6.1.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) 6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)	68. % of HHs having child population 69. % of households with child population having access to safe drinking water against the total number of households with child population 70. Number and % of AWCs and schools provided with 24*7 piped water supply in GP area 71. Number and % of AWCs and schools having their own drinking water source 72. Percentage of houses, AWCs, and public places having safe drinking water		
6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	73. % of households with child population having access to sanitary toilets against the total number of households with child population 74. Number and % of AWCs and schools having toilet facilities 75. Number and % of children affected by diarrhoeal diseases against the total number of persons affected by diarrhoeal diseases		
	76. Proportion of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls 77. Proportion of Anganwadi with separate toilet facility for girls 78. Number of toilets at public offices and institutions for disabled children		

	79. Number and % of children in schools and Anganwadi's washing hands with soap before mid-day meals 80. Number of public places mapped for child-friendly, women-friendly toilets		
6.3.2: Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality	81. No. and % of public offices and institutions for children with water scorecards 82. Percentage of samples tested potable for water quality 83. Number of cases reported for waterborne diseases		
6.3.3: Proportion of wastewater treatment capacity created vis-a-vis total generation	84. No. of public offices and institutions for children with waste treatment facilities 85. Number of houses/flats having own waste management mechanism		





Sub-theme: 6: Child protection, social inclusion

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
8.5.5: Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes	86. Percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in schools or special schools against the total number of disabled children of school-going age 87. Percentage of children with disabilities getting disability pension against the total number of CWD in the GP 88. Percentage of disabled children getting scholarships against the total number of CWD		
8.7.1: Child trafficking cases per 10,00,000 child population	89. Number of human trafficking cases reported in GP in last five years 90. Number of child trafficking cases reported in GP in the last five years against the total number of human trafficking cases reported in GP in the same period 91. Number and percentage of Anganwadi /crèches in the GP area taking care of the children of working parents during daytime 92. Number of missing children in the GP area during last five years with sex-disaggregated and socio-economic status 93. Number of children rescued against the number of missing children in the GP area 94. Number of child labour violation cases registered in the GP area during the last five years among the local population 95. Number of children rescued from child labour among local population		

	96. Number of cases registered against child sex tourism		
8.8.1: Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	97. Number and percentage of children(below 18 years)enrolled for MGNREGS works against the total number of children in the GP area 98. Number of women/men workers coming to work sites with children below 5 years 99. Number of children given care facilities at MGNREGS worksite		
	100. Number of migrant workers in the GP area 101. Percentage of migrant workers living with children in the GP area against the total number of migrant workers in the GP area 102. Percentage of children involved in child labour among migrant labourer population against the total child population among migrant labourers 103. Number and percentage of children rescued from child labour among migrant population against the total number of children involved in child labour among migrant population		
16.2.1: Proportion of crime committed against children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children)	104. Number of crimes (physical, psychological, or sexual) against children in the GP area in last five years with type of crimes against total number of children 105. Number of POCISO cases reported in the GP area for the last two years 106. Number of reported cases of corporal punishment in the schools of the GP area in last five years		



	107. Number of awareness classes conducted on crimes against children in the GP area during last five years		
16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3: Number of Missing Children, (similar to Indicator 8.7.2)	108. Number of girl children trafficked against the total number of children trafficked in the same period 109. Number and % of children rescued from trafficking against the total number of children trafficked in the same period		
	110. % of reported cases of substance abuse among children in a given period against the total number of children in the GP area in the same period 111. Percentage of children treated in de-addiction centres in a given period against the total number of children reported for substance abuse 112. Percentage of children de-addicted against the % of children treated in de-addiction centres 113. No. of children who are addicted to mobile phones and internet		
16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government	114. Number of Participatory forums for children at GP level 115. Percentage of children enrolled in any child participation forums as against the total number of children		



16.9.1: Percentage of births registered	116. Percentage of births registered against the total number of births in the last year	
16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	117. Number of children in the age group 5-18 having Aadhar card against the total number of children in the age group	

Sub-theme 7 – Participation

National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number	Percentage
Ensure special gram Sabha for children	118. Number of children who participated in the children's special gram Sabha		
Ensure child representation in working groups	119. Number of children enrolled in working groups in local government bodies		
Participation of children in Bala sabhas	120. Number and percentage of children participating in Bala Sabhas		
Participating venues	121. Number of children not participating in any venues		



National indicators	Modified GP Level indicators	Number/Percentage / Proportion
	122. Number of children participating in various clubs in schools	
	123. Number of children who are members of Adolescent clubs in Anganwadis of the Panchayat	
	124. Total number of children who are members of CWPC/ CAB/ CRC of the Panchayat	
	126. Number of participation promoting activities conducted for children in the panchayat last year	
	127. Number of activities conducted under the leadership of children at various levels in the Panchayat	
	128. Number of Sports and Arts events conducted for children in the panchayat	
	129. Number of trainings conducted to promote children's sports and artistic activities	



Annexure -3
Child friendly Kerala
Schemes, programmes and data collection
Format

..... District

Department/ Institution / Organization

Serial Number	Schemes and programmes	Purpose	Assistance Provided	Target group	Other requirements	Number of people	Duration (in years)	To what issue regarding children can it be associated

1. Record the serial number of each stakeholder
2. Identify the name of the scheme and the institution/department/organization running it
3. Write two or three important objectives (to understand the program).
4. Note down the assistance/service provided.
5. Determine the target category
6. Mention the eligibility criteria
7. Record the number of people targeted
8. Note down the duration of the program (in years)



Annexure 4 A

[illegible]

[illegible]

Annexure 4 C

[illegible]

[illegible]



Annexure 5

Information about Anganwadis

Serial No	Panchayat	Total Anganwadis	Anganwadis without their own building	Present Condition

Annexure 6

Information about organizations, services and how/where to avail it is listed below.

SR. No	Institution / Department	Information/Service	Where to get
1	Department of Women and Child Development	• Anganwadis • Various beneficiaries and their nutritional status • Plans and Services	• District-wise information can be obtained from the District Women and Child Development Office (DPO). • Local information is also available from Anganwadi workers/ supervisors • District-wise information can be obtained from: https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics • Anganwadi details: http://wcd.kerala.gov.in/anganwadis.php
		• Information about children in need of care and protection	• District Child Welfare Office • Mission Affection
		• Information about children in need of care and protection	• Child Welfare Committee
		• Children who cannot conform to the law	• Juvenile Justice Board
2	Police	• Violence against children	• District wise information is available from DCRB • Area-wise figures are available from respective local police stations. • State figures It can be obtained from the link: https://keralapolice.gov.in/crime-statistics/crime-against-children



3	Department of Health	• Diseases and their information • Plans and Services	• Local information can be obtained from the respective health center • ASHA worker • District-wise information is also available from DMO/DPM • For other details: https://dhs.kerala.gov.in/ https://arogyakeralam.gov.in/
4	Department of Education	• Schools and number of children • Services and facilities	• Education district wise information is available from DEO: https://education.kerala.gov.in/? • For district wise school and student information: https://sametham.kite.kerala.gov.in/
5	Department of Labor	• child labor	• District Labor Officer
6	Excise	• Substance abuse information, counseling centers, and de-addiction	https://vimukthi.kerala.gov.in/
7	Kudumbashree	• Balasabha	• Available locally from CDS • District wise at District Mission Office and State wise • Available from the website: https://www.kudumbashree.org/pages/518
8	Department of Economic Statistics	• Child - birth and death statistics • Reasons for the same	• District wise figures can be obtained from the district offices • State District Figures • Available at the website: https://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/dataset/32



9	Department of Social Justice	- Children with disabilities - Transgender - Educational assistance	- District Social Justice Officer - Services and Projects https://swd.kerala.gov.in/website_malayalam/schemes.php
10	Scheduled Caste Development Department	- Figures related to children - Services and Projects	Available from District Officers https://scdd.kerala.gov.in/index.php/schemes
11	Scheduled Caste Development Department	- Statistics on children - Services and Projects	- Available from the District Officer https://www.stdd.kerala.gov.in/home-5 - Basic information with tribal promoters
12	Child Rights Commission	- JJ - POCSO - RTE Cell	To lodge complaints:





Indicators and information prepared at the National level

National Family Health Survey	https://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-5Report_KL.shtml
Education – Annual Status (ASER)	https://asercentre.org/aser-2022/
POSHAN Tracker	https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics
Mission Power / Affection / Potion	https://wcd.dashboard.nic.in/
Anemia - Anemia Mukta Bharat	https://anemiamuktbharat.info/ranking/monthly