



Annual Report 2015

Publication: CWISH Annual report 2015

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Published by:



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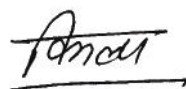
FOREWORD

At the end of 2014, CWISH had conducted mid term evaluation of its strategic plan 2012 - 2016. As per the recommendation, CWISH revised its thematic and programmatic areas. Hence from the beginning of 2015, CWISH started Family Empowerment as new thematic area while Child protection and Education continued as other significant themes. Advocacy Theme was considered as crosscutting issue so was aligned with the existing structure. In 2015, CWISH started Phase II of Enhancing Child Protection System (ECPS) to strengthen child rights monitoring system in Nepal. In addition, CWISH implemented seven other regular projects in partnership with six Organizations. In response to earthquake,, CWISH received 13 emergency response projects from 10 different organizations and was able to reach 30,618 children. The overall investment of Nrs 1.19 million as contributed by our generous partners to support the programs and help achieve strategic results of CWISH.

The intervention of CWISH was directly implemented in eight districts, 87 villages and 12 municipalities, 299 schools. In 2015 CWISH directly reached to 11,636 parents, 25,268 children with regular programmes and additionally 30,618 with emergency response programme.

In the year of 2015, the major interventions of CWISH was affected due to the overall circumstances in the country. Firstly, there was mega earthquake of 7.6 richter scale which adversely affected project areas. Secondly, there was constitution resulted by blockade and protest in Terai – Madhesh region that affected daily lives of people. These factors affected major interventions of CWISH. However, the project were redesigned to adjust the response on the emerging context. In response to earthquake, CWISH supported children with nutritious food, warm clothes, provided child friendly spaces, established temporary learning centers and supported education materials for children in post-earthquake. Similarly, CWISH led the campaign on demanding child friendly constitution having favorable provisions for children.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate concerned government authorities, donors / partners, collaborative partners, communities, schools, children and for their support.. Furthermore, I acknowledge the endeavors by our staffs throughout the year to achieve our expected results and acknowledge Ramesh Paudel, Yubaraj Ghimire, Shristy Dhakal, Prapti Adhikari, Isha Bimali and Deepa Sigdel for this bulletin.



Ms. Bimala Jnawali

Chairperson

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

INTRODUCTION 1

2015 MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS 3

THEMATIC PROGRAMMES 5

CHILD PROTECTION 5

FAMILY EMPOWERMENT 9

EDUCATION 15

MAJOR CAMPAIGNS 18

CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD FRIENDLY CONSTITUTION 18

NATIONAL LEVEL AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN AGAINST BULLYING 19

DESTINATION UNKNOWN: CHILDREN ON THE MOVE 20

MEDIA CAMPAIGN 20

NETWORKING 20

POST EARTHQUAKE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE 21

RESEARCH 25

CWISH PUBLICATIONS 29

CWISH AND ME 31

FINANCIAL DETAILS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAB	-	Child Advisory Board
CC	-	Child Club
CCWB	-	Central Child Welfare Board
CDW	-	Child Domestic Worker
CFS	-	Child Friendly Space
CIPPCR -	-	Community Initiative for Protection and Promotion of Child Rights
CPC	-	Child Protection Committee
CPEC	-	Creating protective environment for children
CRO	-	Child Rights Officer
CWS	-	Child Welfare Society
CSA	-	Child Sexual Abuse
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CWISH	-	Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DEO	-	District Education Office
DoE	-	Department of Education
ECED	-	Early Childhood Education Development
ECPS	-	Enhancing Child Protection System
HT	-	Head Teacher
LDO	-	Local Development Officer
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
ORC	-	Out Reach Center
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCRTES	-	Promoting Child Rights Through Educational settings
PFA	-	Psychosocial First Aid
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
RNCDWLEs	-	Reintegrating Child Domestic Workers Living With Employers
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SYS	-	Srijanshil Yuba Samaj
TLC	-	Temporary Learning Center
UCEP	-	Underprivileged Children's Education Programme
VAC	-	Violence against children
VCPC	-	Village Child Protection Committee
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
VEC	-	Village Education Committee
WCO	-	District Women and Children's Office



INTRODUCTION

Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) is a national human rights organization founded in 1993 aiming to ensure social justice, protection and promotion of human rights in all spheres of Nepalese life with particular focus on rights of children, youth and women.

Vision

Envisages Nepal with economically productive and sustainable, environmentally sound and socially just with equal access of people to opportunities and development benefits, child friendly societies and secured livelihood.

Mission

To protect and promote people's right of equal access to opportunities and benefits of development through creating community mobilization against the inequality, violence against women and children, social discrimination and for the respect of human rights and social justice.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Empower individuals, families and community for informed claiming of rights and access to services from state mechanism;
2. Collaborate with the state mechanisms and civil society organizations to be responsive for efficient and effective delivery of duty and services to ensure that rights are respected, protected and fulfilled;
3. Strengthen networking and partnership among existing state mechanisms (ministries/ departments/district offices/municipalities/ VDCs) and mobilization of civil society for protection and promotion of children's rights at local, district and national levels;
4. Ensure better assistance to the vulnerable children and survivors liaising with the state mechanism ensuring protection and needed services (clinical, psychological, legal).

STRATEGIC KEY RESULTS

RESULT 1

Increased realization of children's right to protection, development and participation

- Favorable laws, policies and plans are enacted protecting and promoting rights of child.
- Number of children in labour reduced.
- Increased number of trained and enabled child protection authorities, mechanisms, effective services and provisions in schools and communities.

RESULT 2

Governance of education structure and systems are rights responsive, well functional and responsible towards delivery / monitoring of quality education services and promoting child friendly environment in schools.

- Improved enrolment, survival and promotion rate of children (with more vulnerable) in school education.
- Realized right to education as fundamental human rights in state policies programs and practices and community level educational interventions
- Mechanisms like Child Club, School Child Protection Committees, Parents Teachers Association, School Management Committees are active, capacitated and functional and promoting child friendly environment in schools.

RESULT 3

Empowered families ensuring their responsibilities towards children.

- Improved livelihood and income generation of vulnerable families
- Increased numbers of parents/families sensitive towards and practicing positive parenting
- Parental Care rights, social protection schemes for children and child sensitive social protection promoted in national, district and community level





2015

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

25 YEARS OF CRC IN NEPAL

CWISH initiated to review 25 years of ratification of United Nations Convention on rights of child (UNCRC) in Nepal. To document achievements, learning, challenges and way forward, CWISH had organized national workshop on 2014, facilitated task force and provided opportunities to contribute articles on child rights. CWISH produced a book named 'Child Rights in Nepal' and launched on December 30, 2015 by Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Women, Children and Social welfare Mr. CP Mainali jointly with tchildren.

Speaking at the function, DPM Mainali said the government authorities, national and international non-government organizations should work together for protection and promotion of child rights. He also underscored the need to combat existing challenges to the child rights movement in order to achieve greater targets.

Furthermore, Chairperson of the Children, Women, Senior Citizens and Social Welfare Committee of the Parliament, Ranju Jha, said many children were separated from their families with false assurances of education or other facilities. She urged the government to control such activities more effectively.

The lawmaker added that the Constitution promulgated recently has excellent provisions for rights of children and the state should make appropriate child-friendly laws at the earliest to implement the provisions. "The Constitution has guaranteed all rights," she said, "Let us establish Nepal as a model nation in the sector of child rights by formulating needed child-friendly laws."

Child Right activists Gauri Pradhan, Krishna Subedi, Bijaya Sainju and Kumar Bhattarai, Central Child Welfare Board Executive Director Tarak Dhital and DIG Mingmar Lama, among others had discussed achievements and challenges of child rights movement in Nepal.

In this book, as many as 45 campaigners, activists and stakeholders have discussed progresses Nepal made in the child rights sector in last 25 years, challenges faced and next steps needed.

LEARNING ON REINTEGRATION

CWISH has been reintegrating child domestic workers living with employers back to their families with its holistic support. At the end of this year, CWISH organized workshop to share and develop common understanding on reintegration. Around 100 representatives from government, nongovernment and local community participated and recommended to have standard procedures and favorable policies for reintegration. Mr. Kiran Rupakheti from Ministry of Women, Children and Social welfare appreciated the reintegration model of CWISH and committed for dialogues to replicate these learning.

SOCIAL AUDIT

At the end of this year, CWISH organized social audit among stakeholders to share the programmatic and financial updates. The social audit was conducted by independent facilitator and presented by Program Manager and Finance Manager. 100 participants representing direct beneficiaries as well as the government structures appreciated work of CWISH and at the same time provided feedback for further improvement. The feedback were on improving the working scope and area of CWISH, with emphasis on the sustainability, consideration of school time while conducting activities.

STRENGTHENING CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING SYSTEM

CWISH instigated for capacity building of civil society organizations (CSOs) to monitor situation of child rights and reporting to produce annual status report of child rights. For this, CWISH invited eight regional level CSOs working on child rights to join this initiative and have defined clusters for monitoring. Additionally, CWISH in support of Mr. Chandrika Khatiwada, Child Rights expert developed child rights monitoring toolkit which is tested among child rights practitioners. First level training was organized to introduce the objectives, strategies and the toolkit.

CWISH is preparing online reporting software database and mobile application to report cases on child rights violations. Further, local CSOs will be capacitated to receive, record, respond, refer and report cases which eventually contributes on producing annual child rights status report.

■ THEMATIC PROGRAMMES



CHILD PROTECTION

Since its establishment CWISH has focused its programmatic intervention on child protection. CWISH is working to eliminate all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence against children. In particular, CWISH is working against child labor, child sexual abuse, child trafficking, physical and humiliating punishment and bullying.

CWISH led a campaign to provide feedback on the constitution and advocate for favorable provisions for children such as; free and compulsory

education upto secondary level, prohibition of child labor in all settings, compensation by the state to the victims of violence and provision of separate entity to monitor child rights either as separate commission or dedicated child rights commissioner. In particular, Constitution of Nepal recognized right to protection against torture, child sexual abuse, child labour, child trafficking, right to early childhood development, right to child participation, free and compulsory basic education as fundamental rights.

HELPLINE

This year 102 child domestic workers were reintegrated in their family, among them 93 were under below 14 years of age. 184 reintegrated children were provided educational support. 254 reintegrated children were tracked through home visits and telephone calls. They were found to be happy to be back at home. Among them 65.5 percent are attending school, 11 percent staying at home, 10 percent back to work, 8 percent married, 2 percent self-employed and 3.5 percent involved in vocational training. Please see below table for details;

1	Attending school	155
2	Involved in vocational training	9
3	Staying at home	29
4	Back to work	27
5	Married	22
6	SLC pass	1
7	Job holder/started IGP	5
	Total	254

43 children are supported through medical, legal, psychosocial counseling services, hostel support, education support and vocational training (Please see below table for details).

S.N.	Nature of case	Number
1	Rape	28
2	Attempt to rape	4
3	Sexual harassment	3
4	Vulnerable	5
5	Trafficking	1
6	Suicidal case(fact finding)	1

It was found that among 28 cases of rape, 21 were committed by known person such as relatives, neighbor, friend, step father as well as teacher. The rest 6 were committed by strangers.

PSYCHOSOCIAL COUNSELING

751 children were reached through individual counseling, group counseling, family counseling and mobile meetings. The counseling services has been accepted constructively in schools as it has helped in preventing dropouts and enable children to cope up with daily struggles. Teachers who received the psychosocial counseling said that it has helped them in understanding their students. They have acknowledged intelligence difference in students, upon which they can work rather than to limit them to text books.

CASE STUDY

Code number 353/15, girl aged 13 lives with her family that comprises of father, mother and her younger brother. She studies in class six at a boarding school in Kathmandu. She was sexually abused by a traditional healer who used to perform "jharfuk". She had some reproductive health issues and she also went to see the doctor. But when it was not cured her mother told her to go to that man to do the Jharfuk. In the name of giving medicine the perpetrator made her half conscious and abused her.

An immediate psychosocial support was provided as well as legal support was provided to the survivor. CWISH filed FIR in the police station and all the support was provided for the access to the justice system. The case filed in the court was decided in the favor of the survivors and due to psychosocial counseling she was able to cope up with the incidents. The perpetrator was subjected to eight years of imprisonment and compensation worth NRs 50,000..

Currently, the survivor is living with her parents and continuing her study. There is no any psychosocial problem in her.

ENHANCING CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM (ECPS)

Enhancing Child Protection System phase II project started in 2015 and will continue till 2017. This project aims to strengthen networking among civil society organizations to enhance child rights monitoring system in Nepal. The progress of the project are mentioned below:

- Estimated 0.4 million people of 14 earthquake affected districts are informed on child rights, child protection especially child labor and child trafficking in emergencies through radio jingles.
- Eight regional organizations from eastern region to far west region showed their commitment to strengthen child rights monitoring system in Nepal to be led by CWISH. Cluster has been divided among the organizations and these organizations will play key role in conducting child rights monitoring.
- Child rights monitoring toolkit is being developed and tested among child rights practitioners. In addition, three days ToT was organized for regional level child rights activist, potential to conduct child rights monitoring in their region.

PROMOTING CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM TO ACHIEVE VIOLENCE FREE SCHOOL – VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (VAC)

Promoting Child Protection System to Achieve Violence free School - Violence Against Children (VAC) being implemented with the technical support of Save the Children and financial support of European Union is aimed at functionalizing child protection system in school. This year, following outputs have been generated with this project.

- 414 stakeholders (396 teachers and 18 SMC members) trained on positive discipline in school.
- 80 teachers are trained on psychosocial counseling and are practicing their skills for providing counseling support to student in need. they have been providing first response to any psychosocial issues/ concerns among the school children as psychosocial counselors. Complicated cases or those of severe nature are referred to CWISH for further support.
- 3109 children are trained on violence against children and are aware about preventive skills to protect themselves.
- 15894 children have been reached through child led awareness raising on child protection.

- 4332 parents have been informed and sensitized on positive parenting. Parents are able to identify child protection issues.
- 8590 people have been made aware on violence against children in school and they jointly organized similar events for raising awareness.
- 1400 children from 200 child clubs in Kathmandu Valley have organized 723 child led events in schools. 15894 children were reached through these events that focused on raising awareness on child protection.
- 397 children were consulted and represented in planning and review process of CWISH for child focused program. District level consultation workshop was held in the 3 districts of Kathmandu valley that reflected the opinions of children.
- 73 child protection committees are functionalized in Kathmandu Valley (43 CPC formed and 73 supported and 21 CPC members trained on child protection.)
 - o 43 CPCs are formed (5 MCPC and 38 WCPC) from which 388 members are mobilized in CPC.
 - o 73 Child protection committees organized meeting on child protection, leveraging resources from local government, CWISH and others organizations.
 - o 64 CPC members from 21 CPC (20 WCPC and one MCPC) members were trained on Child protection.
 - o WCPC in Antarlingseshwor and Changunarayan organized 31 ward level child clubs and two child club networks at municipal level mobilizing 297 children.



FAMILY EMPOWERMENT



During several interventions to mitigate child labour, CWISH identified the cause of children's involvement in labour; i.e: family poverty, lack of parenting education. As per the status report on domestic child labour in Kathmandu valley published by CWISH in 2013, 58 percent children are involved as domestic child labour because of their family poverty. The mid-term review of the RNCDWLEs project also identified that 69 percent of reintegrated children's parents were illiterate and ignorant about their roles and responsibilities for parental care.

CWISH had conducted midterm review of its strategic plan 2012-2016 in 2014 and added family empowerment as significant programmatic intervention. The main working area under family empowerment theme is entrepreneurship skills development, livelihood improvement of vulnerable families, parenting education, enabling parents for better care of their children for preventing child separation and promoting children's right to parental care.

CWISH has been working in different districts to ensure the protection of children from being abused and exploitation. Most of the children from rural community have been separated from their biological parents and family because of poverty. Parents are unaware of their parental roles and responsibilities and children's right to parental care too. During the earthquake, families supported by the project, lost their houses and some even lost their livestock and business. Few families lost their family members and relatives. In 2015, family empowerment theme coordinated in four districts to implement three projects i.e. RNCDWLEs, CPEC and MHMPF.

Major Highlights

- 864 parents attended the REFLECT class and discussed on child protection and child right issues and role of parents.
- 355 mothers (of primary school children) are aware on role to prevent unnecessary separation of children for institutional care and contribute on quality education.
- 41 parenting education session was conducted in different VDCs of Kavre district. About 1087 parents in Kavre are aware on cause and effect of child labour, child trafficking.
- 2353 participants observed 87 events conducted in different VDCs of Kavre that sensitized them on their role and responsibility to protect children in disaster..
- 447 families are trained on business education, business management, business expansion and skill based training to implement their individual livelihood plan.
- 206 families are linked with local cooperatives and are able to receive match fund to implement their individual business plan.
- 19 school dropped out children were trained in 3 month long vocational training in UCEP Nepal and they are using the skill.
- 907 families received fertilizers and are able to cultivate farming and vegetable as usual.
- 213 families with reintegrated children are able to build temporary shelter and prevent their children from going back to labour.
- Different publications have been produced and published targeting parents, Children and resource person.



REINTEGRATING NEPALESE CHILD DOMESTIC WORKERS LIVING WITH EMPLOYERS (RNCDWLEs)

CWISH has been implementing RNCDLWEs project since 2011 supported by EveryChild, UK and funded by Comic Relief, UK. A four year long project, scheduled to phase out in September 2015 had to be extended for three months in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake of April.

The project was being implemented in six districts namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap; all of these districts were highly affected districts by earthquake. The six project districts have been classified in two sections for this project: supply and demand districts.

Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are districts with demand of domestic child labour whereas Kavre, Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap are districts supplying children to meet the demand

of child labour in the above mentioned districts.

At the beginning of 2015, the project activities were focused on handover to the local mechanisms. However, the mega disaster damaged houses of peoples, killed livestock and partially or completely damaged the schools.

Under such circumstance, CWISH had to redesign the project to accommodate the contextual needs of the beneficiaries. CWISH supported in establishing shelter and Temporary Learning Centers to help children continue their school. Psychosocial support to families and children was also provided as major intervention.

Major Achievement of the project this year

- Increased understanding of parental care rights of children among families. Families no longer send their children into labor and also prevents others from doing so.
- 690 families prevented child separation through shelter and agricultural support
- 1309 children were prevented from school dropouts and the chances of familial separation were also reduced.
- 14 out of school age children are employed post vocational training
- REFLECT classes provided a platform for parents of reintegrated and vulnerable children and other community member to gather and discuss on the problems concerning child protection and families. 78 percent parents said they had increased understanding of child rights. They expressed their solidarity against sending their children into labor.
- Mobile REFLECT classes reaching 603 participants (150 male and 453 female) discussed on the effect of earthquake to families and children and identified way forward.
- Livelihood supported families were highly affected by the earthquake. Particularly the families in livestock business were badly hit due to death and injury of their livestock. 437 families were provided business-counseling.
- This year, due to the increased vulnerability of children to drop out in post earthquake, the number of students to be supported was increased and 1309 children (578 boys and 731 girls) were provided stationaries and school uniform.
- 165 Child Protection Committee members (70 male and 95 female) were oriented on the risks to child protection during disaster and also on the roles that they have during emergencies. The CPC members have been for the selection of vulnerable children and families to provide livelihood and education support through the project.
- 93 Child club members (42 male and 51 female) were also oriented on Child protection during disaster. They were oriented on the issues of child protection emerging post-disaster.



Milan (name changed) had dropped out of school after a brawl with some boys. He came from a large family with seven other siblings, living in Nagarkot with his parents. Since he was not going to school, he was highly vulnerable to separation from his family as he used to loaf around all day and did not want to continue school. He was connected to the vocational training through our partner organization Forum for Wildlife and Environment Preserve. Currently, he is placed at job in a motorcycle workshop in Kumaripati. He shares "I feel good being engaged in the skill. I am no more a loafer. I will be a good mechanic and open a workshop in few years in my own village."

MY HOME MY PERMANENT FAMILY (MHMPF)

CWISH implemented the project MHMPF with support from AC international Denmark. The objective of the project was to prevent unnecessary separation of children for institutional care and strengthening the local child protection mechanism. The project was implemented in Dhading district in collaboration with Prayas Nepal Dhading to implement the project activities in district. The project was focused on five VDCs of the district namely Ree Gaun, Jharlang, Darkha, Gumdi & Satyadevi located in northern part of the district. The entire project VDCs are highly affected from the earthquake. All the people have lost their houses and all the school has been collapsed. As per the context, CWISH revised the project activities and the priority was given on child protection and children's right to education. Due to the project intervention following achievements have been achieved;

- To promote children's right to parental care and preventing unnecessary separation of the children, Radio jingles was produced and broadcasted through local media, leaflets were shared, child led activities for example street drama, wall magazine was conducted, Hoarding board has been placed on highway with the message of stopping child separation and promoting parental care rights of the children.
- 355 mothers are sensitized on their role and responsibility for better care of their children and their education. After the orientation the participants shared they were not quite aware about their role and this event supported them to internalize the issue.
- 93 unnecessarily separated children are reintegrated to their families.
- 69 families supported to improve their daily livelihood and prevent children from separation. 20 families have received skill based training and equipment for business

operation. Remaining 49 families received match fund support through cooperatives.

- 24 temporary learning center established among 25 project schools in the project area.
- 300 students were supported with educational materials to continue their formal education.

CREATING PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENT TO CHILDREN (CPEC)

CWISH in partnership with Save the Children, has been implementing the project entitled Creating Protective Environment to Children (CPEC) in Kavre District. The objective of this project is to contribute to reduce the percentage of child labour and child trafficking in Kavre district. This project is implemented in 30 VDCs of Kavre district. Now, that some VDCs are converted in municipalities, currently we are working on 24 VDCs and 2 Municipalities. Following accomplishments have been made in the project:.

- Five new child protection committee (CPC) formed and five CPCs are reformed, 17 Child clubs and three child club network are formed this year. Altogether 20 CPCs, 30 CCs and 10 CC network are actively mobilized in awareness raising on role and responsibility of parents on child protection. This year we received nine cases from the local child protection mechanism and seven case has resolved by themselves.
- 20 children who were in labor, abused and having psychosocial problem received counseling, legal, educational and medical support.
- 16156 community members and children are aware on child protection and their responsibilities.
- After the earthquake most of the children

and parents were traumatized. In 2015, we provided trauma counseling to 1,237 parents and 826 children from this project.

- 1087 parents are sensitized on positive parenting / parenting education through 41 sessions. This made parents aware on their role for better care of their children.
- Identified 18 children at risk and supported their families to improve their economic situation.
- 430 families are supported with fertilizer and seeds in Shyampati Simalchaur and Chandeni Mandan VDCs in coordination with District Agriculture Development Office, Kavre.

"I was unaware about the responsibility and role of children, child rights and children related issues before. But now, I am leading child club in municipality as a child club chairperson and able to make aware another children too. It's all because of CPEC and CWISH."

*- Binita Ramtel,
Chairperson of Paanchkhal Municipality
Child Club*

"At first, we demanded only visible relief support item and people were only expecting such items such as food, tarpaulins etc. But now we realized that this kind of psychosocial counseling support is important than food or other support."

*- Badri Timalsina,
Member of District Peace Coordination
Committee*



EDUCATION

CWISH is advocating on accessibility and availability of quality education and responsible mechanism in promoting child friendly and child centered education in schools and community. CWISH is working in 300 schools with educational structures in schools and communities to promote child friendly schooling.

For this, CWISH supported schools for formation and reformation of SMC, PTA, CC. In addition, CWISH supported to build their capacity on their role and responsibilities for creating child friendly environment in schools. In post earthquake, CWISH established 110 TLC's for resuming the classes, provided trauma counseling training to teachers. CWISH had provided psychosocial counseling training to the school teachers prior to the earthquake who supported in First Aid psychosocial counseling in schools in post-earthquake situations.

In RNCDWLEs project areas in Kavre, Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap, 757 stakeholders including teachers, SMC, PTA, CC (368 male and 389 female) came together to discuss on their roles in promoting quality education in schools. Post-interaction, 20 schools had placed code of conduct for teachers, students, parents and SMC in their schools. In addition, 51 teachers were sensitized on promoting child participation in school. Post-training, teachers had developed plan of action to promote participation of children in schools.



PROMOTING CHILD RIGHTS THROUGH EDUCATION SETTINGS (PCRTES)

The project PCRTES is implementing in 69 schools of Kathmandu Valley and Kavre with the aim of promoting child friendly education and strengthening education governance in schools. Along with this, following achievements have been made;

- 49 teachers are trained on child friendly school for quality education
- 800 children were supported with education materials to continue their education
- 69 child clubs are oriented on their rights and duties to maintain child friendly education in schools
- Improved infrastructure of Saraswati School and Bhusune Kalidevi Primary School in Kavre. In addition, 10 schools of Kathmandu are supported for making it's infrastructure child friendly. For instance having separate toilets for boys and girls, library, ECD, playground and some were supported to reconstruction.
- 34 youths are trained to provide orientation to children on democratic norms of child clubs and they provided orientation about the children's role to create child friendly schools.

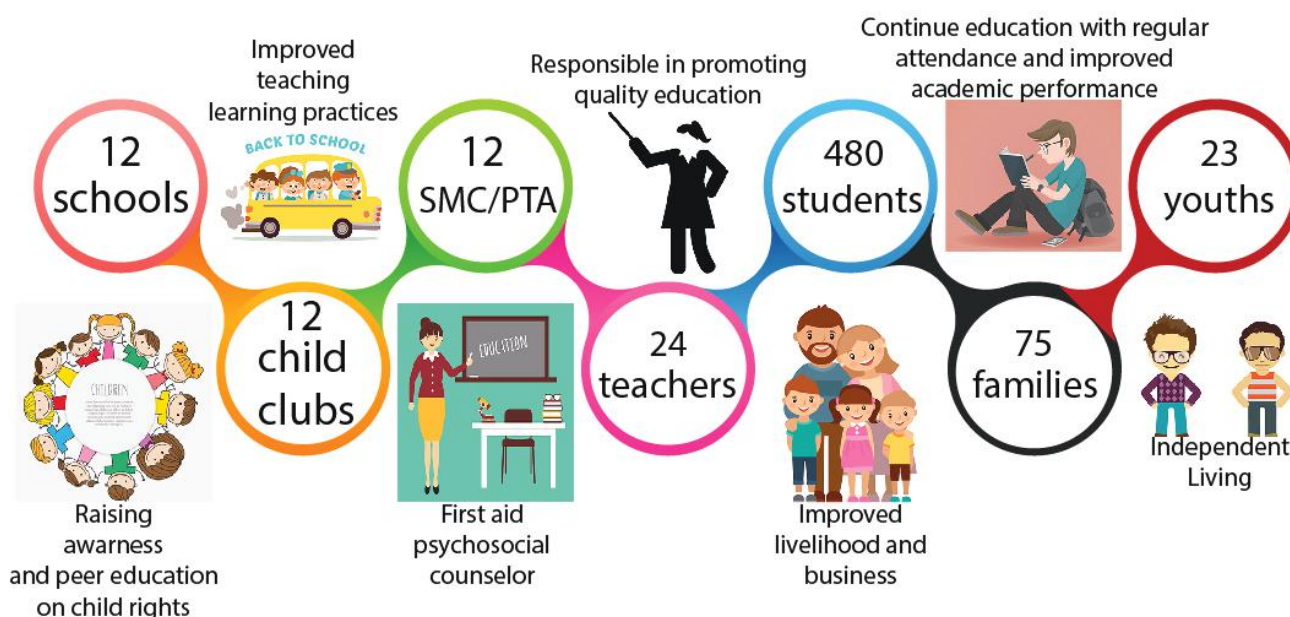


- 26 teachers are trained on psychosocial counseling, making them school based First Aid counselors.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES FOR PROTECTING AND PROMOTING CHILD RIGHTS (CIPPCR)

The project CIPPCR was implemented in 6 VDCs of Ramechhap to promote child friendly education in targeted 12 schools in Chisapani, Khimti, Nagdaha, Tilpung, Chanakhu and Puranagaon VDCs.

- 75 vulnerable families were supported with match fund amount NRs 13,500 per family and livelihood skill training. These families



have prepared their business plan and implemented accordingly where most are involved in livestock rearing

- 23 (Male: 6, Female: 17) school dropout children out of 25 participants have started to earn living for themselves after they were provided vocational training in UCEP.
- 480 vulnerable children have continued their education through educational material supports
- 512 (M – 180, F – 332) Parents, teachers and students were informed on positive discipline techniques through street dramas performed by child club members
- The mobile meetings of trained teachers on psychosocial counseling reflected that they were able to identify psychosocial related problems like Mass convulsion disorder and other physical aches and pains (psychosomatic problems).
- Five child clubs were awarded the best child clubs based on their institutional management, performed activities, fund raising and annual plan- reviews.
- School Improvement Plan training was conducted in Khimti and Chisapani Resource Centres in Ramechhap District among 61 participated (Male- 51, Female 10) including Head Teachers and SMC members. 40 schools were trained on development of SIP.
- District level social audit was conducted among 74 (M-41, F-33) participants. Social audit of two years program was done among stakeholders from DDC, DEO, CSO and community people.
- Eight Joint audit program were conducted in 6 VDCs among 539 (M-240, F-299) participants. The audit was done among govt stakeholders, teachers and community people.



Case Study

Scholarship support enables children to resume school

Parbati (name changed) lives in Ramechhap district with 3 sisters and parents. She comes from a poor family. Parbati and her sister had lost hope for studying at home due to persisting domestic violence created by her drunkard father and it was hard to manage their studies with the meager family income. They felt that they will fail and be ridiculed by teachers and friends. They decided to quit schooling which was one of our project schools..

The school teachers found their absence and probed its cause. They figured out the poor economic condition and a drunkard father as the causes for these girls' drop out. The school management committee (SMC) and teachers assisted them with the education materials support and remedial class for these girls. The SMC also convinced the father not to drink and support for their children's future.

With the education materials support and remedial classes they are happy to resume their schooling. Sabita says that "I had lost my hope for studies. If I had not met CWISH and SYS then I wouldn't have the opportunity to play and study with my friends. Now my future is bright so I would like to thank both organizations for giving me this opportunity."

Recalling the drinking culture and its spilling consequences over the children, she recommends to bring community awareness programs to address this type of problems.



MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

Green Flag campaign against child labor, Youth in Black Cap (a campaign against Child sexual abuse), Aafno Adhikar Aafnai Avhiyan (My Rights, My Campaign, a campaign for sensitizing children about their rights to be ensured in Constitution), (a campaign for sensitizing children about their rights to be ensured in Constitution), Sambhidhan ma Bal balika ka Kura (a community sensitizing campaign on Child rights in Constitution) and others are some campaign initiated by CWISH in bringing awareness at community and sensitizing at National level.

In 2015, CWISH took initiation of campaigns targeting to make public, policy makers and children aware campaign targeting to aware people, policy makers and children themselves.

CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD FRIENDLY CONSTITUTION (CHILD RIGHTS PROVISIONS IN NEW CONSTITUTION)

CWISH had been working for ensuring child rights in constitution as fundamental rights since past few years through advocacy and through various campaigns like *Afno Adhikar Afno Abhiyan* and *Sambhidhan ma Bal Balika Ka Kura*. Similarly, during the finalization of the drafted constitution where CA members were visiting their constituents to receive feedback from people, CWISH had

- Developed the leaflet on child rights Provision and demand of civil society.
- Developed three PSAs and Broadcasted 1500 times through FMs



- Five radio programs
- organized 20 interaction meetings and provided suggestions to constitution members.

CWISH in consultation with child right experts, children and child protection committee members prepared a demand letter of child rights which was needed to be ensured in the New Constitution. And then jointly with child clubs and child protection committees, CWISH initiated two days campaign where the joint teams visited 14 spots where CA members were receiving feedbacks from public. Further CWISH also organized *Youth Stand* program for child friendly constitution at Bijulibazaar, Kathmandu. CWISH highlighted the concerned issues of child protection to be prevented and child rights to be ensured in constitution. In the campaign leaflets on child friendly constitution was distributed among the participants and CA members.

NATIONAL LEVEL AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN AGAINST BULLYING

One major type of violence children face in school is Bullying. This involves use of force or aggression and power dynamics among children. To sensitize children as well as parents and teachers, CWISH instigated a campaign to aware public about bullying at school, district and National Level. CWISH produced audio visual materials on bullying, produced television Program and

broadcasted through Nepal television. CWISH has conducted numerous activity under this campaign which are as follows:

- 1400 children got aware on bullying through school orientations.
- 1000 children took participation in art competition on bullying.
- 1250 children got aware on bullying through Forum Theatre (Kachahari natak) on bullying.
- 1200 children were surveyed by 10 children are conducting child led survey on bullying with support from CWISH.
- 300 people got aware about bullying through district level event conducted at Bhaktapur and Lalitpur.

As part of this awareness raising campaign, forum theatre (Khachari Natak) on bullying was conducted in 50 schools, orientation on bullying was conducted in 70 schools and art competition was organized in those 70 schools participating 1400 students. Similarly, two events in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur informed district level concerned government authorities about bullying.

In addition, CWISH conducted child led study on prevalence of bullying in schools. For this, the study was conducted in 70 schools with 1400 students after providing them basic orientation. In initial findings, 62 percent children are found





to have been bullied in schools. Among them 29 percent are bullied from ICT (Information, Communication and Technology).

DESTINATION UNKNOWN: CHILDREN ON THE MOVE

CWISH coordinated Destination Unknown: Children on the move campaign in support of TDH Germany and concerned civil society organizations. As a campaign secretariat, CWISH organized campaign launching ceremony in presence of Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. CP Mainali. The campaign focused on raising awareness and advocacy especially against children in domestic work, brick kilns, streets, child trafficking, commercial and sexual exploitation of children.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Through social networking media, radio and television CWISH has been conducting media campaign on raising awareness on child protection issue. This year CWISH broadcasted 12 episodes of policy interaction through television on child protection, 104 episode of Radio programs, produced six radio jingles on child protection and more than 897 times radio jingles on corporal

punishment was broadcasted. Similarly, six PSAs on child protection were broadcasted more than 7500 during post earthquake emergency period through various local FM in affected districts.



Television program on Child protection

NETWORKING

Mr. Yubaraj Ghimire, Coordinator of Child Protection theme was elected as a Chairperson in Consortium of Organizations working on child participation (Consortium Nepal).

In addition, Ms. Sharda Kumal, Board Member of CWISH got elected as Vice Chairperson in National Campaign for Education (NCE).

Ms. Purnakala Sharma, Board Member of CWISH was elected as Vice Chairperson in National Child Protection Alliance (NCPA). NCPA is functioning as independent secretariat and CWISH is supporting to extend membership and building capacity of its members on child rights monitoring and specially on child protection.

This year, CWISH got international membership from Consortium of Street Children, UK.

Additionally, CWISH was former president of Alliance against trafficking in women and children (AATWIN), member of Human Rights Alliance etc.

In post earthquake, CWISH represented Education Cluster and Child Protection sub cluster of Protection cluster and worked together with partners to respond child protection in emergencies and education in emergencies.



POST EARTHQUAKE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In response to the post earthquake scenario, CWISH supported children and families in seven affected districts; Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk to provide access to protective and safe environment for children which allowed efficient learning and trauma healing after the earthquake. CWISH established 30 CFS and 110 TLCs for the children, organized Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) orientations among school teachers and communities, and provided psychosocial counseling for the needed children. CWISH also supported many families for temporary makeshifts and affected children with educational support that helped them continue their schooling. Information desk and check post were established in Kavre, Dhading and Ramechhap to counter disaster

induced child trafficking from these destinations.

In six VDCs of Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk, 17 schools were provided materials for psychosocial setup. 187 teachers from 44 schools¹ were oriented on ways of dealing with children in trauma and providing them psychosocial care and support. Post-orientation, participant teachers had developed action plan on helping children deal with trauma. *For Example Sunarpani, a 12 year old boy was in trauma due to earthquake. He was scared*

1 In total, including figures of Kathmandu, 2490 teachers from 73 schools and three temporary settlements were oriented on trauma counseling and psychosocial support. 47 counseling trained teachers discussing their experiences related to children accessing psychosocial support through mobile meeting, 5 children in trauma dealt.



to go to school. After getting counseling from a teacher, who had received training in counseling, he is now going to school regularly, shared the REFLECT facilitator from Ramechhap.

With special focus on child protection, the organization reached among 30,618 children through TLCs, CFSs, rescue works, supported parents, psychosocial counseling services; 2303 teachers and community people through orientation on PFA. The concentrated effort on earthquake response helped to stand out as frontiers in disaster response especially to children.



Video Documentary on Child protection in Emergencies

CWISH has produced video documentary on child protection in emergencies considering to raise awareness on potential risks during and after disaster. The documentary is available in the youtube channel of CWISH. (<http://bit.ly/1ZVqyQq>)

EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE projects

1. CWISH in partnership with UNICEF and collaboration with DCWB Lalitpur implemented a project in whole Lalitpur and reached to 2482 earthquake affected children and supported 250 children in need of educational materials, psychosocial counseling, family livelihood etc.
2. CWISH in partnership with Save the Children implemented a project in 10 highly affected VDCs of Kavre district.
 - 451 children attended in 8 child friendly spaces in Banakhu, Ghartichap, Devitar,



Tukucha Nala, Budhakhani, Walting and Phoksingtar VDC

- 5 listening post in Mahadevsthan, Panchkhal, Sanga, Janagal and Budhakhani raised awareness on child protection issues in post earthquake.
- 89 sessions on trauma counseling conducted with 2496 people among which 1364 are children
- 87 awareness raising activities sensitizing 2353 people on child protection during emergencies
- 30 representatives from VCPC are trained on child protection during emergencies

3. CWISH in partnership with UNICEF, EveryChild UK, AC International Denmark, TDH Germany, Restless Development, Bikas Belgium, Sissy supported to establish 110 Temporary Learning Centers in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Ramechhap and Kavre.

4. CWISH in partnership with Comic Relief UK supported 450 children with educational materials. In addition, 300 children were supported in partnership with TDH Germany.

Capacity Building training on child protection in post disaster

CWISH provided capacity building training on child protection in post disaster period to the partners of TDH Germany in Nepal. In addition, CWISH supported FADV to provide training on child protection in post disaster and psychosocial counseling to the school teachers of Lalitpur district with whom FADV is working.

CWISH humanitarian response in post earthquake

SN	Activities	Number	Districts	Beneficiary	Target	Date
1.	Child friendly spaces (CFS)	30	5 districts(Kathmandu-9, Lalitpur-7, Bhaktapur-6, Kavre-13 and Dhading 5)	18,000	Children	25 Apr-21 st
2.	Listening Centers	5	Kavre	2327	Children	25 Apr-21 st
3.	Orientation on Psychological first aid (PFA) to teachers	41	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur	2303	Teachers and community people	25 Apr-21 st
4.	Trauma Counselling Service			203	Children	25 Apr-21 st

5.	Rescued Children and reintegrated in their Family		Dhading	56	Children	
6.	Support to Lactating Mothers and Neonates		Kathmandu	150	Children	
7.	PSA against child separation and Trafficking	7 FM	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Rasuwa	7500	times	
8.	Temporary Learning Center (TLC)	110	Lalitpur-32, Bhaktapur-13, Kavre -17, Dhading - 30, Ramechhap -18	5387	Children	
9.	Information desk/ check post	3	Dhading, Ramechhap	8	children rescued	
10.	ECD kits	36	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur			
11.	Recreation kits	38	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur			
12.	school kits	76	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur			
13.	tarps	509	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur			
14.	Support in Cash		Rasuwa, Dhading and Kathmandu	127	children	
15.	Peer Education	35	Rasuwa, Dhading and Kathmandu	3717	children	
16.	Temporary shelter support to the families of reintegrated children	154 families (Considering the average family size= 5 people)	Kavre-52, Sindhupalchowk-52 and Ramechhap-50	770	Reintegrated children and families	June-September, 2015

RESEARCH AND STUDY

TRACER STUDY REPORT

CWISH conducted tracer studies of previous programs namely Non Formal Education (NFE), Drop in Center (DIC) and Outreach Center (ORC). These programs basically worked as empowerment centers that helped the Child Domestic Workers (CDW) to get education, know and understand child rights, ease their situation as child workers. The ORC program was also focused in reintegrating children to their families. All these programs were of innovative ; firstly, CWISH focused on NFE (1996-2001) that was directed towards improving CDW's situation via value education. Further, it generated the idea of Drop In Centre (2002-2010) that took the CDWs from non formal education to formal education system. Learning from prior couple of programs, ORC was initiated in 2011 that integrated all these approaches and focused in reintegrating children.

Tracer methodology was used based on the Tracer Study Manual¹ for the study of major long term impacts brought by the programs in the lives of CDWs. 15 CDWs (five recipients each) who received NFE, DIC and ORC services were interviewed for the data collection of the study.

The study entails the documentation of major impacts in the key areas of study i.e KAP (Knowledge Attitude Practice), work, education, violence, family situation and reintegration. Comparative changes in different phases of the program intervention period: before the intervention, during intervention and at present time were noted in the study.

Conclusively, there has been remarkable changes in study areas after the program implementation. Prior intervention, children were not aware of their rights, child labor and the implications of being into labor. However, after the intervention, children were aware about illegality of child labor,

1 The tracer study methodology was first developed by ILO in IPEC in 2003-2004 as part of the project "Measuring Longer Term Impact on Children and Families through Tracer/Tracking Methodology." More on <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/view-Product.do?productId=19155>

their parental care rights and right to get education. All children were happy to enroll into formal education system and study. The intervention of CWISH as Non Formal Education, Drop In Center, Out Reach Center supported children in building their confidence so that they could talk to their employers openly about their needs and wants. They developed strong feelings on importance of formal education and building their career. **(Detailed report is available on CWISH website)**

STATUS REPORT ON CHILD DOMESTIC WORKERS 2014

Annually, CWISH produces status report on child domestic worker. This year also CWISH developed the status report based on the information provided by the sampled CDWs. Based on the results socioeconomic, family background, education, working conditions, knowledge of child rights and future hopes of CDWs are discussed in the report.

This year 120 children attended the ORCs who were mostly aged 10-15 yrs age group. 66 percent belongs to Janajati group. The CDWs has six family members with 12 family members at maximum. A majority of the children have some academic qualification, with 53 percent having an education and 18 percent informal education. The major reason for being into labor and dropouts were low socio-economic condition of the family. Most of the children left their school while studying at grade two and three. The study also revealed that children were doing the household chores from 4 AM to almost 11 PM in the night. This accounts for 19 hours (maximum.) labor in the domestic setting. The facilities of having leave, medical checkups and receiving of remuneration show a bleak picture.

Many children shared that they mostly get scolding which makes them sad and remind of their parents. While they also said that they are humiliated, beaten, not paid and even abused by some of the employer which was marked 22

percent. 83 percent children in the ORC knows about child rights. Regarding the community's perception, 56 percent knew that children below 14 years should not to be used in work, with 30 (25 percent) not knowing (19 percent did not reply) **(Detailed report is available on CWISH website)**

EVALUATION OF RNCDWLEs PROJECT

The final evaluation of RNCDWLEs project was carried out by two independent consultants Mr. Jonathan Blagbrough and Ms. Randini Wanduragala in October, 2015. The evaluation was carried out utilizing the Organization For Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability. The Evaluation broadly had the objectives to (i) Understand the achievement of children in supporting or being a catalyst for children, child domestic workers, parents and broader groups of stakeholders affected by the project, (ii) Understand the challenges dealt with during the project and how these have been dealt with, (iii) Identify lessons learnt and (iv) Make recommendations for future achievement. For evaluation, 34 Focused Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was carried out with 91 reintegrated and vulnerable children, 111 parents and 55 other stakeholders including teachers, local and national officials, adult domestic workers and five additional KIIs were also carried out with UK based stakeholders. Here's excerpt from the report submitted by the evaluators.

Summary of final evaluation findings

Relevance: The project has been highly relevant owing to the prevalence and severity of exploitation and abuse in domestic work, low level of awareness about the practice as a priority child protection issue, lack of adequate social provision for families living at subsistence levels and lack of access to free quality education.

Effectiveness: In terms of effectiveness, the project has been effective primarily at three different level. First, children were happy about being with families, having access to education, being with their friends and more importantly being able to participate in different activities during the project has boosted their self-esteem and made them more confident. Second, parents were willing to keep their children with them owing to the increased understanding of the negative impacts of child domestic work and their responsibilities towards children. The willingness of parents to keep their children with them was also promoted by the economic wellbeing through the livelihood interventions of the project. Also teachers were more concerned about the performance of weak performing students and helping them with their academic performance. Third, the better coordination with the local child protection mechanisms were ensured to consider and prioritize the children in domestic work.

Efficiency: Final Evaluation finds the project to be generally efficient with well managed finances, systematic monitoring and gave value for money through the understanding of CWISH and other partners about the field situation and willingness to innovate with the changing situation. This strength was particularly depicted during the post-earthquake interventions which was both effective and efficient. However, the inadequateness of baseline data and restructuring and staff changes were areas which should have been considered adequately.

Sustainability: Final evaluation indicates the weakness of the project to communicate to resolve the trepidation of beneficiaries and stakeholders after the project phases out, particularly in the situation where families have been more fragile owing to the earthquake. Given to the changes in the municipal structure and in post-earthquake situations, there have been concerns over the need to embed the ownership of child protection work. The sustainability and handover was considered very late in the project. Especially, the sustainability of reintegration of children outside

the project districts should have been emphasized as the intervention was not holistic in these areas.

Following are the recommendations made by the final evaluation to programs of CWISH supported by the project:

Reintegration: CWISH needs to consider adopting good practices with regard to reintegration including closer assessment and intervention with children and families. Further, the ambitions for reintegrating children should be determined based on timeframe and resources required to support the families. Moreover, best alternative for reintegrated children of older age, who find it difficult to return to home and continue school should be assessed and adopted.

Livelihood: CWISH should consider provision of livelihood support to families living outside the project district and the need to integrate their businesses to cooperative and local government structures. Since not all families could be entrepreneurs, CWISH should also consider providing skill development training to families to ensure their regular employment.

Preventing child domestic work: Along with awareness raising to the employers, CWISH should also consider engaging previous employers of child domestic workers to directly and individually in the reintegration process. This could be done by engaging them to make other employers aware.

Capacity building: In designing future projects, CWISH should plan the capacity building of stakeholders and beneficiaries in early phases in project cycle to provide space for monitoring and feedback over their functioning. This will make the process effective and promote strong ownership.

The organizational recommendations to CWISH are as follows:

- A longer timeframe is suitable for the holistic intervention for reintegration.
- Project sequencing should have been done

tactfully to ensure that district partners collected more accurate and comprehensive data.

- Initial stages of project planning should have ensured greater stakeholder involvement for deeper analysis of causes of child domestic work and the identification of others with the potential to enhance project sustainability.
- Careful consideration has to be provided to retain staffs and ensure that there are no gaps during handover.
- CWISH should review the accountability system if it has been working for the beneficiaries and share the feedback internally and with the stakeholders to ensure greater beneficiary input.
- Engagement of children should be emphasized in all the phases of project cycle management.

EVALUATION OF MHMPF PROJECT

The mid term evaluation of My Home My Permanent Family (MHMPF) project was conducted between June 28 and July 4 by independent evaluator from Denmark Ms. Rita Tisdall. Owing to the deteriorated ground condition due to earthquake, stakeholders at local level could not be interviewed which is a major limitation in the Evaluation. DAC/OECD evaluation criteria was adopted for the Evaluation employing four of its five major principles- relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. Equity is the fifth component considered during evaluation. Here's excerpt from the report submitted by the evaluator.

Summary of the findings

The project was found to be **highly relevant** in Nepal in the context of children separation. Nepal is signatory to the Convention of Rights of the child. Article 9.1 of the Convention states the right of children to live with their parents unless deemed incompatible. Government stakeholders have acknowledged the relevance of the project based on the livelihood support to the families which addresses the root cause of separation and further, providing contextual information to the Government so as to best address the issue

at the local level.

Immediately, post-earthquake, the field level staff were stationed in their working VDCs and played an instrumental role in imparting message to the communities to prevent child separation. Further, along with District Police and District Child Welfare Board, CWISH established check points and reintegrated 46 children from the check post.

The evaluation suggests that the activities implemented under the project have been **highly effective**. The project has helped families to keep their children along with them. The child protection mechanisms were formed and are reported to be functional. The project has contributed to the development of more effective social policies that support parental rights by strengthening local and national child protection systems. A need to work on a more specific educational/pedagogical input to schools in collaboration with Educational Resource Person was emphasized. Moreover, the family intervention through livelihood packages have had positive impact on preventing child separation. The monitoring system of the project, however, was not effective.

The evaluation found the activities of the project to be **efficient** in terms of management and utilization of overall financial and human resources and in accordance with budget heading. CWISH was praised by Government and local partner for ability to understand the local context and also for communication. CWISH along with the PRAYAS were able to keep the project activities going as the field staff continue to remain in field, even during the financial delays. The reporting of progress in line of the baseline could have enhanced the transparency of performance. However, project uncertainty and working with competing ideologies in the community (especially, the ones which included promotion of religion conversion and family separation for providing health and education services) was a challenge for the project at field level.

Considering equity, the project has been **equity responsive and inclusive** at institutional

and implementation level. At the community level, CWISH has managed equity through the reintegration package which has been tailor made to meet the specific needs of families. At national level, CWISH has promoted equity by highlighting the issue of child separation, which was otherwise a less prioritized issue. Additionally, CWISH has maintained equity within organization through comprehensive organizational inclusive policy.

Considering **sustainability** aspect, the evaluation has found that the project has to a great extent helped families to retain their children with them through family level interventions. However, due to the early withdrawal of AC International, the findings could not be shared widely with the Government

stakeholders which could have been instrumental to bringing sustainability. Nevertheless, the project has promoted discussion on parental care right of children in various government and non-government stakeholders at the national level which CWISH shall continue to promote. At field level, partnership with PRAYAS, organization based in Dhading adds the sustainability element to the project as PRAYAS shall continue to be work in the district and continue to promote the issues raised.

CWISH Publications

IEC materials on child sexual abuse (NAAGPASS), bullying, child labour, child protection in emergencies and child rights provision in Constitution

This year, CWISH produced seven different materials on child protection relation to child sexual abuse, bullying etc. The NAAGPAAS was regarded most creative medium of sensitizing children about child sexual abuse. This was disseminated widely among children after the earthquake.

Resource book on Parenting education for child friendly home and better parenting:

The resource book has been published with the financial support of Embassy of Finland in line with CIPPCR project. The resource book was published with the coordination of Department of Education.

Pictorial Guidebook on Parenting Education:

CWISH produced pictorial guidebook on parenting education for child friendly home and quality education. This guide book is targeted at the parents who are not able to read and write. There is facilitator guide to conduct parenting education and pictures for discussion. The guidebook was produced and published with the support of AC International Denmark.

REFLECT facilitator's guidebook on child protection:

CWISH has been implementing REFLECT programme in community to increase the understanding of parents on child rights and child protection. REFLECT is known as effective tools for community empowerment to identify the major issues of community and identified the solutions. A REFLECT Centre is inspired by Paulo Freire and is adapted by CWISH to create a space for parenting education, literacy and

sensitization on child protection to community members. It is a place for community members where common people with common interest can share their issues and concerns within the community and have reflective discussions about potential solutions.

Awareness raising booklet on child protection during emergency: After the earthquake we realized the importance of booklet to raise awareness on child protection in emergencies. The booklet was produced in support from EveryChild UK.

Comic Book on child protection in emergency: As mentioned earlier, CWISH also produced comic book on child protection in emergencies particularly targeting to children. This booklet is produced in support from Comic Relief UK.

Child friendly School and the role/ responsibilities of children

While working with schools and children, discussion was always about child rights. The teachers, parents, SMC members thus recommended to produce materials related to responsibilities of children and not limiting to advocating their rights only. The teachers, parents, SMC members had

recommended to have some document related to the responsibilities of the children not limited to rights. Hence, CWISH prepared this book and provided orientation to the students about their role for making school child friendly.

Guidebook on Role of VEC/SMC/PTA in maintaining child friendly school

CWISH focused its educational intervention on education governance. In particular, building capacity of the educational structures like VEC, SMC, PTA. Earlier CWISH had supported to form these structures, however, they had limited knowledge on their role. Hence, CWISH prepared and oriented these structures on role of VEC/SMC/PTA in maintaining child friendly school.

Handbook on Child rights in school

CWISH prepared this hand book to raise awareness on child rights in school among students and educational institutes.

Hamro Aangan (Child magazine)

Hamro Aangan is child magazine prepared and edited by children. CWISH produced and disseminated this magazine among children which consists of educational material for children and also provides platform for children to share their talents for example; stories, poem, articles etc.



CWISH and Me

CWISH INSPIRED US TO RESCUE CHILD LABORERS

Prakash Khatiwada, Makawanpur District Coordinator, Child Welfare Society (CWS)

CWISH and CWS are in a harmonious relationship for a long time. CWISH has a prime role in enabling CWS to plan and implement child labor programs in Makawanpur district. CWISH has contributed in capacity building of staffs and volunteers of CWS.

CWISH is a national organization working in the field of child labor. CWS is also working to rescue child labours including domestic child laborers. Likewise, it has been a leading organization in Makawanpur district to conduct local-level public advocacy campaigns in the child labor sector.

In fact, it is CWISH that inspired CWS to work for relief and rescue of child labour for providing support represented in the District Child Welfare Board and the District Juvenile Justice Society. A national expert working towards elimination and protection of child labors, CWISH has been in partnership with and coordinating with district-level organizations, thereby enabling the district-based organizations to establish the child labor issues as a priority in the concerned districts.

CWISH should give continuity to its role as a coordinator and enhance its cooperative approach. We hope that it continues to help district based organizations in capacity building and coordinate with government agencies. We would like to extend best wishes to CWISH for the days to come. ***(Based on information collected on 2013)***

ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR MAINSTREAMING EDUCATION

Nakul Baniya, Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of Nepal

We recognize CWISH as an organization running education programs in communities and advocating for educational reforms and quality development in coordination with various agencies. The Ministry of Education has coordinated with this non-government organization in various programs of education mainstreaming on various occasions. It conducts its programs too in coordination and cooperation with the government agencies.

Many children are deprived of education in our society even today. Many of them are forced into labor, deprived of rights to education. The government has been carrying out various projects to include all children into the school education. CWISH has to provide its support to the government in such campaigns. Likewise, it should expand its various projects including those for capacity building and mainstreaming of education as well as coordination and cooperation. *(Based on information collected on 2013)*

CWISH HAS TAUGHT US TO BECOME CAPABLE

Prasanna Dhungana, Former President, Kathmandu District Child Club Network

We recognize CWISH as a leading organization working to ensure rights of women, children and socially backward communities. The organization has been supporting children through various means. It has been establishing and promoting child clubs to increase feelings of unity, brotherhood and friendship. Through child clubs, CWISH has been providing support to children to develop our creative skills and exposure of those skills.

We find that CWISH has always been promoting

participation of children. It is also providing support to children in emergency.

As child club members, we are more informed about initiatives taken by CWISH for development of child clubs. It has helped us develop communication skills including speaking and writing through child clubs. It has enabled children, who otherwise would feel shy at masses, to speak up their feelings and ideas clearly and without any hesitation. We have been able to protest child abuse cases including sexual abuses as CWISH has informed us about such issues frequently. *(Based on information collected on 2013)*

BENEFITS TO NEPAL POLICE FROM COOPERATION WITH CWISH

Dr Harihar Wasti, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Maharajgunj

Some years ago, there was not any institution in Kathmandu to effectively and appropriately carry out medical tests of children who survived rape and other kinds of sexual violence. Consequently, Nepal Police would face many hardships to investigate into such cases and collect evidences against the culprit. But, recently, CWISH supported construction of child-friendly physical infrastructures and environment at the Kanti Hospital so as to enable the Hospital to carry out medical tests of sexual abuse victims rightly. It is a great help for children in Kathmandu as well as investigating police personnel.

Likewise, CWISH also provided various training programs for medical professionals on child sexual abuse and dealing with sexual abuse victims. Such trainings made health workers more professional while they felt reenergized to discharge their duties. In fact, CWISH contributed a lot in bettering management of child sexual abuse cases, which was ignored by the government.

Of late, many non-government organizations

have been established. For few initial months, they seem to be working hard; but they gradually exhaust themselves to finally close the shutters after some time. But, organizations working against sexual crimes and violence against children as well as for their rights, like CWISH, should be continuously active.

In Nepal, almost all sectors involve some sort of sexual crime against children. However, all hospitals are not child-friendly, neither are they accessible to children. Therefore, it is a high time that CWISH geographically expanded its working area. It is imperative to provide victims of such cases justice. It is also significant to make the community aware about related judicial systems. ***(Based on information collected on 2013)***

SUSTAINABILITY SHOULD BE A FOCUS

Deepak KC, Social Development Officer, Kathmandu District Development Committee (DDC)

There are nearly 5,500 non-government organizations in Kathmandu district. Among them, very few organizations conduct their programs in coordination with concerned government authorities. CWISH is one of them.

In particular, CWISH works for domestic child workers at the community level in Kathmandu district. It has been active in mainstreaming issues of domestic child workers among other protection issues of all children in the community by forming and mobilizing Child Protection Committees. CWISH has begun to establish Village Education Committees in villages on the outskirts of Kathmandu.

There is a provision that non-government organizations delivering outstanding performance are awarded by the Social Welfare Council upon the recommendation of the concerned District Development Committee. CWISH was one of the nominees last year.

Cooperation and coordination are significant dimensions of development activities in Nepal. The Kathmandu DDC also runs various projects for child development. And, we are co-working with various organizations including CWISH. Our cooperation and coordination with CWISH has been possible as it has also been working for domestic child workers. Our cooperation has produced noteworthy achievements.

CWISH should be able to rightly utilize locally available resources to help its programs grow sustainable. For this, it can prioritize establishment of community-based organizations and units and providing sufficient support to them. ***(Based on information collected on 2013)***

LEADING CHILD RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

Surendra Dhakal, General Secretary, Child Development Society (CDS)

CWISH has been working as a leading non-government organizations working in the child rights sector in Nepal. In particular, the organization has made significant contributions in ensuring rights of domestic child laborers. Likewise, its advocacy programs have been able to make some significant changes in policies and laws.

CWISH has made significant contributions in campaigns against abuse against children including sexual ones. Many people, who were completely unaware of such issues, have been informed about them. However, more effective programs are a need of the hour.

CWISH and Child Development Society were together in the Nepali child rights movement; they still are and will be. The two organizations have jointly planned and implemented various projects on various issues of child rights. We are hopeful that these organizations will cooperate in the coming days in order to strengthen the child rights movement.

Programs of CWISH have been so far so effective that other organizations can learn many lessons from them. CWISH has been cooperating and coordinating with other like-minded organizations and it should be continued. All child rights organizations including CWISH should pile pressures on the government to improve the situation of child rights and help the government amend policies and laws as found necessary. **(Based on information collected on 2013)**

MY JOURNEY WITH CWISH: EXPERIENCE AND LEARNING

Diwakar Pyakurel, Journalist, *The Himalayan Times*; child club graduate

I have been evolving together with CWISH for past 12 years since when I was a member of a child club at my school and I was involved in establishing the Dynamic Youth Forum (DYF), with the support of CWISH, a couple of years later. During these years, I have learned many things from CWISH; in particular communication, organization and leadership skills and opportunities to directly exercise them. Even today, I feel like going to CWISH almost every month, even when I do not have any specific task with them, probably because I feel that I belong to this organization. My warm gratitude to CWISH for the proximity to me and its role in my personality development!

I observed many projects carried out by CWISH during this period. I feel that the projects were successful in achieving the set objectives of social transformation. One of the strongest qualities of CWISH as I observed was child participation, or appropriate recognition of their thoughts and emotions, in programs conducted for them. There are many organizations working for rights of children, but each of them may not be as participatory as CWISH in being with children together in planning and implementation to ask them what the children want and how

the organizations' programs contribute to them. CWISH should give continuity to such an approach in the days to come. Likewise, effectiveness of the programs will be stronger if it can consolidate its linkage and coordination with communities and community-based organizations it has worked with.

Over these years, I feel that there has been a significant change in working themes of CWISH. In a way, this is very natural that as the time changes, new issues need immediate response and failure to address them rightly with a correct analysis may cost existence of the very organization. However, it is also needed while ending a project or working on an issue to think about if the set objectives are rightly met or if it needs some further interventions and how the impacts can be made sustainable. I hope CWISH has paid a needful attention to it and will do so in the future.

In the present context of the nation, it feels that many more things are yet to be done for rights of children. I am confident that CWISH as an active and conscious organization leads itself ahead with more effectiveness. Heartily congratulations to CWISH for the journey so far and best wishes for the future endeavors!

22 December 2015
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NEED TO EXPAND WORKING SECTORS

Sunita Shah, Child Rights Officer, Kathmandu District Child Welfare Board (DCWB)

CWISH has introduced itself, with its actions, as an organization working for rights including protection and participation of children while keeping domestic child workers in the priority. We recognize CWISH as an organization which closely coordinates and cooperates with the Kathmandu District Child Welfare Board.

Kathmandu has a large number of children who

have come from various districts outside the capital. It is, hence, very meaningful to address problems of all of them and cooperate between and among concerned actors for positive changes in their lives. We find that CWISH has realized this need and implemented its programs accordingly. The DCWB has been coordinating with CWISH to form and mobilize Child Protection Committees and develop capacity of child clubs in various parts of the district. In overall, CWISH has been working together with all DCWB programs to meet our common objectives.

DCWB does not have sufficient resources including the human ones for effective functioning. Therefore, non-government organizations including CWISH can play their effective role here to institutionalize the DCWB. CWISH needs to expand its working areas and address overall concerns of children. That will be more effective.

(Based on information collected on 2013)

FINANCIAL DETAILS

Resource and Expenditure 2015

S.N	Project	Donors	Annual Budget (Nrs)	Expenses	% Expenses
A.	Regular Projects (Annual)				
1.	Creating Protection Environment To Children (CPEC)	Save the Children International	8,545,930.00	8,544,814.00	99%
2.	VIOLENCE AGAISNT CHILDREN (VAC)	Save the Children International	21,951,450.00	21,799,571.00	93%
3.	REINTEGRATING CHILD DOMESTIC WORKERS LIVING WITH EMPLOYERS (RNCDWLEs)	EveryChild UK	28,902,276.00	28,598,414.00	98%
4.	Promoting of Child Rights Through Educational Settings (PCRTEs)	Interpedia	8,625,000.00	7,333,942.00	85%
5.	My Home My Permanent Family (MHMPF)	AC International	9,325,673.00	9,325,673.00	100%
6.	Community Initiatives for Protection and Promotion of Child Rights (CIPPCR)	Embassy of Finland	3,016,105.00	3,009,147.00	100%
7.	Enhancing Child Protection System in Nepal (ECPS)	Interpedia	8,586,160.00	5,852,616.00	68%

S.N	Project	Donors	Annual Budget	Expenses	% Expenses
B.	Emergency and Short - Term				
1.	Temporary Learning Center (TLC)	UNICEF, Nepal	2,205,000.00	2,134,993.00	97%
2.	Child Friendly Space (CFS),	UNICEF	2,394,500.00	2,355,177.00	98%
3.	Child Protection	UNICEF, Nepal	5,266,484.00	3,722,854.00	70%
4.	Temporary Learning Centre (TLC)	Restless Development	439,362.00	439,362.00	100%
5.	Temporary Learning Center (TLC)	BIKAS Belgium	450,000.00	450,000.00	100%
6.	Emergency Response	Save The Children (SCI)	4,398,543.00	4,255,491.00	97%
7.	Recovery and restoration of living conditions in earthquake affected districts of Nepal	TDH- Germany	5,066,000.00	2,434,183.00	48%
8.	Emergency Support – Child Friendly Space (CFS) & other	EveryChild UK	3,015,900.00	3,034,545.00	100%
9.	Emergency Support - BIKAS & Individual	John Peel, Australia Shreya Paudel & Monika Shrestha, UK	685,690.00	469,635.00	76%
10.	Emergency Support	AAEN, France	800,000.00	775,000.00	97%
11.	Humanitaring Participation Communication Assistance Program	Consortium	808,200.00	758,346.00	94%
12.	Neapl Earthquake Response,	Comic Relief	3,000,000.00	907,517.00	30%
13.	TLC, SISSY (Individual)	SISSY	200,000.00	200,000.00	100%
	Total		117,682,273.00	106,401,280.00	90%

Expenditure Trend (During three Years)

Year	2013	2014	2015
Budget	49543788	97927467	117682273
% Expenses	80%	92.1%	90%

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