

Rescuing Indian Child Laborers

Strengthening Families Helps Break Cycle of Trafficking



Rescued child laborer Mohammed Nizam, far left, now has a part-time job teaching tailoring at a local village school. Here, he shows a child how to cut a sewing pattern from newspaper. Photograph used by permission of Free the Slaves, Washington, D.C.

Overview

Poverty makes families in India's Bihar state vulnerable to traffickers, who take children and put them to work in carpet looms and at other punishing jobs. DDWS works with local authorities to rescue bonded child laborers, nurture them physically and emotionally, provide vocational training, return them to their home villages and then counter the poverty and lack of education that breed trafficking. Seventy-five trafficked children will be freed from bondage and rehabilitated, while hundreds of people in their villages will raise their living standards and learn to avoid trafficking.

Expected Life Change Results

An investment of \$35,999 expands DDWS' anti-trafficking work through its project Bal Vikas Ashram (BVA) into three new districts, carrying out rescue operations to free child laborers as well as fighting root causes of trafficking.

Expected Life Change:

- ▶ 160 people in 40 families benefit from increased income after being advised to invest government compensation into income-generating activities, making them less vulnerable to traffickers
- ▶ 100 flood victims receive material relief such as plastic sheets for shelters, food and blankets, enabling them to afford other necessities
- ▶ 75 child laborers rescued, rehabilitated and reintegrated into their home villages
- ▶ 30 community leaders and 20 parents trained to identify and help trace trafficking victims
- ▶ 365 people impacted – some in multiple ways – at a cost per life changed of \$98.63

What We Like About This Project

This program works in multiple, complementary ways to break the cycle of poverty and trafficking. Beyond simply rescuing children, DDWS and BVA follow up with children and their families to see that they are protected and take steps to rebuild their lives. Former victims can help prevent further trafficking in their home villages, while community leaders and others learn ways to counter trafficking.

Project Profile

Organization:

Diocesan Development and Welfare Society (DDWS)

Grant amount:

\$35,999

Geneva ID:

1-UPXP-0606

Project duration:

12 months

Expected Performance

DELTA SCORE

Measures relative grant effectiveness



GRANT PROFILE

Reflects aggregate project risk

CONSERVATIVE AGGRESSIVE

Please refer to the FAQ at the end of this document for an explanation of the Delta Score and Grant Profile.

Project Location



To Fund This Project

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SECTOR
PERSPECTIVE

Slavery and human trafficking

Slavery thrives in the 21st century. At least 12.3 million adults and children (some estimate 27 million) are enslaved in exploitative labor or prostitution globally. More than 300,000 children worldwide have been abducted and conscripted as soldiers. Modern slavery treats human beings as disposable objects, exploited for profit, abused and then discarded.

Geneva Global recommends grants to local abolitionists. Finding local organizations that network in a region and clustering grants will multiply the impact on the problem. Our strategy targets forced labor, sex trafficking and forced conscription of children through:

- Prevention – Local anti-slavery action, increasing family income and education
- Rescue and restoration – shelter, counseling and healthcare, market-appropriate skills, basic education, reintegration and restitution where possible
- Legislation – equipping victims with knowledge of their legal rights and strengthening laws to protect victims and prosecute slave owners and traffickers

“Our media focuses attention on sex trafficking and high-profile law enforcement action. While these are important, thoughtful donors will back local abolitionists who are persistently attacking all aspects of slavery using every means available.”

Dot Beck
Geneva Global
Sector Manager

Need – *The Problem and Effects*

“The total number of children involved in the industry in South Asia is very difficult to assess, but in India the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude estimates that between 200,000 and 300,000 children are involved, most of them in the carpet belt of Uttar Pradesh [state] in central India. There are two main advantages of child labor to the carpet makers: their very low wages and their docile acceptance of terrible working conditions, and their good eyesight, which allows them to perform intricate work in very poor light. As a result, many of the children, who may begin working as young as 6 or 7 years old, are severely ill by the time they are adults. Their eyesight is damaged and lung diseases are common as a result of the dust and fluff from the wool used in the carpets. To make matters worse, many of the children employed in the industry have been separated from their families,” according to a 2003 online report by the Bradenton, Fla.-based American Anti-Slavery Society and the Melbourne, Australia-based Australian Anti-Slavery Society.

“Poverty is a major factor in the vulnerability of children to child labor. Families in real poverty and without other coping mechanisms may see sending children out to work, even at a very young age and under conditions that expose them to extreme risk, as the only way to make ends meet. This has been described as ‘using child labor to borrow from the future for present consumption,’ since it sacrifices the child’s longer term development on the altar of immediate return,” according to a 2005 report on child labor in Asia by the Bangkok, Thailand, office of the International Labor Organization.

The northern part of India’s Bihar state is a primary source of trafficked children. “Five districts of Bihar – Purnia, Khagaria, Kisangunj, Madhepura and Supaul – are the most [underdeveloped] and flood-prone districts. Every year, the floods make the families of these districts vulnerable to poverty and hunger. Traffickers know this fact, and take advantage of the situation and start visiting these districts just after monsoon in order to lure children. These children are mostly trafficked to five districts of Uttar Pradesh – Allahabad, Varanasi, Badhoi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra – to work in looms, stone quarries, roadside small hotels, brick kilns, etc.,” says K. N. Bhatt, an economist and professor at Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad.

“Children from poverty-stricken families from villages in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ... are being trafficked to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and other states. ... [Families] do not know how they can stop falling prey to traffickers. ... They are not clear and confident about their legal rights. Most of these families have taken loans from traffickers in the past and are unable to clear their debts, which [forces] them to give away their children without any protest. The influence of those involved in trafficking has created a lack of motivation on the part of government officials to pursue cases or to see trafficking as a vital concern,” says Father Raymond D’Souza, DDWS director and BVA secretary.

“Children working in unhygienic and crowded conditions suffer from various occupation-related diseases. The living conditions are highly deplorable. Either these children, who are between 7 and 15 [years old], have to cook their [own] food, or if it is given by the employer it is just inedible. ... Living in such hellish conditions [makes] these children become old and unproductive citizens at a time when most other people are starting in their life,” says Rajneesh Kumar Yadav, BVA program manager for Uttar Pradesh.

Local service alternatives

Other organizations are working in this sector in northern India, including Sankalp, based in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh; Bachpan Bachao Andolan in New Delhi; the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude in New Delhi; and Gudiya, based in Benaras. However, there remains “a huge need to prevent and rescue child laborers in the state of Uttar Pradesh, where most of these children from neighboring states are trafficked and bonded,” Bhatt says.

Reference

“BVA is well reputed in [its] region, and known for their commitment and vision for the cause. ... I personally know this organization for a number of years, and many of their leaders have been known to me. ... I have seen their commitment and honesty. ... Father D’Souza is very passionate and committed to this cause. ... He is a visionary. ... They have been very successful in their various development interventions and the impact has been sustainable. ... I am not fully aware of their total magnitude of programs, but their strength lies in their total commitment and being visionaries for the cause. ... I visited [BVA] and was quite impressed by their facility and the way children were treated. I spoke to some children and found them very cheerful. ... It appeared that the children are really looked after well and they feel at home in the shelter. ... I liked the way BVA helps rescued children get back their families and supports them to get education and build a life afresh. This should be the primary objective of any such intervention – to reunite the family and bring the family and the rescued child to the mainstream of the society,” says *Sylvester John, executive director, Steward’s Trust, Allahabad.*

Vision — *In Their Own Words*

“Children, generally aged 8 to 14, from a poverty-stricken region like Bihar are trafficked to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi Punjab and Haryana. Parents in these regions are vulnerable due to poverty, hunger, lack of employment and are lured by the traffickers by promising good wages and excellent working conditions for their children. But for the children the reality turns out hard and cruel, almost like a hell. They come out of slavery in a desperate condition, often showing symptoms of malnourishment and anemia as well as being mentally and emotionally closed down and traumatized. Some have physical injuries, damage to hands, lungs, spine and eyesight, and they arrive at our ashram exhausted from continuous 12- to 15-hour work days. Sometime poor parents sell their children for as low as [\$2.25]. And the child becomes bonded labor to repay this amount without knowing the interest rate or repayment tenure. Unless [the child] is rescued there is no hope ... to come out of that terrible working environment. Rescue is just [the] first step. Unless the child is rehabilitated and put into some formal education and the family is counseled and supported, there is always a possibility of re-trafficking. I want to reunite these children with their families and give them back their smile and childhood. I want to give my bit to free our society from poverty, hunger, unemployment,” D’Souza says.

Strategy — *How to Meet the Need*

Organization background

For 25 years, DDWS has undertaken community-based development work to strengthen the poorest and most marginalized groups in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh state. DDWS has been rescuing children from slavery since 1995, setting up BVA in 1999 to help children become self-reliant, aware of their rights and able to avoid re-trafficking.

Tracing and rescuing trafficked children: BVA collects information about missing and trafficked children from families, villagers, staff and other NGOs. The organization files complaints with officials and obtains permission to conduct rescue operations.

Joined by police and government officials, BVA staff members raid sites where trafficked children are held. BVA rescues the children and files cases against employers. However, prosecuting traffickers is not always effective. Some evade capture, while others go free on bail; their cases may take years to come up in court. In addition, BVA begins the process of securing government compensation of about \$440, to which families of bonded children are entitled under a 1976 law.

Sheltering and rehabilitating rescued children: Rescued children are counseled to come to BVA’s shelter, where they immediately receive medical examination and care. Generally, children spend one to six months at the shelter. The shelter’s program fosters mental and physical recovery, literacy, vocational training in skills relevant to the rural economy as well as essential life skills.

A rescued child typically comes to the shelter in a state of shock and fear. Gradually, he begins to interact with other children. BVA staff show love and concern, winning the child’s confidence, helping him talk about his fears and experiences, and providing trauma counseling.

When the child is ready, BVA begins basic education in literacy and arithmetic, based on a widely used program developed by Bhopal-based Eklavya Education Foundation for children who have never been to school. BVA worked with Supriya Awasthi, Free the Slaves’ South Asia director, to tailor a program for rescued children.

Children of appropriate ages and interests may undergo one to six months of vocational training, learning skills they can use to earn income when they return home. Courses teach electrical work, tailoring, carpentry and raising crops, goats and poultry. BVA also provides

Reference

“I have visited [BVA] three times and found the rescued children happy and enjoying their life in the home. The atmosphere in the home is very congenial and child friendly. The only sad aspect is that the home can accommodate only 40 children at a time, whereas the need is huge. ... [The] child labor situation is bad in Uttar Pradesh state, due to a concentration of carpet industries. ... Traffickers lure poverty-stricken parents in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh by promising good wages and excellent working conditions for their children. But for the children the reality turns out hard and cruel, almost like a hell. Earlier, re-trafficking was rampant, but after intervention from [BVA] this has slowed down. ... [BVA] has done a tremendous work in the last five to six years in terms of raising consciousness among people and also by providing [a] home, education [and] vocational training to rescue children and counseling to parents. The project has an innovative idea of working in the states from where children are trafficked. The project is able to break the vicious cycle of poverty [and] trafficking. ... I have met with [D’Souza] many times and have been impressed by his zeal and commitment. I am encouraging [him] to start homes in all the districts where carpet industries are located,” says A. K. Rai, Department of Labour deputy commissioner, Allahabad. *Rescue operations require approval by Rai’s office.*

kits worth \$114 each to help older children start work – for example, a set of tools for a child who has learned carpentry.

BVA also helps children overcome their bitter experiences, building self-esteem and confidence through personality development training and yoga. Children are also taught an inter-faith prayer, and to pray for one another as a way of rebuilding trust.

Working with families of rescued children: While a child is at the shelter, BVA works to locate his parents, if necessary. Occasionally, a runaway child is reluctant to return home. Such children may be placed in boarding schools for a year.

When training is complete at the shelter, BVA volunteers accompany the child as he returns to his family. BVA ensures that the child is accepted by his family and community, and enrolled in the village school. Children who return home raise awareness in their communities about the dangers of trafficking and the importance of attending school.

If the village has no school, BVA works with education officials to start one. In one Uttar Pradesh village, BVA’s efforts with the community resulted in the reopening of a school that now serves 50 students. In Bihar, BVA facilitated the opening of two new schools. BVA staff continues to monitor the progress of rescued children in their home villages through monthly visits.

To help raise family standards of living and protect children from being trafficked again, BVA continues to follow up with government officials to obtain the family’s compensation. When the money is received, BVA works with families through its income generation program, counseling families to invest this compensation wisely in income-generating assets such as land, a small shop, livestock or a pedal rickshaw. Families inexperienced with handling cash effectively may receive in-kind compensation such as livestock or a sewing machine. However, if families are trapped in heavy personal debt, cash compensation is prioritized for the purpose of paying off debt. BVA helps families save money in bank accounts and set up business ventures by providing encouragement, professional guidance and connections to business resources.

Between 2002 and 2005, BVA rescued 256 children and rehabilitated 266, including some children rescued by other NGOs and placed with BVA for rehabilitation. Each year, three or four children leave the shelter early because of family crises or other personal reasons. The rest returned home, entered school and have not been re-trafficked. When BVA receives reports of missing children in states outside the organization’s area, it networks with other NGOs to have children rescued.

Working with communities: Since July 2004, BVA has undertaken in-depth community mobilization work in 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. A total of 57 community vigilance committees have been organized, raising awareness of trafficking and addressing its causes. More than 800 village-level trafficking awareness and training meetings involved community anti-trafficking groups or vigilance committees and BVA district coordinators. More than 20,000 people attended these meetings. Community members have come forward to report 2,318 trafficking cases, and there have been dramatic acts of courage in which villagers collectively confronted a trafficker and demanded their children be returned. For the first time, local police collaborating with traffickers have been removed from their positions and even arrested. Fifty trafficking cases are currently being prosecuted.

As well as expanding local knowledge of trafficking, BVA staff tackles the root causes of vulnerability in these villages. Communities are becoming organized to get children into schools; creating self-help groups, saving small amounts of money to carry them through floods and other crises; seeking better access to healthcare; and challenging corruption in government, delivery of food rations and poverty relief. Members of the committees are running for office, disrupting a culture of nepotism that has dominated village life for gen-

Reference

“Unless one has good rapport with government officials and police ... it is next to impossible to carry out rescue operations to release child [laborers] in Uttar Pradesh, where corruption in all levels and departments is rampant. For such operations, one needs good infrastructure, and not only committed people but educated and professional people to handle the cases. ... BVA has both.

“Once a child is rescued, if he returns home without [being] given any counseling or any skill he becomes more vulnerable. The time spent [at BVA] works as a healing touch for these traumatized children. The training given to them gives a new direction to their life, because most of them neither have gone to any school nor received such personal care and guidance,” says *Ajay Kumar, a senior lecturer at Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad. The institute researches child labor issues; Pant speaks on the topic and uses his contacts in police and government to facilitate BVA’s rescue operations.*

A Changed Life

“I was forced to work from 4 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., getting only two hours for lunch, dinner and daily activities. The loom owner used to beat me if I failed to get up in the morning. Once they fractured my hand while beating me, and I was given no treatment for it. But now I can read and write. Now I have hope. I want to become a policeman,” says *12-year-old Sandeep Kumar, who was trafficked from his home in the Sabarsa district of Bihar state to a carpet loom in Uttar Pradesh.*

erations.

Because villagers are most vulnerable to traffickers after the devastating annual floods, BVA provides material relief to flood victims, also helping the organization build additional connections with villagers.

Training village and district officials: DDWS and Free the Slaves, Washington, D.C., have identified the need for a systematic approach to formalize training and cooperation among all those responsible for enforcing India’s trafficking and child labor laws, both at the victims’ home villages and at their final destinations. Training and mobilization of government officials is needed, as well as village-level mobilization. BVA organizes interdisciplinary training in each district twice a year, as well as state-level training in both states once a year. These bring together Labor Department officials, district magistrates, police and NGOs to upgrade their knowledge of trafficking and to stimulate collective commitment and relationships needed to implement laws against trafficking and slavery. As a result of daylong training for district officials on laws, children’s rights and obstacles in the judicial system, permission for child rescue operations and applications for compensation may be obtained more quickly.

In addition, as children return to their homes, officials are invited to take part in televised events at which children and their families receive government compensation and are welcomed back into their district.

When self-help groups and vigilance committees identify development priorities that require motivating government officials to provide services, district coordinators arrange meetings with officials to gain their commitment and action.

Proposed Action — *What This Project Will Do*

This grant will enable BVA to expand its work into three new districts of Bihar state – Madhepura, Kisanganj and Supaul – through 20 additional rescue operations, expected to free 75 trafficked children. In addition, 160 family members of rescued children will benefit from increased income, and 100 people will receive relief after floods. Thirty community leaders will be trained to identify missing children, report cases to BVA district coordinators and help trace trafficking victims.

Anti-trafficking summit: BVA will hold a daylong statewide summit in Bihar, providing a public platform for rehabilitated children and their parents to share their experiences of trafficking, trauma and the recovery process. News media will be invited to this event promoting the rights of trafficked children and their families and highlighting the magnitude of child slavery.

This grant will cover costs of bringing 40 rescued children and 40 parents to a central location in Bihar. In preparation for the summit, children will discuss among themselves the issues they have faced and what they believe governments and NGOs should be doing. Part of the summit will be restricted to NGOs and researchers listening in small groups to learn about the children’s experiences. Part will be open to the public and media, with government representatives in discussions with the children. Media exposure will bring pressure on officials to expedite rescue processes, release of compensation and legal action against offenders. In addition, a variety of NGOs will be able to meet to improve effective coordination.

Developing partnerships with other NGOs: Currently, BVA has information about hundreds of children from Bihar who are taken to regions other than Uttar Pradesh, especially to Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. However, BVA does not have relationships in place to contact anti-trafficking NGOs working in these areas to facilitate rescue of the children. In this project, BVA will identify and contact reputable NGOs working in the three regions. BVA’s Bihar state manager will visit these NGOs and explore their willingness to work

A Changed Life

“I had to work 10 to 14 hours daily, and weave a minimum of three square feet of carpet every day. I never got enough food to eat, and I was hungry all the time. After the rescue operation I was brought to BVA. I am very happy here. I am learning tailoring. After returning to my home, I will open a tailoring shop and stitch clothes for my villagers and earn money. I will set an example for my friends and children of the village, and prevent them from falling into the trap of bondage,” says 14-year-old *Battis Kumar from Katibar village in Bihar state, who was rescued from a carpet loom in Uttar Pradesh. He is not related to Sandeep Kumar.*

with BVA, developing new partnerships with three to five organizations. With partners’ cooperation, BVA’s program may be replicated in other states, adding momentum to a nationwide anti-trafficking movement.

Community meetings: BVA will host nine meetings – three in each of the targeted Bihar districts – involving community vigilance committees, community leaders, youth, volunteers and other community members. These meetings will raise awareness of trafficking and its causes, while seeking new strategies to combat trafficking.

Radio and television programs: BVA will use broadcast media to raise awareness of trafficking among vulnerable people, government officials and news media. At least four case studies of rescued and rehabilitated children will be carried on TV news channels, following earlier such programs produced by BVA.

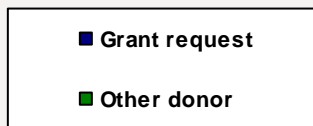
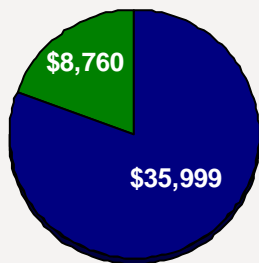
For radio, BVA will produce a 10-minute segment on the legal aspects of trafficking, which will be aired as part of a popular program for rural listeners. BVA will work with a private FM broadcaster and with the state-run All India Radio. Guests will include police, legal authorities and trafficking survivors. BVA’s experience shows that such programs draw responses leading to information on trafficked children.

BVA, with the help of Free the Slaves, has set up a monthly reporting system to address issues and obstacles and find solutions for effective project management. DDWS’ director will visit districts regularly to check on progress, and a Free the Slaves representative will also monitor the program’s effectiveness through site visits.

Budget: \$44,759

Total budget for this project is \$44,759, of which this grant will cover \$35,999. The remaining \$8,760 will cover salaries for additional staff and has been secured from Free the Slaves, Washington, D.C.

Project Budget



Items	Grant amount	Other donor	Total(\$)
Shelter costs (food, clothes, books, medicine)	12,263		12,263
Salaries (program manager, three district coordinators)		8,760	8,760
40 raids to rescue trafficked children	5,600		5,600
Partnerships with NGOs for rescue operations (transportation, victim care, etc.)	5,080		5,080
Tools for vocational students	4,546		4,546
Bihar statewide summit (participants’ travel, lodging)	3,750		3,750
Material relief for flood victims	2,000		2,000
Television, radio programs	1,500		1,500
Nine community meetings	1,260		1,260
Total	35,999	8,760	44,759

Evaluation Metrics

Geneva Global's forecast of results is located on the first page of this report. At the conclusion of the project, Geneva Global will issue a report comparing actual results with:

- 160 people in 40 families benefiting from increased income after receiving BVA assistance in income generation, as indicated by a BVA report tallying families and summarizing increases averaging at least 8% in savings accounts, as well as testimonies from members of 10 families
- 100 flood victims receiving material relief such as plastic sheets for shelters, food and blankets, enabling them to afford other necessities and making them less vulnerable to traffickers, as indicated by a BVA tally of beneficiaries and testimonies from members of 10 families
- 75 children being rescued, rehabilitated at BVA and reintegrated into their home villages, as evidenced by a BVA tally of children rescued, a report summarizing health, psychological and educational evaluations of children before and after their stay at the shelter and a tally of children reintegrated
- 30 community leaders, trained to identify and help trace trafficking victims, gaining understanding of trafficking and related legal rights and processes, as evidenced by a BVA report tallying trainees, summarizing awareness surveys before and after training and providing five case studies of community leaders' work with officials on trafficking issues
- 20 parents of trafficked children being trained to help trace trafficking victims, as evidenced by a BVA report tallying trainees and summarizing surveys before and after training showing awareness of trafficking and related legal processes

Geneva Global Services

Project discovery. In consultation with field experts, Geneva Global finds superior programs that correct situations of the greatest human need.

Field investigation. References are checked with independent sources who know the organization.

Site visit. Before recommending a project, a Geneva Global staff person or Geneva Global Network member visits the site to verify the information we gather.

Desk research. Best practices and other reference information are used as yardsticks to measure the project.

Peer review. During research, information gathered and the description prepared must pass three quality control checks.

Expert review. A Geneva Global sector manager checks findings and recommendations.

Deal structure. A Geneva Global researcher confers with the implementer to reach agreement on expected results, timetable and criteria for evaluation, use of funds and budget.

When you fund this project, Geneva Global will:

Document the agreement. Before money is sent to the project, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed that details expected results, timelines and acceptable uses of funds.

Assist with international funds transfers. As you require, Geneva Global will simply provide wire transfer instructions or will handle the entire process on your behalf.

Obtain receipt of funds. Geneva Global confirms when grant funds arrive with the implementer.

Check progress. Early in the project, usually about 90 days, Geneva Global confirms that the program is proceeding according to plan. The lead analyst is available to the implementer for advice and consultation throughout the project.

Measure results. Shortly after conclusion of the project, Geneva Global collects data from the implementer and compiles a concise analysis of project outcomes and lessons learned. For every project you fund, you will receive a Geneva Global Results Report.

Depth Analysis

Urgency: Immediate rescue will prevent trafficked children from suffering further injury and disease. Timely intervention in home villages will prevent additional children from being victimized. Score: high.

Need: Rescued children will be helped to rebuild their lives, and children protected from trafficking will avoid danger. Score: high.

Extent: The lives of children and families undergo extensive transformation as a result of counseling, aid and education. Score: medium high.

Permanence: Rescue, education, vocational training and increasing family income have long-term benefits for children and their families. Score: medium high.

Intensity: Enabling beneficiaries to take charge of their lives requires BVA to invest a considerable amount of time and resources. Score: high.

Risk Analysis

Concept: This project plays a critical role both in children’s home villages and in locations to which children are trafficked. The program effectively rehabilitates trafficked children. Risk: low.

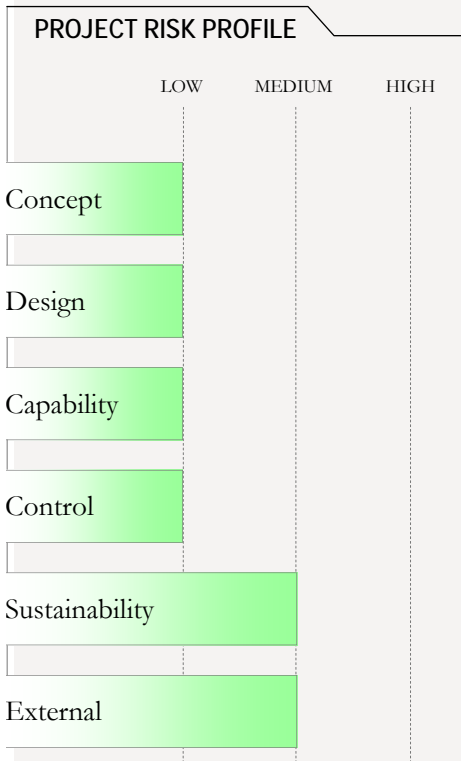
Design: This project continues BVA’s successful practices, expanding the program on a manageable scale. Risk: low.

Capability: BVA has qualified, well-trained staff and leadership, as well as strong relationships with other NGOs and government. Risk: low.

Control: BVA has stable management, independent governance, externally audited financial statements and secure fund transfer measures. Risk: low.

Sustainability: Free the Slaves, Washington, D.C., will raise funds to continue the project for its second year. Risk: medium.

External: Floods or other natural disasters may hinder this project. Risk: medium.



Pro

- Aids trafficking victims and families in multiple ways, as well as working to prevent future trafficking
- Works with government officials and through community members
- Can be easily replicated and expanded

Con

- Shelter has limited capacity to accommodate rescued children
- Natural disaster may limit results or delay project



India

Population: 1.08 billion (CIA World Factbook)

Population younger than 15: 33%

Urban population: 29%

Languages: Hindi 30%, English, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Hindustani (CIA)

Life expectancy: female 64, male 63

Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births): 540 (compared with 17 in the U.S.)

Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 62 (compared with 7 in the U.S.)

Under-5 mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 85 (compared with 8 in the U.S.)

HIV prevalence (ages 15-49): 0.9% in 2005 (same in 2001)

People with HIV: 5.7 million in 2005 (5.1 million in 2001)

HIV-infected children (0-14): 120,000 in 2001

Literacy (15 and older): female 48%, male 73%

Gross national income per capita: \$620

Population living on less than \$1 daily: 35%

Population living on less than \$2 daily: 80%

Mothers ages 15-19 (births per 1,000 females): 73 (compared with 50 in the U.S.)

Children in the labor force (ages 7-14): 5% (2000, compared with 0% in the U.S.)

Unemployment rate: 4% (compared with 5% in the U.S.)

Religions: Hindu 74%, Muslim 12%, Christian 7%, atheist 4%, Buddhist 1%, nonreligious 1% (World Christian Database).

2005 U.N. Human Development Index rank: 127 of 177 countries

HIV and AIDS data are from UNAIDS. All other data are from the World Bank unless otherwise noted.

Organization

Diocesan Development and Welfare Society (DDWS)

Allahabad, India

Founded

1980

Affiliations

- Roman Catholic Diocese of Allahabad

Scale and staff

In Uttar Pradesh, DDWS has:

- 14 full-time, paid staff
- 20 full-time volunteers
- 100 part-time volunteers

In Bihar, the organization has:

- 10 full-time, paid staff
- Three part-time, paid staff
- 18 full-time volunteers
- 55 part-time volunteers

Programs

Description	Inception year	People helped, 2005
Women's empowerment program, Karail and Kachnarwa Gram Panchayat, Asnabandh	2005	4,478
Gender and development, northern India	2004	1,450
Integrated development program, Jalalapur district	2004	2,610
Women's shelter	2005	370
Rescuing trafficked children	1995	105
BVA children's center	1999	79

Profiles

Father Raymond D’Souza, DDWS director, holds a bachelor’s degree in hospital management and a master’s degree in sociology from Allahabad University. Previously, he was assistant director of an Allahabad hospital with a staff of 300. He also has two years of experience as principal and vice principal at two higher secondary schools.

Rajnath, BVA project coordinator, has a master’s degree in sociology and a bachelor’s degree in law. Previously, he worked with New Delhi-based Bachpan Bachao Andolan, an organization that rescues child slaves and works to eliminate child labor. Surnames indicating caste status are withheld by individuals opposed to the India’s caste system.

Leadership

Governance

DDWS’ Management Body meets four times a year to oversee execution of programs and policies. Members are:

- The Rt. Rev. Isidore Fernandes, chairman (bishop, Diocese of Allahabad)
- Father Rolfie D’Souza, vice chairman
- Father Raymond D’Souza, secretary and treasurer (director, DDWS; secretary, BVA)
- Father Louis Macarenhas
- Father Isidore D’Souza
- Father Denis D’Souza
- Father K. K. Antony

Policies

Related parties in management or governance: No*

Staff and/or Board reflects spectrum of ethnic groups or tribes: Yes

Staff and/or Board from varied denominations or subgroups: Yes

Women in supervision or management: Yes

*None of the priests named D’Souza are related. Most are from the region of Mangalore, where this surname is extremely widespread.

Leaders

Responsibility	Name	Title	Years of related experience	Years with organization	Years in current role
Overall management	Father Raymond D’Souza	DDWS director, BVA secretary	7	7	1
Rescue follow-up	Rajnath*	BVA project coordinator	12	5	5
Management of BVA	Sister Ancieta*	BVA manager	6	6	2
Managing BVA work in home districts, Bihar	Kanhaiya*	State program manager, Bihar	14	2	2
Managing BVA work in destination districts, Uttar Pradesh	Rajneesh Kumar Yadav	State program manager, Uttar Pradesh	3	2	2

*Surnames indicating caste status are withheld by individuals opposed to the India’s caste system.

Overall organization revenue sources (income) and spending (expenditure) in U.S. dollars*

Income	2004	%	2005	%
Donations**	171,236	100	279,462	100
Total	171,236	100	279,462	100
Expenditures***				
	2004	%	2005	%
Rural development	49,038	25	32,263	16
Children's welfare	33,835	17	31,674	15
Women's empowerment, welfare	26,493	13	31,178	15
Other programs	46,412	24	78,597	38
Equipment, other capital expenses	40,478	21	33,903	16
Total	196,256	100	207,615	100
Surplus/(deficit)	(25,020)		71,847	

*Exchange rates were 43.975 Indian rupees (INR) to \$1 in 2004 and 43.740 INR to \$1 in 2005.

**Top donors include Misereor, Germany; Free the Slaves; Caritas India and the U.S. State Department.

***\$125,000 in annual staff salaries is distributed among DDWS programs.

Financial statements

Prepared: Quarterly, annually
 Reviewed by: Director, Management Body
 Externally audited: Yes, year ending March 31
 On file at Geneva Global: Yes

Complete bank wire transfer
 on file at Geneva Global: Yes

Who is Geneva Global?

Geneva Global works for donors. We are not fund-raisers for charities. We do not promote our own projects. Rather, we are a service for thoughtful donors who want measurable results from the money they give. Geneva Global provides independent research, insightful analysis and grant management so our clients can invest where their giving changes the most lives. In short, we help you accomplish more with the money you give.

What is a *Delta Score* and how is it calculated?

The Delta Score is a universal measurement that makes it possible to compare projects, regardless of type or location. The Delta Score calculates the depth and breadth of Life Change from a project and compares it to the most common form of international giving, child sponsorship. The scoring system is calibrated so a Delta Score of 1 equals successful sponsorship of one child. This means a project with a Delta Score of 7 is expected to produce seven times more Life Change than if an equivalent amount of money were spent on child sponsorships.

What do you mean by *Life Change*?

One of the most serious flaws in traditional philanthropy is the lack of ways to measure success. How do you know whether your contribution did any good? Geneva Global uses Life Change to measure success in giving. We define Life Change as a direct, material and measurable difference in the quality of a person's life. A life is changed when an AIDS orphan is integrated into a loving family, when a mother achieves economic security by starting a small business, when an infant's life is saved by a vaccine, when a girl completes her education or when a slave becomes free from bondage.

What is the *Risk Adjusted Range*?

The comparable term in investing is "volatility." Every project involves risk. We assess up to seven categories of risk. The Risk Adjusted Range shows the range of likely Delta Scores for the project based on the combined risk. A project with low total risk will have a very narrow Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 7 to 9 with a Delta Score of 8), while a project with high total risk will have a broader Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 4 to 12 with a Delta Score of 8).

What is the *Grant Profile* and how is it determined?

We only recommend projects that, based on Geneva Global's extensive experience, have acceptable levels of risk. However, tolerance for risk varies among donors. The Grant Profile is a simple way of summarizing the total risk associated with a project. What is your personal giving style? Do you have an appetite for courageous projects that operate in difficult and even dangerous situations? Or do you value stability? Geneva Global finds, researches and recommends projects that range from daring to stalwart. The Grant Profile is an at-a-glance indicator of which giving style best matches the amount of risk for a particular project.

Who pays for Geneva Global's research?

Investigating projects in foreign countries is difficult and costly. The benefits, however, are tremendous. Geneva Global clients discover they are able to obtain 10 and sometimes as much as 30 times the results compared to traditional methods of giving. The increased results far outweigh the modest professional fees Geneva Global charges. Contact your Geneva Global advisor for fee details and information about all the services you receive.

Whom do I contact to fund this project or ask questions?

Contact your Geneva Global advisor.
If you don't have an advisor, please contact
Joan Cortright in Client Services:
866-7-GENEVA (toll-free in the U.S.)
610-254-0000
JCortright@GenevaGlobal.com

