



THE FREEDOM FUND

Child Labour Free Jaipur Program

Six Monthly Progress Report

Report Date: January – June 2018

I. Report Summary

Significant momentum has been built during the start-up phase of the project, laying the groundwork to reduce the number of workshops in Jaipur using child labour, and strengthening systems for increased care for survivors.

- The Freedom Fund and its partners have used their existing relationships within the district and state governments of Rajasthan to elevate the issue of child labour, and jointly develop a priority agenda.
- Active and sustained outreach among businesses has resulted in commitments from a number of key businesses and industry associations.
- Action research methods are being used in the most affected neighbourhoods to stimulate resistance to child labour.

Seven highly credible businesses/associations have agreed to step forward to serve as either champions of the cause or on an advisory group. Numerous others have offered support including commitments to employ skilled workers that are developed through other parts of the project and offers to conduct additional outreach among member businesses. The Freedom Fund has developed a set of options for participation, showcasing the business incentives, including: joining a business advisory committee; an opportunity to sign a Declaration of commitment in support of the cause; endorsements through the marketing campaign; and participation in the program to certify goods as child labour free.

In-depth business supply chain research has been completed. Project partner Industree has commenced work to organise and train women to run their own social producer company and produce a supply of child labour free products available in the marketplace. Pre-production research is taking place, including an analysis of market opportunities, and research on design and product trends. Industree is partnering with SEWA Bharat to reach women in the target neighborhoods and create a vocal constituency to eliminate child labour in those neighborhoods. Project partner GoodWeave will be working with international and national retailers to monitor their supply chains and certify their goods as child labour free. They are presently developing a prospective list of key exporters.

On the district and state level front, the project has seen encouraging milestones: **The Juvenile Justice Committee is addressing child labour as a priority, for the first time ever. In addition, we worked with district government to re-activate the Jaipur Child Labour Task Force that had been formed in 2014, but had not met in 4 years.** The Rajasthan government has taken on a leadership role in establishing an interstate mechanism between Rajasthan and Bihar, with the Department of Child Rights serving as a nodal agency.

The identification and rescue of children has been strengthened, with Project partner Prayas starting work with the Railway Board to set up child protection booths and local networks of youth providing information on children needing rescue. Strong links are being made with the local police anti-human trafficking unit to assist with rescues. The Freedom Fund is working closely with the Department of Child Rights to strengthen the tracking of data on children. **The issue of children returning to Bihar without the necessary documentation has also been taken up successfully.** Children will be able to use this information to access benefits and compensation more quickly. Capacity building work includes a number of trainings that have been conducted for relevant stakeholders, including police and railway officials. **Project partner LEDS has commenced neighbourhood mobilization work, having reached over 500 people through monthly and weekly meetings, and community centres have been established in the 5 target neighbourhood locations.**

II. The operating context

During this set-up period for the project, two major developments affected the current and future work of the program: Firstly, the Trafficking of Persons Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament), which means there is a strong assurance that it is likely to be enacted. Once the Bill is passed in the Rajya Sabha, the legislation will deliver a range of vital tools that are precisely those needed by the project. For example, it provides for: punishment of those renting out premises used for trafficking, and for sealing of such premises. This could help to undermine the economic incentives operating in areas such as Bhatta Basti where local Jaipur residents rent out rooms for exploitation of trafficked children. It provides for punishment for omission of duty, which could be helpful for improving performance of police. It also promotes video conferencing of testimony for inter-state cases.

Program partner Prayas worked diligently to inform the different national Ministries of the value of measures in the Bill. As part of the network of anti-trafficking NGOs, it joined in efforts to give feedback to MPs, and organised a consultation at which trafficking survivors, representing 11 different types of trafficking and 11 different Indian states could speak from their experiences to inform MPs and the media about the merits of the legislation. Another Jaipur partner, LEDS, also made its first connection with anti-trafficking organisations from other regions, to encourage passage of the Bill.



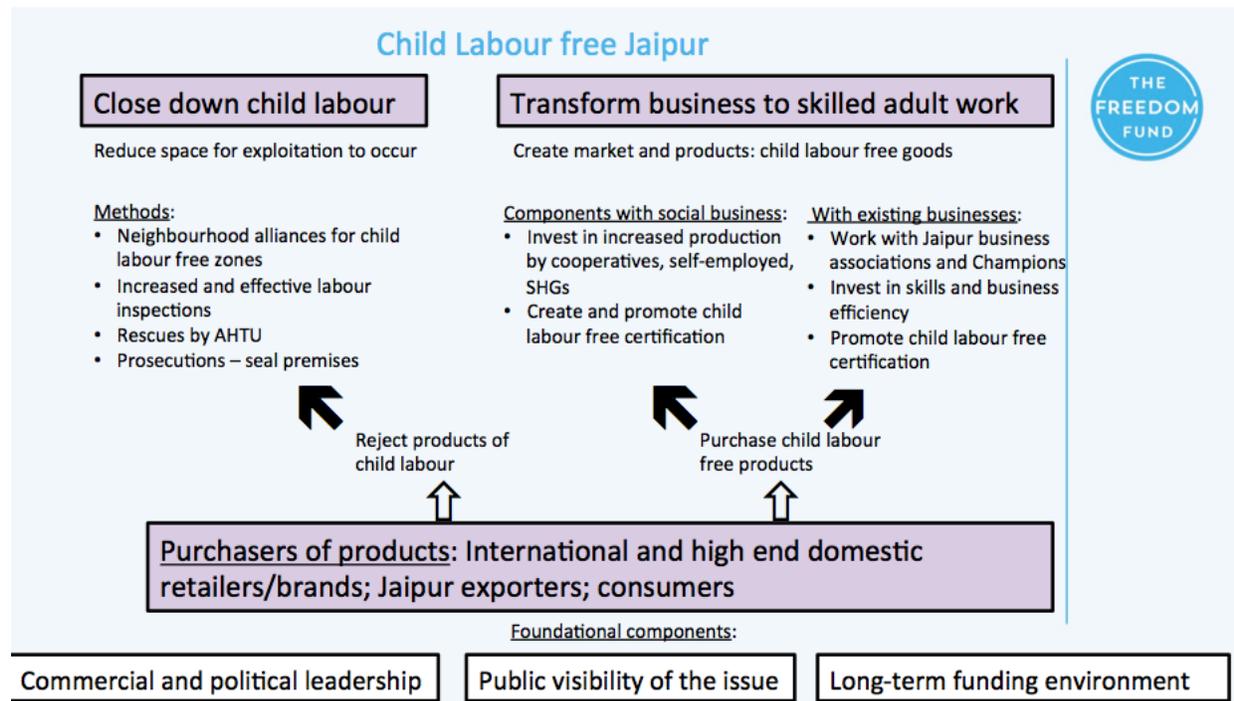
Survivors and allies from 11 states planning their presentations to MPs and media at the consultation.

In May 2018, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) submitted a social audit report for shelter homes to the Bihar state government. This included very serious findings for 14 of the homes, including sexual and physical abuse. The findings generated major state and national media attention, exposing inhuman conditions of children in some of the homes. One of the girls' homes was immediately shut down as a result and many other privately run homes have been required to send children to other homes or back home, whether or not they had any negative findings in the TISS report. While this attention was long-overdue, it has meant that the Bihar government has been focused on addressing this issue and creating shelter homes under state government management rather than under NGOs. The project has not been able to work closely with Bihar state-level officials to finalise the interstate forum with the Rajasthan government.

III. Progress Report

Hotspot Outcome 1: Business mobilization

The strategy for the Child Labour Free Jaipur program includes a central role for economic incentives and sanctions within business supply chains, as shown in the diagram below. It aims to radically unsettle the current dynamics of the market that generate exploitation of children, and substitute economic demand that rewards use of adult skilled labour.



Building support among local Jaipur businesses. Outreach to businesses in Jaipur is underway through individual and group meetings, to gauge interest in the project. Businesses have been offered an opportunity to take a number of actions including:

- Endorsing parts of the marketing campaign by use of their logo
- Signing a declaration of commitment that will be used to approach the Chief Minister's Office and Department of Industries (sending the message that there is a cohort of businesses that want to abolish child labour in craft supply chains).
- Employing batches of trained adult workers from vulnerable neighbourhoods.
- Using the proposed child labour free Certification within their own supply chains
- Helping to bring new child labour free products lines to the market
- Serving on a business advisory committee for the initiative.

28 businesses have been approached from the sectors of textile and apparel, gem and jewellery, handicrafts, and fashion jewellery, and **seven highly-credible businesses have so far agreed to step forward in support of the project, either as champions or members of the advisory group.** As well as the larger meetings described below, 23 individual meetings have been held to explain the project.

Eight businesses/associations have allowed their names and logos to be printed on project documents, micro-website or promotional materials, as organisations that support the cause and want to promote child labour free supply chains.

Successes and challenges. Exporter associations have been open to hearing about Child Labour Free Jaipur, with a keen eye towards understanding how it will benefit their business. For the textiles sector, those who have in-house production are confident of their supply chains and are willing to step forward and participate in the program, including understanding the certification option. While this will not lead directly to removal of large numbers of children from the supply chain, it creates a set of role models among successful and aspirational brands that can help redefine the culture of business in Jaipur. In the gem/jewellery and fashion jewellery sectors, businesses are confident of their own production but since it involves giving work to sub-contractors for cutting and polishing, they are so far only willing to take ownership of their part of production, and not that of agents/ sub-contractors. It will be important to demonstrate to them the ways in which their brand and export sales will be strengthened by going further in their commitment.

To continue to develop interest, there is a need to continually engage with the businesses on a one-to-one basis, in small groups and as a membership, highlighting success. This could include organising events, social media updates, visits of small groups of members to project sites, emails regarding new members joining, success stories and media coverage of the campaign. The Freedom Fund will prioritize making presentations at all possible association platforms to enable businesses to understand the incentives and options for participation.

Conducting business supply chain research to understand the landscape. During the set up period, up to June 2018, project partner Dev Nathan and his team undertook research on the major processes and actors in the supply chains of relevant industries in Jaipur, including extensive field interviews, collecting secondary data, and identifying good practices. To get an idea of how consumers might react to potentially higher priced 'child labour-free' labels, a survey of 25 Indian and 25 foreign consumers was included. It was found that

- A large number of consumers (32 out of 50) were unaware that child labourers had been employed in the making of products that they had been purchasing.
- 49 out of 50 said they would certainly want child labour-free products in the market.
- 38 out of 50 said that they would be willing to pay a higher price (10% higher) if they were assured that the product is child-labour-free.

On 21 April, interim results of the research were presented to a group consisting of representatives from the Freedom Fund, UNICEF, GoodWeave, Childline, Action Aid, Centre for Responsible Business and other child protection experts, leading to substantive discussion that fed back into the report content. The report is being finalized. The researchers will provide a separate list of international brands with whom trading relationships have been found in Jaipur. An approach for working with these brands will be developed, including through GoodWeave, Industree and the Freedom Fund staff. The Executive Summary of the key findings and recommendations is attached and Dev Nathan and the Freedom Fund will be arranging a further consultation event to release the results.

Developing supply chains of child labour free certified goods and empowering a women-led workforce. Project partner [Industree](#) has begun work in Jaipur on mobilizing women to form a social producer company. The staff will commence work on research of design/product trends in the global market. Industree is partnering with SEWA Bharat to capitalize on their expertise in organizing women in self-help groups and their strong relationships in the targeted Jaipur neighborhoods. Work with SEWA will start in September. Pre-production research is underway including an analysis of tie and dye, lac, and aari taari, to clarify market opportunities. Industree is developing a child labour module, customized for the audience, for incorporation into their

existing social empowerment module, and training will start in September. They have begun to identify brands and likely buyers (both domestic and international).

The project with Industree serves three key purposes: Creating a supply of child labour free crafts that give consumers and retailers the option to buy ethical products; enabling hundreds of women in the targeted neighbourhoods to ensure that their own children are in school, not in labour; and creating a vocal constituency in favour of child labour elimination in the neighbourhoods.

Project partner [GoodWeave](#) has put staff in place and is creating a database of potential entities to approach in the 4 target areas of apparel, fashion jewelry, home textiles and carpets (with a focus on the 3 former). A prospective list of key exporters and suppliers should be complete by the end of September. A key element of the GoodWeave partnership is to connect with international retailers who purchase from Jaipur, offering them the opportunity to transition to child labour free supply chains.

Hotspot Outcome 2: Multi-stakeholder mobilization for a child labour free Jaipur

The Juvenile Justice Committee took up the issue of child labour/child trafficking, which is unprecedented. The Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) monitors the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act. Each state has their own JJC, chaired by a senior acting High Court judge. JJC Rajasthan has been mostly working on issues related to homes, the functioning of Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards, and the special juvenile police unit. **The JJC had never previously taken up the issue of child labour/child trafficking in its agenda.** The Freedom Fund team started interacting with the JJC state secretariat at the beginning of the project period, and through persistent contact, was able to get the issue of child labour/child trafficking on the JJC's priority agenda.

As a result, on 11 August, at a consultation on the JJ Act, the Juvenile Justice Committee ensured that child labour was a recurring point of discussion. The Rajasthan Department of Child Rights (DCR) presented regarding their plans to form an interstate working group with the Bihar government. Project partner, Mr. Rajeev Sharma (Additional Director General of the Rajasthan Police and Director of the Centre for Child Protection) presented on the challenges of reintegration of children and prosecution of legal cases, addressing the gaps and potential ways forward. The Freedom Fund provided analysis that was used to brief the JJC Secretariat on the status of ongoing legal cases of rescued children from January 2018 onwards, including reasons for delays, hostile court environments, and repatriated children having to travel back from Bihar to Jaipur to make court statements. In response to the request for intervention, the JJC agreed to:

- Quarterly monitoring of the issues of interstate coordination,
- 164 trial statements being taken in Rajasthan,
- Video conferencing of statements to avoid children having to travel back to Jaipur,
- In-camera trials,
- The functioning of the District Child Labour Task Force, and
- The potential of sealing workshops after raids/rescues.

It then took up these same points through the JJC's regional/state consultation. The Freedom Fund is following up with JJC to ensure that these decisions are actioned by the responsible agencies.

Strengthening identification and rescues. Project partner Prayas, now with its own team in Rajasthan, is coordinating with police stations for real time exchange of information to increase the identification of trafficked children. The Labour Department has granted Prayas's request to become a member of the District Child Labour Task Force. Prayas has also met with the

Chairman of the Railway Board set up Child Protection Booths on railway stations in Jaipur, after which, on 4 June, the Chairman notified via a circular, all the General/Regional Managers of the Indian Railways regarding the care and protection of children in contact with the railways.

In addition, Prayas has set up local networks of youth that are being strengthened in the identified clusters where there are high numbers of children. The network is providing information on whereabouts of the trafficked children, with due regard to safety issues. Strong linkages have been made with the operational team of the anti-human trafficking unit (AHTU), and help is being provided in rescue operations.

Project partners Prayas and Taabar, together with Childline, AHTU, and local police facilitated rescues of 173 children working in workshops through June 2018, with representatives of Prayas and Taabar being present in certain cases. The low number of rescued children during this period is due to the state level special operations for rescuing children not yet happening, and the absence of an Additional Director General of Police at AHTU during the same period. Given this low number in the first half of the year, it is important that the Freedom Fund has identified children urgently needing to be rescued during the rest of the year, so that efforts can be accelerated.

Activation and reformation of District Child Labour Task Force. The District Child Labour Task Force was formed in June 2014, with representation from relevant government departments, UNICEF, Childline, a lawyer, social workers and CSOs, and chaired by the District Magistrate. **After 4 years of not meeting (the last recorded meeting was in 2014), the Freedom Fund and its partners were able to successfully work with officials to prioritise holding a meeting, which happened on 21 July.** Through combined efforts, the team was able to work with the JJC to get the meeting scheduled. CSOs are also organizing to do pre-planning for future task force meetings to come with a unified agenda including getting Aadhaar cards and bank accounts for rescued children, strengthening witness statements for prosecution, and accessing compensation.

Interventions to strengthen data accuracy and documentation of rescued children. The Freedom Fund engaged with DCR and other agencies to better understand the problem of data accuracy and to identify bottlenecks. Upon the request of DCR, the Freedom Fund embarked on ensuring accuracy of data from January 2018 onwards as the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) had a backlog. This entailed researching the number of children presented before the CWC during the relevant time period and trying different avenues to track missing data. The backlog had been cleared by the end of July. Also significantly, the Freedom Fund has engaged the relevant stakeholders authorised to handle confidential data on children to establish a system to strengthen record keeping for the data. We have convinced the CWC to seek quarterly lists of children from all child care institutions and will be following up with them.

Issues of rescued children returned home without key documents have also been taken up during the reporting period. Not all the children who have been repatriated were having the required documents. These include (1) the release certificate under the Bonded labour Act (2) Statement recorded by labour inspector showing the child was in Child Labour (3) a copy of the CWC order (4) the First Information Report (5) the counselling sheet prepared by the shelter home, and (6) a medical certificate. Taabar ensured that all the documents for children who stayed in its shelter home, were sent with the children. The issue of complete documentation is being discussed with the CWC and other shelter homes. DCR has granted permission for Prayas to obtain information regarding children living in child care institutions in Jaipur, for documentation purposes, which will make it easier to facilitate this process in the future.

Lessons learned led to smoother reintegration of children. Two batches of rescued children have been repatriated during the reporting period. Prayas and Taabar played vital roles in the repatriation process. A representative from the partners accompanied the children during transportation. In Bihar, due to collaborative efforts of partners JVI, Prayas, and the Freedom Fund staff, who discussed potential problems in advance, the repatriations were carried out smoothly, including ensuring for security to be present with the children and escorts to be trained on how to protect children from media attention.

Partners are carefully tracking lessons learned to continue to improve rescue and repatriation efforts in the future and are documenting the points where attention is needed, including: (1) ensuring the personal file of each child with the required document is made available to the CWC in home area in Bihar, and the NGO partner to assist with compensation claims (2) proper security during the travel between Jaipur and Bihar destinations (3) protection from media and other stakeholders upon arrival (4) immediate transfer from the railway station to the CWC (5) avoiding delays in the process with the CWC and expediting the shift of the children to a shelter home (6) arrangement of food and refreshment before starting the interview process (7) proper arrangements being made in the shelter homes to meet the children's needs.

Strengthening support for survivors. In Q1 and Q2, 144 children, rescued and sheltered in Jaipur with help from our partners, were repatriated to their native state of Bihar. Coordination among numerous Freedom Fund NGO partners is underway for the monitoring and tracking of the children. A workshop was conducted with Bihar partners in March to develop a common process for strengthening rehabilitation, including developing a streamlined reporting processes and follow-up tracking forms. The responsibility of follow-up for each of the repatriated children has been distributed, based on district, to project partners. Project partner Centre Direct conducted a legal camp in February in Gaya, Bihar with families present. Within 3 months, 300 people received compensation and support through government schemes.

The Bihar Labour Department has now signed an MOU with Project partner Prayas making them responsible for overseeing two special homes, with a capacity of 100 people each, to keep children for a year, with the aim of in-depth skills training and proper long-term rehabilitation. This investment in skills of older adolescents will help prevent their re-trafficking.



Visual mapping of Bihar partners' areas for reintegration of returning children at partners' workshop, March 2018

With new funding through the program, Taabar has introduced additional child friendly activities at its shelter home, including designating additional counseling rooms where children regularly participate in creative activities with the help of an arts/crafts teacher and theatre teacher. The children are also learning theatre and are performing on public platforms including a recent

performance at the Jaipur central station on child rights, where the Divisional Railway Manager attended and personally greeted them.

As a result of interstate consultations and follow-ups organised by Prayas, the Bihar Department of Labour has requested the Rajasthan government to release compensation for recently rescued children under the Central Sector scheme on bonded labour. The Labour department said that it would share the bank accounts details along with other necessary details of repatriated children soon.

Prayas's advocacy around the use of railway funds to assist children rescued at railways has also resulted in a tangible outcome. The Ministry of Railway has issued a circular for station masters across the country allowing use of station funds for meeting child protection expenses at stations. This includes providing meals, medical expenses, and travel by railway officials for producing children before the CWC.

Strengthening and increasing prosecutions of child labour/trafficking cases. Prayas has served as a facilitator between the victims and the court, and through building rapport, judges have become more sensitive to cases involving trafficked children, giving them priority. Nineteen child labour victims have given their statements during the reporting period. Prayas's efforts also include assisting children and their families to travel to Jaipur, providing them shelter, food and protection and more importantly providing counseling to children so that they can cope with the court environment.

Building the capacity and deepening the connections among child labour officials.

Prayas gave trainings to newly recruited Labour enforcement officials. In an event organised by the Centre for Child Protection, Prayas also trained members of the Special Juvenile Police Unit, AHTU and public prosecutors on the role of police in tackling child labour and trafficking. Taabar has provided orientation to 135 railway personnel during their morning briefing sessions. They also conducted a workshop on the role of media in protecting child rights, in partnership with the Child Resource Center. This workshop was chaired by a senior police official and attended by prominent journalists who discussed weaknesses in media coverage of child labour and agreed to make improvements.

Neighbourhood mobilisation work is underway. Neighbourhood mobilisation initiatives have been initiated with project partners LEDS and Praxis in two of the identified neighbourhood clusters, Bhatta Basti/Shastri Nagar and Chandpole/Brahmpuri. With technical support from Praxis, LEDS has set up community centres in 5 different wards, and begun the community engagement process through 10 volunteers and 10 fellows. To strengthen ownership within the community, LEDS is engaging the local communities in mapping the local level issues.



LEDS children's community event in Bhatta Basti

Through monthly and weekly meetings, over 500 people have been oriented on various issues related to child rights, health, education and human rights and various schemes including schemes of the Labour Department. The LEDS team also visited door-to-door to get familiar with the local community, resulting in the identification of 200 dropout children. Out of these 200 children, nine children have been enrolled in open school and are in the process of getting scholarships of INR 10,000 each through the Minority Commission. More than 60 children have submitted applications for scholarship to the Labour Department. Due to a lack of availability of schools in good condition and age appropriate classrooms, and a lack of identity/birth registration certificates of the children, the majority of the children are still in the process of getting admission. LEDS is looking into how to address these challenges.

Hotspot Outcome 3: Inter-state collaboration for reintegration

Rajasthan government takes on leadership role and relationships are strengthened.

Department of Child Rights (DCR) has agreed to serve as the nodal agency for the interstate mechanism at the Rajasthan end. The Freedom Fund and project partner Prayas drafted a number of documents for the Rajasthan Chief Secretary's review, including a draft Declaration, a draft MOU for an Interstate Working Group, and a draft letter from the Chief Secretary to the Bihar Chief Secretary. The file is presently undergoing review for approval by the Chief Secretary. Prayas has also submitted inter-state committee guidelines among five states (Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) to address child labour, and the draft State Action Plan for combating child labour/trafficking.

High levels in the Rajasthan government endorse the need to address child labour.

Through the continued engagement during Q1 and Q2, on 10 August (after the reporting period), a meeting was held at the Rajasthan Secretariat in which the Minister of DSJE directed that:

- (1) the District Magistrate must organise a monthly meeting of the District Child Labour Task Force,
- (2) the data of those children who are released from child labour and bonded child labour should be maintained through the relevant database (the "pencil portal") and
- (3) an interstate meeting among Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat will be organised for discussion and decision-making related to the issues of child labour.

These directions from the highest level government department of the most relevant Rajasthan state department will strengthen and support efforts to establish an interstate mechanism.

Hotspot Outcome 4: Outreach

During the set-up period, the project team has successfully established some of the key elements of the model:

- The deep engagement of government bodies combined with mobilization in the highly affected neighbourhoods;
- a strategy and relationships to pull in key business leaders as champions in Jaipur; and
- a reintegration follow up system in Bihar to prevent re-trafficking.

As this combined strategy begins to show results, we will engage with agencies with capacity for scale up or replication of these elements in other areas. For example, UNICEF is now a close collaborator with the project, and we have explained the project to Save the Children India's Child Protection team. Advisory committees for the training program of our partner the Police University and for the Independent Evaluation have been selected in part because of the reach of members into influential agencies (e.g. MV Foundation, VV Giri, NCPCR, IDSJ and Young Lives).

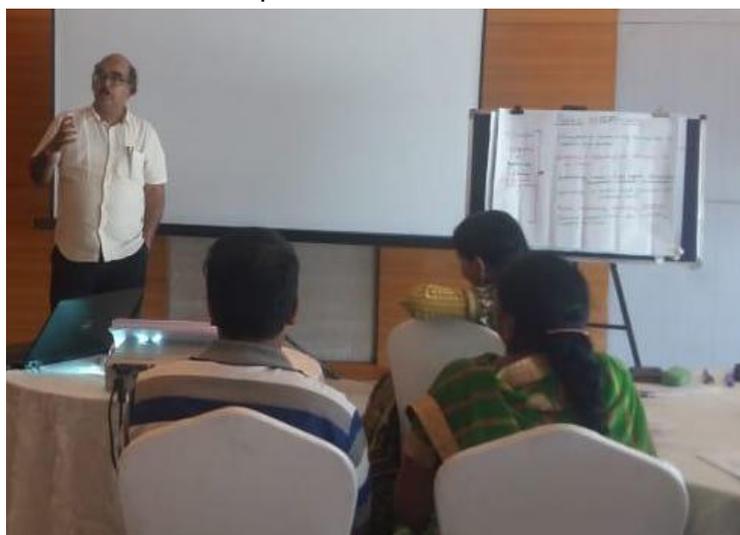
The momentum for Child Labour Free Jaipur and its potential for other areas will be publicized during up-coming high profile street level events in Jaipur and billboard/poster campaigns across the city. Contracting and scheduling for these is being finalised. The mayor's office is guiding us on access to billboards controlled by the city, and once the designs for billboards are ready, we will seek further cooperation from the Smart City coordinator. We also intend to work alongside a leading PR agency to promote a range of media stories arising from the hotspot.

Sustainability and scalability of the project. For each aspect of the project, the approach is to address root causes of the problem, reforming and institutionalising responsibilities that can carry on beyond the project period.

- In relation to strengthening the recording of data, the Freedom Fund is not simply cleaning up the backlog of data gaps, but rather working with the relevant officials to put in place a process to avoid backlogs in future.
- The project's focus on putting in place an interstate mechanism between the Rajasthan and Bihar governments will have a long standing impact.
- The business model of project partner Industree is to train and empower women to successfully run a social producer company after the handholding phase is complete. Women are trained to become "trainers of trainers" to ensure the continued growth and sustainability of the company after Industree has exited.
- The long term objective of the marketing campaign is to bring awareness and behavior change to consumers, connecting the issue of child labour to their everyday life. Once a consumer is exposed to this idea, they can never go back to ignorance, and their outlook on the issue will have permanently changed. This will have a ripple effect on how consumers and the larger public responds to the issue.

IV. Enhancing civil society capacity

On 28 June, the Freedom Fund team held an All Partner Orientation in Jaipur to kick-off the project. The orientation was an opportunity for partners to be introduced to the Freedom Fund, the project and to share their different roles on the project. They were trained on partner reporting, and building sustainable programs. The orientation commenced with an encouraging message from representatives of the Labour Department, including Mr. Rathore, the Assistant Director, Labour Department.



Mr. Rathore, Rajasthan Labour Department addressing partners at the orientation workshop.

Project partner PRAXIS has deep expertise in working in neighborhoods in a community-led action research approach. PRAXIS is working closely with partners, and LEDS in particular, to

build their capacity to use this methodology for their project components. This investment in engaging the communities is important given that child exploitation is economically and socially embedded within host communities.

The Freedom Fund has worked closely to build the capacity of Prayas to expand into Rajasthan and has connected LEADS to the Interim Working Group, including helping them access a grant to join in national policy engagement. LEADS has been a valuable new addition to IWG, bringing with it connections to new constituencies. For example, it held a one day seminar between 8 unions in Jaipur as a means to provide grassroots feedback on the Trafficking Bill to the parties that they connect to. They held sensitization events on the Bill in key neighbourhoods in Jaipur. In these meetings, construction workers, brick kiln workers and domestic workers discussed bonded labour and exploitation together for the first time.

V. Independent Evaluation and Program Learning

The evaluation will measure the impact of the hotspot in supporting Jaipur's progress to becoming child labour free, assessing change among two crucial dimensions: (i) status of government response and (ii) business norms around child labour. Government data will be triangulated with community surveys covering over 1,000 worksites and home-based enterprises, focusing on neighbourhoods where children are often used in the production of bangles, embroidery & zari making, and gem cutting & polishing. Data collection is currently in progress and on schedule, with the baseline report due in December 2018.



Training for survey enumerators in visually assessing ages of child labourers.

CIFF is leading on conducting a mid-term check in, including market research on consumer preferences to be completed in 2018, and Development Solutions and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur looking at the progress of government implementation later in 2019.