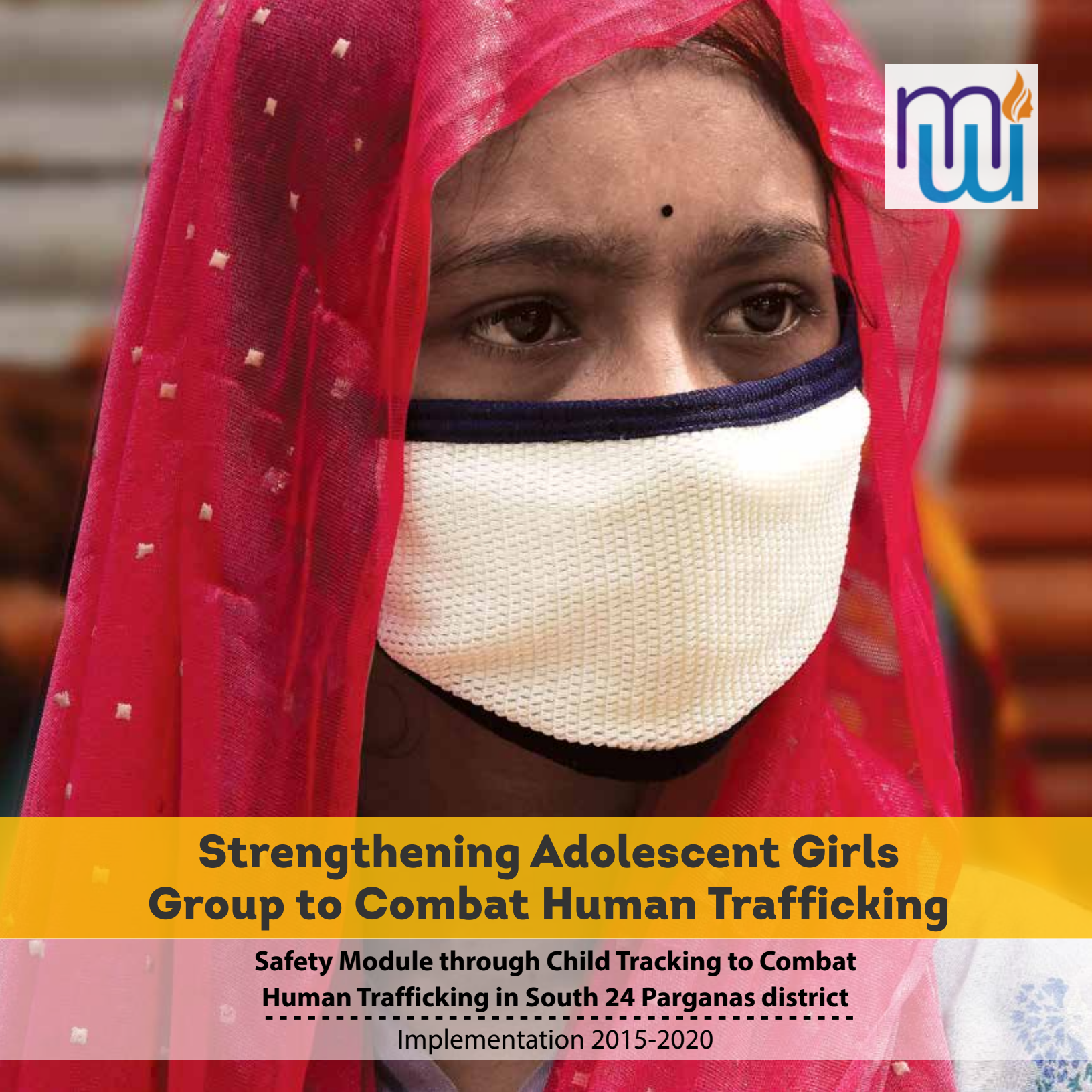


Strengthening Adolescent Girls Group to Combat Human Trafficking

Safety Module through Child Tracking to Combat Human Trafficking in South 24 Parganas district

Implementation 2015-2020

Strengthening Adolescent Girls Group to Combat Human Trafficking

Acronyms:

- Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre	KMWSC
- Anti Human Trafficking	AHT
- Adolescent Girls Group	AGG
- Child Domestic Work	CDW
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation	CSE
- National Human Rights Commission	UNIFEM
- West Bengal	WB
- Gram Panchayat	GP
- Community Vigilance Committee	CVC

President's Message

Dear Sr. Monica and Team Members of KMWSC

Once again, on behalf of the Province Leadership Team, I would like to congratulate you on this launch of the "Best practises to strengthen the prevention process of Human Trafficking."

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step". We have come a long way since September 2014, when the Loreto Sisters world- wide took a Corporate Stance on combating Human Trafficking during our General Congregation in Spain. The journey is far from over but let us take encouragement and inspiration from one another, from our networks and partnerships, from the stories of our survivors… as we continue to forge ahead one step at a time.

Sabrina Edwards

Sr. Sabrina Edwards, ibvm
(Province Leader)

Director/ Secretary's Message

Human trafficking is the process of entangling people through the use of violence, deception and exploiting them for financial or personal gain. It is about a girl groomed and forced into sexual exploitation, men tricked into accepting risky offers and trapped in forced labour in building sites, farms or factories and women recruited to work in private homes only to be trapped, exploited and abused behind closed doors with no way out.

South 24 Parganas in the district of West Bengal. Canning & Diamond Harbour are major source cum transit points of Human Trafficking and mostly for the girl children. Due to poverty, illiteracy and lack of awareness on the social issues (child trafficking, child marriage, child labour and domestic violence etc) people often get trapped in to anti-social activities. Communities are more or less aware about human trafficking, missing children but they avoid discussing and revealing their concern. Human Trafficking is an organized crime and the nexus is a strong racket at community level. Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre-Loreto focuses on prevention measures at community level through involvement of community people especially the Adolescent Girls group as primary stakeholders of the project. Twenty Adolescent Girls Group of Three blocks with 351 members, are covering 21 GPs and tracking 2457 peers in their villages everyday by sharing the impact of child trafficking, on the lives of children, identifying child rights violation cases and keeping records at community level through their MIS note books. The trained Peer Educators in turn train the rest of the group members, each of who in turn monitor 5 vulnerable girls from their communities, based on certain key indicators like: Irregularity in school, new friendships or love angle, new found prosperity, family arrangements for marriage, abuse at home, Job seeking, planning a getaway or presence of outsiders in the locality

If each of us take the one tiny step, we would have trod on the path we make. It is time for new dawn where I dare say" Let the world awake sooner or not layer". Let the generation "Y" be our guiding force with a new outlook, determination to weed out evils.

This reminds me of the famous quote by Robert Frost, the American poet the Road not taken.

"A Documentation of the processes learning and good practices" during the international conference held on 25th and 26th of November 2017 inspired us to develop the "Safety Module through Child Tracking to Combat Human Trafficking in South 24 Parganas district".

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I -- I took the one less travelled by, and that has made all the difference.

These woods are lovely, dark and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.

My apple trees will never get across And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him. He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors."

So let us together- unafraid together, unite in our one mission and goal to build that strong fence....

The huge success and overwhelming response that KMWSC had received towards the release of "A Documentation of the processes learning and good practices" during the international conference held on 25th and 26th of November 2017 inspired us to develop the "Safety Module through Child Tracking to Combat Human Trafficking in South 24 Parganas district". The manual will be an inspiration and model for all stakeholders to intensify their efforts in responding to Human Trafficking through collaboration and cooperation. It will highlight the practices of the organisation to successfully implement the Convention direction in future efforts.

M Suchiang

Sister Monica Suchiang
Director/ Secretary
Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre

Message from the Director Fundación Mary Ward, Spain

MWIS has had the great opportunity to
for 5 years. From the hand of KMWSC we
and that of their peers.

and allowing us to foresee a future without

Ms María Llinás
Director

Message from Chairperson, West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights

Ananya Chakraborti
CHAIRPERSON
WEST BENGAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

D. O. No.- 2053/WBCPCR/ID/NGO/K01-1/2015 Date 24.11.202

Kolkata Mary Ward has been working relentlessly in the prevention of trafficking and rehabilitation of survivors. The work that Mary Ward does is honest and sincere. The Commission has been closely associated with several Mary Ward projects.

I wish Kolkata Mary Ward all success in all its initiatives.

(Ananya Chakraborti)
Chairperson
WBCPCR

ICMARD Building, (9th Floor), Block-14/2, C.I.T. Scheme-VIII(M), Ultadanga, Kolkata - 700 067
Telefax : 033 2356 0385 Phone : 033 2356 0381 Cell : +91 94326 73737

Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre is implementing projects on education, child protection and women's empowerment to reach out to the must vulnerable and deprived sections of society for the past

6 years

About the Organisation: Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre

The Loreto Congregation has been developing educational institutions in India for more than 150 years, for the upliftment of girls, irrespective of their economic, social background and religious beliefs. With the passage of time, several outreach programmes have simultaneously evolved from this resource centre catering to the needs, not only to the people of West Bengal, but also to the needy communities of other parts of India. Gradually, an increase in project activities initiated the need to have a separate social development centre to streamline the projects in different thematic areas for the organizational development and growth.

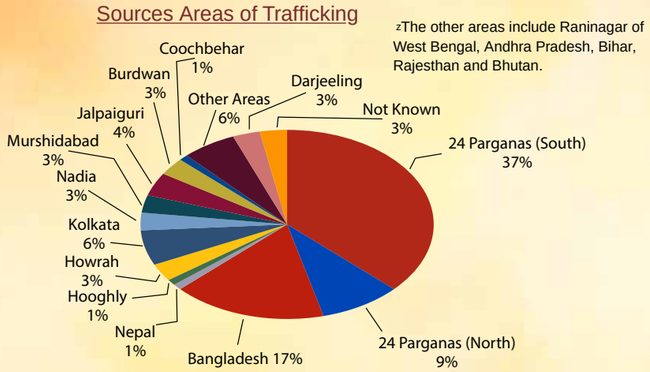
Formation of KMWSC as a separate social entity facilitated the undertaking of many projects, thus increasing staff strength and footfall of beneficiaries, making the space insufficient at the resource centre in Sealdah. Overnight training programmes for the utilization of human resources also made residential facilities essential.

KMWSC took over the administration of all the projects of Loreto Sealdah. In June 2014, KMWSC was registered in Kolkata under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act 1961 as a non-governmental/non-profit organization.

Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre (KMWSC) is a registered, non-profit organization based in West Bengal. It is a unit of the Loreto Sisters implementing projects on education, child protection and women's empowerment to reach out to the most vulnerable and deprived sections of society for the past 20 years. The organization assists vulnerable children and women and helps to protect and rehabilitate them. The projects are mostly located in and around Kolkata as well as in neighbouring villages of South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, and in few locations in other states of Eastern India such as Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand.

Introduction: Human Trafficking in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

Human trafficking refers to transportation of persons for forced labour, sexual exploitation or other illicit activities. Many nations are touched by it in some way, serving as source, transit and destination countries where human beings are procured, transported and enslaved through forced labour or forced sexual exploitation. Though there are many other forms of human trafficking such as forced, begging, fake marriages and adoption, the most visible and widespread is the trafficking in women and girls for Child Domestic Work (CDW) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE). As per the statistics of the Government of India – in every eight minutes a child goes missing in our country. In 2011, about 35,000 children were reported missing and more than 11,000 were from West Bengal. West Bengal accounted for 25% of India's trafficking cases in between 2010 and 2016. In 2016, the state recorded a massive 44% share of the total cases related to human trafficking in India and 20.64% of missing children (the highest among all states)in India. In 2017, the missing cases share came down to 16.1%.



South 24 Parganas is one of the most poverty-driven districts in the state with a high rate of human trafficking (37% of the State's total trafficking in persons). A National Human Rights Commission-UNIFEM report cites the district as being one of the highest trafficking prone zones not only in West Bengal, but also in India. Natural disasters leading to poverty and hunger from the lack of food security are two major reasons. Lack of awareness regarding the issue and a declining value system are the other secondary factors. The Government of West Bengal has taken several initiatives to fight human trafficking through awareness programmes. However, the district continues to be an unsafe place for women and children who are the usual targets for flesh trade. A Need Assessment Report of KMWSC states that 'there is awareness about migration related risks including trafficking, but people are ready to take the risks because of desperate economic situations' and 'missing cases are not talked about.; there is little awareness on the problem and action taken'. (Please check this line from the report.)

"I was trafficked by my lover from Canning. I studied upto class IX and even then I have been trafficked. Now I want to work as a community teacher to prevent trafficking cases, as I know how easy it is to lure a girl of 14 or 15 and I myself have gone through all these sordid experiences.",

– Jahanara.

Canning I and II, and Diamond Harbour I blocks are the major transit routes for trafficking in the district of South 24 Parganas. On one hand the route connects to East Gosaba and Basanti blocks and on the other hand it connects to Falta and Noorpur. The major tourist spot - Sundarban is very near. From experiences in the field and various police reports, it is evident that the Sundarban area is thriving as a tourist spot with sex tourism rampant in the tourist resorts. Even though neither the police nor members of the Judiciary have any data yet about these tourist spots acting as destination points of trafficking, they were in agreement that all these act as major points for sex-tourism. The rate of crime is higher against women in Canning of South 24 Parganas district is higher in comparison to other districts of West Bengal. Crime against women in South 24 Parganas is present in various forms and the preventive measures of crimes are not satisfactory. Many young adults and women migrate to the cities due to extreme poverty and lack of job opportunities. Post marital violence, rape, molestation, dowry death, sexual harassment, domestic violence are few other common issues common issues.

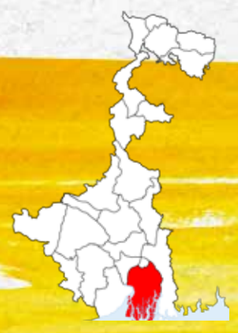
In 2011 about 35,000 children were reported missing and more than

11,000

out of these were from West Bengal.

As part of their mission to achieve social justice for the vulnerable and marginalized sections of society, KMWSC is implementing a project on 'Sensitization on Anti-Human Trafficking'. Initially it was started in Block Canning I during 2015 and gradually it has spread over Canning II and Diamond Harbour I Blocks, and other two Blocks of South 24 Parganas. These are the most interior blocks in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, where human trafficking along with child marriage and child abuse are predominant. The initiative focuses on using multiple strategies of community sensitization, capacity building, advocacy, communication and networking to create the safety net against human trafficking. Formation of active community based Adolescent Girls' Group is one of the effective strategies ensuring child participation and helping the project components to be implemented by creating a safety net and tracking more than 2000 other special children every day. To help vulnerable children overcome their trauma, the organization supports survivors in their rehabilitation process by providing them with vocational training and counselling and helping them to overcome their vulnerable state.

A Process documentation of the strategy to form and strengthen community based functioning Adolescent Girls Group (AGG) as part of the 'Sensitization on Anti Human Trafficking' project is currently being undertaken to showcase its effectiveness in ensuring both preventive and curative measures to minimize trafficking cases. The document captures the process of formation, activation and empowerment of AGG to take the project to scale or replicate the model to ensure achievements related to prevention of human trafficking and related social evils.



In South 24 Parganas

district of West Bengal, where human trafficking along with child marriage and child abuse are predominant.

Achievements of using the AGG as a strategy

- Ensuring child rights specially child protection through child participation.
- Building Community ownership and community involvement
- Developing a Community based child tracking system and MIS maintenance
- Developing convergence and linkages with CHILD LINE, local PRI /ULB officials, School authorities, Police, transport unions, local club members or important stakeholders and AGG members at the community level.
- Building awareness to prevent child marriage, child labour (specially migrated child labour), and child abuse which are directly or indirectly linked to child trafficking
- Building Leadership skills, self confidence and change in knowledge and attitude of children

Our Pride

Tuktuki Mali an AGG member received Birangana award by WBCPCR in 2018 for preventing trafficking of her friend and Laximi Biswas an AGG member received Birangana award by WBCPCR in 2020 for stopping child marriage.

AGGs of KMWSC and their Achievements

Twenty AGG of three blocks with 351 members, are covering 21 GPs and tracking 2457 peers in their villages everyday by sharing the impact of child trafficking on the lives of children, identifying child rights violation cases and keeping records at community level through their MIS note books. Each AGG member is responsible for tracking seven girls in the neighbouring community.

16 cases, including child marriage, child rights violation cases and school drop out for migration cases have been identified from the AGGs of Diamond Harbour I whereas 52 cases have been identified from Canning I and II. AGGs of Canning referred 45 child marriage cases, 3 child trafficking cases and 4 child rights violation cases to CHILD LINE during project period.

AGGs of Canning referred

45	03	04
child marriage cases	child trafficking cases	child rights violation cases

CHILD LINE during project period.

"While maintaining my child tracking copy I noticed one of my class mates who was just 16 years of age was absent for a long time but I saw her in the market with her parents shopping. Hence, I went to her house to talk to her. She told me her parents were forcing her to get married the next day. I contacted KMWSC staff and they in turn contacted CHILD LINE and the local police and the marriage was stopped. Till date no one knows that I had given the information and saved my friend. ''

Structure and Objectives of AGG

Adolescent Girls Group (AGG) is a community based, school going girls group to inform and protect village children from various forms of child trafficking and to refer the cases related to child rights violation activities to CHILD LINE for further intervention. The main objectives of AGG are:

01

To create a child friendly and protective community by ensuring rights of every child and creating a safety net within the society.

Where the girl's parents are arranging her marriage prior to her attaining 18 yrs

02

To stop child marriage and child trafficking by spreading awareness on child rights, child protection and especially consequences of child marriage and child trafficking.

Where the girl's Parents are arranging marriage prior to 18 yrs

03

To ensure school education by tracking regular school attendance of neighbouring girls.

Where the girl has irregular attendance in school or is leaving school

04

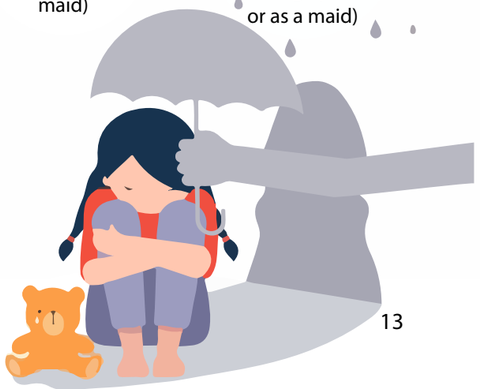
To refer child right violation cases at different level of child protection units to ensure curative measures and to maintain community based MIS and documentation.

Where the girl is going to the city for work (mainly as domestic help / maid)

05

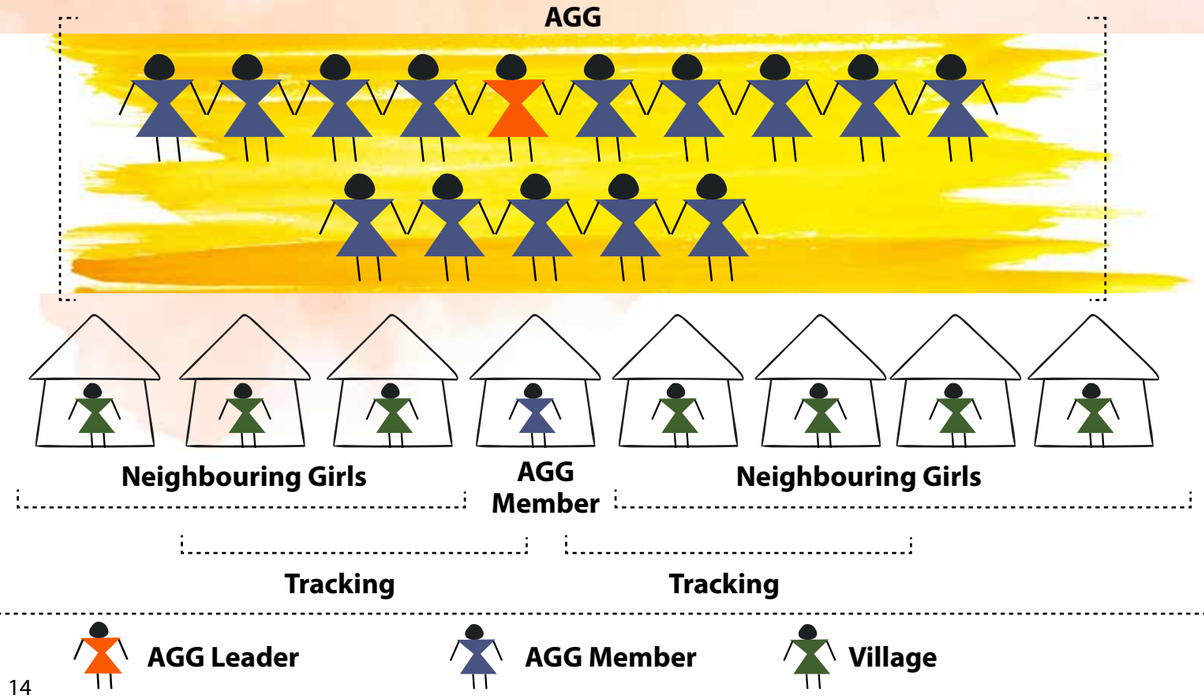
To develop linkages with different child protection units and agencies to keep active referral system and strengthen safety net within the community.

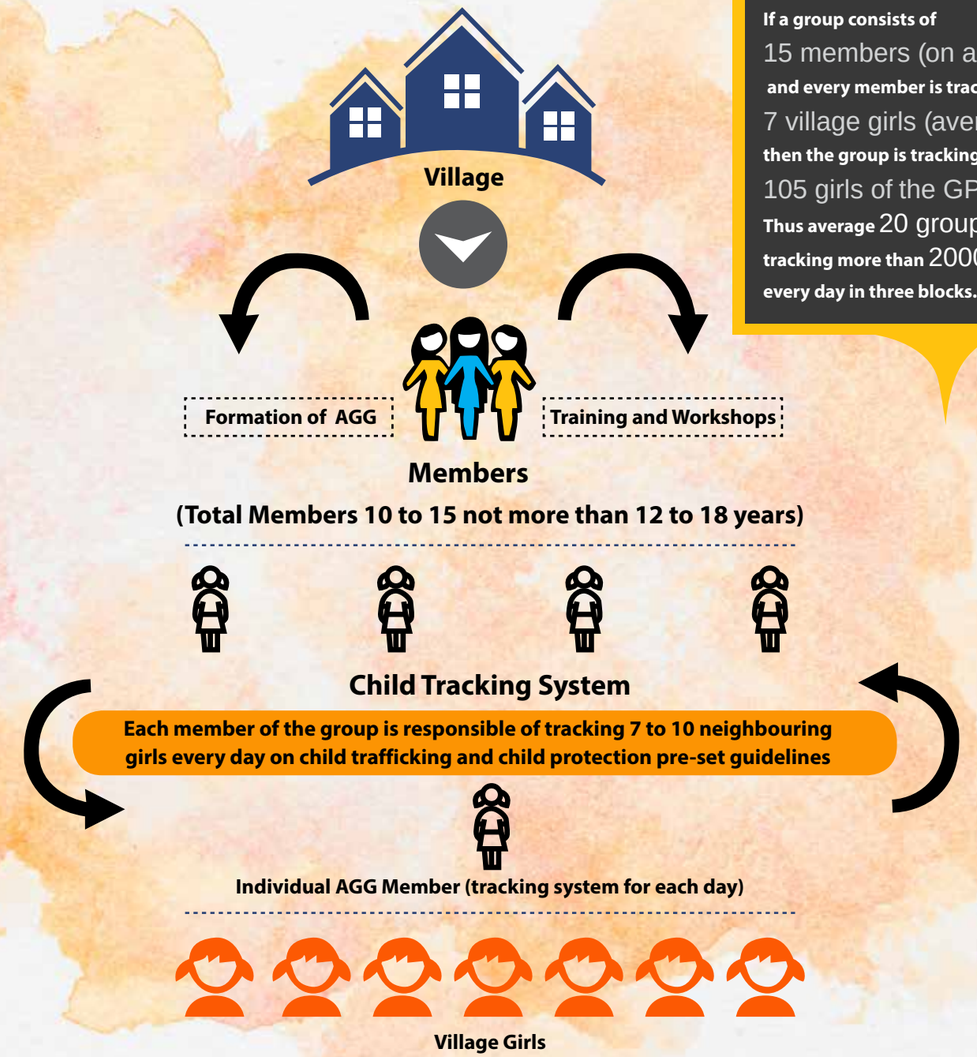
Where the girl has shifted to the city for job (a beauty parlour or a massage parlour or as a maid)



How the Adolescent Girls' Group works

KMWSC is implementing this project in 21 Gram Panchayats of Canning I, II and Diamond Harbour I Blocks. Each Gram Panchayat has one AGG. Each AGG consist of 10-15 adolescent girls of 12-18 years. The girls are selected from different areas of the GP. All the girls are trained in child protection, especially on child abuse, child marriage, child trafficking and child rights. They are also trained in CHILD LINE services and how to work with the organisation to combat trafficking. All members of the group are equally responsible to track the other village girls. At the formation stage of AGG. Each member selects 7-10 neighbouring girls who are known to her. Most of them either live in the same Para (locality) or by-lane. The member knows very well about the nature of family and degree of vulnerability of that neighbouring friend. The member is also responsible to track these 7 other girls everyday by keeping information about their activities. She is responsible to track five components and make the 7 girls aware about child trafficking and child protection issues to protect themselves. If any misconduct happens with a girl who is being tracked by any member, the respective member will immediately inform CHILD LINE and the leader of the group. Subsequently, the group leader will inform the KMWSC field staff who is looking after the group





If a group consists of 15 members (on an average), and every member is tracking 7 village girls (average), then the group is tracking (15X7 girls) or 105 girls of the GP every day. Thus average 20 groups are tracking more than 2000, girls every day in three blocks.

Major functions of an AGG

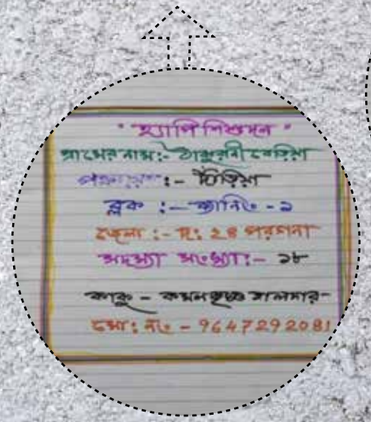
- Track the local adolescent school-going girls based on five components.
- Conduct a monthly meeting with the other members and leader of the group in the presence of KMWSC field staff.
- Update and document information about neighbouring girls (community based MIS)
- Conduct rallies, street plays and various awareness programmes to spread awareness on trafficking-related issues.
- Develop posters and display them at various places in the community to spread awareness on trafficking issues.
- Contact CHILD LINE if any child rights violation cases (especially in cases of child marriage, child labour, migration, elopement, child abuse, child missing, child trafficking) happen in the community.
- Contact the local Police station (since they have been sensitized by local police and thus have access to personal phone number of Local OC) for any crime related case.
- Develop linkage with local stakeholders or members of CVC (Community Vigilance Committee) for assistance in implementation of project components and tracking the children.
- Link with School Kanyashree group and participate at different child protection events in the school.
- Provide counselling support to other girls and young children in need.
- Develop linkage with VLCPC (Village Level Child Protection Unit) by participating actively in regular meetings and referring to child rights violation cases.

Monitoring and hand-holding system

Regular monitoring of function of AGG including major activities, knowledge sharing and team unity among AGG members is a major focus of this strategy. Two groups of field staff members of KMWSC are responsible for this at Canning and Diamond Harbour respectively. Each field staff member provides monitoring and hand-holding support to two/ three AGGs and regularly updates their knowledge of child protection issues and referral mechanisms, and empowers them to refer the child rights violation cases to CHILD LINE. Staff members are responsible for conducting monthly meetings, updating monthly MIS system at community level, and generating monthly report for the project. Staff members engage AGG group members in community awareness programmes, rallies, meetings and street plays. AGG group members also participate in various stakeholders meeting along with staff members at block and district level.

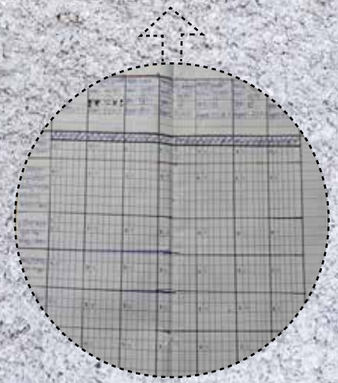
Process and Tools of Community based MIS and Documentation

This is a note book used for keeping child tracking record in each AGG. This is kept at a safe place in the community. Every month AGG members update information on child rights violation cases and document case studies in this note book. The notebook in the picture is a sample belonging to the Happy Shishu Dal (An AGG of Daria GP of Canning II Block). Number of AGG members are 18. The phone numbers and names of KMWSC Field staff monitoring this group is written on it for reference



This is the second page of that note book which records a list of all AGG members. Each member has been allocated 2 pages for keeping a record on for 7 neighbouring girls who are being tracked everyday by her. In every monthly meeting she updates the information about those girls.

This figure shows the two pages allocated to each member for tracking the 7 village girls. At the top of the page, the name of AGG member and page number is written. There are seven columns for the name, father's name, addresses and mobile numbers of seven village girls. The five components on which the member is tracking, are written in five rows on the right side. Under each name of the village girl, there are 6 columns for 6 months. Every month, the member puts 'X' if any violation has taken place and put '√' if there is any dispute. The field staff of KMWSC documents the case study and helps the AGG member to take action against it. If the case has already been referred to CHILD LINE, then no further action is taken only the case study is documented.



Stages of formation and development of AGGs

Formation Stage

Identification of children

- taking permission from district and block authorities and selection of vulnerable GPs
- meeting with selected GP pradhan and other stakeholders to share the objectives of the project and AGG
- selecting vulnerable girls(who are irregular in school or from very poor family)who are 12-18 years of age.
- Convincing parents and children by conducting meeting and repetitive home visits to be apart of AGG

02 Formation of AGG

- meeting with selected girls to orient them about the activities of KMWSC
- conducting counselling session until they agree to join the AGG
- finalising the list of AGG members
- mutually designing norms and basic format of the group
- AGG members selecting there leader and name of the group.

Stages of formation and development of AGGs

Capacity Building Stage

01 Capacity Building of Staff

- conducting training for field staff on issues of child rights , Child Abuse, Child Marriage, Child Labour , Child Trafficking, and their impact on children.
- Conducting training on child related Acts: child marriage Act 2006, Child Labour Amendment Act 2016, Anti Trafficking Act 1956, JJ, ACT 2015, Right to Education Act 2009,POCSO, Act 2012 and govt schemes such as CHILD LINE, ICPS,ICDS, Kanyashree/SAG
- Training on team building , leadership and conflict resolution within team and communication
- Training on monitoring and documentation

02 Capacity Building of AGG Members

- conducting training on team building and leadership ; life skills Education for better communication and increased self confidence
- conducting training with the AGG leaders on Child Rights , Child Abuse, Child Marriage Child Labour , Child Trafficking and their impact on a child.
- facilitating workshop on poster development , use of poster during community awareness programme like rally etc.
- sessions on Child Line conducted by the Child Line members
- sensitization on trafficking by the local police
- training on child tracking system and community based documentation and MIS maintenance

Stages of formation and development of AGGs

Activity Stage

Preventive Measures

- AGG members conduct meeting ever y month to update their knowledge and skills from KMWSC field staff.
- Each member tracks 7 neighbouring girls and make them aware about the issues of child marriage , child abuse, child labour , child trafficking and their impact on the lives of children and adolescents
- Members conduct awareness programmes like rally, street play, meeting, debate, poster display etc.
- AGG members participate in meetings and workshop with block level and GP level stakeholders

02 Curative Measures

- identify and locate the girl(within the allocated 7 tracked or any other village girl)in the community who is vulnerable and at a risk of getting married early, being abused / trafficked or involved in child labour or has already fallen prey to any of the above
- Collect detailed information, verify and confirm the case before referring to the CHILD LINE or to the CVC
- refer the child right violation case to child line or local police station
- reflect the casein community based document/ MIS book
- provide counselling to the victim if need / situation arises

Stages of formation and development of AGGs

Linkage And Sustainability Stage

01 Linkage Development between AGG and other Stakeholders

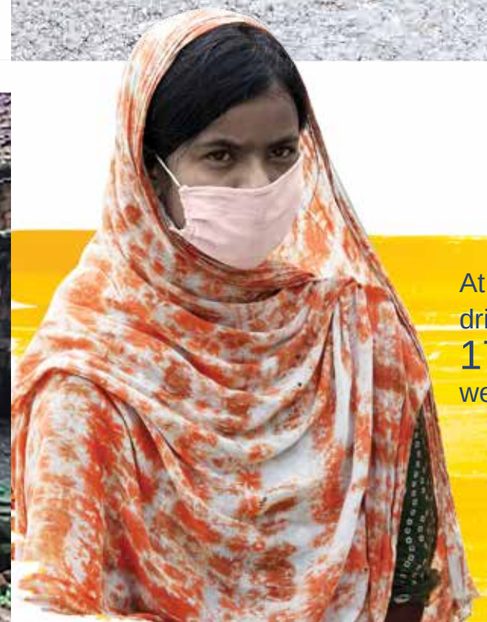
- Link AGG with local GP office and Panchyat members for referring cases
- Develop linkage between AGG and local stakeholder for community base support for children and recue of girl children
- Develop linkage of AGG with child line staff members for referring cases.
- Link AGG with local police station
- Link AGG with local health center, ICDS center, ASHA workers and primary school
- Participate in kanyashree group of HS school and conducting different actives related to child protection.

02 Sustainability

- participate and include AGG members in VLCPC as a member and identify the vulnerable pockets from where children are suspected to be trafficked and refer cases to BLCPC
- Include the name of AGG member in kanyashree club of govt HS school and participate in different activities conducted by the district school council to prevent early marriage and trafficking .
- include the names of the AGG members in district Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of south 24 parganas .

Effective implementation of the AGG strategy: Guidelines for Trainers and Facilitators

- Ensure the rights of AGG members as a priority in a child friendly manner: AGG members are children so one needs to communicate in a sensitive and caring manner, ensuring their rights first and foremost. Project personnel should refrain from imposing project activities on them forcefully or in a way that violates their rights. Project persons need to focus on their regular attendance in schools and their protection.
- Ensure that AGG members track girls in their neighbourhood only: The strategy has been designed so that AGG members need not spend any extra time for tracking their neighbouring village girls. They can easily access the personal / family information since the girls are their friends within their own locality or they are growing up together in the same community or probably studying in the same school, and their mothers spend time and gossip together. They do not need to visit the girls' homes separately. Hence, staff should also take care not to allocate for tracking children who stay far away from the AGG member's home.
- Be patient in overcoming community opposition: Project staff need to exercise patience in counselling AGG members and their parents. Initially during the formation stage, project persons and AGG members may have to face difficulties in identifying child marriage and child abuse cases, since these are very common practices in the community. Community people and the parents of AGG members may resist the activities of AGG. Their own family members may oppose the activities.
- Form CVC, a parallel structure, for additional support: Project staff need to ensure effective functioning of the Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) which is a parallel structure of AGG and needs to be formed in each GP. Ten to twelve members from the community stakeholder groups (including adult males and females from different caste, religion and socio-economic background) will support the AGG to perform their activities effectively and contribute towards identifying and referring trafficking and other child rights violation cases.
- Develop self-con dence and communication skills among AGG members: Staff should also focus on increasing the self confidence and communication skills of AGG members by conducting sessions or activities during monthly meetings so that AGG members never feel isolated and valueless. Facilitating exposure visits to Police Station, CHILD LINE office, BDO office, GP office to initiate personal interaction with Police, BDO officers, GP members will increase their confidence and empower them to fight at the community level.
- Ensure that the AGG only tracks and refers cases without doing intervention as per their expected role: It is important for all concerned to remember that the main role of AGG is to identify the cases and refer them to CHILD LINE or the police. We should not expect the AGG to intervene in that particular case. Rather it is the duty of Police and CHILD LINE. Hence, the impact of the interventions cannot be an indicator for measuring the achievements and failures of AGG members. There are many cases where child marriage occurred even after intervention of CHILD LINE which may be considered as a failure of the entire system. For an AGG, the indicator for measuring impact will be the number of cases that have been referred to CHILD LINE or Police.
- Ensure livelihood programmes for rehabilitation of survivors: Ensuring alternate livelihood programmes for rehabilitation of survivors as well as employment of educated adolescents is important to bring families out of their low income status. Research indicates that Child Marriage and Child Trafficking cases increase in areas where families are facing extreme poverty. So the organization may start alternative livelihood programmes for the young girls from the same areas so that AGG members and their peers in the village may join the programme. At the end of the vocational training, the girls need to get placement in jobs. For example, KMWSC is running a vocational training Centre at Canning where 17 AGG members have been trained as beauticians and seamstresses, and now they are working independently at their locality.



At Canning the empowerment drive took place where **17 AGG members** were trained as Beauticians

Testimonials

I never attended any training or participated in any group. KMWSC identified me and trained me. Now I am confident enough to protect myself and am providing support to other friends too. All friends respect me now .'

Pallabi Das, AGG Member,
Seardaha, Diamond Harbour

Children are always targeted for abuse at every step. Formation of AGG and CVC are thus very important steps in each locality. They help to protect a child who is at risk of being abused or trafficked.

Ima Bibi, CVC Member,
Joydevpur, Diamond Harbour

I was not agreeable to send my daughter to be a part of AGG in the beginning. Field staff of KMWSC came to me many times and convinced me to attend their meeting with AGG members and their parents. During the meeting, I realised that the information related to child protection is very important for my daughter. I started to send her gradually. Presently she has referred a number of cases to CHILD LINE and saved the life of other girls. I am proud of my daughter.

Susanta Sardar, Father of Tithi Sardar,
Member, AGG Durga Shishu Dal at Canning