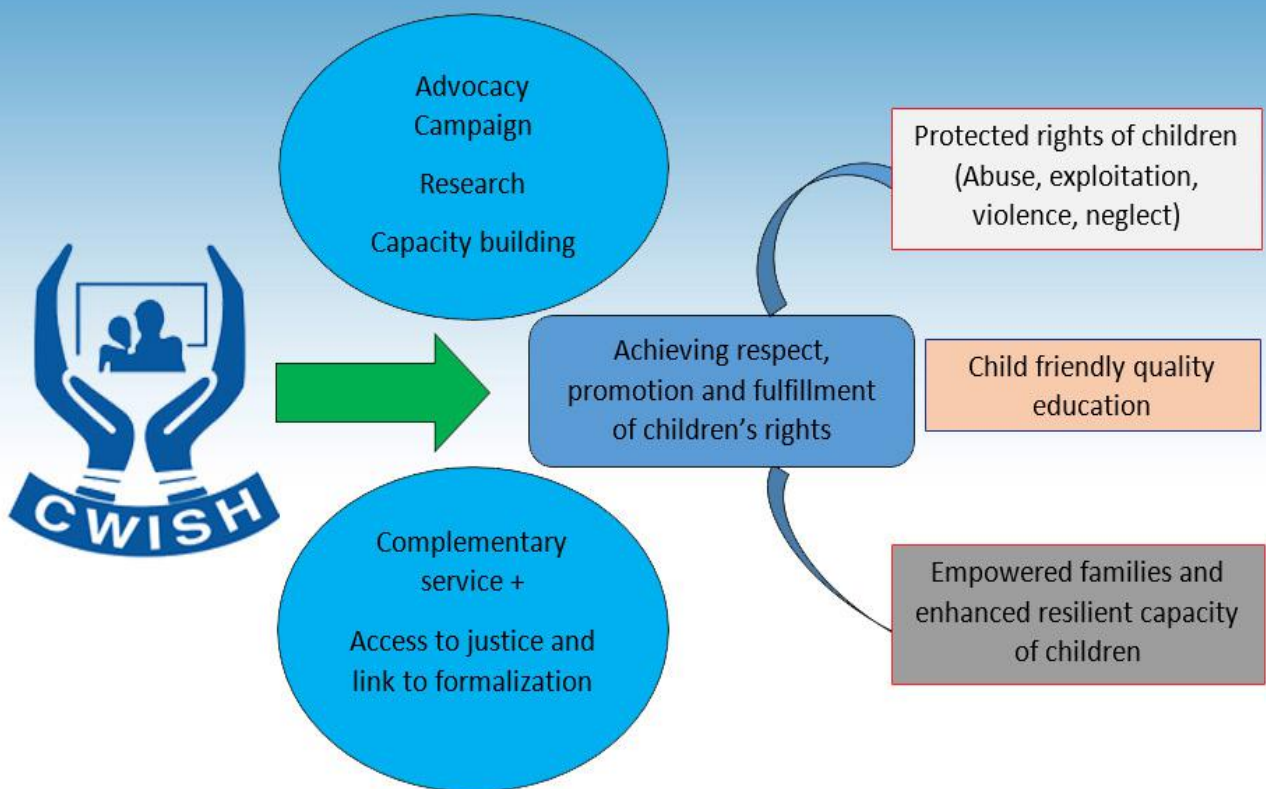




Annual Report 2016



Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH)

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Message from the Chairperson



I am pleased to present Annual Report 2016 for Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH). This is a summary of the major aspects of CWISH campaigns, interventions and initiatives and also we have presented its key achievements and finance report. The audit report presented in this report has covered for the period of 17th July 2015 to 15th July 2016. CWISH as a civil society organization advocates and facilitates the campaigns to protect and promote the children's rights in policies of Nepal. Similarly, we are struggling to eradicate child labors in all settings as well as forms and complementing to establish the child friendly governance at local level.

CWISH since its establishment, complementing the necessary services for children's better education, protection and the empowerment of the marginalized families where children are found at risk. Recently, we have promoted our actions and strengthened ourselves as platform to mobilize resources for capacity building on the issues of child protection (*positive discipline, positive parenting, and violence free schooling, child rights monitoring, and ensuring rights to parental care through reducing the risks of separation of children from their family or reintegrating unnecessarily separated children into their families*). Beside the actions on protection, CWISH in collaboration with the line agencies and concerned stakeholders is implementing interventions on the issues of education and family empowerment targeted to the vulnerable children. We have intensive presence at the policy level to organize campaigns and policy dialogue among stakeholders for better policy initiation for children's rights.

CWISH has been operating its toll free number (1660-01-10000) since long time so that we are facilitating the emergency rescue and necessary steps for case management. In the recent years, Nepal faced mega hazards which led to the disaster situation. Realizing the changed context and challenges, CWISH has also considered disaster risk reduction and inclusive disaster risk management as its cross cutting issue. Based on our principle we are organizing policy dialogue on school safety as a concern for child protection and child friendly schooling.

CWISH team has provided the opportunity to realize myself as a civil society leader to work against the malpractices of society, weak and harmful legal instruments and poor service for children. Our team in 2016, has expanded CWISH presence in 35 districts of Nepal which is possible through the mobilization of the civil society organization at district level (20 districts) and direct initiatives of CWISH in 15 districts of Nepal. Moreover, I would like to express my gratitude on behalf of CWISH board to the dedicated staff members for their generosity, commitment, enthusiasm & learning attitude on the issues of child rights and continuous support. CWISH is hopeful that this Annual report will be a useful document for collaborative partners, development partners & donors and also the line agencies of Nepal government in different aspects. I hope this report will be a tool to gain better understanding of CWISH and our team look forward for the another fruitful year ahead to work for the betterment of the Nepalese children. CWISH as always is looking forward to your feedback, comments, critiques and partnership in the future. Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Swapan Pradhan for his innovative and dedicated works to design this report.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bimala', written in a cursive style.

Ms. Bimala Jnawali
Chairperson

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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
CSA	-	Child Sexual Abuse
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CWISH	-	Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DEO	-	District Education Office
DoE	-	Department of Education
ECED	-	Early Childhood Education Development
ECPS	-	Enhancing Child protection System in Nepal
HT	-	Head Teacher
LDO	-	Local Development Officer
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NFE	-	Non-Formal Education
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
PCRTES	-	Promoting Child rights through educational settings
PFA	-	Psychosocial First Aid
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
RNCDWLE	-	Reintegrating child domestic workers living with employers
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SJS	-	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
UNICEF	-	United Nations Fund for Children

CWISH INTRODUCTION



Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) is an organization contributing for dignified and happy life of children enabling the respectful environment towards human rights (special focus on child rights) through interventions, advocacy and campaigns since its establishment in 1993. It is one of the pioneer civil society organizations working for child domestic workers' rights and continuously contributing as a facilitator to complement the gap of government in delivering the necessary service for the vulnerable children and their family. Similarly, we

are advocating for the better policy provisions and their proper implementation for child protection, child friendly quality education and necessary support for the marginalized families where children are facing the risk of survival, protection, development, and participation. At the end of 2016, CWISH is prepared with its new strategic plan (2017 – 2021) to contribute for achieving respect, promotion and fulfillment of children's rights so that the Nepalese children could enjoy their happy life.

Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) is a civil society organization working for protection and promotion of child rights. Established in 1993, we have been carrying out interventions, advocacy and campaigns aimed at dignified and happy life of children. Initially worked to educate the child domestic workers through Non-Formal Education (NFE) classes to enable them to read and write, CWISH has come a long way in advocating and intervening for range of child protection issues. We work in close coordination and collaboration with government, like-minded agencies and network to ensure that every child can exercise their rights.

CWISH STRATEGIC PLAN

CWISH has declared its strategic plan for 2017 to 2021 which guides us for our strategic interventions, programs and actions. Consultation and meeting with child rights experts, civil society groups and networks and children were organized to update the contemporary agendas and issues.

Similarly, CWISH internal team made rigorous discussion for its finalization. Continuing with the previous programs, CWISH shall be specifically looking into the range of issues in child protection, improved access and quality of education and empowering families to ensure that children are enabled to remain in the protective environment.

VISION

Children in Nepal enjoying their rights with dignity.

MISSION

Strengthening civil society, empowering children and families to make government system accountable and responsible to fulfill the rights of children, social mobilization to end all forms of violence against children and facilitate for better learning environment.

GOAL

Achieving respect and promotion of children's rights to protection and education with empowered families, resilient children and capacitated government mechanism and civil society.

OBJECTIVES

- CWISH recognized as a resource center and specialized organization on the rights of the child; supports local government and civil society organizations to realize and monitor the implementation of rights of the children; executes plans at local and federal levels by applying disaster resilient and child rights programming approach
- Children's right to protection and development ensured by enhancing meaningful and ethical participation of children, their families and communities for child friendly federal and local level policies and practices

RESULTS

- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as child rights defenders in 75 districts receive, record, refer, respond and report cases of child rights violation
- Local governments formulate, plan, invest and implement disaster resilient child rights programming
- Reduced all forms of discrimination, abuse, exploitation and violence against children through the empowered families, accountable agencies and increased resilient capacity of children
- Schools deliver quality education promoting child friendly environment with the participation of children as provisioned in National Framework for child friendly schools and promoted disaster preparedness.

■ THEMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS

CWISH, since its establishment has considered human rights as the core value and principle and recognized the right based approach to empower the rights holder and advocate to and capacitate the duty bearers for their accountability with adequate capability to deliver the service. As an organization contributing to promote, protect and ensure the child rights in Nepal, CWISH in its revised strategic plan until 2016 has specified the scope to work for child protection, education and family empowerment as the core thematic areas for its interventions. Thus, CWISH achievements in the year of 2016 is categorized into three thematic areas.



CHILD PROTECTION

Child protection is one of the major thematic areas of CWISH. Violence against children, child sexual abuse (CSA), harassment, physical and humiliating punishment (PHPs), bullying, neglect, trafficking, child labour and child marriage are issues we consider as major challenges to ensure the protected children's rights in Nepal. With our expertise in child protection, we have been working to capacitate children and their families, schools, communities and local government to ensure that children are protected. At the macro-level, we have been advocating for laws and policies related to child protection as well as for their implementation.

This year, CWISH has established a network of civil society organizations of 43 (27 for mobile apps) districts and capacitated them to conduct monitoring of the violations of child rights using the mobile application. This app primarily supports in reporting and documentation of the cases of child rights violation and directs the cases to concerned stakeholders for swift action. The CRM mobile app was successfully tested in 2016. When the app and server becomes fully functional, as a product, a report shall be produced on quarterly basis. This report shall be instrumental in highlighting the trends of child rights violation and can be a basis for designing of suitable interventions in response based on the trends.

Helpline section of CWISH has been functional to support the vulnerable and severely victimized children through a range of services. Based on their need assessed through the case management of referred children, we provide safe house support, medical support, legal support, psychosocial

support, educational materials support and family counseling and support through helpline.

The major achievements of child protection theme in 2016 presented in this report as per below;

POLICY ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGN

In 2016 CWISH has organized meetings, national and international level workshops and campaigns to advocate for the better policy provisions for child protection in Nepal. Master Plan of child labor and litigation procedures is one of the important policy document to eradicate child labour in Nepalese context. Realizing the importance of the master plan CWISH has participated and engaged with the concerned stakeholders to provide feedbacks and sensitize key authorities for the finalization of the master Plan of child labor and litigation procedures.

TIME TO TALK

Time to Talk is an intervention to provide a vital platform for working children to talk and share about their views of the work to raise their concerns and issues to be addressed and heard by the authorities. The working class children are less heard by concerned department and thus negligence is eminent. We aim to conduct activities to disseminate the views of child labour to local stake holders and government agency. This project aims to produce extensive report on Child Labour to present the perspectives of working children and youths in the run up to the Fourth Global Conference on Child Labor hosted



Consultation meeting on Child Labour with Child Advisory Committee members

by the Government of Argentina, supported by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2017. The working modality of this project is to conduct 3 events of consultations with the working children. In total 30 children will be included in consultation working in 3 different sectors (Bidi Factory, Domestic child labour and children in brick kiln). After the completion of all the consultations, there is the formation and supervision of Children's Advisory Committees (CACs). The CACs will meet 4-5 times over a period of about 12 months, in order to support the project implementation. The tasks of the CACs will include the revision of results and reports and the support in developing local advocacy strategies. CWISH is implementing this project in collaboration with Kindernothilfe and tdh Germany from March 2016 to July 2018.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN CHILDREN ON THE MOVE

Children on the move are those children who have left their home and on the way to a destination or have already reached there. They are either accompanied by someone or alone. Millions of children are on the move globally. Movement of children, like for any adults, pose risks such as abuse, exploitation, detention, deportation as

well as opportunities. Due to which their mobility cannot be restricted. However, children need to stay protected in course of their movement away from home.

Destination Unknown is an International Campaign led by Terres des hommes (Tdh) globally. In Nepal CWISH as a convener is leading this campaign to envisage children's rights are respected and protected without curtailing their freedom of movement in Nepal with an active engagement of civil society, community groups and responsive policies, actions and system in place by government and other key stakeholder and agencies. Similarly, it aims to sensitize and strengthen government system and mechanisms to respond needs of children on move, prevent unsafe mobility with enhanced collaborative engagement of civil society and stakeholders' agencies.

The campaign was launched on 4th December, 2015. CWISH is leading this campaign in Nepal including Swatantrata Abhiyan, We for Change, SathSath, Change Nepal, Urban Environment Management Society (UEMS), Pourakhi Nepal, Tdh Germany, Tdh Lausanne and Tdh Netherlands as member. These organizations joined their hands in this campaign because all of

them are committed to work to protect the children's rights including the rights to be protected during their mobility. These organizations in Nepal are working since their establishment in the issues of child rights. International organizations (tdh Germany, tdh Lausanne and tdh Netherlands) are the global leaders of the campaign and members in Nepal too. Similarly the Nepalese organizations mentioned above are the pioneer for this campaign and achieved to introduce this campaign in the policy level stakeholders and some specific districts (Kavre, Sindhupalchok, Sindhuli, Nuwakot and Dhading) with the collaboration of the local civil society organizations.

Demands of the campaign in Nepal

- States must bring to an end practices that violate the rights of children on the move based on their migration status, namely detention, deportation and automatic return to community of origin
- Children on the move are entitled to protection based on their best interests as per Convention on the Rights of the Child, independently of their migration status, gender, age, health, nationality, religious or cultural belongings or any other ground.
- Children and their families should find alternatives to mobility in their country and communities of origin for their well-being and development perspectives.
- Community protection practices in-line with the rights of the child must be respected while being linked to national law and protection policies.
- Protection of children must start with their own empowerment in their communities, and be extended through access to protection throughout their journey and at destination.
- Actors need to reconcile local protection customs, national law, transnational cooperation and international policies.

- A risk assessment should be conducted and documented prior to any decisions of repatriation and family reunification.
- States, NGOs and other protection actors are obligated to listen to the child concerned and take into account his/her views into any decision and listen to their expectations when designing and implementing projects for them.
- Public debate on protection of children on the move should be fostered based on facts and stories of the children concerned.

REGIONAL MEET ON CHILD RIGHTS ON DISASTER SITUATION

South Asia is prone to various forms of hazards and posed with risks towards disaster from earthquake, cyclones and tsunamis to flood, landslide, glacial lake outburst and many others. The region has experienced world's largest disaster in the past 15 years which includes 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, tsunami 2005, Kashmir earthquake, 2008, Cyclone in Sri Lanka and in Bangladesh in 2009, the 2010 Pakistani floods and the 2011 earthquake, and the Nepal 2015 earthquake. These hazards have led to the loss of lives, livelihood, houses and other infrastructures in the countries.

Children are the most vulnerable group in disaster cycle because they lose their shelter, loved ones, schools, books and friends. Similarly, their needs are considered in less priority during relief and recovery stages. Children do not have access to proper and nutritious food, safe drinking water and proper hygiene facilities which increased their vulnerability and put them prone to diseases resulting in poor health. There will be the less opportunities to engage with their friends and indulge in recreational activities. They are vulnerable to separation from their families in the hope for better opportunities and high chances



Regional seminar on Child Rights in Disaster Situation being held in Kathmandu, Nepal

of abuse, exploitation and neglect. Children can develop psychological stress and trauma stemming from the fear of next disaster, loss of dear ones or loss of schools. The impact could be deep. The patterns of children being affected by disasters could be different. The experience of each disaster could be different.

Realizing the vulnerable situation, CWISH in partnership with tdh Germany has organized the Regional meet on Child Rights in disaster situation in November 24 – 25, 2016 in Kathmandu. The aim of the meeting is to share the experiences of dealing with child rights situation at different communities of Nepal, India and Pakistan in the aftermath of disasters and to build on the learning from those experiences to develop a common agenda and plan of action for ensuring that child rights are preserved during disaster situations. 72 participants including representative from tdh Germany head office, India, Pakistan and Nepal and civil society organizations working for children's rights in Nepal have participated and shared the experiences in the meeting. The participants agreed to the below points as outcome of the meeting.

1. Children are particularly vulnerable in disaster situations. In South Asia they constitute approximately 40% of the total population.

Almost one third of the children belong to the families afflicted by poverty, hunger, and other deprivations. In many emergency situations more than 50% of the affected population is children and adolescents. The majority of these vulnerable groups have experienced deprivations of various kinds, hunger, abandonment, and trauma due to outbreak of violence, disruption of families and community structures and lack of basic resources. Their spaces like schools and early childhood centers where these exist, are lost. Caregivers disappear and access to resources further reduces. These severely affect their physical and psychosocial wellbeing. Hunger, malnutrition, disease, psychosocial traumatization, orphan hood, labour exploitation and abuse are more frequent among these children. As adults and other duty bearers are also affected by the disaster, they get busy with organizing relief, rescue and survival operations. The children are neglected and their social and emotional and physical needs are overlooked.

2. A disaster is an occurrence disrupting severely the normal conditions of existence and causing a level of suffering that greatly exceeds the coping capacity of the community and affected individuals. Death, destruction of property, infrastructure, injuries, psychological traumas

and dependency are the after effects of these disasters. These could be natural, human induced or caused by combined factors, such as Earthquakes, Cyclones, Floods, Drought, Hurricanes, Landslides, Tsunami, or Riots, Political Conflicts, Civil Strife, Wars, Industrial Accidents, major fire or other accidents. In all such situations the affected children tend to suffer more due to their own vulnerability.

3. Children constitute the single largest segment of the affected population in all major disaster situations- natural or human induced. Hence, a child sensitive post – disaster assistance and special measures to protect, ensure and restore the rights of the children is essential.
4. The participants of the regional meet on ‘children’s rights on disaster situations’ have engaged in sharing their experiences of being a part of ‘post disaster’ and ‘disaster risk reduction approaches in the three countries of Nepal, Pakistan and India, during the previous two days. It was noted that during the recent years there has been some awareness and focus among the governments, civil society organizations and people in general about the fragile situation of children in such times and their special needs such as nutrition, food, children’s clothing, psychosocial care, medical attention, education and care. Certain measures have been incorporated partly such as psychosocial support, efforts to normalize the routines quickly, restoring educational rights and including child protection measures towards preventing separation of children from families, trafficking of children and institutionalizing of children. However, such orientations are still marginal and needs to be further mainstreamed and integrated.
5. First of all, the rights of children in its entirety have to be guaranteed to all children particularly those from the marginalized communities in normal times. Only when the right to survival protection development and participation are enjoyed by children in normal times can they be defended and promoted during post disaster

situations. The common concern that emerged was of inadequate budget allocations and lack effective monitoring on implementation of laws, policies by the respective governments. Advocacy and representation for a better allocation for children is an urgent and common priority.

6. The participants further observed, that the following steps must be incorporated, emphasized, and advocated in relation to children’s rights in disaster situations.
 - Listen to children, take their opinions seriously and respond sensitively and creatively to their experiences and expressions to capture their feelings. Thus institutionalize children’s participation in all sectors of life, particularly, governance at different levels. Civil Society Organizations can play a key role in facilitating this.
 - Enhance child protection mechanisms by incorporating child participation in this and allocating adequate resources and setting up necessary structures. Safety and security of children must be considered primary and crucial in such situations. Activate community vigilance and protection committees at the locations of disaster immediately and coordinate with the government authorities.
 - Legal framework for dealing with children, such as Juvenile Justice System needs to be strengthened. Common minimum standards for child protection measures such as child friendly spaces or safe spaces for children needs to be adopted taking local, social and cultural situation into account.
 - Community mobilization for children’s safety especially girls and their protection are important. Forming of vigilance groups or activating local child protection committees can prevent separation of children from families and trafficking. Civil society organizations and the Government machinery need to effectively cooperate to make this efficient.



Participants of different nation listens to presenters on the issue of Child Rights

- Family based care following comprehensive procedures needs to be promoted as an alternative to institutional care. This will fulfill the emotional and psychological needs of children to a great extent.
- Incorporate disaster preparedness into regular education system and other social and governance structures. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) must focus on disaster preparedness and prevention in child friendly way. These must be contextualized to the locations always. Children's participation and children's agency needs to be a part of disaster risk reduction by initiating children's organizations and including them in discussions and actions according to their capacities.
- Public discourses on development orientation and the causes of disasters need to become an integral part of social and policy level activities. The human and development induced disasters are becoming more frequent and only if the causes and the development orientation are critically understood and alternatives put in place, can the spate of disasters be controlled. Thus disasters must become an integral part of the development debate. There is an increasing need for more information and action research on disaster and its impact on trafficking, missing children, early child marriage, children's vulnerability and children's safety in this area. Structural causes of disasters must be highlighted and disseminated effectively.
- Disasters are increasingly being attributed to the climate change factors, this is being done particularly in the context of DRR. However it needs to be noted that much of the climate change itself is human induced and has resulted from the kind of economic development pursued so far. Hence it is necessary to join those forces who are re-looking at the current development trends and working on alternative approaches in other words there is the need for a change in mind set.
- The current global agenda on Sustainable Development Goals is an important tool for promoting coordinated actions at community, civil society and government levels. The Sustainable Development Goals encompass social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainability which are also interrelated. Working towards these goals would be equivalent to disaster risk reduction or mitigation

objectives. Civil Society Organizations need to get actively involved in this.

- Coordinated and collaborative efforts from multiple stakeholders both in the government and civil society is a precondition for efficient handling of post disaster situations. Such cooperation is possible only if it exists in pre-disaster situations as well. CSOs and other actors on children's rights need to be engaging with each other meaningfully at all times, particularly on child protection and participation. CSOs must take the lead and promote such processes creatively.
- Finally it was also noted that though there has been a progressive change towards the 'rights based approach' to children as against a 'needs based approach' in the recent past, currently a reversal of this appears to be happening. Many governments and societies seem to be going back on the commitment to Children's Rights, this creates an obligation to all of us to further uphold the primacy of "children's rights in disaster situations"

RAISING AWARENESS OF THE RIGHT HOLDER

Awareness in rights holders is important to improve their access to service, information and justice for assurance of the rights of children. We have used different media for raising awareness among children, families, schools and communities. Directly, we have reached the right holders through various training, campaigns, interaction sessions and counseling. Rally and Kala yatra (journey of art) that reached to ten thousand people in the context of World Day against Child Labour imparted messages against child labour.

Further, CWISH has effectively used the print and electronic medium, also social media for disseminating information relevant to child protection. The radio program of CWISH discussing on child protection issues covers

37 districts reaching to 60,000 people. The awareness raising programs of CWISH are intended to enable right holders to claim the necessary services, policies and also meaningful participation of children for their protection.

CWISH prepared the docudrama titled Junkiri with the central theme of Children on the Move. The docudrama showcases the hardship of a girl in a situation post-earthquake which led her to move from her home and the negative consequences of the mobility on her life. This docudrama has been broadcasted in the national television, showcased in the DU-COM related events and also uploaded on the CWISH Youtube channel.

CAPACITY BUILDING

CWISH works to capacitate both right holders to claim their rights, resources and services and duty bearers to assure access of rights, resource and services to the right holder. We organize capacity building initiatives for children, parents, teachers and School Management Committee (SMC), child protection structures in school and community.

This year, we organized trainings on positive parenting, positive discipline and psychosocial counseling to teachers, SMC and parents. These events were aimed at reducing the cases of violence in families and schools. Further, these stakeholders have come together to discuss on the issues of child protection at schools and ways to mitigate risks. Their action points include.

Additionally, this year, we have capacitated over hundred members of CSOs on Child Rights Monitoring system. This has enabled them to use mobile application and web based server to report the cases of child rights violation.

As a Convener of the DU-COM campaign, CWISH capacitated 20 officials from the member organizations on the issues related to children on the move and enabled them to multiply the reach of the campaign. These participants

further introduced and launched the DU-COM campaign in five districts, namely, Kave, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli and Nuwakot. 245 people were informed about the Campaign in the aforementioned districts.

COLLABORATION WITH CHILD PROTECTION STRUCTURE

CWISH has established good coordination and collaboration with child protection structures at different levels. Programs of CWISH complement the government policies and programs and we promote involvement of government and local structures in all interventions.

We have shared our interventions and collaborated for the child protection issues in central level with central child welfare board (CCWB) and Department of Labour (DoL).

Our interventions are designed and implemented to mobilize, support and collaborate with district child welfare board (DCWB), municipal child protection committee (MCPC) and village child protection committee (VCPC) in the project districts. This helps us to institutionalize our efforts and sustain the results of our interventions.



Street Drama being staged on June 12 events

HELPLINE UNIT AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Helpline section is an important wing of CWISH established to support the children vulnerable to or those who have been subjected to different forms of violence such as sexual abuse, domestic child labour, domestic violence, Corporal punishment and bullying. Through this section, we facilitate the case management as per standard guiding principles to identify the needs and necessary services of individual children. As per this assessment, Helpline provides legal, medical, education, safe house and psychosocial counseling support.

Measuring the achievement of CWISH in child protection during 2016

- Master Plan of child labor and litigation Procedures prepared and will be endorsed by the government.
- The draft children act recognized for corporal punishment and bullying as violation of the child rights.
- Child rights monitoring Mobile apps and web based server for reporting of the violation of the child rights were developed. After having successfully piloted them in 2016, the trained District Focal Person shall utilize the system for reporting and monitoring the cases.
- National Child Protection Alliance members are mobilized for the establishment of the child rights monitoring network in 27 districts of Nepal and initiatives were conducted to strengthen NCPA with its membership expansion. Similarly, new working committee elected through its national convention.
- About 600000 people got informed on child right, child trafficking, child Protection and reporting system through PSA and radio Programs through Nepal bani network and 37 radios of 37 districts.



Child rights activist being trained on Child Rights Monitoring Web and Mobile application

- 112 child rights activists of 87 organizations of 41 organizations were trained on child rights monitoring system and its reporting system. They have reported 128 cases on child rights violation through paper forms and relevant news. In 2017, they will be using the app and web based server for reporting.
- 3500 children got oriented on constitutional rights of children through the mobilization of the youths.
- 76% out of 233 surveyed children were able to list 5 risk factors and 5 protection measures reduce the risk in project areas of Kathmandu valley.
- 1510 parents and 183 teachers and SMC were oriented on positive discipline & parenting so that the child development and protection status is improved in the areas.
- 98% teachers out of 63 teachers trained on positive discipline and psychosocial counseling responded that they were not punishing children.
- 1322 children were oriented about the issues of violence against children, protection measures.
- Child club conducted 1097 child led events through which 20920 children became able to raise their voice for their development, participation, protection and survival.
- 14564 parents, teachers, students and SMC members came together for planning to reduce the risk on the issue of child protection. They became able to identify the risk and plan for mitigating the risk for protection of the children.
- The regional level meeting on Child Rights in Disaster Situation was conducted in participation of 72 members from Nepal, India and Pakistan representing civil society organizations and government stakeholders from Ministries and departments. Kathmandu Declaration was drafted in the meeting which aimed at having the Disaster prevention and effective response mechanism at place at the regional level.
- CWISH reached 3500 school children mobilizing youth and discussed on child rights in newly promulgated constitution of Nepal. In many other programs; CWISH has provided orientation to the primary and secondary stakeholders on child rights which has been highlighted in the constitution. To

bring the positive changes in children's lives through evidence based advocacy CWISH has organized lobby and advocacy on child rights and child Protection.

- CWISH conducted various workshop in the project areas for the students, parents and teachers and helped in the formation of child clubs; further the school was supported by CWISH in the formation of code of conduct for children and teachers so that the cases of child rights violations reduced in school setting.
- In the context of World Day against Child Labour, CWISH developed and disseminated 22000 infograph-brochure on child labor and its negative consequences along with a leading English national daily (The Himalayan Times). Furthermore, CWISH reached about 10,000 people through the Kala yatra (journey of Art) in different locations of Kathmandu valley and Kavre district with musical event and drama against child labour.
- In 2016, the helpline section in CWISH provided various support to 66 children (14 male and 52 female) this year. The summary of the nature of cases is discussed in the table below

Summary of the supported children in 2016

Nature of case	Number	Percent
Child sexual abuse(Rape)	33	(50%)
Attempt to rape	2	(3%)
Sexual harassment	5	(8%)
Vulnerable	8	(12%)
DCL	14	(21%)
Corporal punishment	4	(6%)

- Various courts declared 30 cases supported by CWISH. Among them 2 cases of 2014, 10 cases of 2015 and 18 cases of 2016 by district court till November. Out of 30 cases 28 were decided in favor of the survivors. Two cases of attempt to rape were loosed because of the weak or lack proper evidences.

- Helpline reached 71 children through individual counseling and 130 children through the group counselling. The counseling enabled children to identify the violence against them and enhanced their resilient capacity. The children used the platform to discuss on child labour, CSA, bullying and domestic violence concerned with them.
- CWISH capacitated 60 teachers of Kathmandu valley on psychosocial counseling through two events of week-long training. After the training, they have provided psychosocial support to 419 children and referred 105 child victims to relevant organizations for psychosocial support. Additionally, in Kavre, we trained 35 teachers on psychosocial counseling. They are now able to identify problems of students, facilitate to solve them and refer them for better support to relevant organizations.
- As a resource organization, CWISH facilitated the 5 days psycho-social counseling training in Kavre and Mahottari and reached social workers. The trained teachers/social workers are capacitated to recognize the children having psycho-social problems and the way to deal with their problems.
- Follow up training events and refresher trainings were organized in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts which benefited 94 teachers for mobilizing them in psychosocial intervention in school as well as community. As intended, teachers could use this platform for sharing their experience and exchange learning. The common problem found in schools were behavior problems, absenteeism, drug abuse, child abuse, indiscipline and misbehavior with the teachers.
- CWISH interacted in three groups with 32 children (domestic child labour, street children and children working in BIDI factory) to identify the issues and challenges faced by

the children to be protected and their rights preserved. Based on the consultation, we have supported to form child advisory committee (CAC) which will submit their issues and agendas to be addressed by the authority during the 4th Global conference organized by International Labour Organization (ILO) in Argentina in 2018.

- CWISH conducted two events of mobile camp of psycho-social counseling in Kathmandu and Kavre district. The mobile camp was focused on reducing the disaster trauma through the orientation of psycho-social problems and role

of psycho-social counselling in minimizing those problems. Along with the reduction of earthquake induced trauma, the camp was aimed at also enabling people to cope with the future disasters.

- CWISH organized 20 events of public hearings with 2281 participants in the intervention areas at Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur to establish violence against children as a social concern among parents, teacher, children and local authorities. Public hearing promoted accountability of CWISH and local authorities as a practice of good governance.

SUPPORTING THE SEXUALLY ABUSED

A 13 year old female living in Kirtipur studied in a government school nearby and supported her family in a street based fruit stall. She was alone in her home when she was invited over by a man living in the same building as her family. As the man was familiar to her, she accepted the invitation without any hesitation. However, to her dismay, he raped her in his room.

The girl could not say anything about the incident to her family as the man had threatened her of murder. The family learnt about the incident only after they discovered her pregnancy. Soon after, they reported the case to Police who referred her to CWISH for legal and psychosocial support.

Through counselling, she was able to share her story to the Police. Considering her need for safety and privacy during pregnancy, CWISH coordinated with Saathi organization for hostel support. Additionally CWISH provided her support for medical check-up and legal counselling. We filed the case in Kathmandu district court.

The court found the man guilty and sentenced him 10 years of imprisonment with compensation of two lakhs rupees. Upon the consent of the girl, she handed over her child to Bal Mandir and thereafter she was successfully rehabilitated in her family.

The girl is now with her family and safe from the perpetrator. As she is recovering and coping with her past, we have recommended the family to let her pursue her further education.



QUALITY EDUCATION

CWISH believes that education is the foundation for development of children. Educated children and adults can be change agents to promote effective implementation of child rights. Constitution of Nepal has envisioned education as basic and fundamental rights of citizens. Access to basic education for all and free education up to the secondary school is constitutionally guaranteed rights for Nepali children. In this context, CWISH, as a CSO, has been continuously playing a vital role in sensitizing the rights holder (children and their family) to get access to basic education. Similarly, CWISH has been capacitating the delivery structure to become transparent and accountable in promoting initiatives for quality education.

CWISH is guided by the idea of enhancing responsive governance in educational structure and systems towards ensuring child friendly environment in schools and promoting quality education. CWISH has introduced literacy classes for the domestic child labour in Kathmandu valley as a bridging approach to the formal education in the initial days. Our approach to contribute in education sector is to mainstream out of school children to the formal education, ensure the participation of children and their institutions in education governance, promote child friendly environment, effectively functional child protection mechanisms in schools and ensure the access to quality education.

CWISH has programmatic approach in project design and their implementation. Education

theme leads to the project design and coordinate to implement the program related activities, issues and services.

NATIONAL LEVEL POLICY ADVOCACY

This year CWISH has organized national level policy consultation workshops to advocate for policy formulation and revision for quality education. Actors from civil society organizations, department of education, policy makers, teachers, SMCs, unions and organizations of the teachers, ministry of education had participated in the policy discussion. The major concerns for the policy discussion were related to the school safety which was related to both the structural safety and child rights protection concerns. Additionally, CWISH has presented the policy gap analysis organizing a national conference in the presence of policy makers. This provided them the foundation to review the civil society feedbacks during the revision of the school education policy.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS

Capacity building interventions were targeted to strengthen the capacity of the institutions and individuals who are supposed as key agent to change the practices towards quality education. School child protection committee (SCPC) members were capacitated to aware them on their role and responsibility to empower to participate in school governance and children's concerns. Parent teacher association (PTA) and school



Discussion on construction of Child Friendly Schools

management committee (SMC) were trained in the project areas on their role and responsibility for child friendly school governance and school community relation. National framework on child friendly school orientation and training and continuous assessment system (CAS) training were provided to the teachers in the schools where CWISH interventions targeted for quality education. Similarly, capacity building initiatives were conducted to the teachers for child friendly teaching and learning development.

COMPLEMENTRY SERVICE FOR STUDENTS AND SCHOOL

CWISH has supported clothes, reading materials and stationery materials for the needy students in the intervention areas. The vulnerable children were identified with the help of the SMC and supports were distributed through the school administration. Similarly, our interventions were targeted to support the furnishing of the early childhood education and development (ECED) classes in some schools of the project areas. Classroom and computer lab furnishing supports were also provided to schools in the intervention areas.

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIP WITH GOVERNMENT MECHANISM

CWISH is working in close coordination and collaboration with government and institutions related to support the government system to provide quality education to the children in Nepal. This year CWISH has pursued memorandum of understanding with department of education to complement in their target to establish the quality learning environment in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kavre districts. We have institutionalized our complementary services and capacity building achievements via submission of our progress to the concerned departments and offices of the government of Nepal.

EDUCATION GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING

Facilitation to conduct the school improvement planning process and drafting and finalization of the school improvement plan is the key step that CWISH has supported in planning and governance of the school at our intervention areas. Our team has supported to the school management and community to conduct the annual review of the plan and match fund support in the schools so that the planning process became participatory and child friendly and accountable (local government linkage).

Measuring the achievement of CWISH in quality Education during 2016

- National level consultation meeting among the stakeholder (representative from ministry of education, teachers union, parents association, students, SMCs, PTAs and CSOs) was organized to present the identified policy gap in school education and discussed with them to finalize the policy gap and submitted the gap analysis report to concerned authorities (Ministry of Education) as policy feedbacks from civil society.
- National level policy discussion on the issue of school safety was organized to discuss on

the structural safety aspect and child rights protection and promotion perspective. CWISH has recommended to consider the government to initiate the interventions from policy level to ensure the safer policies to protect children from abuse, bullying, corporal punishment and discrimination and also need to ensure the implementation of those policies into practices. Furthermore, government should start safety construction of the structures, relocate the schools which are in vulnerable locations, retrofit the vulnerable structures, include the disaster management into their planning and need to include the monitoring to ensure the effective implementation of the planned activities and policies.

- CWISH has collaborated with department of education and district education offices of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kavre to contribute to the goal of the Nepal government in establishing child friendly teaching learning environment for quality learning achievement with 216 schools from Kathmandu valley and Kavre. The specific supports in service, capacity buildings and structures is presented separately.
- 111 teachers trained on child friendly quality education and their role to deliver the child friendly classes based on the national framework on child friendly quality education.
- 635 children at risk of drop out including children in domestic work were supported with the educational materials support which helped to retain them in school. This support coupled with counseling support also contributed to their improved academic performance.
- 141 teachers were capacitated to implement the Continuous Assessment System ¹ (CAS) in their schools for assessment of children in class.
- Teachers from 52 schools were oriented on



Training to teachers of various schools on SLS guideline

the Child friendly teaching and the relevant materials were provided to the schools to help them implement learning from the training.

- 12 schools were supported with the better infrastructures through classroom reconstruction support, ECED establishment and furnishing of computer labs creating better learning environment for students.
- 152 PTA, SMC and VEC members of Kathmandu valley were capacitated for child friendly school governance to enable them to link the SIP into local planning process and contribute in child friendly school governance.
- 14564 participants including 3899 children discussed on school governance, child friendly teaching learning and child protection issues through 525 interactions programs organized in Kathmandu valley. Some schools in the valley have continued the practice of Interaction in certain intervals to encourage dialogues on child protection issues and improve relation between schools and community.
- Training of Trainers (ToT) on positive discipline was conducted for resource person, school

¹ CAS is a system introduced by Government for the assessment of individual student in schools on day to day basis based on their class performance and behaviors.



Formation and Orientation Meeting of Child Advisory Committee Members

inspector, head teachers and organizations working in Education sector in Kathmandu valley. 51 people were capacitated and mobilized to raise awareness on physical and humiliating punishment for children in home, school and community setting. JCYCN, a participating organization, organized an awareness raising event with teachers on positive discipline.

- This year, CWISH has also raised the issue of Right to play. 30 school of Kathmandu and Bhaktapur were supported with a box of recreational materials and playing items. This enabled them to initiate the child-led activities in their schools to preserve their Right to play and explore their creativity.
- We oriented and educated 751 children of 23 schools on disaster preparedness and prevention in Bhaktapur and Kathmandu. Children were oriented about different types of hazards and the possible consequences of disaster caused by flood, landslide, fire outbreak, earthquake, epidemic outbreak which has contributed to disseminate the skills and knowledge of prevention from the possible risk of the disaster.
- As a continuation of the support to the education of Domestic Child Labour, CWISH

has provided support to 285 students of 10 schools of Kathmandu valley for Support Learning Session (SLS). SLS classes helped to improve their educational performance with enhanced resilience. Teachers from Bhimsengola school have reported increased participation of children in the SLS classes also promoting peer education among good and average students. Teacher from Subarneswor and Janapath school reported improved academic performance of students.

- Two earthquake affected school, each from Bhaktapur and Kathmandu, were partially supported for school construction. Both the schools are in process of completion of construction. The supported intervention has contributed to ensure the child friendly arrangement for 618 children.
- CWISH has organized cluster ² level meetings in Kathmandu. The participants for the cluster meeting were the resource persons, head teachers and teachers where they discussed on the issues, problems and challenges faced in the school for ensuring quality education and child friendly education governance. As a result of the meetings, a policy gap paper has been drafted, finalized and presented to the government as policy feedback.

2 CWISH works with 9 clusters in Kathmandu valley; 4 in Kathmandu district, 3 in Lalitpur and 2 in Bhaktapur has 2 clusters; each cluster is mobilized by one Cluster-In-Charge.

ACTIVE SMC AND PTA MAKING SCHOOLS BETTER: INFRASTRUCTURES AND CHILD PROTECTION

Jana Uddhar Secondary School, established six decades ago is located in Nagarjun municipality. The school is well recognized in the community as it has achieved 100% success rate in School Leaving Certificate (SLC) examination since 2004 AD. SMC and PTA of the school encourage teachers trained on child friendly teaching methodologies.

The earthquake of 2015 damaged the school infrastructures and the school had to marked as unsafe by the Government. As per the decision of SMC and PTA, the classes resumed after a month of earthquake in the open spaces under tarpaulin. Students were bound to face the weather extremities of summer and monsoon when the school and community jointly gathered resources to build the temporary structures.

Despite conducting class under difficult circumstance, the school administration found that the student attendance was lesser than expected. In response, SMC and PTA conducted teachers and parents meeting to explore that the reason for them not sending their children to school was due to the fear of aftershocks which could collapse the existing structures. SMC and PTA collaborated with CWISH to initiate the Trauma and first aid counseling training to teachers and members of SMC and PTA. Following the training, child friendly activities coupled with individual and group counselling related to Disaster risk reduction were helpful to normalize the situation for children. The SMC and PTA had also approached Municipality, District Education Office, District Development Committee and various NGOs and INGOs for rebuilding school and CWISH had supported Rs. 5 lakh as infrastructure support. The school has utilized the support for reconstruction of classrooms.

Apart from the intervention of SMC and PTA in establishing school structures, they are also involved in mainstreaming child protection mechanism in their school for which they have code of conduct, child protection committee, child clubs, complaints Box (including its handling committee) as a result of CWISH interventions. Further, they are found to be sensitive in Child Protection in practice. They are sensitive to the needs of girl child with regard to their menstruation and problem with disposal of sanitary pads within the school vicinity which was keeping girls away from school for those days. After proper arrangements, girls were found to be regular in school.

The SMC and PTA in Jana Uddhar School is providing continuity to the regular interaction meetings initiated by CWISH to discuss on the academic progress and performance of children and other relevant issues to improve quality of education and preserve rights of children to remain protected. School has also received Nepalese rupee two lakh for child protection from the funds of Municipality. Due to the regular effort in establishing school as child friendly, school has also experienced an increase in enrollment of students.



FAMILY EMPOWERMENT

CWISH has experienced several consequences where children in Nepal are deprived off with the issues of their rights including separation from their family, child labour, trafficking and gap in access to quality education. The problems in protecting children's rights have multiple consequences. If the state have proper plan and the resources with capable agencies for quality service delivery and monitoring the governance, the protection and promotion of the children's rights will be ensured. So that the risks can be reduced. CWISH as a civil society organization working for the protection and promotion of the children's rights has been aware on the status that the majority of the parents whose children are facing certain kinds of protection challenges and problems in access to quality education are facing the serious deprivation from the economic resources and also lacked with the proper socialization, participation in sociopolitical process and facing the extreme gap to access for quality education. At the same time the government is not being able to promote the adequate mobilization of its agencies to respond the protection challenges and educational issues.

CWISH strongly believes in the rights of children to parental care. In case of loss of both the parents, we believe that kinship care or care with the community is the best form

As an organization working for children, CWISH had been working in child protection and child friendly quality education as programmatic intervention. After the realization of the importance of the family's involvement in educating children and protecting children from possible risk, CWISH had revised its strategy to incorporate Family

Empowerment as an important component for program intervention. The main working area under family empowerment theme is to empower the economic and management through entrepreneurship skills development, livelihood improvement and connect the vulnerable families with the modern financial institutions such as; micro finance or bank or local groups for saving credit. Similarly we facilitate the actions like; parenting education, reflects, enabling parents for better care of their children for preventing from possible risks, encourage them to ensure their children's access to quality education so that their behaviors and thoughts will be changed into rights responsive as well as protective approach. The specific achievements under this theme is presented in this report as summary.

Measuring the achievement of CWISH in family empowerment during 2016

- Child protection structure at district, community and central level mobilized to aware people to ensure the children's rights to parental care and monitor the child separation. Local mechanism mobilized with their increased capacity so that they became able to contribute in increased understanding of parental care right of children among families in intervention areas.
- 87 families identified in risk of separation of children from their families. They are provided individual parenting education, reflect classes so that they will realize the need of parental care in children's development.
- Because of the post-earth quake situation families and children were in vulnerable



CWISH Chairperson Mrs Bimala Jnawali handovers livelihood support to the earthquake affected families.

situation. They were lacked with the warmth clothes in rural parts of Lalitpur. CWISH together with DCWB Lalitpur has distributed blanket support to 1500 households and cloth support to 17388 children.

- 40 earthquake affected families with children in extremely vulnerable situation was provided the cash support of Rs. 15,000 each. The families used the supported amount for education of their children in stationery materials, school uniforms, school fees, admission in new session while some also used it for purchasing nutritious food items which is important for children development. Additionally, some families also used the amount for installing the solar lighting system in their temporary shelters to help their children study well during dark hours. Families also used the amount for the treatment of their children. Furthermore, one family in Pokhara displaced from Gorkha, Barpak (epicenter of earthquake) used the supported amount in buying goat and started rearing it. This was particularly the exemplary use of the supported amount as the investment was done in the goat rearing which would have

long term benefits and prospect for business. This would be beneficial for family and child to build on financial resilience in the long run.

FAMILY INVESTING ON LIVELIHOOD FROM EARTHQUAKE SUPPORT

Biraj Gurung is 8 years old boy who is from Barpak-9, Gorkha the main epicenter of the earthquake, currently lives in Pokhara. He lost his father at very young age and was living with his mother when she eloped with another man and abandoned him and his sister. These helpless children were taken care of by their aunt. Shouldering the responsibility of two children was difficult for her. However, she was managing until one day when she damaged her spine under the destroyed house during earthquake.

Things got worse for the family as they had no stable means of income. As a result of the CWISH support of Rs. 15,000/-, she bought baby goats and started a home-based business to support education and other basic needs of children. She is happy about the support.

CWISH PROJECTS IN 2016

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECTS IN 2016

S.No	Project Title	Project area	Donor/Partner
1.	Creating Protective Environment for Children (CPEC)	Kavre District	Save The Children
2.	Promoting Child Protection System to Achieve Violence Free School	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, and Lalitpur	Save the Children
3.	Promoting of Child Rights Through Educational Settings (PCRTES)	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kavre	Interpedia, Finland
4.	Enhancing Child Protection System in Nepal (ECPS)	27 districts covered by partner NGOs and Lead by CWISH at Kathmandu	Interpedia, Finland
5.	Destination Unknown Children on the Move	Campaign Kathmandu valley, Kavre, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Sindhuli and Nuwakot	TDH - Germany, Nepal
6.	Promoting Children's Right to Parental Care in Nepal	Dhading	Alternative to Separation, Denmark/CISU Denmark
7.	Building resilience through family preservation, family reunification and psychosocial support	Lalitpur	UNICEF, Nepal

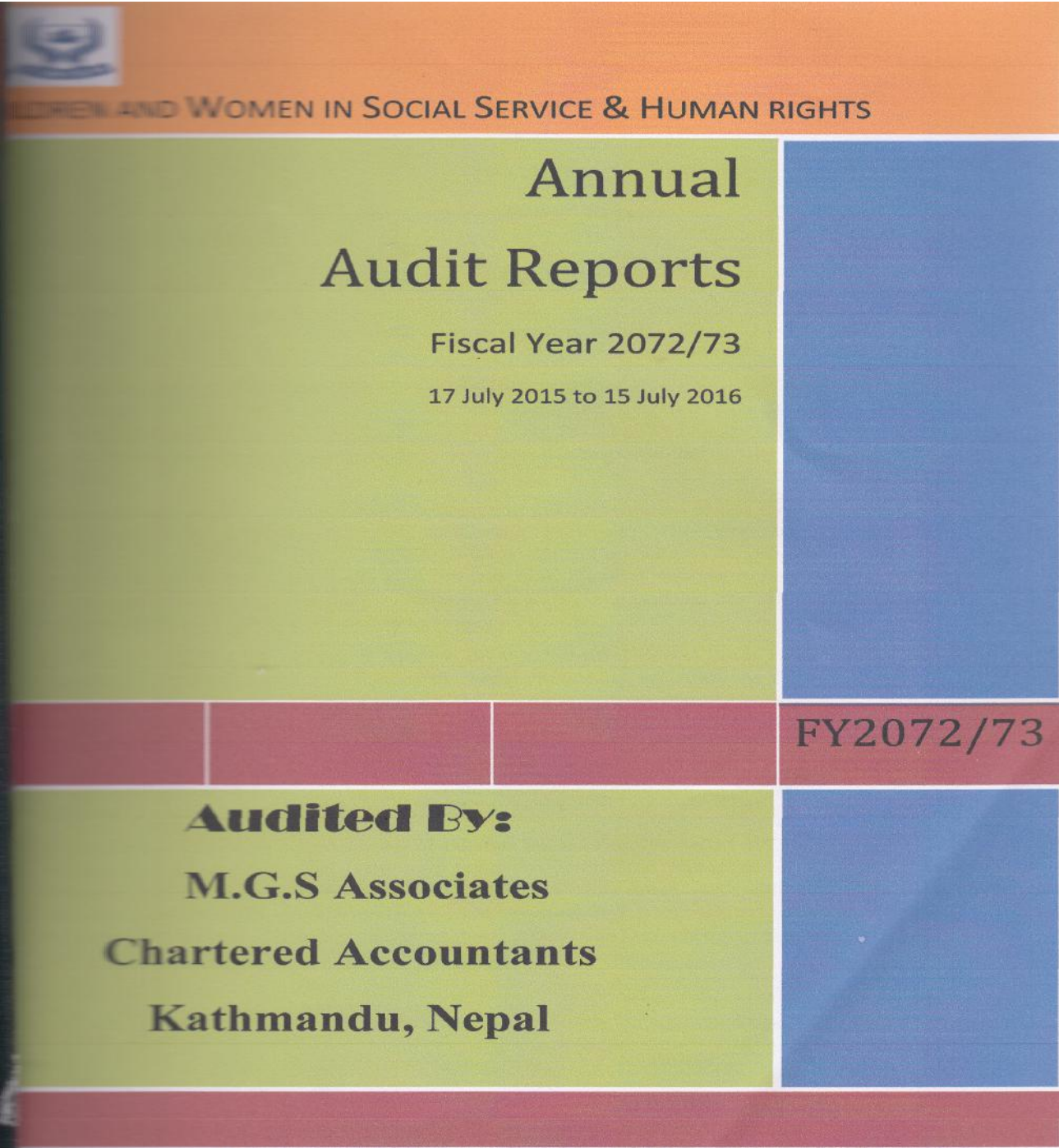
8.	Communication and Social Mobilization for promoting recovery and resilience among earthquake affected Communities	Dhading	Alliance against trafficking in women and children in Nepal and UNICEF
9.	Bamboo Project II – CSC UK	Kathmandu	Consortium for Street Children, UK
10.	Recovery and restoration of living conditions in earthquake affected districts of Nepal II	Kathmandu	TDH - Germany, Nepal
11.	Engaging Fathers in Child Care and Gender equality	Kathmandu	Save the Children
12.	Time to Talk	Kathmandu	TDH - Germany, Nepal
13.	Emergency Response	Kavre	Save the Children
14.	Emergency Support	Kathmandu	Comic Relief, UK
15.	Recovery and restoration of living conditions in earthquake affected districts of Nepal	Kathmandu	TDH - Germany, Nepal
16.	Domestic Labour Survey	Kathmandu	EveryChild, UK
17.	Empowering adolescents for resilience building in earthquake affected districts	Dhading	Consortium for Child participation, Nepal/UNICEF

■ FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 2016

1. AUDIT REPORT

CWISH has a well-established finance and audit system. The accounting systems are fully computerized in line with acc sys software to systematically manage and keep up-to date all the documents related to finance and procurement. While the CWISH Administration Division employs

the internal financial controls of the organization, the external audit of the financial matters is done by the authorized independent audit firms (Chartered Accountants) duly appointed by the Annual General Meeting of the organization. The summary of the audit report of the fiscal year 2072/73 follows as below:



Children And Women in Social Service & Human Rights (CWISH)

Buddhanagar, Kathmandu


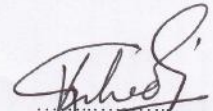
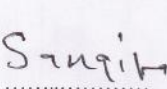
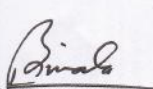

Income & Expenditure Statement

For The Period From 1st Shrawan, 2072 To 31st Ashadh, 2073

Particulars	Annexure	FY 2072/73 Amount Rs.	FY 2071/72 Amount Rs.
Income			
Grant Income	7	99,959,886.60	88,536,203.15
Individual Donation		348,367.00	2,378,677.00
Other Income		892,892.00	915,988.00
Bank Interest		-	-
Member Fee Income		7,500.00	6,900.00
Total Income (a)		101,208,645.60	91,837,768.15
Expenditure			
Pro: L. Research, Every Child, UK	8	-	903,955.00
Pro: RNCDWLES, Every Child, UK	9	16,314,086.00	28,030,236.00
Pro: Buildig Resilience , Comic Relief, UK.	10	3,173,980.00	-
Pro: CIPPCR Project , Embassy of Finland	11	1,556,533.00	6,270,300.00
Pro: PCRTES II , Interpedia, Finland	12	8,883,237.60	8,942,262.00
Pro: CPEC Project, SCI	13	9,462,095.00	8,612,941.00
Pro: VAC Project, SCI	14	23,343,218.00	19,267,774.00
Pro: MHMPF , Project , AC International, Denmark	15	2,904,537.00	11,359,604.15
Pro: ECPS Project, Interpedia, Finland	16	8,475,110.00	1,420,153.00
Pro: TLC - Unicef Nepal	17	1,327,450.00	853,429.00
Pro: CFS - Unicef Nepal	18	2,371,736.00	-
Pro: Building Resilience - Unicef Nepal	19	5,248,369.00	-
Pro: Building ResilienceII - Unicef Nepal	20	352,093.00	-
Pro: TLC- Restless, Nepal	21	434,362.00	5,000.00
Pro: TLC - TDH Nepal	22	5,340,952.00	47,646.00
Pro: Ducom - TDH Nepal	23	907,986.00	-
Pro: Time To Talk - TDH Nepal	24	53,090.00	-
Pro: Child Protection in Emergency, Save The Children	25	7,115,341.00	-
Pro: Communication & Social Mobilizatio..... - AATWIN	26	282,452.00	-
Pro: Promoting Children's Right to Parental Care, ATOS	27	514,863.00	-
Pro: Emergency Support BIKAS, Belgium	28	640,050.00	999,355.00
Pro: Emergency Response , AAEN	29	500,000.00	-
Pro: Humanitarian Participation ..., Consortium	30	758,346.00	-
Pro: 25 Years CRC - Unicef Nepal	31	-	1,414,035.00
Pro: School Support - Yeti Airliance	32	-	409,513.00
Office Administrative Exp	33	664,275.89	750,506.50
Depreciation	3	96,510.91	103,448.22
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	3	14,142.71	30,220.84
Total Expenditure (b)		100,734,816.11	89,420,378.71
Net Surplus (Deficit) Transfer to Balance Sheet (a-b)		473,829.49	2,417,389.44

Annexures and notes thereon forms an integral part of this Income & Expenditure Statement

As per our attached report of even date

 Pramod Acharya Admin/Finance Manager Date: 29 Sept 2076 Place: Kathmandu	 Krishna Subedi Team Leader	 Sangita Dahal Treasurer	 Bimala Inawali Chairperson	 Mafesh Kumar Guragain, FCA Partner M.G.S. & Associates
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2. ANNUAL TRANSACTION SUMMARY OF CWISH IN 2016

S.N.	Projects	Budget
1.	Reintegrate Child Domestic Workers with their Families, Every Child,UK	588,914
2.	Building Resilience of Children and Families in Post Earthquake Situation in Nepal, Comic Relief	2,121,342
3.	Create Protective Environment for Children, Save the Children	9,400,000
4.	Violence Against Children, Save the Children	17,336,500
5.	Promoting Child Rights Through Educational Setting, Interpedia	10,456,710
6.	Child Protection in Emergency, Save the Children	2,927,585
7.	Building resilience through family preservation, family reunification and psychosocial support , Unicef	1,175,000
8.	Recovery and restoration of living conditions in earthquake affected districts of Nepal, tdh- Germany	2,910,670
9.	Destination Unknown - Children on the move in Nepal, Tdh -Germany	2,905,304
10.	Enhancing Child protection System in Nepal II, Interpedia	11,695,100
11.	Emergency Support, AAEN	80,000
12.	Bamboo II , CSC UK	2,294,000
13.	Time to Talk , KNH Germany	220,660
14.	Recovery and restoration of living conditions in earthquake affected districts of Nepal II, tdh- Germany	2,209,200
15.	Empowering adolescents for resilience building in earthquake affected districts, Consortium Nepal	895,900
16.	Promoting Children's Right to Parental Care in Nepal, ATOS Denmark	6,148,200
17.	Building resilience through family preservation, family reunification and psychosocial support II , Unicef	4,635,450
18.	Communication and Social Mobilization for promoting recovery and resilience among earthquake affected Communities, AATWIN Nepal	3,300,000
19.	Engaging Fathers in Child Care and Gender Equality , Save the Children	2,363,111
20.	Child Rights in Disaster Situation : A Regional Workshop South Asia, tdh Germany	3,031,341
21.	Organizational Development Fund of CWISH	400,000
Total		87,094,987

CWISH COLLABORATION WITH DONORS IN 2016



NETWORKING WITH NATIONAL CSO NETWORKS



NGO Federation
of Nepal



कन्सोर्टियम - नेपाल
Consortium Nepal



NCE
NEPAL



Women Security Pressure Group (WSPG)	South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication
National Child Protection Alliance, Nepal	National Campaign for Education, Nepal
National Mental Health Network, Nepal	Beyond Beijing Committee
Alliance for Human Rights & Social Justice ALLIANCE, Nepal	Human Rights Monitoring Co-ordination Committee

LOCAL NETWORK & PARTNERSHIP IN 2016

- *Prayash Nepal ~ Dhading*
- *Child Development Society Nepal ~ Udayapur*
- *Child Protection Organization ~ Sarlahi*
- *Child Welfare Society ~ Makwanpur*
- *Dalit Development Society (DDS) ~ Salyan*
- *Community and Rural Development Society Nepal (CARDSN) ~ Nuwakot*
- *Human right and Community Development Resource Center (HRCDC) ~ Rasuwa*
- *Human Rights, Social Awareness And Development Center (HUSADEC) ~ Dhankuta*
- *Indreni Samaj Kendra ~ Nawalparasi & Palpa*
- *Jansewa Nepal ~ Rautahat*
- *Mahila Atma Nirbata Kendra ~ Sindhupalchowk*
- *Makalu Trishakti Samuha ~ Sankhuwasabha*
- *Navajagaran Women and Child Protection Center ~ Dang*
- *PAHAL NEPAL ~ Arghakhanchi*
- *Protection Nepal ~ Bara & Parsa*
- *Rukum Social Development Center ~ Rukum*
- *Rural Community Development Center ~ Dhanusa*
- *Rural Society Upliftment Forum Nepal ~ Nepalganj*
- *Sahara Nepal ~ Jhapa*
- *Siddhartha Social Development Center ~ Kapilvastu*
- *Srinjansil Yuva Samaj ~ Ramechhap*
- *Keys Advertising Pvt Ltd ~ Kathmandu*

CWISH AT GLANCE



CWISH Board felicitates its best staffs of 2016



CWISH Capacity Building Training of staffs



Meeting organised at CWISH Hall to form Child Advisory Committee



District Program Advisory Committee Meeting at Lalitpur



Consultation workshop on Child Labour



Training to teachers of various schools on SLS guideline



Children in orientation on Psychosocial Mobile Counselling



Training on Child Rights Monitoring app Reporting System



Memorandum to Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli on June 12th, 2016



Regional Seminar on Child Rights in Disaster Situation



National Project Partner Meeting



ToT on Positive Discipline at Nagarkot



Training in Building Resilience in Child Domestic Worker



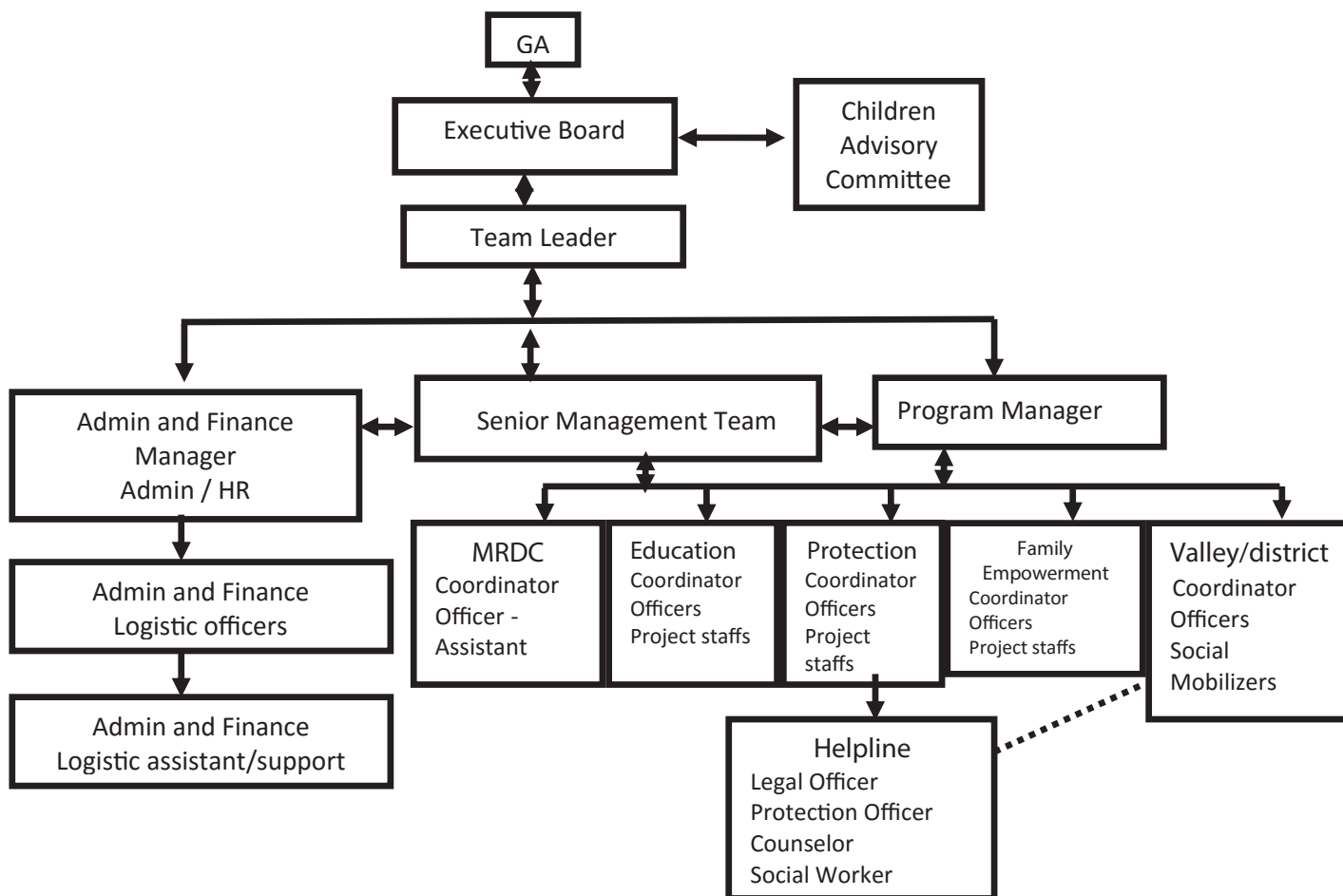
Making of Docu-Drama 'Junkiri'



Team CWISH goes for rafting for Retreat



Rally on the occasion of Universal Children Day



Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN, Nepal) felicitated Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH, Nepal) for its dedication and contribution towards protection and promotion of the children's rights in Nepal. Ms. Shanti Adhikari, board member and founder chair, received the felicitation on behalf of CWISH.



Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH)

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