

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Project for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Central Child Welfare Board

July, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATION
PROJECT SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. About the project**
 - 2.1 Goal
 - 2.2 Objectives
 - 2.3 Strategies
 - 2.4 Service provisions
 - 2.5 Outputs
 - 2.6 Primary target groups
- 3. Project achievement and reflection**
 - 3.1 Main activities completed
 - 3.2 Project achievement
 - A. Education support as a crucial energy to protect CAAC's rights to education
 - B. Health support as a hope for better quality life
 - C. Relief for daily livelihood from small income generation support
 - D. Psycho-social counseling as refresher to CAAC
 - E. Grim facts of gender based violence and other vulnerability among CAAC
 - F. Ultimately got birth registration certificate
 - G. School as a zone of peace
- 4. Project Assessment**
- 5. Conclusions**

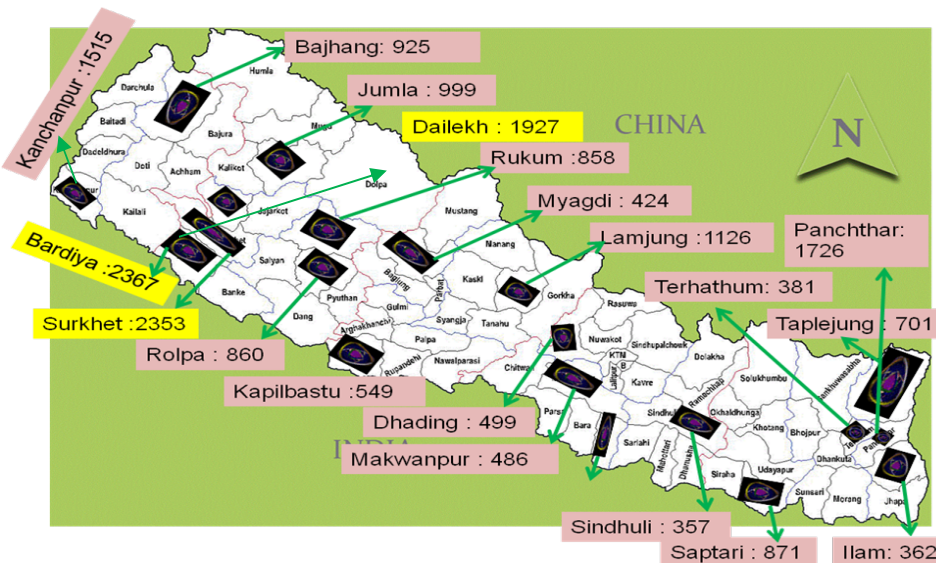
ABBREVIATION

CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CDO	Chief District Officer
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CPN-Maoist	Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist
CWO	Child Welfare Officer
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DWC	Department of Women and Children
ED	Executive Director
FA	Finance Associate
FM	Frequency modulation
GBV	Gender-based violence
IG	Income generation
ILO	International Labor Organization
LDO	Local Development Officer
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	Non-government Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
OSC	Out of school children
PLA	People's Liberal Army
PSC	Psycho-social counselling
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SMC	School Management Committee
SW	Social workers
SZOP	School as a Zone of Peace
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
VCPC	Village Child Protection Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMLR	Verified minors and late recruits
WCO	Women and Children Office
WDO	Women Development Officer

PROJECT SUMMARY

Applicant:	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board	
Responsible Project Officer:	Tarak Dhital, Executive Director, Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)	
Cluster:	Conflict affected children and youth	
Title of Project:	Project for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)	
Brief Description of the Project:	<p>A large number of children have been affected during the decade long internal armed conflict. The Government of Nepal is committed to ensure the rights of children. However, child protection system is yet to strengthen to address the issues of child rights protection. There is also low awareness in family/ community about the service and facilities available for children.</p> <p>The Government of Nepal approved NPA-CAAC, 2010 that offers an opportunity for protection and promotion of the rights of CAAC as enshrined in the UNCRC, its optional protocols and other international instruments; however, it is yet to effectively implement.</p>	
Implementing Agency:	Central Child Welfare Board (in close coordination with and support from Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare as well as Department of Women and Children.	
Target Beneficiaries	Children affected by armed conflict & living in extremely difficult circumstances (age under 18 years), including youths who were affected by the armed conflict during their childhood.	
Location:	20 districts (see below the box)	
Duration:	Start Date: Mangsir 2072 (Nov. 2015)	End Date: Asar 2074 (July, 2017)
Total Project Budget:	Rs. 99,955,500	

Project Districts/Coverage:



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Description	Measurable indicators	Means of Verification	Key assumptions
GOAL: To assist the current peace process in reaching a meaningful conclusion by protecting the rights and interests of CAAC and youths.			
PURPOSE: Ensure right of Children Affected by Armed Conflict and youths	10,170 CAAC and youths having better life options – education, skills, and opportunities. 713 CAAC's families having better income and life.	Study/ evaluation reports	Secure and stable working environment
Output 1: Assessed needs for protection, gender specific and reintegration of CAAC in 20 districts including childcare homes.	18,665 of needs identified CAAC. Prepared profile of needs assessed CAAC in each 20 districts.	Study report	Active and cooperative district and community level key stakeholders
Output 2: Provided CAAC and youths with direct support (education related materials), counselling/life skills to conflict affected adolescent, and referred to relevant agencies for other services (higher & vocational education, chronic/specific longer health services, longer IG support.	Mapping of CAAC related service providers completed. 8,320 CAAC and youths provided with educational support. 114 CAAC and youths provided with health & nutrition support. 829 CAAC and youths provided with psychosocial counselling. 46 CAAC living in other risks.	Event reports	Smooth and prompt service delivery mechanism for CAAC
Output 3: Ensured family support and/or other alternative care arrangement for CAAC (vulnerable families and children living outside parental care – orphans, separated, etc.	Needs assessment of CAAC family completed. 118 of children provided with alternative care arrangement. 713 of CAAC's family who benefitted with small IG support.	Progress report	No political interference
Output 4: Ensured justice to child victims of gross violations as a result of conflict through child friendly process, procedures and services	30 CAAC and youths provided with legal support. Documentation of children's cases of gross violations including best practices caused by armed conflict maintained.	Progress report	Child friendly justice mechanism in place
Output 5: Aware on and implementation of School as Zone of Peace guidelines	176 schools where guidelines of School as Zone of Peace oriented. 31 Schools where SZOP implemented or realized.	Progress reports	Political parties, schools and community are sensitive on SZOP
Key Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of needs of CAAC and PSPs • Orientation • Support as planned – Ed., Health, PSC, IG, legal, SZOP, others • Consultations & reviews 	Costs: Rs. 99,955,500.00 Project implementation from existing service delivery mechanism with some additional services Human resources at CCWB and DCWB will be hired, and other required support will be sought from the existing mechanism – WCO, VCPC, child & youth clubs, etc.	Annual program document	Timely and enough budget release Cooperation from relevant institutions

Project for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict

1. Introduction

The country suffered substantial loss of life and property during armed conflict and, children and young people were among the primary victims. Many children were killed, made orphans, abducted, deprived of education and health care, left with deep emotional scars, and thousands were associated with armed groups.

Comprehensive Peace Accord signed in September 2006 contributed to succeed Constituent Assembly election in April 2008. In addition, providing support to conflict affected people and the families have been a kind of crucial relief in the peace process.

The Government of Nepal, Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist) and the United Nations (UN) made another crucial achievement by signing a Security Council Resolution 1612 Action Plan for the discharge of children verified in the 2007, which led to manage verified minors and late recruits (VMLR) in December 2010. Accordingly, a total of 2,394 disqualified Maoist army personnel were discharged (1843 comprised of minors). This constituted 60% of the total 4008 disqualified. The remaining 40% of the disqualified, who were absent during the discharge process, were officially discharged through a Declaration that was signed by the UCPN-M on 23 March 2010. The discharge of the verified minors was a significant step towards implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and offered opportunity for the integration of 19,000 PLA combatants. UN joint team (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO) has provided rehabilitation to over 2000 verified minors and late recruits since their discharge.

In line with the international commitment, the government of Nepal has developed a National Plan of Action for the Reintegration

and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC) in 2010 through a consultative process led by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, together with Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and Central Child Welfare Board. This was endorsed by the cabinet in December 2010 to support the on-going peace process by ensuring comprehensive and long term support for children affected by armed conflict. The NPA-CAAC provides a framework for programmatic interventions to support all children affected by armed conflict targeting children experiencing psychosocial trauma due to loss of family members or witnessed violence, internally displaced, injured or disabled during conflict. In the NPA development process, national and sub-national consultations were organized to incorporate views from different stakeholders, including children. Implementation of the this National Plan was expected to compliment the reintegration of thousands of children and young people affected by conflict, leading to longer term peace, security and development.

The reintegration and rehabilitation of conflict affected children is an integral component of stabilizing Nepal and implementing the Comprehensive Peace Accord. Children have been affected by conflict in various ways. Some were used by armed groups during the conflict; many lost their parents and family members while scores of others either got killed and or maimed. As all parties to the conflict commit to a democratic peace process, they have the challenge of reintegrating children back into their families and education.

Focusing on the impact of armed conflict to the life of children, a project for the "Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict" was implemented in 20 districts of the country with the financial support of Nepal Peace Trust Fund.

2. About the Project

2.1 GOAL: To assist the current peace process in reaching a meaningful conclusion by protecting the rights and interests of CAAC and youths.

2.2 Objective: Ensure right of Children Affected by Armed Conflict and youths

2.3 Strategic Approaches

Advocacy - with central level government agencies and development partners.

Co-ordination - with concerned ministries and development partners at the central level as well as district level government offices, district civil society/NGO networks and other development partners at the district level including, community level groups and organizations.

Services delivery – to the targeted beneficiaries with education, health, psycho-social counselling, small income generation, legal, gender specific and school as a zone of peace supports.

Participation—of targeted beneficiaries in the project implementation process.

Awareness raising and Communication – through local level media to make aware about the process and benefits of the project to targeted beneficiaries.

Gender mainstreaming – focusing women's participation in the process and benefit sharing.

2.4 Service provision for targeted beneficiaries

1. **Educational support** includes cash or kind for additional textbooks and learning materials including geometry box, stationery, schoolbag, school shoes, school dress, school fee, private tuition fee, etc.

2. **Health support** covers mainly the costs of treatment and medicines

causes mainly from armed conflict.

3. **Livelihood/small income generation (IG)** support includes post CAAC and CAAC's family. It is based on the interest and feasibility of the targeted families.

4. **Psycho-social counselling** support covers children and youth, and they are provided services based on their present situation.

5. **Legal support** includes the support for process of getting certificate of birth registration, citizenship certificate, relationship, property rights, transitional justice, etc.

6. **Family reintegration and institutional rehabilitation** includes support for children in need of family reintegration and institutional rehabilitation.

7. **School as zone of peace** includes activities like, coordination and discussion with education office and schools, awareness raising and declaration schools as zone of peace developing consensus among key stakeholders at the community level.

2.5 Outputs

1. Assessed needs for protection, gender specific and reintegration of CAAC in 20 districts including childcare homes.

2. Provided CAAC and youths with direct support (education related materials), counselling/life skills to conflict affected adolescent, and referred to relevant agencies for other services (higher & vocational education, chronic/specific longer health services, longer IG support.

3. Ensured family support and/or other alternative care arrangement for CAAC (vulnerable families and children living outside parental care – orphans, separated, etc.

4. Ensured justice to child victims of gross violations as a result of

conflict through child friendly process, procedures and services.

5. Aware on and implementation of School as Zone of Peace guidelines.

2.6 Primary target groups

1. Displaced CAAC
2. Children whose father, mother or guardian has been killed, disappeared or disabled and/or children dependent to such people;
3. Children separated from their parents or guardians
4. Children and youths living in extremely difficult circumstances

5. Children wounded or disabled due to any reason of armed conflict

6. Children who were sexually exploited during the armed conflict and/or born due to sexual exploitation

7. Family of the children affected by armed conflict that is still facing problems of fulfilling basic needs.

On top of above groups of children, other children who are in extremely difficult/vulnerable situation and the youths who were affected by armed conflict during their childhood are also included in the project beneficiaries.



School as a zone of peace program in one of the schools in Rolpa

3. Project Achievement and Reflection

3.1 Main activities completed

The project commenced from the beginning of January 2016 as planned. Firstly, CCWB called a Project Coordination Committee chaired by Division Chief, Child and Women Empowerment Division of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare. Project Coordinator, Project Officer and Finance Associate were adjusted from in-house staff. An internal vacancy notice for 20 Project Officers was announced in the first week of December 2015. Accordingly, 20 Project Officers were hired among existing Child Rights Officers from January 1, 2016.

"Project commencement orientation" was organized in two phases – first event in Hetauda for 11 districts of Eastern, Central and Western regions between 18th and 19th of January, 2016, and in Surkhet for 9 districts of Mid and Far Western regions between 21st and 22nd of January, 2016.



Project kick-off orientation in Hetauda

Required furniture, computers, printers, motorbikes and other equipments were procured as planned but all these took about four months to complete because of budget release from financial Comptroller General Office, processing and also reprocessing of tender for computers and motorbikes.



Project kick-off orientation in Surkhet

Following to the first orientation to Project Officers (PO), each 20 districts organized project initiation meeting in the districts among District Child Welfare Board members – Chief District Officer, Local Development Officer, District Education Officer, Women Development Officer/Child Welfare Officer, District Public Health Officer, Chief of District Police, DCWB members from civil societies, District Peace Committee members including key staff of Women and Children Office. A total of 46 events of orientation/ coordination meeting were organized during the project period. Mid-term progress review event was held in Hetauda on 20th and 21st of March, and shared the achievement and planned for reinforcing remaining activities. As mentioned in the project document, annual work plan was reviewed and some inter-activity adjustments were made based on community needs. Mostly, operational costs are adjusted to program costs.

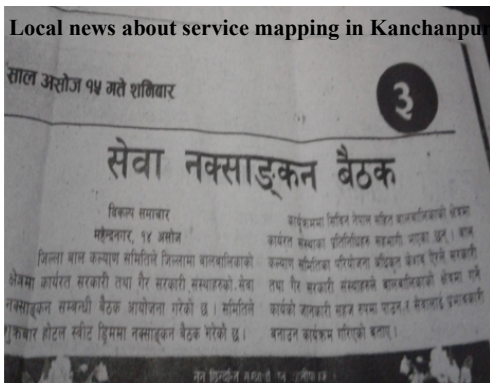


Project orientation meeting in Surkhet



Project orientation meeting in Saptari

As soon the project initiated, base-line information of CAAC was reconfirmed mainly in six districts (Rolpa, Jumla, Lamjung, Ilam, Tehrathum and Rautahat) in specific and 14 other districts in general to confirm the number and needs of CAAC.



Similarly, service mapping especially in education, health, income generation, psycho-social counselling, alternative care, gender violence, legal and school as a zone of peace was also completed among primary service providers in all 20 districts with the objective of assuring other service provider's process and kind of support provided to the communities.

Each Project Officer processed the total profile of children in course of prioritizing them from high to low range to provide project supports. Immediate after processing of certain cases, PO used to put them to DCWB meeting for discussion and decision for required support. Based on the decision, PO had to proceed for providing support to enlisted CAAC. There was very encouraging support from Village Development Committee, Village Child Protection Committee, Local Peace Committee, schools, child & youth clubs and other social workers in confirming situation of CAAC, identification of CAAC's location, service delivery including monitoring of use of provided services.

The direct support provided to reconfirmed and needy CAAC was mainly education support, health support, psycho-social counselling, small income generation support, legal and administrative support, alternative care support and support for children victimized from gender based violence. This was really praiseworthy during the project implementation. The analysis/process and decision for support was done in phase-wise manner. At the time of support distribution, PO recorded/collected documents such as copy of citizen certificate of CAAC's parent/guardian, recommendation from schools where the CAAC was studying, birth registration certificate of CAAC, recommendation of local social workers and so on.



Support distribution in Rolpa

3.2 Project Achievement

Total number of 18,665 CAAC (10,794 boys and 7,871 girls) was identified, and among them 10,499 were provided with

various services. The highest number of CAAC received education support (8,673) followed by psycho-social counselling (780) and small income generation support (723). Detail is given in the following tables:

Table 1: Reconfirmed number of CAAC and support provided to them

SN	District	Reconfirmed CAAC			Education Support	Health Support	IG Support	PSC	Alt. Care	GBV & VC	Legal	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total								
1	Taplejung	434	269	703	105	5	5	0	0	0	0	115
2	Panchthar	991	725	1716	455	2	56	0	0	0	0	513
3	Ilam	146	119	265	63	5	46	50	7	6	0	177
4	Terhathum	104	108	212	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	201
5	Saptari	561	310	871	354	0	30	0	6	9	0	399
6	Sindhuli	143	116	259	280	16	39	0	6	0	1	342
7	Dhading	201	186	387	305	2	47	24	0	8	0	386
8	Rautahat	127	92	219	213	6	0	0	0	0	0	219
9	Makwanpur	254	198	452	175	4	5	0	0	5	0	189
10	Lamjung	590	467	1057	443	0	110	0	0	0	0	553
11	Myagdi	215	140	355	327	10	18	0	3	0	0	358
12	Kapilbastu	357	191	548	158	0	22	0	0	0	0	180
13	Rolpa	623	540	1163	820	1	65	43	74	13	16	1,032
14	Rukum	457	378	835	602	5	13	62	8	5	11	706
15	Jumla	604	392	996	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
16	Dailekh	1095	852	1947	1227	31	81	31	0	0	0	1,370
17	Surkhet	1332	1021	2353	913	22	52	490	18	0	0	1,495
18	Bardia	1286	1081	2367	1,107	16	76	80	0	0	2	1,281
19	Bajhang	592	332	924	318	0	58	0	0	0	0	376
20	Kanchanpur	682	354	1036	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
	Total	10,794	7,871	18,665	8,673	125	723	780	122	46	30	10,499

Of the total, girls weigh about 42.2 percent, and education support alone covers 82.6 percent out of total support (10,499). A total of 71 children out of 780 were provided with real psycho-social counselling, whereas the remaining 713 children were engaged in child friendly refreshing event in groups in the concerned districts to bring them out of upsetting situation. Similarly, about 7 percent CAAC family (723) was supported for small income generating activities. Some children out of 30, got legal and administrative support to have birth registration whereas some citizenship certificate. Above table shows that out of 18,665 CAAC reconfirmed, 10,499 (56.2%) covered with project benefits. The remaining CAAC (8,169) either needs not to

cover with project support, or some of them would have been left out from the required services. This indicates that there are still some children who have to be provided with support to protect their basic rights. The specific supports provided to CAAC and the reflections are given below separately:

A. Education support as a crucial energy to protect CAAC's rights to education

Obviously the CAAC is from both well to do and poor families. Normally most of people living in rural areas lack enough income sources to fulfill all basic needs as required. Among others enrolling children of ultra poor families is also one of the challenging tasks. Even the children is enrolled to school, it is very difficult to retain them regularly because of poverty and also domestic works. Realizing this fact, the project put education support for CAAC at the top priority. During the project period, 8,673 CAAC was provided with education support, of which the girls' share is 47.76 percent against 42.17 percent in the total number of CAAC. It indicates that girls are given priority in providing educational support. The details are given in the table below:

Table 2: Reconfirmed number of CAAC and support provided to them

SN	District	Education Support			Education support - 2 EY		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Taplejung	49	56	105	34	32	66
2.	Panchthar	235	220	455	5	3	8
3.	Ilam	34	29	63	23	18	41
4.	Terhathum	92	109	201	0	0	0
5.	Saptari	206	148	354	1	0	1
6.	Sindhuli	130	150	280	57	61	118
7.	Dhading	144	161	305	23	41	64
8.	Rautahat	122	91	213	0	0	0
9.	Makwanpur	99	76	175	0	0	0
10.	Lamjung	260	183	443	0	0	0
11.	Myagdi	175	152	327	41	50	91
12.	Kapilbastu	101	57	158	0	0	0
13.	Rolpa	406	414	820	43	44	87
14.	Rukum	343	259	602	0	0	0
15.	Jumla	53	44	97	0	0	0
16.	Dailekh	638	589	1227	0	0	0
17.	Surkhet	416	497	913	0	0	0
18.	Bardia	584	523	1107	0	0	0
19.	Bajhang	170	148	318	0	0	0
20.	Kanchanpur	274	236	510	0	0	0
	Total	4531	4142	8673	227	249	476



Dailekh district provided the highest number of education support (1227) to CAAC, whereas the lowest was in Ilam (63) followed by Jumla (97). The education support was mostly distributed in the premises of schools in each community. As recorded, the highest number of education support (82 CAAC) in one Village Development Committee (VDC) was distributed in the then Ranibas VDC of Surkhet, which was one of the triangular points among Surkhet, Dailekh and Jajarkot. This event was one of the most heartfelt events for the community people. They themselves realized as they were well recognized by the government office. As told by the villagers, this event has been so encouraging that they saw representative of the district office after about 28 years.

The community people were so excited to present in the CAAC support distribution event. It was simply because of that this is a kind of common agenda for all people with different political background to sit together – child rights to education.

Almost in all communities, there was excitement among people to the activities of the project especially in education support. Few additional snaps of school gathering are given below from Rolpa.



बिहीबार २९ असार २०७४ ।
Thursday 13 July 2017

द्वन्द्व प्रभावितलाई छात्रवृत्ति



सन्देश संवाददाता

हेटौंडा/हॉडीखोलाका द्वन्द्व प्रभावित १२ जना बालबालिकालाई बुधबार छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान गरिएको छ।

जिल्ला बालकल्याण समिति मकवानपुरका परियोजना तथा सूचना अधिकृत रवि हमालले कक्षा ११ र १२ मा अध्ययन गरिरहेका १२ जनालाई जम्मा ६ हजार रुपैयाँका दरले छात्रवृत्ति दिएको जानकारी दिए।

२०६० माघको तेस्रो सातातिर हॉडीखोला-४ को भिमानमा भएको घटनाका प्रभावित परिवारका बालबालिकालाई छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान गरिएको हो।

हमालसँगै पत्रकार महासंघ मकवानपुरका पूर्वअध्यक्ष भानुभक्त आचार्य, विश्वपरिदृष्ट्य वकालत मञ्च मकवानपुरका कार्यक्रम संयोजक अधिवक्ता श्रद्धा ढुंगाना, गीतावेबी पीडेल, हॉडीखोला बालसंरक्षण समितिका संयोजक कृष्णप्रसाद पीडेल, सीता माधिका शिक्षक पवित्रा ढुंगानाको टालीले भिमान पुगेर छात्रवृत्ति रकम

हस्तान्तरण गरेको हो। हॉडीखोलाका ६ जनालाई यस अघि नै छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान गरिएको थियो।

हालसम्म मकवानपुरका एक सय ८४ जना बालबालिकालाई जिल्ला बालकल्याण समितिले छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान गरिसकेको अधिकृत हमालले जानकारी दिए।

२०६० मा भिमानमा भएको घटनामा स्थानीय सर्वसाधारण २ जनासहित २१ जनाको हत्या भएको थियो। पानी, विद्युत, सडक, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, संचारलगायत विकासका पूर्वाधार नपुगेको भिमानमा २० घर परिवार बसोबास गर्दै आएका छन्। पर्सो बन्थजन्तु आरक्षण (हाल राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज) को मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा रहेको भिमानको बस्ती स्थानान्तरण गर्ने सरकारको प्रयास हालसम्म सफल हुन सकेको छैन।

एलानी बस्ती भएका कारण जनीहरको क्षेत्रमा विकासका कुनैपनि पूर्वाधार नपुगेको स्थानीयले गुनासो गरेका छन्।

Table 3: List of health support distribution

SN	District	Identified Total CAAC			Health Support		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Taplejung	434	269	703	4	1	5
2.	Panchthar	991	725	1716	1	1	2
3.	Ilam	146	119	265	5	0	5
4.	Terhathum	104	108	212	0	0	0
5.	Saptari	561	310	871	0	0	0
6.	Sindhuli	143	116	259	12	4	16
7.	Dhading	201	186	387	1	1	2
8.	Rautahat	127	92	219	5	1	6
9.	Makwanpur	254	198	452	4	0	4
10.	Lamjung	590	467	1057	0	0	0
11.	Myagdi	215	140	355	8	2	10
12.	Kapilbastu	357	191	548	0	0	0
13.	Rolpa	623	540	1163	1	0	1
14.	Rukum	457	378	835	4	1	5
15.	Jumla	604	392	996	0	0	0
16.	Dailekh	1095	852	1947	17	14	31
17.	Surkhet	1332	1021	2353	9	13	22
18.	Bardia	1286	1081	2367	6	10	16
19.	Bajhang	592	332	924	0	0	0
20.	Kanchanpur	682	354	1036	0	0	0
	Total	10794	7871	18665	77	48	125

Above table shows that out of total 125, the highest number of CAAC/person affected by armed conflict was in Dailekh district (31) followed by Surkhet (22) and Sindhuli and Bardia (16 each). Few snaps given below show the examples of health support:



Parts of bullets remained below the knee and operated out

B. Health support as a hope for better quality life

The project had a provision to support CAAC and person affected by armed conflict with some health treatment support caused by armed conflict. Thirteen districts identified some CAAC still having some health problems; therefore, each ones were provided at the rate of Rs. 8,000.00 to help access to further treatment. A total of 125 CAAC received such support. There was no CAAC/person affected by armed conflict left for further health treatment in 7 districts where the project worked. Details are given in the following table:



Lost both palms lost in explosion of landmine

C. Relief for daily livelihood from small income generation support

The project was designed to provide quick and small income generation support to poor CAAC family so that it can contribute in making easy to their daily livelihood. Based on the baseline needs identification and community visits, some CAAC families were identified, who need such support. The available information and observed cases were prioritized and support provided to 723 CAAC families. From the support, some families started to raise small poultry farm, some other raised goat, some started small retail business, and started selling vegetable and daily consumable goods in their own residence and local weekly markets. Few expanded their running retail business. On the whole, the support contributed to improve their daily income generating activities. The details of the support are as follows:

Table 3: List of livelihood support distribution

SN	District	Identified Total CAAC			IG Support Family
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	Taplejung	434	269	703	5
2.	Panchthar	991	725	1716	56
3.	Ilam	146	119	265	46
4.	Terhathum	104	108	212	0
5.	Saptari	561	310	871	30
6.	Sindhuli	143	116	259	39
7.	Dhading	201	186	387	47
8.	Rautahat	127	92	219	0
9.	Makwanpur	254	198	452	5
10.	Lamjung	590	467	1057	110
11.	Myagdi	215	140	355	18
12.	Kapilbastu	357	191	548	22
13.	Rolpa	623	540	1163	65
14.	Rukum	457	378	835	13
15.	Jumla	604	392	996	0
16.	Dailekh	1095	852	1947	81
17.	Surkhet	1332	1021	2353	52
18.	Bardia	1286	1081	2367	76
19.	Bajhang	592	332	924	58
20.	Kanchanpur	682	354	1036	0
	Total	10794	7871	18665	723

Above table shows that 16 districts out of 20 provided small income generation support. Amongst all Lamjung district has the highest number (110 little over 15 %) followed by Dailekh (81), Bardia (76), Rolpa (65) and Panchthar (56). This is one of the remarkable supports to the poor CAAC families that

contributed relief to make their daily life easier.

"During armed conflict period some came to kill the villagers, some to threaten their life and some to loot their property. Amazingly, now you from the government office came to support us. Thank to God and you," happily said by one old lady who was affected by the armed conflict.



Mr. Tej Bahadur Chand and Mrs. Bana Devi Chand, residents of Etaram village of Surkhet district were seriously affected by armed conflict about 15 years ago. Mr. Chand a former police was wounded in cross fire, whereas Mrs. Chand lost her one eye in an ambush. They expanded their very small retail shop with the support provided by the project. They felt relief having such support from the government office.

Mrs. Yani Kunwar residence of Mahadevsthan VDC of Surkhet bought a goat from the support of Rs. 10,000, and she has couple of small goats too.



Mr. Ganesh Prasad Tharu of 38, a former police, resident of Vainsahi, Bardia district, lost his right leg in an ambush and, after sometimes his job. After all, he started very small retail shop and tailoring with one sewing machine. His daily income was very limited to cover his family expenses. As soon, he

Officer from CCWB talking to Mr. Ganesh and his neighbour



received support from the project, he expanded his petty business. Now, he is very happy with some increased income, and feels comfortable to run his family.

One of the CAAC families in Surkhet district started small vegetable farming with the support of the project. The vegetable can be sold in the village and nearby small bazaar as well. The family hopes that the support can be very useful to make their daily life better.



Expansion of vegetable farming from IG support in Surkhet

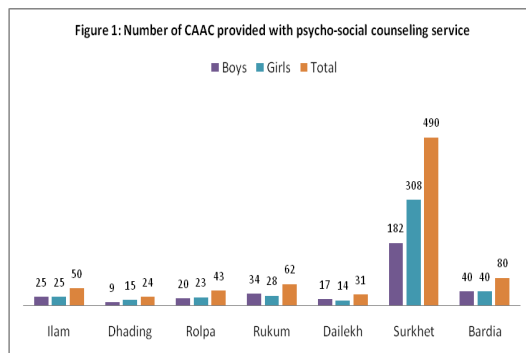
Though there was high number of CAAC families that require livelihood support, the project could support only 723 families. All responses from the CAAC families regarding small income generation support and their hopes indicate that small support can make a difference for poor families.

D. Psycho-social counseling as refresher to CAAC

A decade long internal armed conflict put many people in social and financial disorder. Children were also among them. Though the project started after a long time, there were

many children who were in need of psycho-social counselling and refresher events. Therefore, the project managed to provide specific counselling to needy children, whereas some events were also organized for refreshing children from left over effect of conflict activities. A total of 780 children were engaged in the activities under this category in seven districts out of 20 project districts. Among them, 71 CAAC were in need of specific psycho-social counselling, which was achieved.

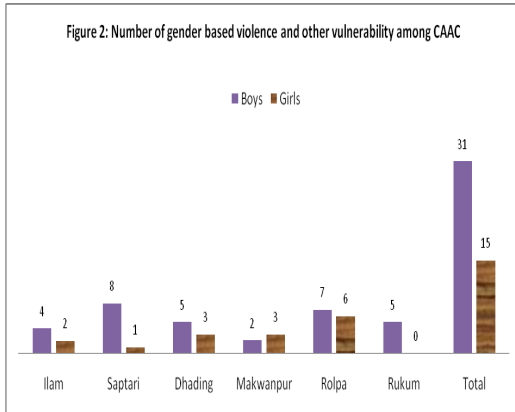
Only seven districts conducted events for



providing psycho-social counselling including refreshing program for CAAC. The specific counselling support was mainly in Dhading, Rolpa, Rukum and Dailekh districts. Surkhet, Bardia and Ilam districts organized refreshing sessions.

E. Grim facts of gender based violence and other vulnerability among CAAC

CCWB as a statutory body for protecting and promoting rights of children, considered the concerns of gender based violence and other vulnerable children as integral parts of the project interventions. Though no case of gender based violence related to armed conflict was observed during the project intervention, some recent cases of gender based violence and other vulnerability were found out in only six districts, and responded accordingly. A total of 46 cases (31 boys and 15 girls) of these natures were responded. Details are as follows:

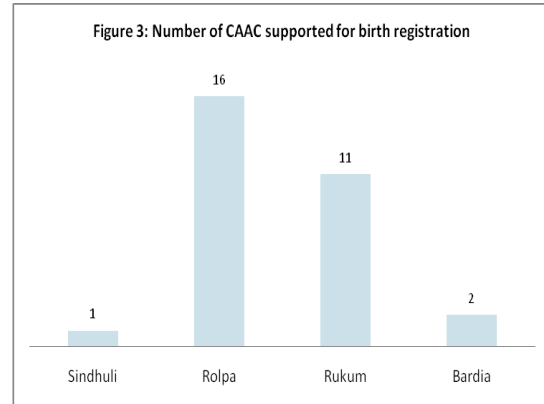


Above figure shows that other vulnerabilities outweigh gender based cases among this category of support, in which girls constitute 32.6 percent. Such responded cases were highest (13) in Rolpa district.

F. Ultimately got birth registration certificate

A first right of the child is identity; therefore, each and every child's birth has to be registered in the local government body. It is difficult to register the birth against insufficient document or evidence. There is such situation in the community that the guardian of the child can not present required document or evidence to the local government body that leads to difficult in having birth registration certificate, for instances, in the cases – non-return of the father of the child from abroad, non-identification of real father of the child by biological mother, child grown up in the maternal home because of second/third marriage of the mother, unknown about where about of father and so on. In these situations, local authority does not want to bear a risk of providing birth registration certificate to certain children in absence of enough evidence until the local people provide the cases of reality.

Figure 3 shows that high number of such vulnerable children was found in Rolpa district (16) following by Rukum. Bardia and Sindhuli have registered such cases two and one respectively.



During the project period, the project facilitated with local people's assurance about the reality of cases to the local government body and ultimately succeeded to produce birth registration certificate of 30 children. This was one of the crucial supports for those children being known by the government.

Four children of Rukum district whose birth remained unregistered for long time was registered with facilitation from the project.



Four children who got birth registration certificate

G. School as a zone of peace

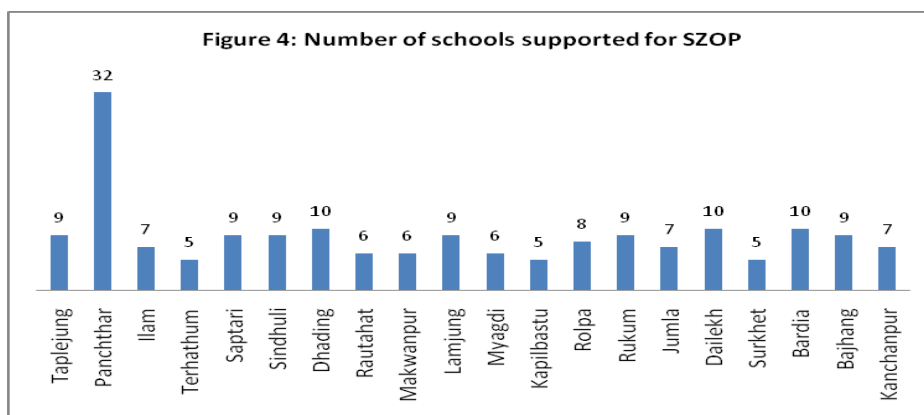
Children have rights to have education in child friendly environment. Any external non-educational activity can distort teaching and learning process; therefore, school should be kept as zone of peace. With this understanding, government and non-government organizations have been doing various interventions for decades.

Eventually, some improvements have been realized in school areas; however, it has to go long way to make school completely as a zone of peace. In this connection, the project conducted consultations with local authority and schools about child friendly environment in schools. This intervention succeeded to recall the past efforts, and felt easier to convince the key stakeholders about the process and importance of declaring SZOP.

During the project, orientation and interaction events were conducted at the community level with schools, school management committee and key stakeholders about the process and importance of making school as a zone of peace. Consultations were also conducted with resource persons and staff of District Education Office including District Education

Officer. Support was provided to SZOP process to 178 schools. Among them, 31 schools have already been declared as SZOP. The detail information is as follows:

Out of a total of 178 schools, the project reached to 32 schools (about 18%) in Panchthar district. On an average of nine schools per district were further sensitized on the importance of school as a zone of peace.



4. Project Assessment

The project commenced in stipulated date as mentioned in the project document. Human resources were managed on time except a project assistant. Central level and district level project kick-off event was conducted at the beginning of the project. All procurements were completed within first trimester of the project. Notwithstanding, the first phase support to the needy children was bit late due to delayed budget released that took about four months to reach to project districts.

Improved sensitivity & concerns towards project activities

All 20 project districts organized district level project orientation among DCWB members, representatives of political parties and civil society organizations. Project briefing was also shared in district child protection cluster. Similarly, the CAAC profile was shared with District and Local Peace Committee, and discussed about remapping as required. All these consultations were instrumental in increasing participation and concerns of key stakeholders towards project implementation. This led to make easier in including some left out children in the baseline in updating list. Almost all persons consulted during monitoring and project phase out visits opined that this project was an example to protect and promote the rights of children, and also expected to continue the project for some more years. As recorded, there were altogether 46 events of orientation and coordination at the district level.

Media contributed in information dissemination

As reported by the project officers, almost all district level FM radio and print media joined hands together to disseminate the information of the project and support distribution schedule in the village. In some districts, the name of beneficiaries was also aired on FM radio. Print media casted news of support distribution. This indicated that media contributed a lot in the implementation of the project.

द्वन्द्वपीडितलाई सहयोग

कारिगार सञ्चालक	जारी गरेको बाल अधिकार अधिकृत मन्तव्य जोगीले बताए ।	२४ बालघाँसीका प्रभावित भएका लिए । विभिन्नलाई शौचक सहयोगले सही हदसम्म राख्न मासुस गएको भन्ने भन्नेका साथै सुना
क्याम्प- जति १० बसम्म बाँचेको बालक हुनुबाट प्रभावित बालबालिकालाई शौचक सहयोग वितरण गर्न चालिएको छ ।	शौचक सहयोगका रूपमा विमा विमा अखण्डरत विद्यापीठ ४ हजार, माते गहकाबाई ४ हजार र दुम्बु माते तथा पकोभन्दा मातेकोमा अखण्डरत गरीलाई ६ हजारका दरले हस्तान्तरण गरेको	पसअति किल्ला शिक्षाबाट लिइने हुनुपछि छात्रकुलित लिने निकै महत्त्वपूर्ण भएको र अखण्डरत विनासकार जानकारी नगर्नेका खतिपयले बन्ने हुनुको गुनासो आउने गरेको छ । यसो अखण्डरत गाउँपर्यन्त सहयोग रकम पारोछि हुन प्रभावित बालबालिका घुम्ने भएका छन् । सैनको आक्रमणमा परी तिला गुमाएकी कक्षा ९ मा अखण्डरत उन्नावीकी सख्सी भन्ने खुसी हुने भन्ने, पढ्ने वर्षे हुनुपर्ने नखण्डरत विद्यापीठ १० कक्षा छात्रकुलको विद्यापीठमा पनि यस्तो सहयोग गरेको भए एपारसोसम्म बस्ने वन्ने विन्ने ।
मन्तव्यअन्तर्गत शान्ति कोष सचिवालय र केन्द्रीय बाल कल्याण समितिको समन्वयमा किल्ला बाल कल्याणले शौचक सहयोग बाँडेरहेको हो । हुनुका बेला अभिभावक गुमाएर सहराविहीन र अन्य कारणले हुनुको माता देउका बालबालिकाको पढाइले निरन्तरता दिन सहयोग पुगी भनेर यस्तो सहयोग वितरण गरेको बाल कल्याण समितिले जनाएको छ ।	अभिभावक गुमाएर सहराविहीन भएकाको पढाइमा निरन्तरताको प्रयास	
समितिले अहिलेसम्म २ सय ११ बालबालिकालाई यस्तो सहयोग उपलब्ध गोरिएको र यो काम अझै	जोगीले बताए । स्थानीय शान्ति समितिको सहकार्यमा विद्यापीठ सम्वन्धित गतिविधि हुन रकम वितरण गर्ने गरेको उनले जानकारी दिए ।	

Crucial contributions of CDOs & WDOs

As reported, almost all DCWB Chairs and Child Welfare Officer in 20 districts remained very enthusiastic in the implementation of the project. This may be because of CAAC focused project. Some of them showed crucial concerns in making the project activities more effective to reach the project benefits to the needy children. Some CDOs even did not postpone the support distribution during the period of election code of conduct. CDOs also highly appreciated the process followed and service provided to the door of needy CAAC and family. In few districts, CDOs also formed sub-committee to support the project interventions. Some CWO/WDO visited many times in the communities in course of providing support to CAAC.

Increased schooling/ retention/ tuition/exam appearance

A total of 8,673 CAAC (4,531 boys and 4,142 girls) received education support. This is tremendous support reached to the needy children. The support motivated some out of school children to enrol in schools, and some irregular students to be regular in school. Likewise, the support was very useful to some students to join in coaching/tuition class and some students could pay examination fee only because of the education support provided to them.

*Intensive
field visits*

Central level project team made a frequent visit to project district in course of orientation, facilitation to implement project activities, monitoring the process and interventions and international evaluation. The visits covered all 20 project districts. In some districts, the team visited up to three times.

NPTF team also visited 11 project districts to monitoring the progress of project implementation. The visits were twice or more in five districts. Because of intensive field visits, project implementation and the achievements became very effective.

*Very
simple
and short
process
followed*

CAAC profile was already updated prior to approval of the project, and further remapping was also done in consultation with District and Local Peace Committee; therefore, very simple and short process was followed to hand over the support to CAAC and the families. In response to the question put to project beneficiaries regarding the process of receiving support from the project, the respondent said, "We did not need to go through any process. VDC had collected information of armed conflict affected people about a year ago. We did not expect any support against collection of that information, because many people came to collect such information in the past, but nobody came for our support. Amazingly, one day someone from DCWB called to come to office to receive some support. We are surprised such kind of unexpected information. Some villagers close by DCWB went to collect support in the office, and some collected support from nearby schools. We became extremely happy with the support provided by the project."



Support distribution in Kanchanpur



Support distribution in one of the remote villages of Surkhet

The project was delayed, but not derailed

As soon as a National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict endorsed by cabinet in December 2010, CCWB with the support of UNICEF developed a concept paper for a project "Rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict" in 2012, which was presented and discussed in the technical committee of NPTF. As often used to hear, children's issues are not well seen in higher level agenda, it took a long time to get approved. Ultimately, the project was approved at the end of 2015 after a continuous presentation, discussion and defence. Though the project period was of 18 months, the real time for reaching to the door of children remained only 13 months because it took over four months to start providing support to children due to some required procedures and preparation, and about one month was spent for activities closure and financial settlements at the end of project period. Despite all these, the project directly reached to 10,499 needy children residing in different communities of 20 project districts spreading over eastern corner to the far western corner of the country. As opined by Executive Director as well as concerned officials of NPTF, this project stood on the top out of 72 approved projects.

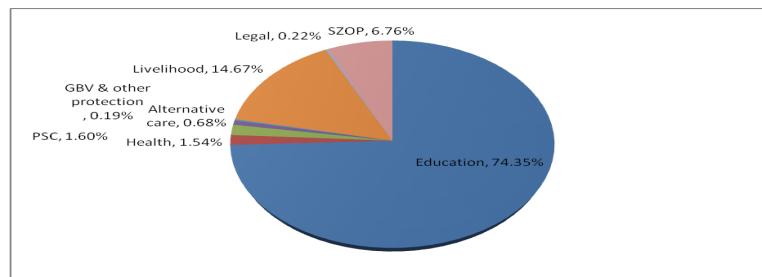
As has mentioned above, the project reached to 10499 CAAC and families. Of which, 46 of six districts were non-CAAC but living in extremely vulnerable circumstances. They were also supported from the project in line with the provisions of the project. As the case reports, the support reached to the core heart of the problems of children where they were living in.

Very heart touching humanitarian support



The project absorbed 96.5 percent of total budget. One very remarkable practice in this project was that over two percent of operational cost was transferred to program cost against the original activity budget plan.

Spent 96.5% of total budget



Out of the total budget, direct support costs cover about 65 percent (NRs. 64,647,209.35). Of which educational support alone covered little over 74 percent followed by livelihood support about 15 percent. There was insignificant share of GBV & other protection support, legal support, alternative care support, PSC and health support. This indicates that there is need or priority for school education and livelihood support in the communities.

5. Conclusions

Project successfully completed - The project has been seen as successfully completed project in bringing expected results as stipulated in the project document. CCWB put its continued efforts in getting approval from NPTF – concept paper initiated in 2012 and started the project in January 2016. Human resources management at the beginning month of the project and organization of project kick-off event for all 20 project districts are observed as smartly geared up activities. Each and every activity from orientation – coordination – data prioritization – support distribution – monitoring is actualized efficiently and effectively. Eventually, 10,499 children could benefit from the implementation of the project.

Brought concerned stakeholders together - The opinion expressed by the key stakeholders of central level, district level and community level indicated that the project succeeded to bring concerned stakeholders together (participation and ownership) in contributing to the effective implementation of the project activities. It can be hoped that improved coordination and sensitization among key stakeholders may lead better interventions to protect and promote the rights of needy children at the community level.

Managed CAAC information - Information management is one of the ever talked issues everywhere, however, it has been very difficult to maintain and document the required information. The already developed child & service profile in the districts are very useful information for districts and communities. Moreover, the information will be quite useful

to newly formed local government bodies to continue and accelerate child related interventions.

Smiles in the faces of CAAC and their families - As recorded, project beneficiaries were extremely happy to have cash, kind and other services that the support worked in two ways – a) they received physical support from the government office, and b) people realized they are counted or honoured by the government office. In course of project implementation and monitoring, the project team together with external monitors observed the lights or smiles in the faces of CAAC and their families because of project interventions, and they viewed that happiness can be returned back even from small support from proper way of project implementation. From all these, it can be concluded that the project could improve the daily livelihood of some CAAC family and improve the confidence of project beneficiaries making their life better and better.

Faced challenges and contributed to protect rights of CAAC - Despite some challenges like delayed budget release at the initial stage, absence of cheque signatories at crucial time in districts, difficulty in transportation to remote villages especially in summer season, staff turn-over in few districts together with political pressure at the community level, all project activities were completed and brought intended results. Last but not least, though the project was small in size and short for implementation period, CCWB could protect and promote rights of CAAC indicating for their better life.

Cases:

1. Hidden mystery under uncertainty: A Case from Liwang, Rolpa

Two girls, Samu Roka Magar of 11 years and Binita Roka Magar of 9 years from Liwang are going through painful story hidden under the womb of uncertainty for a long time. They were found in the form of child labor living with somebody else. Their mother, who never spent her whole time with single husband, she left out the kids alone. Samu Roka' biological father is yet to known. Mother of Samu married to the father of Binita who already had 4 kids and brought Samu together up. The step father was convicted for forceful rape to his **Binita Rokamagar and Samu Rokamagar**



own elder daughter and imprisoned. The mother left out all the kids, and again connected with the first husband. She left the Samu as child labor at JC Store, Binita as domestic worker at Sarala's home, a locally inhabitant and the son as child labor at Bhetghat Restaurant nearby Liwang. As per the information noticed to DCWB, the CWO, PO along with Evaluation Team met with the kids and tried to explore the situation of them at the present. Initially they denied disclosing their pitiable living conditions, but while the team encouraged them in a child friendly way to share everything, the ever untold story of those children started to come out with non-stopping crying. They had to work for more than 16 hours in a day beyond their physical capability. They wanted to escape from that trap to live in a peaceful way. Under these circumstances, they were immediately provided with alternative care support of NRs

2500/- per child. By the virtue of such nominal support, their basic human rights cannot be ensured. This needs continued and strategic support from local government body for their brighter future.

2. CAAC Project as a supporting stick to Jitani Devi, Case from Kushha, Saptari

Pandu Paswan, a father of three children - Bibek Kumar Paswan a boy studying in grade 5, Kajal Kumari Paswan a girl in grade 4 and Jyoti Kumari Paswan in grade 3, was murdered in the then Kushha VDC of Saptari district in 2062 BS (2005). Sometime after the event, the mother of three children flew away leaving them with their grandmother Jitani Devi, who herself is single woman. This situation mounted on the head of Jitani Devi to look after 3 children. Jitani Devi very hardly can manage the basic needs for her grandson and granddaughters. So, children were very irregular in their school and very low access on food and clothes as well. Due to lack of supporting hands to have access on the services being provided by the Government at district head quarter, Jitani Devi was suffered from double jeopardy. Under these circumstances, when the DCWB Saptari noticed about it during the field monitoring, DCWB immediately made decision to provide them both education support for the children and small income generation support for Jitani Devi, and made arrangement to settle Bibek Paswan at the Child Care Home of Rajbiraj. This is delightful moment to observe the changing pattern in the living situation of Jitani Devi along with 2 granddaughters due to the small support from CAAC Project. She bought 2 goats, school dress for two girls, school bags and other stationery from the education support. The goats breed 4 lambs. Later she sold them. Whatever the money she got selling the goats in the market, she felt comfort now to send her kids school on regular basis and can manage basic food items for their living. She started to share the story of success whoever she meets, and thanks to DCWB for appearing over there in the form of god to support her.

3. Recognized identity of Ramesh Tharu: A Case from Thakurdwara, Bardiya

Ramesh Tharu, a 16 year boy child, from the then Thakurdwara VDC-1, Bardiya is the representative of those who are deprived off the services being provided by the state mechanism due to lack of birth registration certificate or citizenship certificate. Formal non-recognition by the state is a kind of stateless status for everybody. When Ramesh Tharu reaching to age of 2 years on 25th of Jestha, 2059 (second week of June, 2002), his father Sancharam Tharu was kidnapped and disappeared from his own home and unknown till the date. Within six months of Sancharam's disappearance, Ramesh's mother married to another man and both Ramesh and his elder sister were also brought up together. On the other side, the mother and brothers of Sancharam Tharu, prepared all the documents from VDC to prove Sancharam as never married person and whatever the services provided from the state to conflict affected persons was received by Bhusauli Tharu, the mother of Sancharam Tharu till the date.



Ramesh receiving support from the project officer

Ramesh Tharu, now residing in the home of step father, is reaching to age 16 and started to find the situation of Sancharam Tharu here and there. Wherever he goes, he faced the problem of identity and legacy for being the son of Sancharam. He visited the then Thakurdwara VDC repeatedly but not obtains any evidence. He studied upto grade 7 and could not continue his education due to lack of birth registration certificate. He again registered an application for birth registration certificate on 2073 Shrawan 7 at the then Thakurdwara VDC. VDC tried contacting with Bhusauli Tharu, the grandmother of Ramesh, to cooperate in the process, but she refused to cooperate; however, she confessed Ramesh as her grandson born to her son Sancharam

Tharu. The then VDC Secretary Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya facilitated the overall process of providing birth registration certificate to Ramesh Tharu. Under these circumstances, when Ramesh came to the contact of DCWB Bardiya, he was immediately provided with income generation support, and facilitated for his birth registration certificate and then citizenship in the close coordination with the VDC Office, Committee of Conflict Affected Persons, and Local Peace Committee. Now, Ramesh has birth registration certificate, and felt grateful to DCWB and CAAC Project which is meant to everything for him. He is proud to appreciate remarkable contribution of CAAC Project to make his life better and protection of his identity.

4. Somebody to support us: A case of three sisters from Aambegudin, Taplejung

Child headed family is the great challenge to the thrust of child protection. State has to develop prompt measures to address the issue of child headed family. Anu Limbu, a 18 year girl from the then Aambegudin VDC-1, Taplejung, is the one who herself is a child and has to look after her 2 younger sisters named Prasamsa Limbu of 14 and Sushmita Limbu of 11 years. The father of Anu, Prasamsa and Sushmita named Birbahadur Limbu was disappeared during insurgency period and mother named Kalpana Limbu passed away due to cancer, then the responsibility of nurturing 2 younger children charged to the shoulder of Anu Limbu who could not continue her study from grade 8. These children completely fall under the category of Unaccompanied and Vulnerable. Whatever the money comes from the daily wages of Anu had to cover the cost of food, clothes and shelter, which is very hard to enough to cover the expenses.

As soon the situation reported to DCWB Taplejung, the DCWB immediately made a decision to provide them education support of NRs 5000.00 for each of them. Not only this, they were also provided with citizenship certificate to Anu Limbu and birth registration certificate to Prasamsa and Sushmita in the close coordination with the then VDC, Local Peace Committee, and local leaders. By the support from DCWB under CAAC Project,

Anu bought 2 goats and pigs in the name of her younger sisters and promised not to marry until her younger sisters complete the secondary education. Anu with her big heart, always thanks to DCWB and CAAC Project which make Anu to be confidence and courage to fight with problem. Her younger sisters are regular in their school and find doing well in their study and Anu is handling the home with ease way.

5. CAAC Project protects the identity of Children: A Case from Jhang, Rukum

Man Bahadur Tamang at the age of 20 entered to Rukum district from Dhading during insurgency period might be around 2053 BS, and married to Prithimaya Damai, a local inhabitant of the then Jang VDC-8, and gave birth to 6 children. Man Bahadur used to earn money by daily wages and nurturing the family in fragile way. When Man Bahadur passed away in 2068, then Prithimaya lost her memory and suffered from mental illness. The

black cloud full of agony and troublesome covered the family of Mana Bahadur. Six children named Ramkrsihna Tamang, a 16 year boy child, Subash Tamang, a 15 year boy child, Yashika Tamang, a 13 year girl child, Bikram Tamang, a 11 year boy child, Prem Tamang, a 8 year boy child and Bishal Tamang, a 6 year boy child, became orphans, and remained in extreme vulnerable situation. Under these circumstances, they came in to the contact of DCWB Rukum, and DCWB immediately decided to support them under CAAC project. Firstly, DCWB facilitated to grant citizenship certificate to Prithi Maya Damai and then birth registration certificate to the rests. DCWB again rescued Yashika Tamang from the situation of child labor and made arrangement to continue her study. Now, the children felt some relief having certificates and support, and thanks to DCWB and CAAC project for protecting their basic rights.