

Child Life Matters: Who must do what to ensure Goal 16 for Children

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Goal 16

- peaceful and inclusive societies
- access to justice for all
- effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Role of Niti Aayog in Monitoring Implementation of SDGs

- Oversee implementation by Ministries and coordinate with States for the achievement of developmental targets as enshrined in the SDGs.
- Periodically collect data on SDGs
- Proactively fructify the goals and targets quantitatively and qualitatively
- Evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets (MoSPI)
- Mapping of the goals and targets
- Mapping of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), including the 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optional' Schemes being implemented by the States
- Mapping of Central Sector Schemes and State Schemes aligned with one or more SDG

No Quick Fixes for Children Please!

Goal 16	Nodal Ministry	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Home Affairs	55) Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) 56) Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas (Core) 57) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (Core)	1) Digital India 2) Pragati Platform (Public Grievance Redressal System) 3) RTI (Right to Information Act)

Goals	Targets	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Home Affairs
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Home Affairs
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Home Affairs Law & Justice
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Home Affairs
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, HUPA, RD, Panchayati Raj
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Home Affairs, Panchayati Raj

16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Home Affairs, MEA
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Home Affairs, MEA
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Home Affairs

- Nodal Ministry for SDG 16 is MHA
- Implementing Ministry for Children's Programmes is MWCD
- Laws and policies relating to child protection issues also come from MWCD
- In fact, MWCD does not even figure in the list of "Other concerned Ministries/ Departments" in the matrix
- A lot more exercise is required to chalk out areas of convergence and inter-linkages with other Ministries /Departments. Otherwise how does one bring an end to all forms of violence against and exploitation of children without ensuring children are in schools and safe, their health and nutrition needs are adequately taken of, disaster management and mitigation plans address children's issues, no child suffers for lack of day care facilities, etc.

No Indicators for SDG 16 in the Draft

No. M-12012/3/2017-SSD -III
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Central Statistics Office
(Social Statistics Division)

Wing-6, West Block – 8,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
Dated: 8th March, 2017

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

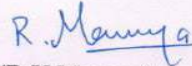
Subject: Inviting the comments / suggestions / modification on initial Draft National Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals as prepared MoSPI based on the inputs received from Ministries / Departments.

The undersigned is directed to say that Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India has been assigned with the task of development of measurement framework for tracking / monitoring the progress of nationally defined Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets with the support of the Ministries/Departments implementing various targets.

Based on the inputs received from the subject matter Ministries and Departments, MoSPI has prepared a initial Draft National Indicator Framework for monitoring of nationally defined Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has been decided that to seek the comments and views of the general public and experts on draft National Indicator Framework for further improvement in the indicators.

Accordingly, the initial draft National Indicator Framework is being placed hereby on the website of the Ministry. Comments/views may please be communicated to the undersigned on the following address latest by 7th April 2017.

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(R K Maurya)
Director, SSD

Year End Review of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) tells us ...

- Comprehensive exercise for mapping of SDG Goals and Targets vis-à-vis national development strategies undertaken
- **Draft framework of indicators** has been developed and is **under finalization**
- Regional SDG Workshop, involving all States/UTs were held at Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar.

Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals United Nations High Level Political Forum 2017

- Programmes are also being implemented for ensuring access to education, health and nutrition security, with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as women and children.

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Targets	Indicators
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<p data-bbox="981 158 1769 301">16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p data-bbox="981 325 1721 422">16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p data-bbox="981 446 1763 589">16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p data-bbox="981 614 1773 711">16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<p data-bbox="981 743 1773 929">16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p data-bbox="981 968 1785 1110">16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p data-bbox="981 1135 1760 1278">16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18- 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>

Is this our wish list too???

Targets	Indicators
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	<p data-bbox="987 158 1798 401">16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p data-bbox="987 429 1682 522">16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p data-bbox="987 555 1792 694">16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p data-bbox="987 722 1773 815">16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<p data-bbox="987 881 1798 1123">16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p data-bbox="987 1152 1773 1290">16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>

Is this our wish list

Children in the 3 year Action Agenda of Niti Aayog

- Acknowledgement of lack of credible data for improved planning
- Hence, focus on...
 - Strengthening data systems pertaining to children
 - Focus on improving execution of existing policies and programmes for children

Data Systems includes:

- All out of school children
- Children facing vulnerabilities e.g. child labour, children in conflict zones
- Centralised data base
- Updated database on trafficked /missing children
- Digitization of Anganwadis

Early Childhood and School Education includes:

- Inclusion of crèche facilities as part of Anganwadi services
- Standardised pre-school curriculum incorporating regional diversities
- E-courses for Anganwadi workers to improve pre-school learning
- Upgradation of infrastructure, facilities and capacity of Anganwadi Centres
- Convergence of resources from SBM, MNREGA and CSR for water and toilets in Anganwadi Centres
- Mandatory skill training, sports and extra-curricular activities with gender sensitive modules as part of school education
- Wider implementation of CCF to promote education of the girl child
- Functional toilets and facilities at secondary school level to help girls maintain menstrual hygiene

Child Protection includes:

- Implementation of relevant legislations
- Severe punitive action against perpetrators
- Active and functional SCPCRs across the country in the next 3 years, in a position to address grievances in efficient and timely manner
- Capacity building and professionalization of staff
- Sensitisation of CWPOs in all police stations
- MHA guidelines for CWPOs
- Evaluation of Childline Services and Extension to all Districts
- Clear definition of 'trafficking'
- Reconcile definition of 'child labour' with the manner in which Census data is collected and computed
- Ensuring registration of birth and death of all children
- Database of number of children being served through government programmes to ensure better planning and track causes of child death

**Let us look at 3 SDG 16 Targets from
child rights perspective**

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

What do we find?

- Increasing crimes against children and by children
- Increase in suicides by children and young people
 - ['Family Problems' (307), 'Illness' (163) 'Failure in Examination' (162) were the main causes of suicides among children (below 14 years of age) – ADSI 2015]
- Declining adolescent sex ratio
- Emerging child online safety concerns
- Orphanages continue without registration under the JJ Act – more so in the name of religious charities
- Schools continue to flout child protection guidelines
- No national research on child sexual abuse after the 2007 study of GOI
- No convergence and linkages that are necessary

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

What do we find?

- Dilution in the Legal Framework for Child Protection and Children's Access to Justice
 - A Regressive JJ Act
 - A bad law on Child Labour that allows children to work in family based enterprises and takes domestic work and other sectors out of the purview of hazardous occupations and processes
- More new laws to create more confusion
 - Anti-Trafficking Legislation
- More wrongs in the name of child protection
 - CARA says abandoning children below 12 years not to be registered as a crime
 - State Amendments like introducing Death Penalty for Rape of Children below the age of 12 years
- Poor implementation of Laws
- No preventive measures except awareness drives

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

What do we find?

- More children deprived of liberty
- Most of them are from poor economic backgrounds
- Special Courts are hardly special!
- No victim protection measures
- No hope for children with special needs
- DCPUs unable to provide support persons, special educators, other experts for lack of budget in the ICPS
- Low rates of conviction
- Victim compensation for children is a night mare
- Most importantly, in the absence of birth certificates the age verification process decides their fate! And in the case of child labour we have left it to the employers.

In 2015...

- 42.4% CICL belonged to the families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000
- 28.2% CICL were from families with income between ₹25,000 and ₹50,000
- 25.9% CICL were from families with an income of ₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000

Crime in India 2016 does not provide such data.

- ICPS seen as the core vehicle, but it does not even touch core issues and has no special focus for special areas / situations e.g. tribal areas, areas facing conflict, disasters
- Some issues require specific programmatic focus...
 - Child sexual abuse
 - Child Marriage
 - Child Labour
 - Drugs and substance abuse (no rehab programmes and facilities for children and those that exist are not age appropriate)
 - Child trafficking (cannot be clubbed with women)
 - Legal literacy in schools
 - Child online safety measures
- ICPS does not cater to many child protection laws
 - DCPUs unable to provide support persons, special educators, other experts for lack of budget in the ICPS
- Merging ICPS and ICDS is bound to dilute the focus these two schemes require
- ICPS has no budget for preventive action

- **We have forgotten Areas of Convergence and Coordination identified during XIth FYP and XIIth FYP**
- If nothing else, at least the targets and indicators identified in the National Plan of Action for Children should become part of the indicators on SDG 16.
- Children's participation is the last thing that happens in reality – hence no policy, law, programme can be said to be inclusive in that sense.
- We hope the 3 year Action Agenda will provide some indicators to begin with. But certainly not if MoSPI misses them out.

State of child protection: a glimpse...

- There has been a 13.6% increase in crime against children between 2015 and 2016.
- In percentage, major crimes against children during 2016 were kidnapping & abduction (52.3%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (34.4%).
- Maximum number of cases under crime against children were reported in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (15.3%, 13.6% and 13.1% respectively).
- A total of 1,11,569 children (41,175 males and 70,394 females) were reported missing in which maximum children were reported missing from West Bengal (16,881 children - 4,595 males and 12,286 females) followed by Delhi (14,661 children - 6,125 males and 8,536 females) and Madhya Pradesh (12,068 children - 3,446 males and 8,622 females) during 2016.
- Out of total 1,11,569 missing children during the year 2016, a total of 55,944 children (20,364 males and 35,580 females) were traced and 55,625 children (20,811 males and 34,814 females) were untraced at the end of the year (including previous year).

Will “rationalisation” of programmes and budgets help in achieving these goals and addressing the concerns?

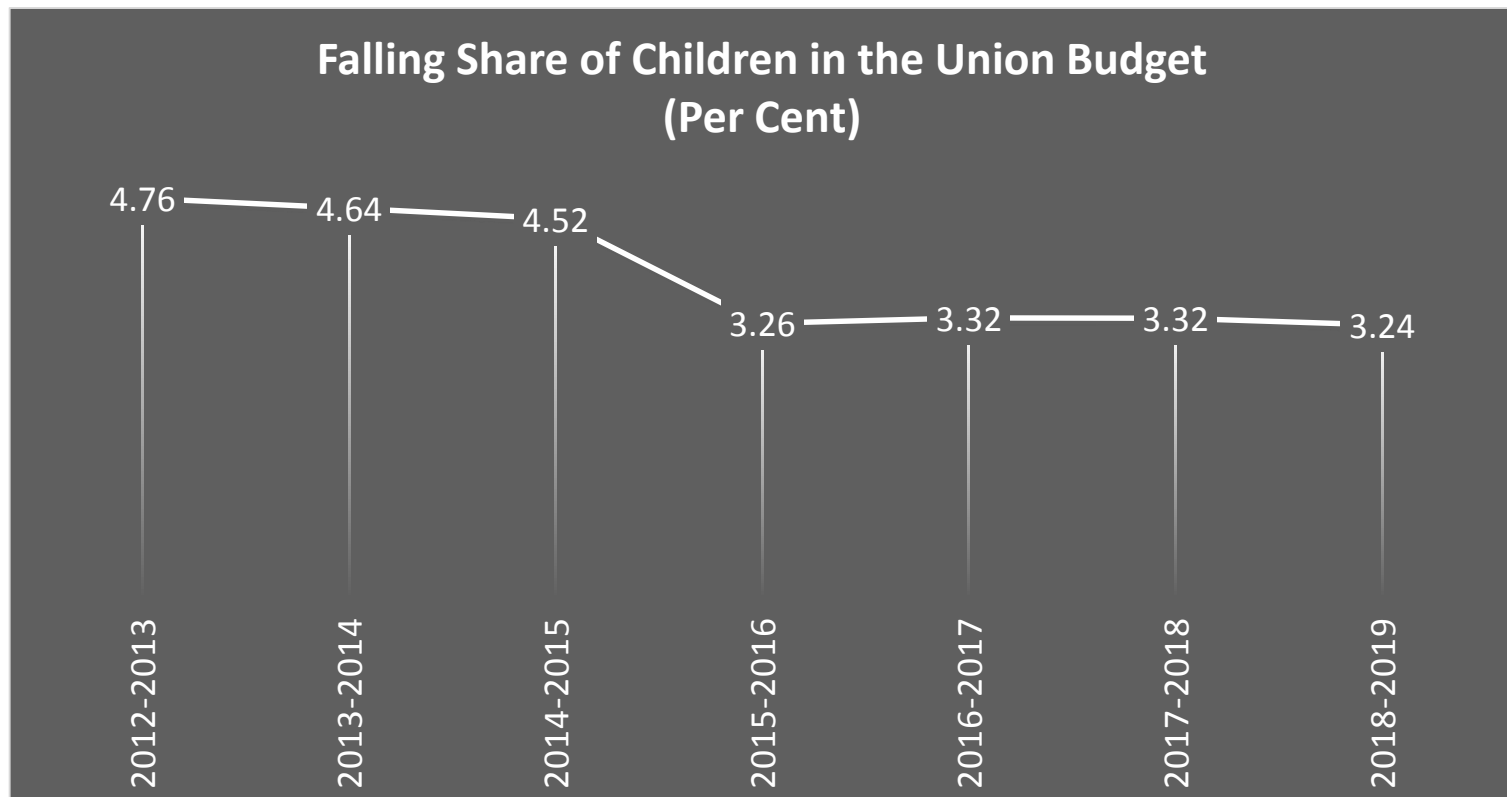
Objective 2: Protect all children from all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Current Performance and Source</i>	<i>Target 2021 or before</i>
% of children with birth registration	85.6%%, CRS 2013	100
% of children (below 5 years) having birth registration certificates	37.2% (Rural – 32.6%, Urban – 47.5%); RSOC 2013-14	90
% of children in the age group of 5-14 employed as child labour	3.9% (Rural – 4.25%, Urban – 2.93%), Census 2011	0 by 2025 ⁷
% of children in the age group of 15-18 employed	22.9%, Census 2011	
% of Out of School Children (6-13 years)	2.97% (Rural – 3.13%, Urban – 2.9%) SSA and SRI-IMRB 2014	1
% of girls 20-24 years married before 18 years	30.3% (Rural- 33.5%, Urban - 22.4%), RSOC 2013-14	15
Rate of Crime Against Children	21.1, NCRB 2015	
Number and % of children who were victims of sexual abuse and exploitation((disaggregated data by age, sex, location, social category and type of abuser-close family member/known person/unknown person/) – 3 years Survey		
Number and % of children reintegrated with their parents and/or community (both CCL and CNCP)from Institutions under JJ Act 2015 (Online Monitoring annually –States)		
Response time (time taken to rescue, register FIR, provide medical and psychosocial care and support and services as per legal provisions under different acts)		
Rate of conviction in all cases of crimes against children Murder (44.3%), Infanticide (42.9%), Rape (31.1%), Kidnapping and Abduction (26.4%), Procuration of minor girls (12.6%), Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (30%), POCSO Act 2012 (24.6%)	35.6%, NCRB 2015	
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		
Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15		

Just an Example...

Sub-Objectives	Strategies	Indicator and Current Performance	Target 2021 or before	Action	Programme/ Scheme/ Agencies
<p>3.1. Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places</p>	<p>3.1.1. Development of community-based prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration mechanisms for addressing Child labour, child migration, trafficking, child marriage, and all forms of violence against children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules developed for training of VCPCs and Urban wards-level Child Protection Committees • Number of Block and Village Child Protection Committees preparing Integrated Child Protection Plans • No of training programmes held for SMC/VCPC and PRI members on issues of child rights • No of Child labour/ trafficked children rescued each year • No of rescued children who have been re-integrated in the community • No and % of children receiving child or other social grant (Scholarship/ Sponsorship/ DBT schemes for Girls/ Children in CCIs) • No and % of children who have ADHAAR 	<p>All states/UTs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> District-wise vulnerability mapping of children with special focus on most vulnerable children Establish and strengthen District, Block and Village/ Urban ward level Child Protection committees and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Orient PRIs and ULB members to undertake village /urban ward-wise mapping of vulnerable children, including child labour, migrant children, children affected by agrarian distress, children of nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified tribes, those at risk of getting involved in crime and left wing extremist activities, by type of vulnerability and their social background and develop integrated child protection plans with VCPCs/Urban wards-level Child Protection Committees Create a protective environment for vulnerable by ensuring social protection network for all children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking children and their families with government social protection and livelihoods initiatives and ensure proof of identity to them through ADHAAR Design and implement communications initiative to challenge the social acceptance of violence against children, targeting all levels of society including corporal punishment, punishment at disciplinary measure in family and community, bullying by peers, sexual harassment and taunting Orient community and children to be vigilant regarding various risk factors (child abduction, trafficking in form of child labour, child marriage, child abuse and exploitation) Orient parents, children, Teachers, SMC members, AWWs, ASHA and ANM on child sexual abuse and provisions of POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015 and the procedure to be followed in case of any abuse and also how to maintain sensitivity and confidentiality of such cases. 	<p>CPS(MWCD), Schools, Teachers, PRIs, ULBs, NGOs, Community and children</p> <p>SCPCRs in collaboration with State departments</p>

- Last but not the least, investment in children is on a decline.
 - Children, in the Union Budget 2018-19, received only 3.24 per cent of the total financial resources, a decline of 0.08 percentage points from the 2017-18 budget.
 - While the Union Budget has increased by 13.8 per cent, the Budget for Children (BfC) increased at a lower rate of 10.9 per cent.
 - Child protection receives only 5 Paise out of every 100 Rupees.



Resources...

- http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Mapping-SDGs%20V19-Ministries%20Feedback%20060416_0.pdf
- <http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/coop/ActionPlan.pdf>
- <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174425>
- http://ris.org.in/pdf/SDGs_Report_Chapter_16.pdf
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15836India.pdf>
- <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

Thank You!