

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

Buddhanagar, Kathmandu



Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) is a national human rights organization founded in 1993 which aims to ensure social justice, protection and promotion of human rights with particular focus on rights of children. CWISH has been actively working on child protection, education and family empowerment being one of the leading agencies in Nepal.

CWISH was awarded by International Labour Organization (ILO) as an outstanding NGO in 2005 for its contribution on child labour elimination and Human Rights Award by Social Welfare Council in 2006. Similarly, CWISH has been felicitated with Global Award on prevention of child abuse by World Women Summit Forum (WWSF). CWISH represents in different networks and alliances of child protection and education with key roles. Currently, CWISH is the chair of Consortium of organizations working on child participation, Convener and Vice-chair of National Child Protection Alliance, Founder and Vice Chair of National Campaign for Education, Immediate Past President of Alliance against trafficking of women and children in Nepal (AATWIN) and member of Consortium of Street Children UK.

Initially, CWISH was established as 'Women in Social Service and Human Rights (WISH)' with program focused on economic empowerment and non-formal education particularly for women. While working with the disadvantaged women, CWISH learned that their children were even more vulnerable. Children were not staying with their parents, instead they were living with employers as domestic labour.

It was a matter of pride in Nepalese urban societies of having children in domestic work. The society believed those employers were doing a social service by providing child domestic workers with food, clothes and a shelter. Children were brought into domestic work providing dream of a better home, food, education and a better life. Domestic work was regarded as a safe form of employment. Meantime, CWISH started questioning about the protection and education of child domestic workers living with employers who worked behind the doors and were in risk of abuse and violence.

CWISH started conducting Non Formal Classes in Outreach centers for child domestic workers. Simultaneously, CWISH took a stand and raised voice against child servitude and took actions on ending a modern form of slavery. CWISH talked to employers, convinced them, assembled child domestic workers into non formal classes, tracked the families of the children, reintegrated them back with families and brought them into formal educational settings; ensuring children's right to education, protection and parental care.

CWISH is a learning organization and has expanded its scope of work on rights based approach and empowerment model as per the learnings. This growth has been possible through experience of its interventions and the lived experiences of right holders, and the experience of its staff members, partners and collaborating agencies. The continuous learning from the past has contributed towards achieving the objectives and goal.

1.1 Vision

Children in Nepal enjoying their rights with dignity

1.2 Mission

Strengthening civil societies, 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 children for better learning environment

1.3 Goal

To achieve respect and promotion of children's right to protection and education with empowered families, children and capacitated government mechanism and civil society.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The objectives entail both institutional and interventional;

- CWISH recognized as resource and specialized organization on child rights, supports local government and civil society organizations to monitor child rights, plan and implement child rights programming in local and federal level
- Ensured children's right to development and protection with meaningful participation of children and families in federal and local level policies and practices

1.5 Core Values

Participatory and Democratic norms: CWISH values participation of stakeholders including children, and promotes democratic norms on its programming, implementation, monitoring and review process.

Accountability and Transparency: CWISH respects and recognizes the public transparency, inclusiveness, good governance principles and accountability on its operation. As guided by right to information, CWISH interventions and program details are transparent among the stakeholders/people and effective community feedback mechanism and intra-institution feedback system is established. CWISH has the provision of accountability mechanism where stakeholders and right holders can share their ideas, provide inputs and complain about the program interventions.

1.6 Major Achievements

- The number of child domestic workers has reduced by 42% in 15 years. Rapid assessment of ILO in 2001 estimated 21,191 child domestic workers in Kathmandu whereas rapid assessment of CWISH in 2016 estimates 12,265 child domestic workers in Kathmandu.
- 96% child domestic workers attend schools as per rapid assessment of CWISH in 2016. It was 33% in 2001 as per ILO rapid assessment.
- From 1996 to 2015, 7232 child domestic workers attended non formal education in ORC and eventually enrolled into formal education.
- From 2008 to 2015, 917 child domestic workers are reintegrated in their families. Among 810 reintegrated (from 2011 – 2015), 95% are living happily with their families and 88% regularly attending schools.
- From January 2014 to December 2015, 92 children without parental care living in child care homes are reintegrated in their families.
- From 2006 to June 2016, 371 survivor of sexual abuse are rehabilitated. Among them, 17 child domestic workers who were sexually assaulted are rehabilitated.
- 11 municipalities are actively monitoring and working towards child labour elimination which was instigated by CWISH.
- Reduction on the number of worst forms of child labour has been one of 39 indicators to implement child friendly local governance framework 2010 endorsed by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development.
- From June 2014, Green Flag Campaign against child labour is implemented by local government; through which 3 wards of Lalitpur sub metropolitan city and 15 wards of Hetauda sub metropolitan city has been declared child labour free till June 2016.
- First ever registration of child domestic worker's case in Bagmati Labour Office on date 10 November 2009 which raised a concern of Labour Office towards monitoring child labour in informal sector.

- From 2011 to 2015, more than 500 officials of Labour office and District Child Welfare Board have been trained on Child labour monitoring.
- CWISH provided business education trainings to 980 families and among them facilitated 897 families (283 male and 614 female) to access loans from local cooperatives based on their business plan. They started business and the repayment rate stood at an average of 90%.
- Promoting violence free schools in 200 schools of Kathmandu with prohibition measures of physical and humiliating punishment, bullying and child sexual abuse
- Promoting child friendly education in 69 schools; capacity building to prepare and review school improvement plan, continuous assessment system and teachers training on National framework on child friendly education
- Responsible and functional 82 child protection committees in villages and municipalities
- 30,618 children supported during earthquake through child friendly spaces, psychosocial counseling, nutritious food, temporary learning centers, building resilience and rehabilitation
- Reviewed 25 years of UNCRC in Nepal with achievements, learning, challenges and way forward; Launched a book 'Nepalma Baladhikar' (Child Rights in Nepal), coordinated and published by CWISH
- Facilitating 25 child rights organizations for child rights monitoring to prepare annual status report of child rights in Nepal
- Litigation procedures on child labour reporting, inspection and prosecution has been proceeded for endorsement by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE).
- The provision of sexual abuse in criminal code has been amended with recognition of pedophilia, 35 days reporting time extended to 6 months.
- Public Interest Litigation in Supreme Court asked Government to prepare laws to provide compensation by state to victims of sexual abuse

1.7 Review of Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016

CWISH had formulated and endorsed Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016. The plan was reviewed on mid-term and at the end. The Program Manager of CWISH facilitated the review process with consultation among staffs, board members, former staffs and experts.

- The core objectives and specific objectives envisioned of protection and promotion of human rights of children, youth and women. It is observed that CWISH is working specially on child protection, education and family empowerment.
- Out of 5 outcomes, CWISH is in track of achieving Outcome No. 1 and 5 focused on child protection and education. However, other outcomes are taken as crosscutting issues in line with child protection and education. CWISH is not working on Outcome No. 2 on reproductive health.
- Regarding Institutional Results, CWISH is recognized as leading child protection organization and gradually having expertise on education and family empowerment.
- Regarding Intervention Results, CWISH is working to achieve Results 1 and 5 on child protection and education respectively while other results have considered as crosscutting issues contributing to results 1 and 5. However, CWISH is working on empowering families by providing parenting education, livelihood and income generation.
- The program areas of CWISH focused on child protection, education and livelihood improvement while the strategic plan 2012 – 2016 highlighted 6 program areas. Additionally, CWISH is working to promote parental care rights, deinstitutionalization, family strengthening, empowering families socially and economically.

- The Intervention theme was revised by Operational Strategy and Structure 2014 where 4 responsibilities were given to the theme; thematic responsibility, project responsibility, district responsibility and partnership responsibility. This created over burden among the team and thematic practice couldn't be established properly. Henceforth, as per the recommendation of mid-term review, child protection, education and family empowerment were considered working themes of CWISH.
- The implementation unit was not recognized in the strategic plan and operational structure 2014.

1.8 Current Major Program Areas

It is observed that CWISH has been delivering expertise on following program areas.

- Child Protection (Dominant)
 - Child labor
 - Child sexual abuse
 - Corporal punishment, bullying
 - child trafficking, child marriage
- Right to Education
 - Child friendly schools, quality education
 - School governance
- Livelihood Improvement
 - Post Reintegration and rehabilitation
 - Business Counseling and Business Development Plan
 - livelihood and income generation
 - Capacity Building of Cooperatives

Other Programs

- Parenting education / positive parenting
- Promoting Parental care rights
- Deinstitutionalization

2. CONTEXT

Nepal has ratified the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)*, *ILO convention 138 on the minimum age of employment*, *ILO convention 29 on forced labour* and the *ILO convention 182 on the worst form of child labour*.

Nepal celebrated 25 years of ratification of the CRC convention in 2015. The Constitution of Nepal promulgated in September 2015 has also ensured children's rights as fundamental rights (Art.39). The constitution guarantees children's right to education, participation, protection, health care, nurturing, appropriate upbringing, sports, recreation and overall personality development from family and the state. Moreover, the National Child Policy 2012 is into implementation and so are Children's Act 1992, Education Act (eight amendment on 2016) and Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000, to protect and promote children's rights in different spectrums. The Government of Nepal comprises of the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), Department of

Women and Children (DoWC), Department of Education and Women and Children Service Centre of Nepal Police as a mechanism to protect child rights at the central level, while there are District Child Welfare Board (DCWB), District Women and Children's Office, District Education Office, District Police Office, Child Protection Committees (CPC), Child Clubs at district and community level. Furthermore, civil society organizations are functioning in close collaboration with the government mechanism to promote child rights.

During 23 years of journey, CWISH grew on the coverage of issues, geographical area and the target communities at the same global pattern of interventions on human rights and democratization, peace and freedom. The overall development paradigm changed to be more rights responsive. These changes demanded CWISH to be more innovative and research oriented, and to deliver high quality work and contextualize itself to the international and national developmental movements and interventions. For this purpose, necessity for making adjustment and rearrangement in institutional structure for effective operation of the programs and movements has been realized. Additionally, live communication between partners, efficient and effective monitoring and support from governing body, collaboration and coalition initiatives among like-minded organizations are needed to create strong collective voice to bring the violation of child rights to the attention of international community, and make the government more accountable, transparent, and rights responsive.

2.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Nepal is the state party to achieve sustainable development goals 2016 - 2030. All the interventions should be aligned to contribute on achieving the goals. Mostly, CWISH is competent to contribute on 15 targets of 7 goals relevant to child protection, education and family empowerment.

Goals	Targets	Relevant Theme
1	1.1, 1.3, 1.4	Family Empowerment
2	2.1, 2.2	Family Empowerment
4	4.1, 4.2, 4.4	Education
5	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4	Child Protection
8	8.7	Child Protection
11	11.2	Family Empowerment
16	16.2	Child Protection

2.2 SWOL Analysis

The SWOL analysis of CWISH was done by the staffs and facilitated by the Secretary General of CWISH during annual review and planning workshop 2016. The analysis was done on the thematic and implementation level of the programs of CWISH.

Thematic and implementation level

Strength:	Weakness:
<p>Thematic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects linked to theme; project objectives are aligned to meet the programmatic objectives ▪ New initiative (Black cap, green flag campaign etc) on thematic issues 	<p>Thematic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beyond thematic area, our involvement might be low. ▪ Highly ambitious plan ▪ Lack of thematic discussion (National and International level)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in expertise (Support as resource organization), Expertise in relevant theme ▪ Technical support to implementing unit ▪ Thematic paper supports in gap analysis, lobby and advocacy ▪ Policy level interaction ▪ Resource sharing/mentoring ▪ Specific vision ▪ Resource publication <p>Implementation level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close Coordination with Community – Working together ▪ Trusted – By Community/Government Authority ▪ Responsible and Sensitive Staff towards Children ▪ Ownership Building (Community) ▪ Strengthened local structure –With our efforts ▪ Prompt response by CWISH ▪ Accountability and transparency ▪ Make accountable and responsible to Government agencies ▪ Networking and mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gap in thematic exercise and field level activities ▪ Project dominated themes <p>Implementation level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability of program ▪ Activity vs. Effectiveness ▪ Time Frame of Project ▪ Ambitious Plan ▪ Lack of Investment on HR ▪ Budget Planning- Insufficient ▪ Evaluation of Program by CWISH ▪ Planned follow up ▪ Increase discussion with stakeholders before planning ▪ Community level social audit ▪ DCAB and DPAC formation and functioning ▪ Lack of pre orientation about M&E to new staffs
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Thematic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource center, Resource organization ▪ Enhance quality of program design ▪ Support in building organizational profile ▪ Integrated approach to hit issues ▪ Lobby and advocacy of concerned issue through concerned theme ▪ Broadening of organizational identity, scope, programs/projects ▪ Expansion of networking and programming in international areas <p>Implementation level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Model Establishing ▪ Mainstreaming within local system ▪ Local level advocacy- local government ▪ Knowledge transfer – CWISH to Community 	<p>Limitations</p> <p>Thematic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time management (program implementation or thematic practice) ▪ Confusion on priority setting (program implementation or thematic development) ▪ Mobilization of officer level staff limited to projects ▪ Different roles and responsibilities of coordinators ▪ Lack of programmatic discussions <p>Implementation level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited budget and low bargaining ▪ Project frame (project vs Community expectation/needs) ▪ Perception of Community on CWISH as Govt. body – Our mandate/limitation ▪ Coverage area selection limitation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up – to more number of districts ▪ Resource organization and information center ▪ Make responsible and accountable to government agencies towards child rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited reach and higher expectation (Result) ▪ Lack of resources ▪ Geographical remoteness ▪ Perception towards NGOs ▪ Lack of active participation of Government agencies
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The abovementioned table of SWOL analysis entails the expertise of CWISH to be specialized organization on child rights. Social Mobilization and the recognition in the local level seems to be the major strength of CWISH work.

2.3 Strategic Results

The strategic result is to empower children to be able to claim their rights and strengthen civil society actors for effectively monitoring and campaigning for promotion of rights of children; strengthening existing government structures in national, provincial, district and community level while at the same time empowering families.

For the period of 2017-2021, CWISH envisions the following results at institutional and program levels:

- 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 child rights programming
- Reduced all forms of discrimination, abuse, exploitation and violence against children
- Schools deliver quality education promoting child friendly environment as provisioned in National Framework for child friendly schools.
- Empowered families delivering responsibilities towards their children.

3. PROGRAMME

CWISH will continue its programmatic approach. The key areas of issues and concerns will be as below;

3.1 Child Rights Monitoring

To ensure that the rights of children are protected and promoted, official monitoring of implementation of the principles and provisions of the rights of the child in Nepal is done in three levels; Internal Monitoring is done by the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), Independent Monitoring is done by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and External as well as Supplementary Monitoring is done by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In this context, CWISH has initiated a process of conducting external as well as Supplementary monitoring of realization of the rights of the child, with the aim of support in strengthening the child rights monitoring system as well as making the government system accountable and responsible.

Result 1: Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as child rights defenders in 75 districts receive, record, refer, respond and report cases of child rights violation

- Child Rights Status country report and district report produced annually from the compiled information received from at least 65 districts
- Supplementary report submitted to UNCRC and UPR as per the information from status reports
- Offer sector specific analysis on various aspects concerning rights of the children with the aim of improving interventions by the concerned actors and stakeholders.

- Number of child rights violation cases reported to civil society organizations
- Number of child rights violation cases responded by relevant government mechanism

Child Rights monitoring guidelines has been prepared based on the UNCRC provisioned CRC clusters prescribed by the UNCRC Committee. This guideline was consulted, reviewed among prospective members before finalization which will be the reference to conduct child rights monitoring and reporting. Reporting format is based on the CRC clusters;

- Definition of Child
- General Principles
- Civil Rights and Freedoms
- Family Environment and Alternative Care
- Basic Health and Welfare
- Education, leisure and cultural activities
- Special Protection Measures

3.2 Child rights in local governance

The Government of Nepal has established a Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) framework to protect and promote child rights at the local level. CFLG is implemented by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to provide “Overall guidance to the government in realizing and mainstreaming the rights of children (Survival, Development, Protection and Participation) into the local government system, structure, policies and process”¹. The CFLG seeks to put children at the core of the development agenda of local bodies, government service providing agencies and civil society. Similarly, Local Self Governance Act 2000 provisions of VDCs and municipalities to formulate their own policies, plan and implement as per the local context. Likewise, Local Government are mandated to allocate at least 10 percent of their total budget in particular for children. So, CWISH envisions to support local government in preparing child rights plan and implement in local level which promotes rights of children.

Result 2: Local government formulate, plan, invest and implement child rights programming

- Number of municipalities/VDCs have updated data, records of children related to birth registration, health, education, protection and participation
- Number of municipalities/VDCs launching Green Flag campaign against child labour
- Number of municipalities/VDCs formulating child rights plan prepared by children's participation
- Number of municipalities/VDCs allocating and investing at least 10 – 15 percent of total budget in particular for children's rights
- Number of municipalities/VDCs implementing at least 80 percent of their child rights plan
- Number of municipalities/VDCs addressing ecological rights of children
- Number of municipalities/VDCs adopting child friendly local governance framework, declared 'child friendly' and in process of declaring

3.3 CHILD PROTECTION

According to National Labour Force Survey of 2008, among 7.7 million children of age 5–17 years, 40.4% (3.14 million) are economically active out of which 1.6 million children are engaged in labour; including 0.62 million children involved in hazardous forms (0.126 million in worst forms of child labour). CWISH works with government structures for elimination of worst forms of child labour. The legacy of working with child domestic workers will be the major intervention which has been identity of CWISH. Likewise, the

¹ Child Friendly Local Governance Initiative in Nepal implemented by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

work on establishing child protection system, eliminating all forms of violence against children will be continued.

CWISH intervention will be in child protection area with special focus on following areas as concern.

- Child labour elimination with special emphasis on Domestic Child labour
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Child trafficking
- Child Marriage
- Corporal Punishment
- Bullying
- Child Protection in emergencies

Child Protection and SDG

The Child Protection Program of CWISH will contribute on achieving following targets and goals of SDGs.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Result 3: Reduced all forms of discrimination, abuse, exploitation and violence against children

- Favorable laws, policies and plans are formulated or updated and implemented to promote child protection
- Increased sensitization among planners, government authorities, families and children on child protection covering discrimination and all forms of violence against children
- Reduced Number of cases of violence against children (Child labour, Child Sexual abuse, Child marriage, Child trafficking, corporal punishment)
- Collective action of relevant ministries, department, district offices and civil society organization for effective implementation of masterplan on elimination of child labour
- Number of government authorities trained and implementing litigation procedures on child labour
- Number of cases managed by local and district level government authorities as per the case management guidelines
- Child friendly mechanism (system, structure, provisions) in child protection service providers
- Number of reintegrated children with their families who were in labour, institutional care and trafficked
- Number of child care homes following alternative care guidelines and standard operating procedures on residential child care homes

- Increased number of trained and enabled child protection authorities, mechanisms, effective services and provisions in local and federal level.

Crosscutting issues in Child Protection

Domestic Work as decent work: CWISH promotes domestic work as decent work. As strategy of reducing domestic child labour, CWISH promotes the concept of adult domestic workers. CWISH facilitates in unionizing domestic workers, capacity building and supporting to advocate on ratification of ILO C189. This will continue as crosscutting issue to replace and reduce domestic child labor.

Sexual and Reproductive health rights: CWISH has been promoting sexual and reproductive health rights as strategy to prevent sexual abuse. CWISH will empower children and young adults on sexual and reproductive health rights.

3.4 EDUCATION

Currently the school enrolment rate as mentioned by Department of Education is 96.2%, which seems to be a remarkable achievement. However, sustaining children in school has been a real challenge. Only 30% of the children who enrolled in grade 1 in 2004 completed school in 2014. Flash report of 2013, launched by Department of Education (DOE), states the major problems for equity and quality education in Nepal is “Disparity with marginalized (girls, dalits, minorities, deprived, disabled, excluded and vulnerable) children in terms of access, participation and learning outcomes.

CWISH will strengthen equity in participation, retention and inclusion of marginalized children in formal education providing an environment for equitable learning outcomes of marginalized children in ensuring quality education. There are different barriers that cause children dropping out of school like poverty, corporal punishment in school, bullying, barriers in teaching learning process, language barriers, barriers related to protection, participation. CWISH efforts will be on removing such barriers, so that the children can participate equally in all activities and at the same time fulfil their learning outcomes.

According to Flash report I 2013/2014, the promotion rate from Grade 1 is 75.4%, repetition rate is 17.5% and drop out is 7.1% in Grade 1. This means 24.6% of the total enrolled students in Grade 1 could not continue in Grade 2. Similarly, 11.7% of total enrolled students in Grade 2 and 10.4% of total enrolled in Grade 3 could not continue Grade 3 and 4 respectively. As per the findings of Early Grade Reading Assessment by USAID/Ministry of Education, 34% of Grade 2 students and 19% of Grade 3 were not able to read single Nepali word in a passage. Similarly, student whose mother tongue is not Nepali is considerably poor in reading which comprised 30% of total students. Henceforth, CWISH will work on removing barriers to achieve free and compulsory quality education, increase children's participation in early childhood development, improve early grade reading and learning outcomes.

CWISH will promote free and compulsory primary education, adequate resource mobilization and effective and efficient investment in education promoting education as fundamental human right. CWISH advocates on accessibility and availability of quality education and responsible mechanism in promoting child friendly and child centered education in schools and community. The major interventions related to education would be to promote child friendly schools as per the standard set by National Framework on Child friendly Schools.

Education and SDG

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Result 4: Schools deliver quality education promoting child friendly environment as provisioned in National Framework for child friendly schools.

- Right to Education as fundamental right, free and compulsory education provisioned in constitution is into practice.
- Improved enrolment, survival and promotion rate of children (with more vulnerable) in school education.
- Increased participation on early childhood development and improved skills on early grade reading among Grade 1 – 3 students
- Increased learning outcome among students of Grade 6 – 10 in Math, English and Science
- Number of schools practicing technology based teaching learning using audiovisual materials
- Number of 'Violence free' community and private schools with child protection system
- Number of disabled friendly classrooms and schools
- Number of schools preparing, implementing and reviewing School Improvement plan in participatory process
- Number of schools practicing continuous assessment system
- Number of schools promoting children's right to play, recreational activities in schools
- Mechanisms like Child Club, School Child Protection Committees, Parents Teachers Association, School Management Committees, Resource Persons, School Supervisors, are active, capacitated and functional and promoting child friendly environment in schools.

3.5 FAMILY EMPOWERMENT

According to Nepal Living Standard Survey III, around 1.1 million children in Nepal up to age of 15 are living away from home. They are separated from their families and living beyond their own communities. Children separated due to family problems and poverty accounts for 58.5 %, whereas 30.6% are separated seeking educational opportunities.² They are living either with their employers, in the streets, trafficked, unaccompanied and/or institutionalized. CCWB (2014) mentions there are 16,617 children in institutional care³ and reported 60% of the children in care homes having one or both of the parents alive. In addition, CWISH (2013) states among children living in institutional care, only 20.69 percent are double orphan meaning not having both father and mother. However, 26.91 percent children have their both father and mother, 52.40 percent have either father or mother⁴.

The national child labour report 2012⁵ evidenced that children from poverty affected areas and households, marginalised and deprived from access to state facilities, are highly vulnerable towards being child labour. Henceforth, CWISH will continue its work on preventing child separation by supporting on

² Central Bureau of Statistics, (2011), National Living Standard Survey, Government of Nepal

³ CCWB, (2014). A state of children in Nepal, Government of Nepal

⁴ CWISH, (2013). A report on child care homes survey in Kathmandu valley

⁵ National Child labor Report based on data drawn from National Labor Force Survey 2008, International Labor Organization, 2012

livelihood improvement and income generation, engaging families to promote positive parenting and parental care rights of children.

The main working area under family empowerment will be entrepreneurship development, livelihood improvement of vulnerable families, parenting education and enabling parents for better care of their children.

- Livelihood improvement support to families
- Preventing child separation
- Promoting parental care rights and role of parents, positive parenting

The livelihood support for families will be done collectively as possible establishing linkages with the local cooperatives. The main aim of this support is to make families capable of taking better care of their children in providing proper nutrition, quality education, health services and protect their child from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence.

Family Empowerment and SDG

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Result 5: Empowered families delivering responsibilities towards their children.

- Improved livelihood and income generation of vulnerable families
- Number of families access to microfinance for savings and credits
- Number of young adults access to vocational training and entrepreneurship
- Number of parents/families sensitive towards parental care rights of children and practicing positive parenting
- Number of families sensitized, concerned and providing adequate nutrition to their children
- Number of families accessing social protection schemes for children and child sensitive social protection in local level for better care of their children

4. Crosscutting issues

4.1 Gender and Governance: CWISH will mainly focus gender and governance as crosscutting issue promoting women's and girls equal participation, representation and decision making in all levels and sectors of child protection and education governance.

5. Strategies / Approaches

Based on program learning and past experiences, CWISH has rearticulated its strategic program approach and areas of interventions. CWISH will adopt following concepts in its programming, implementation, monitoring and review/evaluation:

5.1 Working Together: CWISH will work together with government system and civil societies at local and national levels to enable government system for reflecting the ground reality, need and commitment of government to their policies, programs and interventions. CWISH will work together with like-minded organizations for sharing, collaborating, better coordination, solidarity building and joint intervention and campaigning at local, national and international levels.

5.2 Evidence Based: CWISH considers evidences while formulating policies and plans. CWISH promotes the culture of research, study and evaluation before, during and after interventions. Mainly Action Research will be key component in most project interventions coordinating with academic institutions.

5.3 Empowerment, Participation and inclusion: The interventions that CWISH designs and implements will be focused on empowering the target group especially children for promoting their effective and meaningful participation for claiming and realization of their rights. Their participation will be sought in all project/program cycles and will be based on inclusion to ensure that most marginalized and excluded groups have their ideas in the process.

5.4 Innovation and Learning: Innovation and learning are other key aspects of CWISH approach. CWISH interventions will be guided towards innovation, effective model, reflections and learning and all these will be considered as an integral part during implementation, review and reflection processes.

5.5 Social Mobilization: CWISH will work for promoting practical realization of stakeholders' responsibility. For this it will work together with stakeholders at local level for delivering services and influencing their functioning leading towards building beneficiary-stakeholder relations and sustaining services. Mainstreaming CWISH activities within regular plan and program of stakeholders will be the main approach.

5.6 Critical and Collaborative Engagement with State Agencies: Engaging with state agencies will have both critical and collaborative relations. For service delivery, development initiatives and building beneficiary and agency relation, CWISH will engage with state agencies in collaborative way working in partnership, joint efforts and collaboration on implementation. But, for empowering right holders, maintaining transparency, accountability and rule of law from state agencies, CWISH will critically engage on advocacy and campaigning mostly through alliances, working group and joint campaign of civil society.

5.7 Partnership, Networking and Alliance Building: Working together and building network and alliances as well as strengthening alliances for effective advocacy and movement building will be another key strategy. Particularly on changing structural norms and values, power-shifting actions, seeking

accountability and critical issues, CWISH will work and promote alliances and networks of NGOs. CWISH will maintain and respect the institutional sovereignty, democracy and national interest during any kind of partnership, network and alliance building.

5.8 Direct Services: The direct services shall be delivered not as welfare benefits for the target group and shall not promote dependency as well as create parallel service mechanism. The direct service component shall work for empowerment, transitory and emergency relief only ultimately making stakeholders and agencies responsible for the actions.

6. INTERVENTION THEME and SECTION

CWISH will have intervention theme / sections as abovementioned program issues in Clause 3.

Theme / Section	Major Responsibilities
THEME	
Child Protection	National Level Policy Advocacy, National Movements/Campaigns, Networking and Liasing with national stakeholders, Conceptualization, global mapping, capacity building, thematic exercise on child protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate Assistance to the vulnerable children and survivors liasing with the state mechanism ensuring protection and services (clinical, psychological, social, legal) - Implementing child protection program of CWISH
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Level policy advocacy, global mapping, networking, capacity building, thematic exercise on education, - Implementing education program of CWISH
Family Empowerment	Empowering families to assure child protection and quality education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood improvement / Collective entrepreneurship - Right to parental care/Positive parenting - Social protection and social security Implementing family empowerment program of CWISH
SECTION	
Child Rights Monitoring	National level evidence based policy advocacy, Capacity building of civil society organizations and relevant government authorities, functionalize mobile and web application for collecting information of child rights monitoring, produce annual status report on child rights
Child Rights in Local Governance	Collaborate with Municipalities and VDCs, Assist in preparing and implementing child rights plan, capacity building on CFLG framework to the municipalities

Program Implementation Section	Implementation Unit of all the projects in district and community level, District and community level advocacy, campaigns, capacity building, social and community mobilization, working together and collaborating with district, local government and community based mechanisms
Organization Development	Monitoring the activities, tracking monthly plan and reports, preparing quarterly, half yearly and annual reports, research, study, process documentation, results documentation, proposal development, project development, capacity building, training, publication, producing IEC materials, branding, networking, social media
Admin and Finance	Official administration, Finance, Human Resource Management, Logistics, Program Support

7. Strategic Framework

Objectives and Results		Indicator
Objective 1	CWISH recognized as resource and specialized organization on child rights, supports local government and civil society organizations to monitor child rights, plan and implement child rights programming in local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, federal and national levels; - CWISH models and approaches are defined, recognized, and replicated as good practices and innovative interventions. - CWISH staffs and members have enhanced skills and capacity as expert and leading activist in the area of its interventions. - CWISH intervention capacity is enhanced in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.
Result 1	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as child rights defenders in 75 districts receive, record, refer, respond and report cases of child rights violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Rights Status country report and district report produced annually from the compiled information received from at least 65 districts - Supplementary report submitted to UNCRC and UPR as per the information from status reports - Offer sector specific analysis on various aspects concerning rights of the children with the aim of improving interventions by the concerned actors and stakeholders. - Number of child rights violation cases reported to civil society organizations - Number of child rights violation cases responded by relevant government mechanism
Result 2	Local governments formulate, plan, invest and implement child rights programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of municipalities/VDCs have updated data, records of children related to birth registration, health, education, protection and participation - Number of municipalities/VDCs launching Green Flag campaign against child labour - Number of municipalities/VDCs formulating child rights plan prepared by children's participation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of municipalities/VDCs allocating and investing at least 10 – 15 percent of total budget in particular for children's rights - Number of municipalities/VDCs implementing at least 80 percent of their child rights plan - Number of municipalities/VDCs addressing ecological rights of children - Number of municipalities/VDCs adopting child friendly local governance framework, declared 'child friendly' and in process of declaring
Objective 2	Ensured children's right to development and protection with meaningful participation of children and families in national, federal and local level policies and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favorable laws, polices, plans and programmes are formulated and implemented to promote children's right to protection and development.
Result 3	Reduced all forms of discrimination, abuse, exploitation and violence against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favorable laws, policies and plans are formulated or updated and implemented to promote child protection - Increased sensitization among planners, government authorities, families and children on child protection covering discrimination and all forms of violence against children - Reduced Number of cases of violence against children (Child labour, Child Sexual abuse, Child marriage, Child trafficking, corporal punishment) - Collective action of relevant ministries, department, district offices and civil society organization for effective implementation of masterplan on elimination of child labour - Number of government authorities trained and implementing litigation procedures on child labour - Number of cases managed by local and district level government authorities as per the case management guidelines - Child friendly mechanism (system, structure, provisions) in child protection service providers - Number of reintegrated children with their families who were in labour, institutional care and trafficked - Number of child care homes following alternative care guidelines and standard operating procedures on residential child care homes - Increased number of trained and enabled child protection authorities, mechanisms, effective services and provisions in local and federal level.
Result 4	Schools deliver quality education promoting child friendly environment as provisioned in National Framework for child friendly schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to Education as fundamental right, free and compulsory education provisioned in constitution is into practice. - Improved enrolment, survival and promotion rate of children (with more vulnerable) in school education. - Increased participation on early childhood development and improved skills on early grade reading among Grade 1 – 3 students - Increased learning outcome among students of Grade 6 – 10 in Math, English and Science

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of schools practicing technology based teaching learning using audiovisual materials - Number of 'Violence free' community and private schools with child protection system - Number of disabled friendly classrooms and schools - Number of schools preparing, implementing and reviewing School Improvement plan in participatory process - Number of schools practicing continuous assessment system - Number of schools promoting children's right to play, recreational activities in schools - Mechanisms like Child Club, School Child Protection Committees, Parents Teachers Association, School Management Committees, Resource Persons, School Supervisors, are active, capacitated and functional and promoting child friendly environment in schools.
Result 5	Empowered families delivering responsibilities towards their children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved livelihood and income generation of vulnerable families - Number of families access to microfinance for savings and credits - Number of young adults access to vocational training and entrepreneurship - Number of parents/families sensitive towards parental care rights of children and practicing positive parenting - Number of families sensitized, concerned and providing adequate nutrition to their children - Number of families accessing social protection schemes for children and child sensitive social protection in local level for better care of their children