

# PROGRAM ON CHILD PROTECTION, EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOOD IN NEPAL RECOVERY PHASE-II Final Narrative Report

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**Submitted by:**



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**Submitted to:**



**Indrawati Rural Municipality**

Sindhupalchok

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## Abbreviations

BCC	: Behaviour Change Communication
CCPC	: Community Counselling and Protection Centre
CFLG	: Child Friendly Local Governance
CN	: Child Nepal
CRO	: Child Rights Officer
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
DCWB	: District Child Welfare Board
DDRC	: District Disaster Risk Committee
DEO	: District Education Office
ECD	: Early Childhood Development
FSP	: Flexible School Program
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
RMPC	: Rural Municipality Child Protection Committee
WCPC	: Ward Child Protection Committees
RMCCHT	: Rural Municipality Committee to Control Human Trafficking
WCCHT	: Ward Committee to Control Human Trafficking
IEC	: Information Education Communication
IRM	: Indrawati Rural Municipality
MANK	: <i>Mahila Atma Nirvarta Kendra</i>
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
BS	: Basic School
PSA	: Public Service Announcements
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SWC	: Social Welfare Council
TLCs	: Temporary Learning Centers
GoN	: Government of Nepal
VDC	: Village Development Committee

## A. INTRODUCTION

Indrawati Rural Municipality (IRM) lies in the second election constituency of Sindhupalchowk district. IRM is one of the backward rural municipalities that has the predominance of backward ethnic groups, esp. Tamang/Lama, Magar, Danuwar and Majhi communities followed by most vulnerable and marginalized group called *Dalit* considered lower down in the caste hierarchy in Nepal. According to the data from District Disaster Reduction Committee (DDRC), updated on 9 April 2016, 113 people died and 13 were injured due to the earthquake in ward 2 and 3 of IRM (Previously Kunchok VDC). The economic status of the people in the rural municipality suffered an immense downfall after the earthquake, followed by a huge loss in physical infrastructure, including education and health sectors. Furthermore, there is a high risk of child marriage and children's trafficking in the ward. Similarly, children have left school in order to assist their parents to support in agricultural works or leave the village to a nearby town or the capital city in search of unskilled work. In addition, livelihoods of the people, especially the poorest, have been affected. Many children who used to attend schools are now supporting their families in earning a living instead of studying. In addition, the trend of leaving schools is high among adolescent groups as they are physically strong and can do physically challenging work.

### **Project Objectives:**

**Goal:** Strengthen Child Protection and Child Development Systems through collaborative actions with local and national stakeholders including state authorities

**Strategic Objective:** Children of Kunchok affected by earthquake are protected against incidents of child abuse and child rights violations.

### **Project Implementation Process /Methodology**

**Annual Planning workshop:** CN organizes annual planning workshop with project team to design the implementation plan and to set the strategies to implement the project

**Project Sharing/Coordination with district and Rural Municipality level stakeholders:** Once the project is approved from Caritas Germany, Child Nepal shares the project documents and plans to the local government of IRM and district line agencies that ensure effective coordination, receive positive response while implementing the project and further get feedback on it.

**Implementation of the project activities and community engagement:** CN starts implementing the project activities based on the annual plan. Project team engages closely with community people in this process so that community needs are addressed and contribute towards the project interventions positively.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** CN engages district, rural municipality and ward level government stakeholders for monitoring the project. Similarly, representatives from Caritas Germany involve in project monitoring. In addition, CN facilitates to participate members from Social Welfare Council for project monitoring and

evaluation. Constructive feedback and recommendations will be inbuilt by the project team after the monitoring and evaluation.

**Expected Project Outcome/Result:**

**Result 1:** Expanded and strengthened community-based mechanisms/systems to prevent and protect children from trafficking, abuse and exploitation with increased awareness in community people.

**Result 2:** Children of marginalized families rejoin schools.

**Result 3:** Enhanced economic status of the people.

**Result 4:** Safe drinking water is easily available

In course of project implementation, Child Nepal almost achieved the project's goals and objectives of strengthening child protection and child development systems through collaborative actions with local and national stakeholders including state authorities and doing different activities against the incidents of child abuse and child rights violations. CN attempted to achieve the goals of the project by doing different activities in the project area. CN conducted orientation and trainings for the local governmental representatives on child protection and child rights so that they could aware on the violation of child rights in their locality and can combat. Likewise, trainings entitled on 'human trafficking, unsafe migration and gender based violence', and 'Child rights and child protection' conducted for members of local government in absence of RMCCHT/WCCHT members in the target area with the aim of sensitizing the participants on how a child can be abused and be a victim of violence in the communities and how they can play role for combating such kind of abuses and violence over children. The project conducted orientation and trainings to children and adolescents of the project area so that they could aware oneself on the violations of their own rights and how to fight for the rights along with their responsibilities. Life skills and peer education training, and forum theatre training were conducted targeting for children and adolescent. Moreover, community people were sensitized through different awareness program conducting orientations on anti-alcoholism and distributing flyer, pamphlets, stickers etc. Centralizing to those children who are out of the access of education, the project established the FSP class in the target area. Likewise, livestock were supported to the parents of needy children for generating income so that children have not to drop out their schools in the name of poor economic status. Scholarships were distributed to 100 needy children for encouraging in education. Interception booth was established in the transit of the project area, Baunepati for protecting children from being trafficked and was successful in intercepting 39 children. Also, CN operated CCPC that benefited children to get skills on child protection and get the service of counseling. Also, FSP was established to bring the out-of-school children back to school and 19 children reenrolled school after the operation of FSP. The initiation of community kitchen program helped children to receive day meal service that has stopped drop-out in two schools and the drop-out trend is reducing in other remaining five schools. In addition, the project supported livelihood/income generating opportunities to 22 families and also constructed six drinking water projects that has helped 328 families with direct drinking water services in the targeted communities.

## B. BASIC INFORMATION:

1. **Project Reference No:** P.323-007-2016
2. **Project Title:** Program on Child Protection, Education and Livelihood in Nepal (RECOVERY Phase-II)
3. **Information of Implementing Partner:**

**Name of the NGO:** Child Nepal (CN)

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### 4. Project Implementation Locations and Beneficiaries:

#### 4.1 Gender wise distribution of beneficiaries as per location:

Name of Rural Municipality	W.N.	Name Of Village	Gender Distribution of Direct Beneficiaries					
			M	F	Total	G	B	Total
<b>District: Sindhupalchowk</b>								
Indrawati	2	Kot danda, Jau danda, Kudare, Bharati Gaun, Bhorle, Pokhare	221	253	466	534	546	1080
Indrawati	3	Khutume, Budichaur, Karam danda, Thapa gaun, Gairi gaun, Tallo gaun, Fipinne, Deurali	289	348	637	676	656	1332
<b>Total</b>			<b>510</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>2412</b>

#### 4.2 Distribution of beneficiaries as per Caste/Ethnicity and Others

Name of Rural Municipality	W.N.	Name Of Village	Ethnic Distribution of Direct Beneficiaries					
			B	C	D	E	Others	Total
Indrawati	2	Kot danda, Jau danda, Kudare, Bharati Gaun, Bhorle, Pokhare	477	336	197	536		1546
Indrawati	3	Khutume, Budichaur, Karam danda, Thapa gaun, Gairi gaun, Tallo gaun, Fipinne, Deurali	641	494	246	588		1969
<b>Total</b>			<b>1118</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1124</b>		<b>3515</b>

#### 4.3 Direct Beneficiaries:

Location (Rural/ Municipality)	Wards	Caste/ Ethnicity	No. of Beneficiaries (HHs)		
			Female	Male	Total
Indrawati Rural Municipality	Ward 2	1546	787	759	1546
	Ward 3	1969	1024	945	1969
<b>Total No. of HHs-</b>					<b>756</b>
<b>Total Population (Rate 4.32persons/ Family)</b>					<b>3024</b>

#### 4.4 Indirect Beneficiaries:

<b>Total Household</b>	: 1087
<b>Total Female</b>	: 3576
<b>Total Male</b>	: 3213
<b>Total Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	<b>6789</b>

#### 4.5 Beneficiaries Selection Process

The RECOVERY project has been designed based on the experience of the first year of project implementation. During the proposal designing for second year, discussion with schools, representatives of the then Village Development Committee (VDC) members, earthquake victims and adolescent girls and boys were done for designing the project. During the discussion, the group recommended the major beneficiaries who are to be benefited by the project.

#### 4.6 Beneficiaries Selection Criteria:

- Children who have lost their parents in earthquake
- Children who are victim of any forms of child rights violation
- Children with disability
- Children who are potential to work as child labor or are at risk of trafficking and unsafe migration
- Children working as labor
- Out-of school children
- Local government with fragile mechanism on child rights
- Earthquake victim parents
- Children and adolescents at risk of child marriage

### C. OBJECTIVE, RESULTS & ACHIVEMENTS

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** Strengthen Child Protection and Child Development Systems through collaborative actions with local and national stakeholders including state authorities

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:** Children of Kunchok affected by earthquake are protected against incidents of child abuse and child rights violations.

#### 1. Proposed vs. Achieved

Expected/Proposed		Achievement	
Expected Results	Proposed Activities	Activities Undertaken	Outputs
<p><b>R1.</b> Expanded and strengthened community-based mechanisms/systems to prevent and protect children from trafficking, abuse and exploitation with increased awareness in community people.</p>	<p>1.1. One day orientation to local government on child rights, child protection and development.</p>	<p>1.1. One day orientation to local government on child rights, child protection and development.</p>	<p>1.1. A total of 39 new government representatives were made aware about the importance of child friendly local governance and they realized their responsibility towards the children of the municipality in the changed political context.</p>
	<p>1.2. Support to establish child protection desk in Indrawati Rural Municipality</p>	<p>1.2. Institutional support like chairs, tables, cupboard and files were supported to establish child protection desk in Indrawati Rural Municipality. Also, interaction with local government done regarding the essence of this desk.</p>	<p>1.2 Child Protection Desk is in operation where IRM has appointed a focal person to look after the cases that come to IRM regarding child rights violations.</p>
	<p>1.3. Reformation of RMCCHT and WCCHT</p>	<p>1.3 The activity couldn't be done since the new Act regarding human trafficking was not enforced by government. So, the program was merged with 1.4.</p>	



	<p>1.4. One-day orientation to 30 RMCCHT/WCCHT representatives on Human Trafficking, unsafe migration and gender based violence</p> <p>1.5. Reformation of RMCPC and WCPC</p>	<p>to orient the representatives of local government instead of RMCCHT and WCCHT.</p> <p>1.4 Two-days orientation to 30 representatives of local government done on Human Trafficking, Unsafe Migration and Gender Based Violence. (Note: in absence of RMCCHT and WCCHT, representatives of IRM and wards were invited in the program)</p> <p>1.5 The activity couldn't be done since the new Act regarding human trafficking was not enforced by government. So, the program was merged with 1.4.</p> <p>1.6 Conducted one-day orientation to 27 members of IRM and</p>	<p>1.4 CN conducted an orientation on Human Trafficking, Unsafe Migration and Incident Management in which representatives from ward no. 2 and 3; ward chairpersons, members, Nepal Police, representatives from Health Post, Head teachers from schools, ECD facilitators, child club members and Red Cross Social Mobilizer had participated. The participants were oriented on how to control the human trafficking and unsafe migration according to their roles and duty. 27 participants (female 9, children, 2 and male 16) have been benefited by this program.</p> <p>1.6 Child Nepal (CN) conducted an orientation program on Child Protection</p>
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	<p>1.6 Conduct one-day orientation to 30 RMCPC/WCPC members on child protection and child rights</p> <p>1.7. Child Club events</p>	<p>wards on child protection and child rights</p> <p>1.7 Child Club events were organized.</p>	<p>and Child Rights for the representatives from ward no. 2 and 3, Ward Chairperson, Nepal Police, representative from Health Post, Head Teachers from schools, ECD facilitators, Child Club Members and Red Cross Social Mobilizer. The program had included the interaction and discussion on the legal provisions related to child rights and the role of local government in ensuring the rights of children in the rural municipality. 27 participants (9 females, 2 children, and male 16) had participated the program.</p> <p>1.7 Child Nepal organized the child club level quiz contest at Shree Mahendra Secondary School, ward no. 2, Indrawati Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchok. 9 child clubs from ward no. 2 and 3 have <del>been</del> participated in the contest. The main objective of the quiz contest was to enhance the capacity of children and encourage them for learnings. Sambriddi Child Club became the winner of the contest whereas Sunkoshi Child Club became 1<sup>st</sup> runner up, Paurakhi Child Club 2<sup>nd</sup> runner up and Udwal Child Club 3<sup>rd</sup> runner up. The</p>
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	<p>1.8. Set-up and operate Community Counselling and Protection Centre (CCPC)</p> <p>1.9. Organize seven-day peer education and life skill training</p> <p>1.10. Initiate peer education programs in target communities mobilizing the members of child clubs participating in peer education</p>	<p>1.8. Set-up and operated Community Counselling and Protection Centre (CCPC)</p> <p>1.9. Organized seven-days peer education and life skill training</p> <p>1.10. Initiate peer education programs in target communities mobilizing the members of child clubs participating in peer education</p>	<p>winners had been provided the prize as for the encouragement for future participation. In addition, the project supported IRM level sports competition like volleyball, relay race and other sport events where children had shown their meaningful participation.</p> <p>1.8 CCPC was established in ward no. 3 of IRM. The Centre established with the aim of supporting and providing counseling and recreational services to those children. 42 children got the services from CCPC. Among them 15 were boys and 27 were females.</p> <p>1.9. 10 adolescents were trained to practice the life skills to combat complexities and skills on leadership, team work, team building and effective communication. The 10 adolescents also known as peer educators have shared their knowledge to 708 other peers (310 boys and 398 girls).</p> <p>1.10. The peer educators have rolled out their knowledge to 708 other adolescents (310 boys and 398 girls) friends and in the monthly meetings they claim that the training has helped</p>
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	<p>trainings/Monthly meeting of peer educators</p> <p>1.11. Conduct one-day orientation on Rural Municipality Level Referral System and case management</p> <p>1.12 Manage emergency fund for children at high risk</p> <p>1.13 Support to conduct rescue operations</p> <p>1.14 One-day training to Nepal Police personnel on human trafficking and their roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>trainings/Monthly meeting of peer educators</p> <p>1.12. Provided emergency fund for children at high risk</p> <p>1.13. Rescue Operations were conducted</p> <p>1.14. Organized One-day training to Nepal Police personnel on human trafficking and their roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>them deal with their problems and they are more concerned about societal problems now.</p> <p>1.12. Child Nepal donated Rs. 10,000 to a kidney victim 12-yr-old child of Kunchowk. The amount guarantees few more days in his life.</p> <p>1.13. 39 Children (7 girls and 32 Boys) rescued from interception booth in collaboration with Nepal Police and reintegrated them with their families in collaboration with local child protection committees.</p> <p>1.14. The training built the capacity of 14 Nepal Police Personnel on human trafficking and their roles and responsibilities. After the training those participants committed to work actively for controlling and combatting against human trafficking.</p>
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	<p>1.15 Set-up interception booth in collaboration with Nepal Police</p> <p>1.16. Tea Talk campaign on child protection</p> <p>1.17. Organize one-week training on Forum Theatre</p>	<p>1.15. One interception booth was set-up in collaboration with Nepal Police and Melamchi Municipality.</p> <p>1.16. Tea Talk campaign on child protection</p> <p>1.17. Organized 1-week training on Forum Theatre</p>	<p>1.15. One interception booth set-up on at Baunepati to protect and prevent women/children from trafficking and child labor at Baunepati of Melamchi Municipality. Altogether, 39 children were intercepted from this booth and prevented from child labor and trafficking</p> <p>1.16. Tea talk campaign was done in 10 places at Indrawati Rural Municipality. Social mobilizers used to talk with local people on different child related issues like child marriage, trafficking etc. <del>at the time of havingover</del> tea in local tea shops. It has sensitized child protection issues among the ground level people in the community.</p> <p>1.17. Children who were provided intensive seven-day long training on life skills and peer education had got the forum theatre training too. 10 members got the forum theatre training. Participants demonstrated different drama to sensitize and aware the community people in different issues in the community after participating in the training. Forum theatres were</p>
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	<p>1.18. Conduct anti-alcoholism awareness campaign</p> <p>1.19. Demonstrate <del>four</del><u>six</u> forum theatres in two ward of IRM</p> <p>1.20. Publish sensitization materials on child protection and education</p> <p>1.21. Organize five days training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Peer Education for children</p>	<p>1.18. Conducted anti-alcoholism awareness campaign</p> <p>1.19 Demonstrated forum theatres in two ward of IRM</p> <p>1.20. Posters and stickers related to child protection were published</p> <p>1.21. Organized five days training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Peer Education for children</p>	<p>performed as awareness raising campaign against anti-alcoholism and its impact on children and women.</p> <p>1.18. Interaction programs on anti-alcoholism is conducted in 8 different schools and places at IRM. Posters, stickers are printed and disseminated in villages. 451 were benefited by the interaction program.</p> <p>1.19. The adolescent who had got forum theatre training have demonstrated forum theatres in four places of IRM so far. The forum theatre was demonstrated on the issues of early child marriage, alcoholism, domestic abuses, etc. The drama always targets community people and it can be taken as an awareness raising campaign.</p> <p>1.20. Poster on anti-alcoholism and stickers against child marriage were printed and distributed to sensitize community people.</p> <p>1.21. 21 children (13 females and 8 males) were provided a training on disaster risk reduction and peer education. It was provided to make them active at the</p>
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	1.22 Organize three days training on Psychosocial Counseling for Teachers	1.22 Organize three days training on Psychosocial Counseling for Teachers	<p>time of emergency. The training was followed by the PowerPoint presentation, discussion, group work and role play by participants to make the training effective.</p> <p>1.22 Three days training on psychosocial counseling was given to teachers of the project area. The training aimed to provide basic counseling, orientation and intervention skills to the 17 teachers (7 females and 10 males). The participants shared and practiced the learnings in schools amid colleagues and children.</p>
<b>ER2:</b> Children of Marginalized families rejoin schools	<p>2.1. Scholarship/ incentive support needy children</p> <p>2.2. Initiate Community Kitchen Program</p>	<p>2.1. Scholarship/ incentive support done to needy children</p> <p>2.2. Initiated Community Kitchen Program</p>	<p>2.1 100 (46 girls and 54 boys) needy children were supported the scholarship including; stationery, dress and bag. The support assisted to continue their regular education.</p> <p>2.2 Community Kitchen program initiated in 7 schools at the project area with the aim of including those children who are out of school, increase the attendance rate of children and also improve children's health. Being convinced with the impact of this work, the local government has planned to extend this</p>

	<p>2.3. Support child-friendly classroom set-up</p> <p>2.4. Conduct Flexible School Program (FSP)</p> <p>2.5. Support computers for IT Education in schools</p>	<p>2.3. Support child-friendly classroom set-up</p> <p>2.4. Conduct Flexible School Program (FSP)</p> <p>2.5. Supported computers for IT Education in schools</p>	<p>program in all 48 schools of the rural municipality and has also allocated 17000 Euros budget. Altogether, 441 children have been benefited after the initiation of this program.</p> <p>2.3 Grade one of all 7 schools and one ECD of IRM were supported with the child-friendly classroom set up. Altogether, 78 students of those schools have been benefited. The children learn with a child friendly classroom after the support.</p> <p>2.4 Flexible School Program was established at ward no 3 of the project area targeting the Dalit community where most of the children were out of the access of school due to the lack of awareness. The program helps <del>them to</del> encourage <u>them</u> to go to school by showing the importance of education through counselling, educational support, tuition to children. 19 dalit children benefited from FSP.</p> <p>2.5. Child Nepal supported five computers and a set of e-learning for IT education in three different schools; Shree Mahendra Sec. School, Setidevi Basic School and Shree Sarswati Basic School</p>
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	2.6 Organize seven days training on Computer for Teachers	2.6 Organized seven days training on Computer for Teachers	of IRM. Around 90 students have been benefited by this support.  2.6 Seven days training on computer was conducted at IRM for the teachers with the aim of enhancing their capacity and knowledge on computer. The training was provided to those teachers from those three schools that CN had provided computers. Altogether, 10 teachers (3 females and 7 males) had participated the training enthusiastically. After the training, the teachers have started to deliver the learning to students in respective schools.
<b>ER 3:</b> Enhanced economic status of people	3.1.Support small business and livelihood options	3.1.Support small business and livelihood options	3.1 Goats and Buffalos were provided to 22 parents of needy and vulnerable children as the income generating activities. They have started generating income from the support.
<b>ER 4:</b> Safe drinking water is easily available	4.1.Support drinking water maintenance in close collaboration with IRM	4.1. Drinking water maintenance works done in close collaboration with IRM	4.1 CN had constructed the safe drinking water in six communities of the project area where people had to struggle for drinking water. After the construction, 328 people in the community had been benefited that they should not go far for drinking water following the risky path.

## D. IMPACT ANALYSIS

### 1. Did we do the things we said we would do

RECOVERY-II project implemented all the planned activities that was directed by the project. However, some of the activities couldn't be implemented which include the followings:

- Reformation of Rural Municipality Coordination Committee on Human Trafficking (RMCCHT) and Ward Coordination Committee on Human Trafficking (WCCHT) as per the new state restructure
- Reformation of Rural Municipality Child Protection Committee (RMCP) and Ward Child Protection Committee (WCPC)
- Conduct one day orientation on Rural Municipality level Referral System and Case Management

These activities couldn't be implemented in absence of Anti-Trafficking Act in Nepal. During the project designing, it was envisioned that this Act would be enforced soon however the government of Nepal delayed in enforcing the Act and these planned activities couldn't be implemented in its absence.

### 2. What difference (change) has been achieved in the local context:

Expected Result 1: RECOVERY project set-up and operated Child Interception Booth to intercept and rescue children at-risk of child labor and trafficking. 39 children were rescued last year from being trafficked and child labor. Similarly, CCPC and FSP have contributed significantly contributed in child protection. There have been a lot of cases where school-going children eloped and got married. 12 such early marriage cases this year were reported by the CCPC members to project team. This not only affect the lives of these adolescents but also their peers reaching 856 adolescents girls and boys. The project has assisted the local government to prioritize the issue of child protection in local level through series of dialogues. Regarding the institutional set-up, the project supported to establish Child Protection Desk and it is in a way to be functional in collaboration with local government.

Expected Result 2: After the earthquake many children stopped going to school and drop-outs increased. This increased the chances of these children to being involved in child labor and falling prey to trafficking. To address these concerns the project undertook activities like FSP and community kitchen. The FSP has helped bring [these many](#) children back to school. Similarly, Community Kitchen has also contributed significantly in increasing enrolment as well as encouraging regular attendance. As these activities have been crucial in controlling drop-outs they need to be extended and supported further in order to ensure 100% enrolment and regular attendance. As even the local government has realized the importance of these activities it has allocated budget in its annual plan. In addition, the program includes the contribution from community people (parents) such as they had contributed in the community kitchen program by providing the materials needed for the kitchen, who send their children in schools. The parents have started to collect money in monthly basis which is used to pay the costs of person cooking food, arrangement of fuel and purchasing the utensils required. Similarly, educational aids to children has helped them to come [to](#) school. Also, child friendly classroom set-up has encouraged children to learning in a joyful environment. Moreover, supporting computers in schools and teachers training in using computers have enriched school environment in learning IT and computer.

Expected Result 3: Impact of the earthquake to the local economy was significant. The people, esp. the poor, lost their livelihoods and means of income thereby making them resort to negative coping mechanisms one of which was to send their children to work instead of sending them to school. The project supported livestock as a means of small business to 22 families. After the support, these families have started earning from it and are able to reinstate their normal economic level that was destroyed by the earthquake. They have started to earn around NPR 3000 per month with these supports.

Expected Result 4: The project assisted to construct six small drinking water projects that has benefited more than 1600 population in the communities. It has saved the time of fetching water from long distance and has helped community people and children in their daily works.

### 3. Were they the right things to have been done

The child tracking card showed 102 most vulnerable and 98 vulnerable children who were tracked in the initial phase of RECOVERY project. It was predicted these children were in high risk and could be victim of any kind of abuse or harm. Fourteen (14) cases of child marriage and 3 cases of child sexual abuse were found as reported by peer educators trained by CN. Also, the district itself had a high number of children victim of trafficking and labor. Activities like operation of child interception booth, CCPC, life skills, demonstration of forum theatres etc. contributed in reducing the number child rights violation cases in the targeted communities. Also, the members of local government lack adequate knowledge related to child rights and child protection mechanism. They need to be familiarized and engaged on the child protection systems/mechanisms in local level which is lacking in the proposed area. Thus, the project significantly contributed in sensitizing the members of local government through dialogues and interactions. Also, it contributed in establishing the Child Protection Desk that further shows the priority of local government in protecting children's rights. Programs like formation and orientation to WCPC, WCCHT, RMCPC and RMCCHT couldn't be done in absence of respective Act in Nepal. Education is another sector significantly affected by the earthquake. Drop-out accounts to around 11% of the school-going-aged children<sup>1</sup>. RECOVERY project contributed to some extent in controlling school drop-out through community kitchen and education support programs however, children from the marginalized communities are still out of school. Also, livestock support has helped the families to reinstate their economic condition in normal level. Further, the support in the small drinking water project has assisted the community people in easy access to drinking water. Thus, all these activities are in line with the aspirations of the community people.

### 4. Participation of the beneficiaries in the project cycle:

The project closely worked with child clubs in the schools. The members of these clubs were invited in trainings like life skills, peer education and forum theatre. After the training, these members started to initiate community level campaign on child protection through peer learning and demonstration of forum theatres in the targeted areas. Also, each school under the project area has a mother group consisting of mothers of ECD children of the school. Every month they are called for a meeting where they discuss on various topics related to everyday life. During the monthly meetings, facilitation is done on the issues like health, sanitation, early child care, protection from natural disasters like flood, landslides, earthquake, fire etc., its causes and consequences. In addition, the project is operating Flexible School Program (FSP) which is inviting the children from most disadvantaged community viz. "Tiruwa" to enrol back to school. The FSP facilitator also visits the households of "Tiruwa" and have interaction with the parents to send their children in schools rather than sending in labour. Also, CN is closely participating school teachers in different events and trainings organized by the project. Based on their feedback, the project managed to organize one week basic computer and IT training to teachers from which the teachers benefited. Moreover, CN is ensuring the meaningful participation of local government in the project works and are integrating their ideas and opinions in the project. As for evidence, the community kitchen program was planned to extend and improve in the schools based on the interaction with chairperson of IRM, ward chairpersons, resource persons and teachers.

### 5. Contribution from Beneficiaries and Partner Organization

- i. **Beneficiaries:** The project has planned to ensure the contribution of its beneficiaries as far as possible. As for evidence, the project contributed to manage the costs of foods consumed for community kitchen however, the school themselves managed the costs of utensils, fuel and human resource to cook the day meal. It covered [equivalent to](#) around 3,500 Euros from the beneficiaries. In addition, the local government budget 1000 Euros was utilized during the construction of small drinking water projects.

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1. Baseline survey conducted by Child Nepal in Kunchok VDC- 2017 with the support from Caritas Germany

- ii. **Partner Organization:** As a partner organization, Child Nepal didn't contribute financial costs for the project. However, it facilitated the local government to integrate the RECOVERY project components in the annual plan of local government. As a result, IRM allocated 17000 euros for community kitchen program for next year.
- iii. **Others:** No other institutions and individual contributed kind or cash support for the project.

## 6. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

### i. Beneficiaries:

The project is monitored and evaluated by the local government representatives including the chairperson of IRM and ward representatives. As a feedback of the monitoring, it was planned to extend the community kitchen program in all the schools of IRM. Also, the monitoring created a platform for joint partnership to operate the Child Protection Desk in IRM. Also, the project is monitored by the mother groups and frequently suggest in improving the project components especially the quality learning of children, management day meals for children, income generating supports to parents etc.

### ii. Partner Organization:

A team of Caritas Germany and Child Nepal including Raju Pradhan, team leader and Mr. Suman from Caritas Germany and Mr. Mohan Dangal, program director and the project field staffs visited the project area for impact observation of CCPC, Community Kitchen and classroom setups and other programs. The monitoring and evaluation team also suggest ideas and feedback to program officer and field officers to have effective implementation of the programs. Also, the team visited the drinking water maintenance program in Indrawati Rural Municipality. The team also had an interaction with Rural Municipality chairperson Mr. Bansal Tamang and ward chairperson for further partnership and programming. Also, a monitoring and evaluation visit was organized from Social Welfare Council. The visit team members observed the impact of the project like community kitchen, CCPC and FSP. After the visit, the team members recommended to strengthen effective partnership with local government in implementing the development project and also suggested to scale up the geographical coverage of the project in years to come. In addition, quarterly monitoring was organized from Child Nepal Executive Committee to observe the impact of the project.

## 7. Cross-Cutting Issues

### 7.1 Gender Mainstreaming

RECOVERY project focused both male and female along with boys and girls in its activities as beneficiaries. The project also focused on the empowerment of women in the community through Mother Groups and other activities. Mothers are provided platform to speak and raise the concerns of their children in schools through these groups where fathers used to speak. So, this empowered women in the community and brings them as major education stakeholders in the community. The project ensured participation of men and women equally in all the activities. Peer educators who have rolled out the training has 398 girls and 310 boys. Men and women, adolescents are encouraged to participate in community-based activities such as community kitchen program, drinking water maintenance work, child marriage reduction, peer education, forum theatres and awareness campaigns.

### 7.2 Protection Mainstreaming

Protection is the major component of the RECOVERY project which aims to ensure protection mechanism in its project area. Issues like trafficking of women & children, child labor, child marriage and other different forms of violence that calls for an immediate need to pursue child protection interventions are taken up by the project. Project facilitated the local government to establish mechanisms on child protection to respond to the community level child rights violations cases. CN has established and running Child Protection and Interception booth to control child trafficking and child labor coordinating with local government and Nepal Police.

### 7.3 DRR

As a major discussion agenda in child clubs and mother groups DRR issues are mainstreamed. DRR tool published by the project were used during these meetings to share the issues of protection during disasters.

### 7.4 Environment

Environmental issues and awareness programs on environment are done through Child Clubs in the community. Trainings on menstrual hygiene and disposal of sanitary pads were done through peer education programs among the adolescent girls in the community to keep the environment clean and healthy. In addition, the project tried its best to use environment friendly tools while organizing trainings rather than using projectors. Also, the materials coming as a by-product of the trainings will be disposed well so that environment is not affected. The project didn't promote the deforestation, water sources pollution, air and land contamination during project implementation. Rather it encouraged its stakeholders to protect and preserve the environment.

### 8. Contribution and availing services from other

The project has closely engaged rural municipality and ward offices. CN coordinated with ward offices to introduce drinking water facilities in six communities of ward 2 and 3 of IRM. The peer educators are providing orientation and consultation to other children in the village. Nepal Police are in direct link with the project to reintegrate rescued children with their families. There has been direct and indirect involvement of Melamchi Municipality, other NGOs working in the areas without duplication of the project interventions. In addition, CN is in direct coordination and linkage with District Coordination Committee (DCC) for the project implementation. Also, coordination is done with media institutions for promoting the good practices initiated by the project.

### 9. Program Challenges

The project encountered series of challenges during project implementation. Some of the key challenges are enumerated as follows:

- i. **Children's irregularity in FSP:** The project has operated the FSP targeting the children of most disadvantaged communities called- "Tiruwa". In the beginning, the children were regular in FSP however, the regularity trend falls down since the parents send their children to work as labor and they are unknown about the importance of education in the life of children. Though, the FSP facilitator conducts home-visits, it is difficult to convince the parents to send their children regularly in FSP. The FSP facilitator is having regular attempts of talking and counselling to the parents by showing the importance of education for future worked well to give regularity of FSP class.
- ii. **Difficulty to operate the Child Protection Desk:** The project supported to establish the Child Protection Desk at IRM. However, due to the lack of efficient human resource from the IRM, it is difficult to make the desk functional as envisioned. As the child protection issue is very sensitive and critical, the human resource should be well trained on case management. So, due to lack of such trained human resource in IRM, the desk is not as functional as supported. Trained and experienced human resource will be recruited to run the child protection desk. The project team members are in close coordination with local government to manage the trained personnel for operating the protection desk.
- iii. **Alcoholism:** It is one of the major challenges in the targeted area. Though, anti-alcoholism campaigns were carried out, very few impact was seen. It has caused increased cases of exploitation to women and children in the communities. The parents are supposed to be provided the orientation on the effects of the alcoholism. CN is continuously doing tea-talk campaign to raise awareness against alcoholism in the community.

iv. **Lack of local mechanism on child protection:** In absence of the Anti-Trafficking Act, the local government didn't take any initiation on formulating the child protection mechanism in local level. Due to this situation, some of the activities targeted to these mechanisms couldn't be implemented. CN activated the members of wards and Rural Municipality to capacitate them to make the local mechanism functional in years to come.

## 10. Lessons Learnt

i. **Contribution of community ensures sustainability:** In course of project implementation, it was found that ensuring contribution from community ensures the project sustainability and also advocates local government to include the program in the plan of local government. As for evidence, the community kitchen program was implemented in partnership between the project and the school. School/Community contributed to manage the cooking utensils, human resources and fuel while the project only managed the costs of food. With the limited resource, this program got continuity even the project was phased out. When the project stopped to release funds, the school managed the costs from parents and managed to continue the program which leads to the sustainability of the project.

### ii. **Need of continued Advocacy & Campaign**

The project advocated with local government in strengthening child rights issues. The agendas of child protection, development, survival and participation is discussed with local government and concerned stakeholders in order to mainstream the issue in the policy and plan of local government through interactions and dialogues. Also, advocacy has been done to control the drop-out and bring the out of school children in school. For this, the community kitchen program is owned by the local government and has also allocated budget for it. In addition, Nepal Police were capacitated on the issues like human trafficking and their roles to control it and take their full support to combat child trafficking. It indicated that the project should not only engage in doing community level works but also carry on regular advocacy with local government based on the evidences that have been created by the project in community level.

### iii. **Capacity Building of beneficiaries mainstreams the issue in community:**

The project closely worked with child clubs in the schools. The members of these clubs are invited in trainings like life skills, peer education and forum theatre. After the training, these members started to initiate community level campaign on child protection through peer learning and demonstration of forum theatres in the targeted areas. Also, each school under the project area has a mother group consisting of mothers of ECD children of the school. Every month they are called for a meeting where they discuss on various topics related to everyday life. During the monthly meetings, facilitation is done on the issues like health, sanitation, early child care, protection from natural disasters like flood, landslides, earthquake, fire etc., its causes and consequences. These evidences show that when the capacity of beneficiaries are built on, they will be able to mainstream the agendas in the community.

## 11. Innovative Initiatives

i. **Operation of CCPC/FSP:** Operation of CCPC/FSP has helped children to develop their leadership and be acquainted with protection skills on potential child rights violation cases along with bringing out-of school children in school.

ii. **Tea Talk campaign:** This campaign helps to reach with the people in ground to collect their perception on social issues related to children like child marriage, trafficking, child education etc. They discuss on these agendas drinking tea in a public tea shop. The participant informally shares their opinion on the issue, projects positive and negative impacts of the issue and also some potential alternatives to solve the problem.

## 12. Sustainability:

- i. **Linkage/Integration with local planning:** CN coordinates and links the project interventions in coordination with office of Rural Municipality and ward offices to ensure the budget is shared for programs like community kitchen, drinking water project, and establishment of child protection desk and capacity building of local protection mechanisms. By linking them, CN will promote that the good practices of the project be continue even after the completion of the project. As for evidence, the project is successful in integrating community kitchen program in the annual plan of local government and has also allocated 1700 Euros for the program.
- ii. **Local people and beneficiaries as project staff:** CN recruits the project staff from their relevant areas so that they always put the concerns on child protection issues in meetings, interactions and other forums organized by government and non-governmental organizations. The staff raises the issues of child protection in IRM and wards even after the project phased out. Also, it promotes the persons who were the beneficiaries of the project. The beneficiaries of life skills and peer education programs are currently working as facilitators in CCPC operated by the project.
- iii. **Media Engagement:** CN coordinates with the local media in a way that they always keep the issues of child protection in their major priority and engage in writing the articles and news in the newspaper in mainstreaming and attracting the concern of decision makers in government authorities to control and stop child trafficking

## 13. Recommendation

Based on the experience of project implementation, following recommendations are made:

- i. The project need to make effective and efficient partnership with local government for the project in order to build the ownership and engagement of local government in days to come.
- ii. The community people are recovering from fragile situation to a normal situation in the bygone years. So, spaces for community contribution for the project should be widened in days to come.
- iii. The impact of programs like community kitchen, CCPC, FSP, Child Interception Booth etc. had a direct support and impact in the lives of children. So, these activities need to be continued in upcoming projects.
- iv. The project should also focus on the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) components and reflect in the project activities in the upcoming projects.

## E. Success Story/Case Studies:

### Story 1: How Basanti changed after peer education

Basanti Joti, daughter of Chin Bahadur Joti and Tula Kumari Joti of Indrawati Rural Municipality, ward no 2 is a 12 years old six grade student. She is the youngest in her family of 10. Three sisters and a brother of Basanti are married which leaves her and Ram Kumar Joti, a 15 years old eight grade student as responsible children in their family. Their parents are old enough to work.

Her father is a 65 years old mason and her mother is a 50 years old housewife. They have a very poor economic condition. Their family cannot sustain more than a month from whatever they produce from a small piece of land they own. As the parents are aged, the responsibility of running the household is on the shoulder of Basanti and her brother Ram Kumar. Due to these reasons, the Joti siblings were most of the times irregular in classes or they ran away from school after break. The elder brother of Basanti and Ram Kumar, who got married due to the poor condition of the family is indifferent to the situation of his siblings and parents.

“I often used to badger them about school, how they should not miss their classes and run away in between. They never understood”. These siblings were determined to work for living. They had a sense of responsibility but not the sense that without education their future would be dark.

“After sometime, I was given a chance to attend seven-day long life skill and peer education training provided by Child Nepal with the support of Caritas Germany. When the training was over, I was motivated to share my knowledge to other children of the village along with the schools”.

Basanti and Ram Kumar Joti were also present during the group sessions. I could witness changes in most of the participants. Those children who rarely focused cleanliness were inspired to keep the surrounding clean and those children who ran away from schools were motivated to continue the classes and not to drop school. This includes Basanti Joti and Ram Kumar Joti. “I was able to convince them that they should not miss the school. They should attend the class regularly and manage time to work at home”.

Basanti, who was aloof has started enjoying the company of people around. She has started sharing her problems with us and we are always ready to help her in any situation we can. “This is how life skill and peer education has changed me and I am helping to change my friends around me. I wish someday life skill and peer education changes everyone in Indrawati Rural Municipality”.



## Story 2: Case Story of Apsara Neupane

My name is Apsara Neupane. I live in ward no. 2 of Indrawawti Rural Municipality, Shindhupalchok. There are altogether five family members in our family including father, mother, two sisters and myself. I study at class seven in Shree Singhamati Secondary School located at ward no. 3, Bhumedanda of Indrawati Rural Municipality. My father is sick. He had met an accident two times and his bone in backside is broken. So he cannot work hard. My mother's occupation is agriculture in which whole family is dependent. It is very difficult to survive in the absence of economic sources.

My family's economic condition is poor that there is no field for producing rice. We have only Baari in the name of property for producing grains, corn etc. So, we produce rice from others' land in agreement to share half to the owner. On the other hand, the condition became miserable after the accident of my father. It was very difficult to me and my sisters to be regular in school. Then, my mother started livestock farming as a source of income from which she used to pay fees in schools and run daily lives. Later, the income could not support my sisters and they dropped the school. In my case, I did not discontinue the school though there was a problem. It was hard to buy the stationery and dresses for me.

At the same time, Child Nepal in collaboration with Caritas Germany under the project Child Protection, Education and livelihood (RECOVERY) had distributed scholarship including school dress, bag, and stationeries to the needy students in the school. The main objective of the program was to ensure the regularity of students' attendance, reduce the dropout rate in school and support marginalized and vulnerable students. CN listed me too in the scholarship support. I got bag, stationeries and school dress.

The support has encouraged me to be regular at school. Moreover, if I have not got the scholarship, I was supposed to be dropped out the school. So, I am glad and happy with this support. Moreover, my family has not worried for the stationeries and other supports. As said her school teacher, she is regular in school and her academic performance is improved too.

### **Story 3: Local government allocates budget for community kitchen program.**

Dropout rate of students was high in almost all schools at Indrawati Rural Development. Students were irregular and used to skip the classes for their lunch and snacks because there was no service of it in schools. Due to this reason, the result of the students was not satisfactory too.

Child Nepal in collaboration with Caritas Germany initiated to launch the community kitchen program only in two schools of IRM in the first phase of the project named RECOVERY. For this, CN organized the meeting with headteachers of all schools from Kunchok and the meeting decided to launch the community kitchen program as a piloting program in Prativa Primary School, and Panchakanya Primary school. Then, Community Kitchen Operation and Management Committee was formed to implement the program along with the responsibility of monitoring and observing the effectiveness of the program after its implementation. CN provided the budget for cook and food whereas Community managed the other related materials for the kitchen program.

Finally, the program launched on 16th of August, 2016 in those 2 schools. Students started to have their day meal in the community kitchen. CN continued the same program in other 6 schools of IRM in the second phase too. The very first impact of the program was increase in the presence of students in schools and decrease in the rate of skipping the classes for lunch at mid-day. Through the community kitchen the dropout rate of students decreased unexpectedly. According to Hari Giri, Chairperson of School Management Committee of Panchakanya School, "students used to skip their classes at lunch hour before and the rate of skipping classes is decreased after the implementation of program. Attendance rate is increased and result of the examinations is also good. Children knew the importance of healthy and hygienic food too from this program."

Local government, Social Welfare Council and District Education Board monitored the program and they were impressed by the effectiveness of it. Then, local government initiated and emphasized to implement the program in all schools of IRM by seeing its effectiveness in decreasing the dropout rate of children in schools and finally allocated the budget of 19 lakhs 50 thousand for the program.

#### **Story 4: Case Story of Sajan Tiruwa**

My name is Sajan Tiruwa. I am 14 years old. I live at ward no.6 of Indrawati Rural Municipality (IRM), Sindhupalchok. I study at class 6 in Shree Singhamati Secondary School, IRM. There are altogether six family members including father, mother, two brothers and two sisters in my family. My father's name is Chakra Bahadur Tiruwa and mother's name is Sanya Kumari Tiruwa. My elder and younger brother studies in class 10 and 4 respectively. My parent's occupation is agriculture.

My parents had to spend their time in agriculture. They used to be busy in their work. They used to encourage me to go to school and be a good student but my interest was against their wishes. I was not interested to go to school that's why it was very hard for me to spend time in school. Moreover, doing homework was a nail biting job for me. I used to play with my friend circles rather than focusing on the importance of education. Teachers used to punish me for not doing homework. The punishment had discouraged me to go to school and finally I became irregular student. That's why the performance was not satisfactory.

At the same time, Child Nepal operated the Flexible School Program (FSP) with the aim of encouraging those students to go to school especially who are not interested to go. Bina Tiruwal, facilitator at FSP invited me to join the FSP class. In the beginning, I was not interested to go there and also had not believed on this program. So I did not go there. Again, she insisted me to join the class and finally I went. Then, I started to enjoy with the procedure of learning. She encouraged me to go to school regularly through counselling and showing the importance of education in future. She helped me in doing homework. Moreover, facilitator provided knowledge on different topics like child rights, health and hygiene, life skills, and related issues.

The FSP class changed my life. If CN has not operated the FSP class in our village, I never go to school. Now I am regular in school and I do my homework too. FSP has set the importance of education in my mind. So, I would like to thank Child Nepal and Caritas Germany for changing my life.

### **Story 5: Case Story of Apsara Sunar**

My name is Apsara Sunar. I live in ward no.2 of Indrawati Rural Municipality. I have seven family members including me, father, mother, three sisters a brother. I am eleven years' old. I study at class four in Shree Mahendra Secondary School. We all sisters and brother study in the same school. My parent's occupation is agriculture. We all are going to school depending only in the income from agriculture.

I never paid attention on the importance of education and its relation with future, so I never studied at home after the school time. If my parents suggested to study, I used to get my temper high. I never obeyed my parents and sisters. There was no idea on child rights, health and importance of personal hygiene.

CN set- up Community Counseling and protection Centre (CCPC) with the support of Caritas Germany under the project Child Protection, Education, and Livelihood (RECOVERY) in the ward no. 3 of Indrawati Rural Municipality in April. The centre was established with the aim of providing counseling to children on child rights, importance of education and other child related issues. I started to go to the CCPC along with other friends where we could play games, could entertain, and could learn different life skills.

I am regular in CCPC from which I got opportunities to learn many things such as child rights and its importance, health and hygiene and its importance, almost 10 skills of life, etc. Moreover, I have been obedient and encourage is increased to study well at home too. It has changed my behavior too. I have developed my self confidence that I can speak to all. Now I always suggest my parents to use seven steps of hand wash before having food. This program has created the positive thoughts and also changed irrational behaviors with knowledge on different issues. That's why I encourage my friends to visit and suggest them to the CCPC regularly. Nowadays, they go there regularly. I would like to give thanks to Child Nepal for this program and suggest to bring such other programs too.

## Story 6: Case Story of Baburam Bhujel

Baburam Bhujel, 12 years old lives at ward no. 2, Pokhare in Indrawati Rural Municipality, Sindhupalchok. He is studying at class five in Shree Sarswati Basic School, Sindhupalchok. He has altogether 5 family members including mother and 4 brothers. His father died 4 years ago. Now he is staying with his mother. His two brothers got married already and one brother is working as conductor in Kathmandu. His economic condition is weak that it is very hard to fulfill the basic need of daily life. Moreover, his mother is sick.

His family has not the land to produce rice except the Baari and the foods produced from Baari is sufficient only for 5 months. His mother has not any other income sources except agriculture. Due to this reason, he was irregular in school and finally dropped his education in class 3. Then, he started to help his mother for survival. He had to work different works that are beyond his age and capacity. Moreover, his mother also planned to send him to third person's home as a servant because the income from labor done by his mother was insufficient to survive for them.

Child Nepal with the support of Caritas Germany distributed scholarship to those vulnerable students in Shree Sarswati Basic School. CN provided school them dress, bags and stationeries. Among them, Bhujel was also listed as the vulnerable students who left the school due to the lack of money. CN provided scholarship by going to his own home. He was very happy that he got an opportunity to join the school again.

He continued the journey of education after the scholarship. He need not to worry about the stationeries, bag and school dress. Now he goes school regularly. "I was compelled to drop out the school due to the lack of money. The scholarship has changed my future because I don't know what would happen if Child Nepal had not provided the scholarship to me. So, I would like to provide thanks to Child Nepal and Caritas Germany for the support." -says Mr. Bhujel.

F. Pictures



Figure 1: Training on Life Skill and Peer Education



Figure 2: Trainina to Nepal Police personnel on Anti Human Trafficking



Figure 3: Orientation to Local Government on Child Rights in changed



Figure 4: Training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Peer Education



Figure 5: Training on Forum Theatre



Figure 6: Forum Theatre Demonstration



Figure 7: Students enjoying Day Meal from Community Kitchen Program



Figure 8: Children enjoying in CCPC



Figure 9: Children in FSP Class



Figure 10: Participants in anti-alcoholism campaign



Figure 11: Emergency support to kidney victim child



Figure 12: Computer Support to school



Figure 13: Scholarship support to needy children



Figure 14: Livelihood support to needy families



Figure 15: Training on unsafe migration to local government

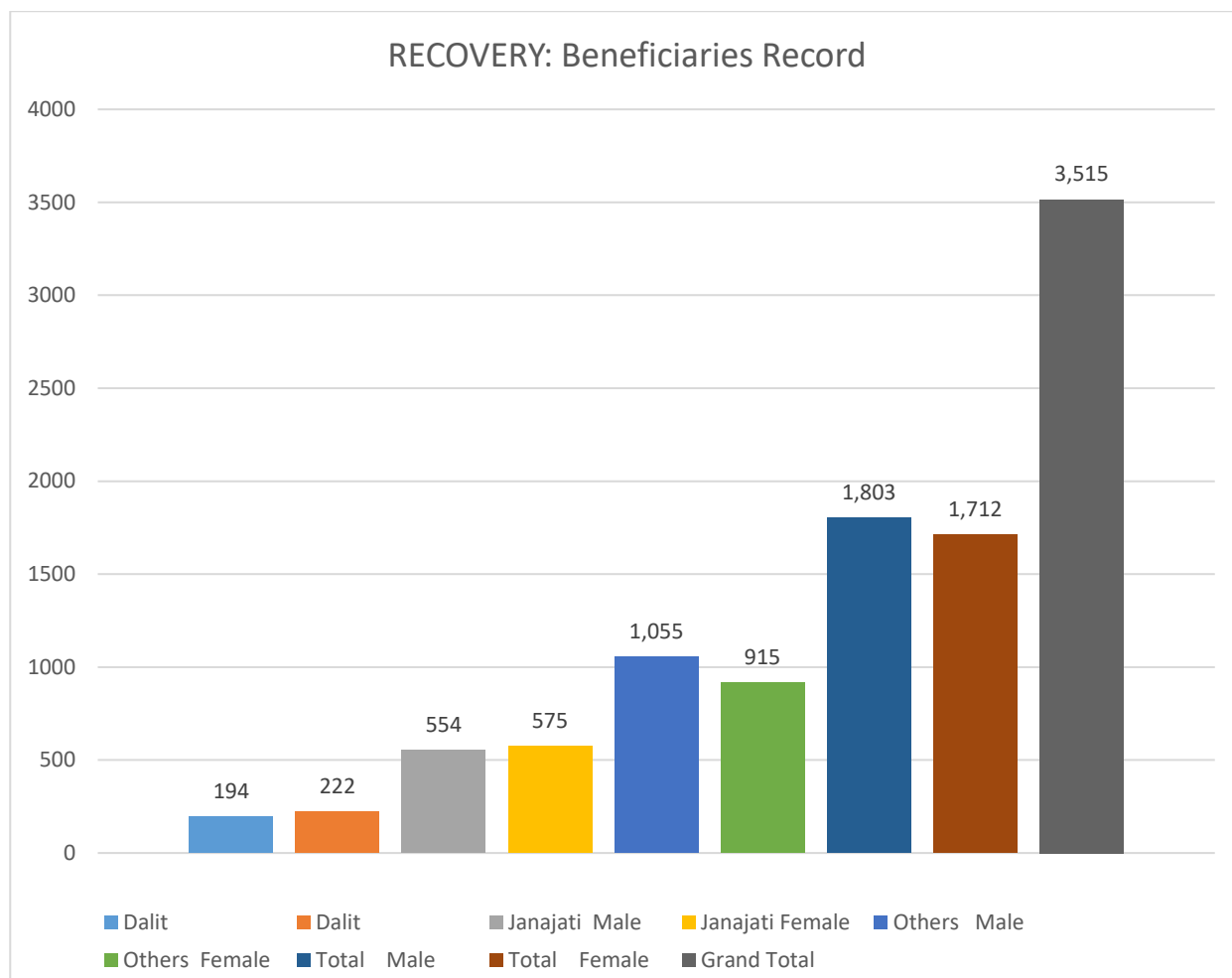


Figure 16: Training on proposal writing to project team members

## G. Annexes

### Annex1: Details of Direct Beneficiaries (Group-wise)

#### A. Direct Beneficiaries in Figure:



#### B. Direct Beneficiaries in Table:

S.N.	Name of the group	Location	Dalit		Janjati		Others		Total	
			Fe.	M.	Fe.	M.	Fe.	M.	Fe.	M.
1.	Two days orientation to local government on child rights, child protection and development	Nawalpur	2	2	3	10	7	15	12	27
2.	Support to establish child protection desk in Indrawati Rural Municipality	IRM								
3.	One day orientation to 30 RMCCHT/WCCHT representatives on Human Trafficking, unsafe migration and gender based violence	IRM	2	0	1	3	8	13	11	16



1.	Conduct one-day orientation to 30 RMCP/WPC members on child protection and child rights.	IRM	2	0	1	3	8	13	11	16
5.	Child Club events (Forum Theatre, Eloquences, Quiz Contest etc.)		3	4	12	19	17	17	32	40
6.	Set-up and operate Community Counselling and Protection Centre in Rural Municipality	Ward no 3	3	6	1	1	23	8	27	15
7.	Organize seven-day peer education and life skill training	IRM	1	0	2	2	4	1	7	3
8.	Initiate peer education programs in target communities mobilizing the members of child clubs participating in peer education training/ Monthly meeting of peer educators		20	22	169	123	209	165	398	310
9.	Manage emergency fund for children at high risk	Ward no. 3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Support to conduct rescue operations	Sindhupalchowk	1	9	6	20	0	3	7	32
11.	One-day training to Nepal Police Personnel on human trafficking and their roles and responsibilities	Nawalpur	0	0	1	3	4	12	5	15
12.	Set-up interception booth in collaboration with Nepal Police	Baunepati	1	9	6	20	0	3	7	32
13.	Tea Talk campaign on child protection	IRM	12	15	18	11	41	27	71	53
14.	Organize one week training on Forum theatre	Melamchi	1	0	2	2	4	1	7	3
15.	Conduct anti-alcoholism awareness campaign	Ward no 2 and 3	52	38	90	74	144	53	286	165
16.	Demonstrate four forum theatres in two ward of IRM	Ward no 2 and 3	21	33	50	41	69	67	140	141
17.	Publish sensitization materials on child protection and education	IRM	22	28	72	81	148	149	242	258
18.	Organize five days training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Peer Education for children	IRM	3	2	1	5	9	1	13	8
19.	Organize three days training on Psychosocial Counseling for Teachers	IRM	0	0	0	2	7	8	7	10

20.	Scholarship/Incentive support to Needy children	Ward no. 2 and 3	1	0	19	14	26	40	46	54
21.	Community kitchen program	Ward no. 3	17	24	49	78	149	124	215	226
22.	Support child-friendly classroom set-up	Ward no. 2 and 3	5	9	10	9	25	20	40	38
23.	Conduct Flexible School Program (FSP)	Ward no. 3	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8
24.	Support computers for IT Education in schools.	IRM	2	4	9	14	23	37	34	55
25.	Training on Computers for Teachers	IRM	0	0	1	1	2	6	3	7
26.	Support small business and livelihood options	Ward no. 2 and 3	1	0	4	4	9	4	14	8
27.	Support drinking water maintenance in collaboration with IRM	Ward no. 2 and 3	11	9	27	35	119	127	157	171
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,712</b>

**Annex 2: Result and Activity based Outreach (no. of beneficiaries):**

Code No.	Main Activities	Unit Type	Target-Annual		Targeted Beneficiaries										
			Physical	Financial	T	A	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	TF	TM	TTL
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)											
1.	Two days orientation to local government on child rights, child protection and development				1	1	2	2	3	10	7	15	12	27	39
2.	Support to establish child protection desk in Indrawati Rural Municipality				1	1									
3.	One day orientaion to 30 RMCCHT/WCCHT representatives on Human Trafficking, unsafe migration and gender based violence	IRM			1	1	2	0	1	3	8	13	11	16	27
4.	Conduct one-day orientation to 30 RMCPC/WCPC members on child protection and child rights.	IRM			1	1	2	0	1	3	8	13	11	16	27
5.	Child Club events (Forum Theatre, Eloquences, Quiz Contest etc)				5	1	3	4	12	19	17	17	32	40	72

6.	Set-up and operate Community Councelling and Protection Centre in Rural Municipality				1	1	3	6	1	1	23	8	27	15	42
7.	Organize seven days peer education and life skill training				2	2	1	0	2	2	4	1	7	3	10
8.	Initiate peer education programs in target communities mobilizing the members of child clubs participating in peer education training/ Monthly meeting of peer educators				1	1	20	22	169	123	209	165	398	310	708
9.	Manage emergency fund for children at high risk	Ward no. 3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
10.	Support to conduct rescue operations				1	1	1	9	6	20	0	3	7	32	39
11.	One-day training to Nepal Police Personnel on human trafficking and their roles and responsibilities	Nawalpur			1	1	0	0	1	3	4	12	5	15	20
12.	Set-up interception booth in collaboration with Nepal Police				1	1	1	9	6	20	0	3	7	32	39
13.	Tea Talk campaign on child protection				10	10	12	15	18	11	41	27	71	53	124

14.	Organize one week training on Forum theatre				1	1	1	0	2	2	4	1	7	3	10
15.	Conduct anti-alcoholism awareness campaign				8	8	52	38	90	74	144	53	286	165	451
16.	Demonstrate four forum theatres in two ward of IRM				4	5	21	33	50	41	69	67	140	141	281
17.	Publish sensitization materials on child protection and education				1	1	22	28	72	81	148	149	242	258	500
18.	Organize five days training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Peer Education for children				1	1	3	2	1	5	9	1	13	8	21
19.	Organize three days training on Psychosocial Counseling for Teachers				1	1	0	0	0	2	7	8	7	10	17
<b>Expected Result 2: Children of Marginalized families rejoin schools</b>															
20.	Scholarship/Incentive support to Needy children				100	100	1	0	19	14	26	40	46	54	100

21.	Community kitchen program				8	8	17	24	49	78	149	124	215	226	441	
22.	Support child-friendly classroom set-up				8	8	5	9	10	9	25	20	40	38	78	
23.	Conduct Flexible School Program (FSP)				1	1	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8	19	
24.	Support computers for IT Education in schools.				3	3	2	4	9	14	23	37	34	55	89	
25.	Organize seven days training on Computer for Teachers				1	1	0	0	1	1	2	6	3	7	10	
<b>Expected Result 3: Enhanced economic standards of people</b>																
26.	Support small business and livelihood options				22	22	1	0	4	4	9	4	14	8	22	
<b>Expected Result 4: Safe drinking water is easily available</b>																
27.	Support drinking water maintenance in collaboration with IRM				6	6	11	9	27	35	119	127	157	171	328	
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>194</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>3515</b>	