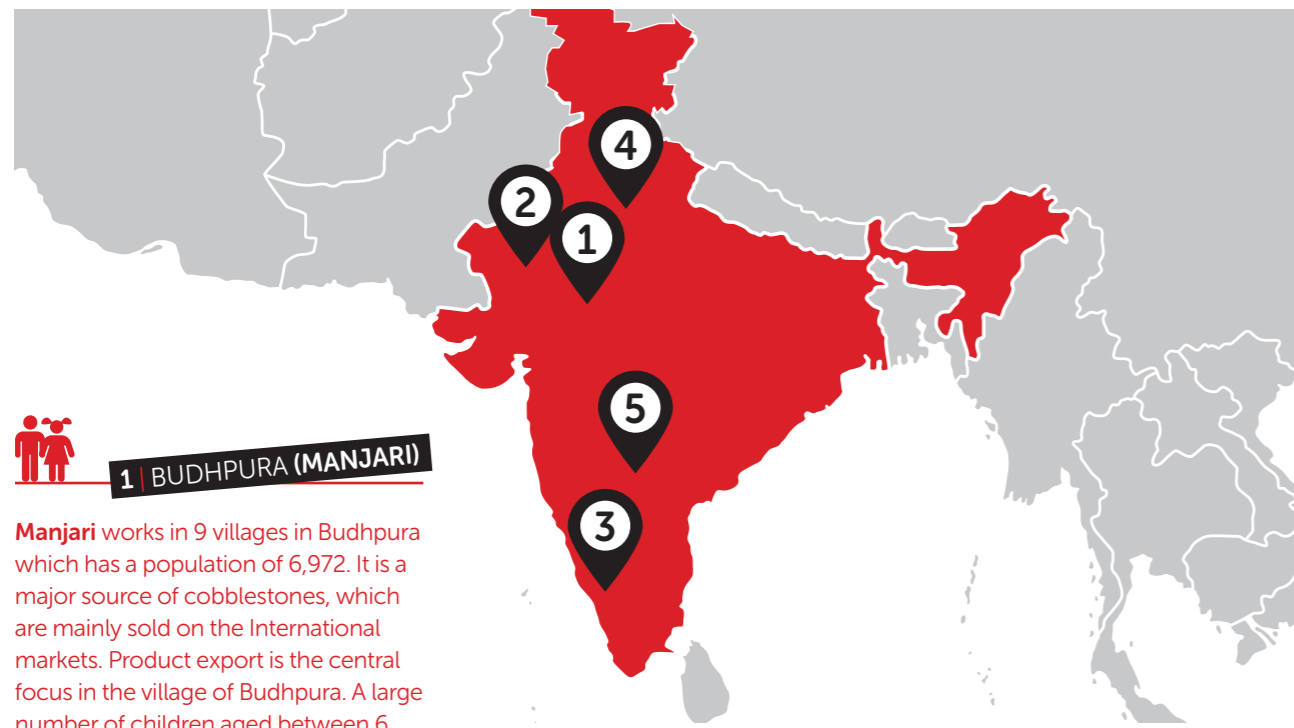


INDIA



STOP CHILD LABOUR PARTNERS AND ACTIVITIES IN INDIA



1 | BUDHPURA (MANJARI)

Manjari works in 9 villages in Budhpura which has a population of 6,972. It is a major source of cobblestones, which are mainly sold on the International markets. Product export is the central focus in the village of Budhpura. A large number of children aged between 6 and 14 were out of school and working in the quarrying area. Many of them were involved in cobblestone making, whether on a part-time or full-time basis. Manjari has withdrawn 593 girls and boys from child labour and 361 girls and boys prevented from child labour.



2 | PALRI MANGALIYA & PUROHITSAR (BWI/ RPKNMS)

BWI through the local union, **RPKNMS** establishes CLFZs in Palri Mangaliya, and Purohitsar village. Both CLFZs are operating in an informal setting where a group of families are settled and work illegally in the mines. Those families are very vulnerable and **RPKNMS** is trying to organize them by using an entree with education through the government primary schools in or close to the CLFZs. **RPKNMS** has withdrawn 111 girls and boys from child labour and 125 girls and boys prevented from child labour.



3 | TIRUPUR (SAVE)

SAVE works in two wards in Tirupur in the garment sector. Tirupur is one of the largest garment export centres. The two wards in which **SAVE** works have 18,507 inhabitants, of whom 5,014 are children under 18 years of age. A large percentage of these are migrant workers. **SAVE** has withdrawn 768 girls and boys from child labour and 2,023 girls and boys prevented from child labour.



4 | NEW DELHI (ICCo - SCL INDIA PLATFORM)

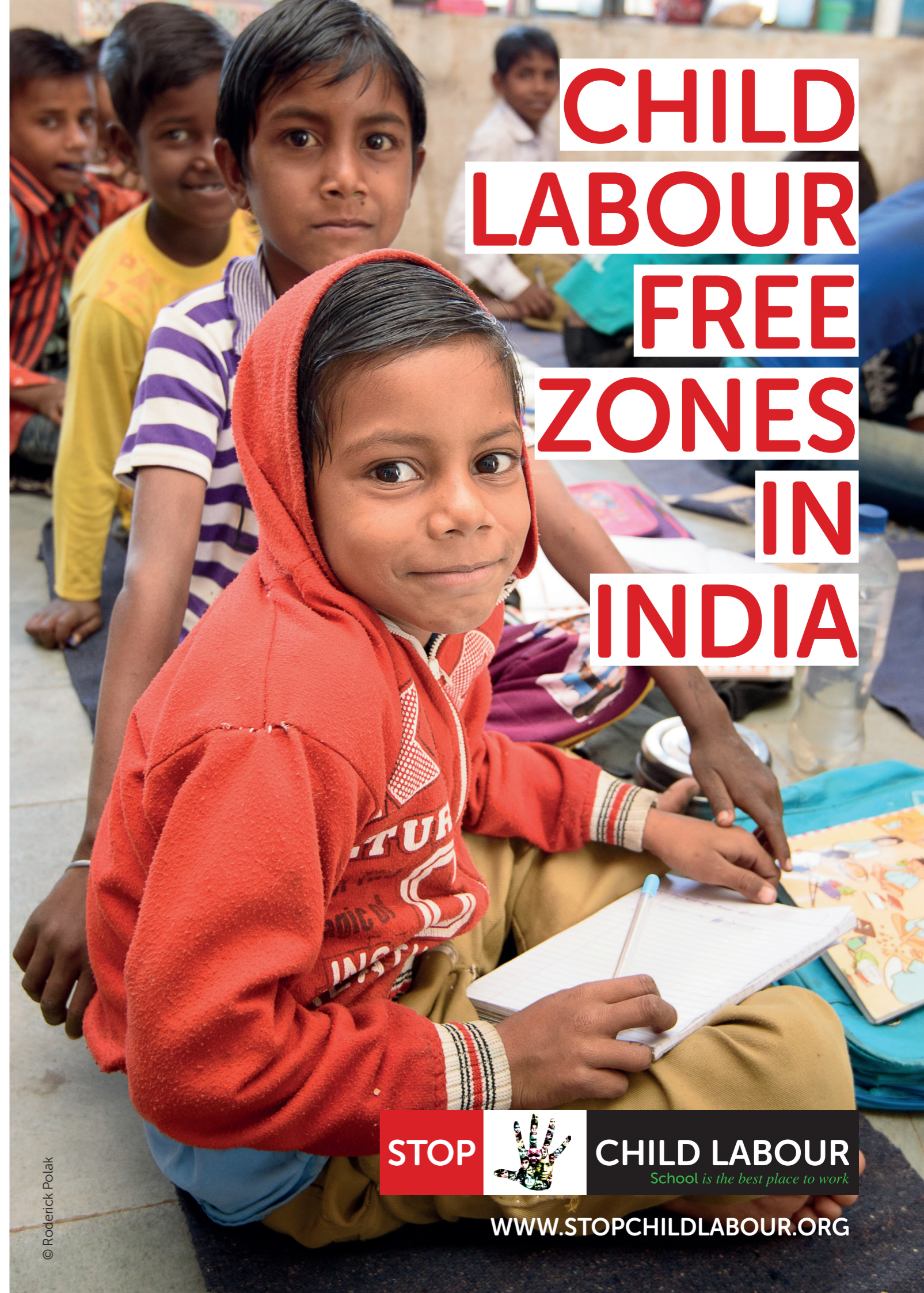
SCL coalition partner ICCo established a Stop Child Labour Platform that focusses on capacity building of the project partners as well as lobby and advocacy on child labour and education issues by promoting the area based approach and CLFZ on a local, regional and National level.



5 | HYDERABAD (MV FOUNDATION)

MV Foundation is the big inspiration source for Stop Child Labour since 2003. **MVF** has over 2 decades withdrawn more than 1,000,000 children from work and integrated back in school; more than 1,500 villages are child labour free in India with the support of **MVF**. **MVF** is acting as a resource agency for Stop Child Labour in India as well as in different African and South American countries.

CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES IN INDIA



STOP



CHILD LABOUR

School is the best place to work

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CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES (CLFZ)

A child labour free zone is a specific area, such as a village, plantation, urban neighborhood or an industrial cluster, where everyone is convinced that 'No child should be working, every child should be in school!' Teachers, local authorities, village leaders, employers, parents and children in these zones work together to get children out of work and into school. Child labour is no longer accepted, because all children are entitled to good, full-time education.

ALL FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

In a child labour free zone, no distinction is made between different forms of child labour; every child is entitled to education. The focus is not on child labour in specific sectors (although actors from a specific sector can have an important role) or on the 'worst forms of child labour', but rather on all children who work or are out of school and at risk of getting involved in child labour.

POWER OF THE COMMUNITY

If everyone takes responsibility for their own role in the community, all children can go to school. Activities aiming to secure the rights of all children are initiated within existing community groups in cooperation with local authorities. Adults learn how they can make ends meet without the income generated by their children, for instance by participating in savings and loan groups and developing additional or complementary

income-generating activities. Poverty is not seen as an excuse for child labour, however must be addressed through other strategies. Moreover, child labour is causing poverty and should therefore be addressed pro-actively.

Extra focus on former child workers
School bridging programmes – either in school or outside - are organised to prepare former child workers for main-stream education. Special attention is given as well to children engaged in mainstream education to ensure that they complete school.

GOOD PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND DECENT WORK

As governments are responsible for providing good quality education, Stop Child Labour partners call on governments to fulfil their 'duty to protect'.

At the same time, parents are encouraged to claim their rights so that their children can receive formal education until the age of 15, at least.

The community also helps older children (15-18 years) to complete secondary education or vocational training and/or engage in decent youth employment. This enables families to break the vicious cycle of poverty, and by extension serves to support communities, and even countries, to improve their socio-economic situation in a sustainable way.

HOW TO ESTABLISH A CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONE (CLFZ)?

- 01 PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES:** Select an area where there is a need to address child labour issues; Prepare and conduct a baseline survey/situation analysis in order to understand better the situation of child labour trends, education, socio-economic factors, etc.; Select a part of the area where a CLFZ can be established; Identify a service provider with experience in child protection programmes; Train the selected agency.
- 02 BUILD UP TRUST:** Get to know people and generally discuss issues that are important to them. Depending on the prior relationship with the community, it may be necessary to repeatedly go to the community and listen in a neutral way to build up contacts and trust.
- 03 GATHER INFORMATION:** Start with a mapping exercise in the specified area where the CLFZ will be created by involving the local community. Important is to get data on all children in and out of school in that area, the different service providers including local government programmes, structures, schools, vocational training centres, etc.
- 04 REVEALING SURVEY INFORMATION:** Start with awareness raising activities in the communities, at schools, churches and mobilize people together to become aware about the dangers of child labour and the right of a child to go to school.
- 05 CREATE A FORMAL COMMITTEE OF INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS:** Create a committee of the people in the community with the most positive attitude, leadership and commitment.
- 06 IMPLEMENT THE PLAN:** Train teachers, volunteers, community leaders, parents and children on withdrawing children from work and (re) integrating them in schools, monitoring the situations, documentation, and strengthening the social mobilization towards a norm setting that children should not work but belong in school!
- 07 SUPPORT THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL:** Identify working and other out of school children and schools to be part of the programme.
- 08 STRENGTHEN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM:** Introduce motivation centres and/or bridge courses to prepare children to be (re) integrated in the formal school system.
- 09 SUSTAINED FOLLOW UP OF THE CHILDREN:** Stimulate dialogues with the community on sustained education and raising other violations of child rights and harmful practices.
- 10 PROGRESS OF THE INTERVENTION:** Sustained mobilization in the child labour context, e.g. when a community has changed its norm and is providing support to other communities to change their norms to prevent violations of child rights.



INVOLVEMENT OF A COMPANY:

In the case that the CLFZ will be created in a certain production area of a company or certification scheme, it is very important that the company, certification scheme and any other stakeholders involved in the process will start discussions, round table meetings, visits to established CLFZs in order to get a clear picture of the CLFZ approach and a clear idea of their involvement and resources available. It is important that all parties (company, CSR initiative, certification scheme, local NGO, CLFZ expert/agency) involved define their roles and responsibilities. A proposal/business plan, budget, Memorandum of Understanding and/or Cooperation Agreement need to be developed to start the implementation in a collaborative matter.