

AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH

TRIGGERING FACTORS

CHILD FRIENDLY LOCAL GOVERNANCE



MIREST Nepal





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Preface

Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, over two and a half decade ago. Since its ratification, Nepal has taken many initiatives to guarantee the rights of the children. In light of this, UNICEF Nepal has been implementing its Decentralized Action for Children and Women (DACAW) programme under the strategic guidance and in close co-ordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD). Under this initiative, UNICEF worked most closely with the families and communities from the most disadvantaged groups of rural Nepal.

The incorporation of DACAW experiences and approaches in the government's Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) demonstrates the impact of UNICEF's policy advocacy and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)'s (formerly known as Ministry of Local Development) ownership of women's and children's issues. An important and noticeable development is the mainstreaming of child right issues in LGCDP gender and social inclusion policy, operational guidelines, public communication materials, social mobilization curriculum, and monitoring and evaluation framework.

With the technical support from UNICEF Nepal, the then Ministry of Local Development initiated another initiative popularly known as the Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) in 2007 which seeks to enhance the good governance from the central to the local levels by promoting every child's right to protection, survival, development and participation. This initiative is being implemented in different districts, municipalities and village development committees (VDCs) with the support from the UNICEF Nepal and this study has been commissioned by UNICEF Nepal to examine the real situation of CFLG implementation in Sunawal municipality of Nawalparasi district, Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city of Morang district and Daha VDC of Kalikot district and also find out triggering factors for the effective CFLG implementation on the ground. I sincerely hope that the information contained in this research study will contribute to a deeper understanding and allow all concerned stakeholders to more clearly focus on the challenges that lie ahead for effective CFLG implementation. I further hope that the findings of this study will promote the critical engagement of relevant stakeholders from the central to local levels by generating public awareness on CFLG implementation.

I would like to thank Mr Reshmi Raj Pandey, Chief of LGCDP/Joint Secretary MoFALD, the Government of Nepal and Ms Anjali Pradhan Serchan, Chief of CFLG Unit, UNICEF Nepal for their valuable inputs. Likewise, I would like to thank Mr Bijaya Devkota, Under Secretary, MoFALD and Ms Dovan Lawoti and Ms Indira Koirala from UNICEF Nepal for providing their important inputs and comments that went a long way in refining the report.

On behalf of the MIREST Nepal, I would like to express my sincere thanks to UNICEF Nepal for entrusting MIREST Nepal to carry out this very important research assignment. UNICEF Nepal has been Nepal's unflinching development partner in promoting and improving the status of Nepalese children. Last but not the least; I would like to thank Dr Sangram S Lama, Lead Researcher and his team comprising of Mr Prakash Khatri, Mr. Nawaraj Lama, Ms. Tirthamaya Lama Tamang and Mr Jyoti Niroula to carry out this research assignment.

Suresh Pd Acharya

President, MIREST Nepal

Acknowledgements

This exploratory research has been undertaken by MIREST Nepal for UNICEF Nepal to examine and validate the situation of attainment of different indicators required for CFLG declaration for Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city and Daha VDC of Kalikot district. This research has also attempted to analyze whether the Sunawal municipality has been able to maintain the indicators based achievements after it has been declared as CFLG municipality back in May 2015.

Moreover, this research study has identified some triggering factors for creating conducive environment in CFLG implementation in three study areas, challenges on the ground for CFLG implementation, its contribution to the local governance system and ways to promote the critical engagement of relevant stakeholders from the central to local levels by creating public awareness on CFLG implementation.

I would like to express my deep sense of acknowledgement to the respondents of three study areas who have provided valuable information without which completion of this study would not have been possible. I would also express my sincere thanks to Ms Anjali Thakali Pradhan, Ms Dovan Lawoti and Ms Indira Koirala of UNICEF Nepal for offering us an opportunity to carry out this research study and provided us necessary support and guidance to complete this study. Similarly, I am indebted to Mr Suresh Acharya, President, MIREST Nepal for his valuable inputs and comments on the report. Also, I am thankful to MIREST Nepal General Secretary Mr Kumar Yatru and others for their inputs, timely co-operation and support provided to carry out this study.

My heartfelt thanks go to the research team comprising of Mr Prakash Khatri, Mr. Nawaraj Lama, Ms. Tirthamaya Lama Tamang and Mr Jyoti Niroula as well as the field enumerators and supervisors who were the part of the survey team in collecting information and make this study possible.

Sangram S Lama, PhD
Lead Researcher

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Abbreviations

CAC:	Citizens' Awareness Centre
CFLG:	Child Friendly Local Governance
CPAP:	Country Programme Action Plan
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DACAW:	Decentralized Action for Children and Women
DAG:	Disadvantaged Group
DDC:	District Development Committee
ECDs:	Early Childhood Development Centres
FGDs:	Focus Group Discussions
GoN:	Government of Nepal
HMC:	Health Management Committee
KIs:	Key Informant Interviews
LAs:	Line Agencies
LB:	Local Bodies
LGCDP:	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
IPFC:	Integrated Plan Formulation Committee
LSGA:	Local Self Governance Act
LSGR:	Local Self Governance Regulation
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MIREST Nepal:	Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation Nepal
MoFALD:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PSA:	Public Service Announcement
SM:	Social Mobilizers
SMC:	School Management Committee
P in C:	Partners in Change
TLO:	Toll Line Organization
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
VCPC:	Village Child Protection Committee
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WCF:	Ward Citizens Forum
WHV:	Women Health Volunteers

1

Executive Summary

1.1 Background:

It has been over two and a half decade since Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Since its ratification, Nepal has taken many initiatives to guarantee the rights of the children. In light of this, UNICEF Nepal, as a pioneering UN agency, has been working with the government and non-governmental agencies in realizing, strengthening and mainstreaming the rights of children, related in particular to the survival, development, protection and participation in local government systems, structures, policies and processes through different initiatives such as rights-based Decentralized Action for Children and Women (DACAW) Programme, Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) and so forth.

With the technical support from UNICEF Nepal, the Ministry of Local Development is implementing CFLG programme since 2007 which seeks to enhance the good governance from the central to the local levels by promoting every child's right to protection, survival, development and participation. This initiative is being implemented in different districts, municipalities and VDCs with the support from the UNICEF Nepal. This study is therefore commissioned by UNICEF Nepal to examine the real situation of CFLG implementation in Sunawal municipality of Nawalparasi, Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city of Morang and Daha VDC of Kalikot.

1.2 Methodology: This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods to meet the study objectives. The specific research tools administered in this study were Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), observation and door to door survey of 200HHs in three study areas. The field work was undertaken from 31 December, 2015 to 25 January, 2016 by teams of professional researchers and locally hired enumerators and supervisors.

1.3 Triggering factors: This study has identified the following common triggering factors for the effective CFLG implementation.

- i. All three local bodies (LBs) have attempted to put Good Governance and sectoral devolution practices in place while implementing CFLG indicators.
- ii. Well taken ownership of CFLG initiatives by SMs, WCFs, CACs, mothers' groups, staffs of municipalities and all other stakeholders. They were clear about their divisions of roles/ responsibilities.
- iii. Public accountability of local service providers were there. They were focused on results oriented use of public resources.
- iv. Pro-active roles of Tole Line Organizations (TLOs), Women Health Workers (WHWs), volunteers and traditional institutions and ensured overall co-ordination and co-operation by LBs.
- v. Prepared CFLG code of conduct with meaningful participation of all stakeholders, Women Health Volunteers (WHVs) played vital role to disseminate it to the HH level and overall, the WHVs have played praiseworthy and pro-active roles for CFLG implementation.
- vi. Prepared community action plans to reduce violence, exploitation and trafficking of children and implemented them.

- vii. Inclusion of CFLG plans and programmes in periodic and yearly plans of municipalities.
- viii. Information on CFLG plans, programmes, targets and achievements have been disseminated to municipality level CFLG Committees, TLOs, VDC Wards etc regularly.
- ix. Conducted campaigns on importance/need of vital registration. No late fee for late registration was charged.
- x. District Education Offices declared “punishment and fear free schools” and have been working accordingly.
- xi. Agreement amongst the political parities to follow ‘Do No Harm Practice or No Negative Action/ Intervention’ on child issues.
- xii. Many CFLG related training activities provided to citizens by NGOs. Many changes are seen in guardians/parents to deal with children due to many awareness generating training activities.
- xiii. Orientations provided to all stakeholders on need and process of CFLG – better and effective community mobilization achieved after CFLG orientation to Dhami, Jhankri and Muslim religious leaders.
- xiv. Because of the great opportunity of being the first ever municipality to declare as CF municipality in whole Nepal, the Sunawal municipality was highly motivated to work really hard to tap this opportunity (motivational factor).
- xv. Many training activities have also changed the behaviors’ of guardians and parents to deal with children when they make mistakes. After the trainings, parents stopped beating the children rather they’ve found trying to solve problems by mutual discussion, stopped sending children to buy alcohol and cigrattees, gave space for children to involve in family meetings at home where children related decisions such as choosing schools for study, clothes, study hours and many more were made.
- xvi. Active, exemplary and continued supports/roles played by individual role models/CFLG Heroes as well as critical involvement of NGOs and CSOs.
- xvii. Active roles played by Muslim religious leaders and leaders of traditional organizations and networks.
- xviii. Regular interactions and meetings conducted with local mothers groups, child clubs, women groups, community mediation centers etc on different indicators of CFLG.
- xix. Positive fear factors or social threats of not getting services/facilities provided by LBs for the child rights violators.
- xx. Paid attention to small things which mattered a lot for CFLG implementation. For instance, opening up a separate saving accounts in the name of children to help helpless children found in municipality area, distribution of sanitary pads in the schools and clean toilet for students, designing child friendly infrastructure, child friendly door locks and ramps for differently able persons and so on.

1.4 Issues and Challenges

- i. The general people and concerned stakeholders still perceive that the CFLG programme and its implementation is a sole responsibility of the municipality per se. The need of active involvement of all state and non-state actors including private sector to implement the CFLG framework is not yet realized.
- ii. Due to the location of LBs, there is a high risk of children involving in child labors, child marriages, drugs related crimes, trafficking and so on in Sunawal and Biratnagar municipalities.
- iii. The campaigns against the child marriages have generated some momentum but it has not yet produced effective results to prevent it.
- iv. There are still problems for the poor, Madhesi, Muslim and DAGs to change their mind set to construct and use toilets, get benefits from health service providers and to enroll children to schools.
- v. It was observed during the study that still there is no effective social/community mobilization for effective CFLG implementation.
- vi. In order to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner, LBs have to prepare the CFLG related strategic plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- vii. There are still practices of children being punished at their families and schools as well as violence against children, there is a need for wider advocacy and awareness generation activities and LBs, media, CSOs and NGOs should play a vital role in this respect.
- viii. Frequent changes of LDOs, EOs and VDC secretaries of LBs have been found to be another bottleneck for continuously working for the CFLG implementation.
- ix. Field observations have shown that still there is a lack of continuous media advocacy and regular capacity building activities of all stakeholders for the CFLG implementation.

1.5 CFLG Contribution to the Local Governance System

The following are the contributions made by the CFLG programmes in the Local Governance System:

- i. CFLG Framework has promoted bottom-up collaborative planning for children ensuring their participation in these processes which has amplified their concerns and voices, and ensured that their voices and concerns are heard.
- ii. CFLG has created a space and mechanism to listen to the issues and concerns of children and ensured their meaningful participation in local level planning and budgeting with the active participation of child clubs and networks at VDC and municipal levels.
- iii. It has also created an enabling environment that supported the development of positive thinking amongst adults and a clearer understanding on child rights issues.
- iv. CFLG made implementation of other development programmes of LBs and LAs more participatory and inclusive.

- v. During field study, it was observed that wherever CFLG related activities are implemented, social accountability tools such as public hearing, social audits, public audits are conducted regularly as well as citizens charters are kept for public information.
- vi. It has promoted and enhanced child participation in the local governance system based on their evolving capacity and maturity.
- vii. CFLG initiative has contributed to build the capacity of the LBs and service providers to be accountable and responsive towards child rights issues.
- viii. It has supported tremendously to change the attitude and behaviours of the adults, government officials and common people towards children. It has created positive environment for LBs and LAs to develop and implement child-focused plans, programmes and their implementation at the local level.
- ix. The LBs and LAs have worked continuously to include the children of age group of 12-18 for their institutional participation from ward level meetings, WCFs, CACs, integrated planning committees and LB level CFLG committees and begun listening their issues and concerns and included them in the planning process.
- x. LBs have included child related plans and programmes in their periodic and yearly plans. They have also prepared and implemented child investment plans for over all child development.
- xi. The health and school management committees at the local level have continued inviting the child clubs/networks representatives (except the primary level) to participate to their meetings institutionally which has contributed to local level planning, budgeting and their implementation process.
- xii. The wards and municipal levels child networks have found to be very active to raise their issues and concerns, lobby/advocate to include them in ward and VDC level planning process.
- xiii. CFLG initiative has channelized the resources of LBs, government LAs, CSOs, NGOs, development partners and community based organizations in the areas of child rights and their empowerment.
- xiv. CFLG has contributed in facilitation, enhanced coordination and collaboration among sectoral LAs, LB associations, CSOs, NGOs and DPs on child-rights issues for better synergy creation and impact generation.
- xv. At the centre, UNICEF Nepal has established links the CFLG components with LGCDP II of MoFALD and made its social mobilizers responsible to organize child club meetings to identify children issues and concerns throughout the country. Ultimately, this has indeed contributed to strengthen the 14-steps local level planning process of the local governance system.
- xvi. During the whole CFLG implementation process, the value of meaningful participation of children in the entire process of local governance system has become appreciated by both local and national authorities.

1.6 Conclusions and Way Forward

A number of inter-linked conclusions are drawn and presented below based on the findings of the study as follows:

- i. Ratification and different international Charters, Treaties, Conventions and other legal instruments and formulation of many national laws, acts and regulations alone are not sufficient to implement the CFLG Framework. Their implementation should be done by changing our attitude and perception towards children. If state agencies want to accelerate the momentum for the CFLG implementation, the government must work together by bringing ordinary citizens, community members, social activists, CSOs, NGOs, mothers' groups, youth clubs and networks, traditional organizations and their leaders, experts and champions who are committed to empower the children.
- ii. As per the spirit of CRC (1989), adaptation of rights based approach to implement CFLG framework should be emphasized. It should be realized that development is a human right in the first place, guaranteed by international and national legal instruments and other laws. Citizens including children have a right to development simply because as citizens, they are the owners of the resources and wealth of their countries.
- iii. Effective co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation amongst all stakeholders from central to local levels and at both horizontal and vertical levels are needed for CFLG implementation.
- iv. Full adaptation of CFLG National Framework within government planning, budgeting, implementation and co-ordination at central to local levels is required for full ownership and successful implementation of CFLG initiatives.
- v. There has to be full devolution of power, authority and resources to the local level and CFLG Framework has to be implemented accordingly. And accordingly, the Ministry of Finance at the centre has to plan, allocate and release the budget and monitor for effective implementation of CFLG Framework.
- vi. Ensure that LBs have allocated their resources based on an inclusive budget provision as per the central government directives, guidelines and procedures.
- vii. There must be full clarity on CFLG concepts and its practical implementation on the ground for better results and expanded impacts.
- viii. Effective Community/Social Mobilization and use of social, traditional/Indigenous organizations such as the local mothers' groups, local clubs, peoples' organizations, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and private sector should be part and parcel of the CFLG implementation.
- ix. Linkage should be established between demands for the local needs of children for basic services to the supply side of the equation.
- x. There is a strong need for strengthening the capacity of LBs and LAs to implement CFLG initiatives which should happen on a regular basis.
- xi. Implementation of CFLG initiatives is a continuous process for which strong political commitment and will power, ownership by the people, resource identification and mobilization are so vital.

- xii. There is also a need for developing effective and participatory monitoring tools and implement them for regular monitoring of CFLG implementation at all levels.
- xiii. Revisit and re-define the different indicators on survival, development, protection and participation in consultation and coordination with all state and non-state actors including private sector from the central to local levels.
- xiv. Ownership and mainstreaming of child rights issues within sectoral programmes at national and local level are needed for better implementation of CFLG Framework.
- xv. All efforts should be directed to identify and focus on the poors and marginalized section of the society to ensure that CFLG initiatives are reached to the unreached where role of media would be very crucial.
- xvi. In order to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner, LBs have to prepare the CFLG related strategic plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- xvii. Effective implementation of CFLG Framework calls for a more qualitative approach than the heavily quantitatively oriented approach.
- xviii. There is a urgency of similar kind of interventions in earthquake affected areas. The communication and outreach expertise of organization such as MIREST Nepal would be beneficial to technically assist efforts of Government of Nepal (GoN) to address the issues of children in affected areas resulting from the devastating April earthquake in which large number of children have been left without schools, health facilities and other basic needs.

2.1 Background

The Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Framework is defined as a strategic initiative that places children at the centre of the development planning, implementing and monitoring of the local bodies (LBs), line agencies (LAs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promoting and strengthening the child rights through the better governance at the local level.

It intends to provide overall guidance in realizing, strengthening and mainstreaming the rights of children, related in particular to the survival, development, protection and participation in local government systems, structures, policies and processes. The CFLG Framework also facilitates and coordinates the realization of the child rights at the national and sub-national levels. It enhances the child friendly service delivery of the local government bodies in an integrated manner.

In collaboration with the Government of Nepal (GoN), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) supported some of the most marginalized communities of Nepal through its rights-based Decentralized Action for Children and Women (DACAW) Programme. Its main goal was to ensure the progressive realization of the rights of children and women in disadvantaged areas through rights-based and bottom-up approaches that focused on the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of the Nepalese society that had channeled a range of interventions to some of the communities in 23 of the most disadvantaged districts.

Its activities were implemented in collaboration with the central and district-level LAs of the Ministries of Health and Population, Education, Finance, Department of Women's Development, and Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage. All the sectoral and LAs' activities were integral parts of the district annual plans prepared by the district development committees (DDCs).

Out of the 23 districts targeted during 2008-2012, five elevated their HDI and in 2010 no longer required UNICEF's focused support. Four other districts have made significant HDI progress and will soon no longer require intensive UNICEF assistance. Learning from DACAW implementation, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) of Government of Nepal to develop a CFLG strategy, endorsed by Cabinet in 2011, as part of the Government's broader Local Governance and Community Development Programmeme (LGCDP) which is a local governance sector wide programmeme supported by a range of multilateral and bilateral development partners. CFLG facilitates prioritization of children's rights in planning and budgeting, in particular mobilizing the national block grants to disadvantaged children and women (Country programme action plan, 2013-17, UNICEF Nepal).

2.2 Legal and Policy Instruments for Child Rights

CFLG Framework seeks to enhance good governance at all levels by promoting every child's right to protection, survival, development, and participation in Nepal. In order to provide an adequate legal and policy base for the rights of children to be realised, many national and international legal instruments such as the CRC, LSGA, LSGR and many more have been promulgated in strengthening and mainstreaming the rights of children in the government systems, structures, policies and processes in the country. Here, a brief review of such key legal instruments is given below:

- **Convention on the Rights (CRC) of the Child (1989):** This landmark treaty was ratified by Nepal on 14 September 1990 which sets a minimum standard for the rights of the children to survival, to proper care and nurturing, to protection from disease, exploitation and abuses to the development. It highlights the principles of non-discrimination, best interests, holistic development and participation as necessary for the recognition, protection and promotion of child rights.
- **Local Self Governance Act (1999):** It makes provisions for local bodies (VDCs, Municipalities and DDCs) to prioritize projects that provide direct benefits to children. It clearly states that activities related to children should be carried out in the best interests of children and should ensure their welfare. The LBs are also authorized to set up and operate a special fund for women and children under Rules 33 and 54 of the Local Body Financial Administration Regulations 2007.
- **Children's Act (1992):** The Act highlights that from birth, every child should be given a name by his/her father or by his /her mother if the father is not available. If neither father nor mother is available, the name should be given by another family member. In cases where no family members are alive or their whereabouts unknown, the person or organization caring for the child should give him/her a name. The Act further states that the parents should make arrangements to provide education, health care, sports and recreation facilities in addition to caring for and rearing the child in a manner reflecting their financial status.
- **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (2000):** It states that no child should be engaged in work as a labourer against his/her will by way of persuasion, subterfuge, threat, coercion, or by any other means. It further spells out clearly that no child should be engaged in work for more than six hours in a day or more than thirty-six hours a week, either with or without additional remuneration. In addition, it explains that any enterprise engaging children as workers will not discriminate on the grounds of sex, race, religion, caste or tribe, and will provide equal remuneration and benefits for the same type of work.
- **Three-Year Interim Plan of Nepal (2008/09-2010/11):** It emphasizes the institutionalization of the CFLG campaign for the survival, protection, and development of children, and their participation in LBs. It further states that LBs will be encouraged to formulate and implement programmes related to children in accordance with the principles of Child Friendly Governance by developing appropriate policies and guidelines for child participation.
- **Ten-Year National Plan of Action for Children (2004/05-2014/15):** The Ten-Year National Plan of Action for Children envisions that all children will fully exercise their rights in the community and that they will realize and make use of their full potentials. Based on this vision, the Plan aims to ensure the rights and enhance the standard of living of every child by promoting a child friendly environment and eliminating all forms of child exploitation. The Plan seeks to promote a child friendly environment by focusing on education, child development, health, nutrition, and other relevant areas.
- Like Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 global development agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals too has once again put the children at its core.

These instruments have guided the protection of child rights in a newly promulgated Constitution of Nepal (2072). Under its fundamental rights and duties, it mentions that every child shall have the right to his or her identity and name, right to education, health, nurture, appropriate care, sports, entertainment and personality development and every child shall also have the right to preliminary child development and child participation.

Efforts are already made to develop CFLG in the country. Despite Nepal being a party to many international Conventions and Treaties as well as promulgated many national laws, acts, regulations pertaining to the child development and empowerment, the government institutions at both national and sub-national levels have not been able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, gender-sensitive, multisectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies to promote the rights and development of children, adolescents and women. Also, the sectoral and local government plans have not been fully able to incorporate CFLG results and indicators based on CFLG national strategy, integrating gender and equity perspective. Still we need to adapt the principle of inclusion, social justice and support the process of bringing child rights issues into the mainstream decision making processes of local government, and to institutionalise the concept of CFLG framework. Therefore, if Nepal is to make significant progress in guaranteeing child rights and ensure their overall development and empowerment, more intervention is needed.

2.3 The Issues

Many state and non-state actors including the development partners have been working together to promote the child rights in Nepal. Many issues related to children have been incorporated into the development plans and programmes of GoN. CFLG and Child Friendly VDC/Municipality programmes are being implemented in many VDCs, DDCs and municipalities in collaboration and co-ordination with the government ministries, I/NGOs, CSOs and development partners. Nepal has also made many national and international commitments to uphold child rights and has adopted a number of legal and policy measures.

Despite of the above, still the meaningful participation of children, adolescent girls and boys, women and other vulnerable groups in local governance structures and decision making bodies is relatively low. There are many challenges to achieve the desired results of CFLG initiatives at all levels. Also there are gaps in our knowledge on issues surrounded the children. This study has therefore attempted to document real situation of the CFLG implementation in Sunawal municipality of Nawalparasi, Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city of Morang and Daha VDC of Kalikot on the ground and draw the attention of the concerned stakeholders to ensure that CFLG implementation takes place in an integrated, coordinated manner.

2.4 Key objective

The key objective of this study was to validate different indicators required for CFLG declaration and implementation in three study locations through exploratory research.

2.4.1 Specific objectives:

- To identify the triggering factors, challenges and contribution of CFLG in local governance system,
- To further sensitize different stakeholders on CFLG initiatives, and;
- To Support and promote critical engagement of relevant stakeholders from the central to local levels by creating public awareness on CFLG Framework/implementation.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 Study Design, Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

To assess the CFLG Framework implementation at the local level, the methodology used for this was a combination of both quantitative and qualitative tools. The specific research tools used in this study were survey questionnaire, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIs) and Participant Observation. This study was carried out in Daha VDC of Kalikot, Sunawal Municipality of Nawalparasi and Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City of Morang. The field work took place from 31 Decmber, 2015 to 25 January, 2016 by teams of professional researchers and locally hired enumerators and supervisors.

This study was led by a Director with the support from the professional researchers and locally hired social mobilizers who worked as field enumerators. They were oriented to administer the survey questionnaires and other field tools at the fields. Moreover, the orientation covered ethical aspects when undertaking research with children and issues related to them as well as the ways to win the support and confidence of the respondents.

In order to achieve the study objectives, a total of 600 (200 HHs in each study area) households were determined as per the following formula:

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (pq)}{(se)^2}$$

Where,

n= Initial sample size in terms of number of households

p=Population Proportionate Rate (assumed to be 0.50), q= (1-p)

(se)² = Desired level of precision measured in terms of standard errors (assumed to be 10%).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } n &= \frac{(1.96)^2 \times \{p \times (1-p)\}}{(se)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1.96)^2 \times \{0.50 \times (1-0.50)\}}{(0.10)^2} \\ &= 96.05 \times 2 \text{ (design effect)} \\ &= 192.1 \text{ HHs per study area} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the above, a total of 600 HHs were randomly selected and administered the survey questionnaires (a set of survey questionnaires is given in **Annex: 3**) for the study. These questionnaires were designed based on the minimum indicators of the CFLG Framework and finalized through a series of consultation meetings between the research team members and UNICEF Officials.

Accordingly, the survey used the CBS data to determine the ward level households and sample interval with an assumption that three wards randomly selected would be enough for study based on the resources and time available. It was done by dividing the total number of households in a VDC by 3 (number of wards that we were going to study). Therefore, ward Nos 2, 5 and 8 were selected for Daha VDC of Kailiali, 4 wards for Sunaul, Nawalparasi and 6 wards for Biratnagar. Priority was given to select the names of household heads having children below 18 years of age from secondary sources.

2.5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs were used to identify the issues and concerns of the community related to the CFLG initiatives in their localities. Moreover, FGDs have been extremely useful to verify the information or findings of the survey and KIs as well. These have also given a more in-depth understanding of the context and social

fabric of the community, and of how opinions and knowledge is formed in social contexts as well.

For the purpose of the study, these were organized at VDC, Municipality and DDC levels Child Clubs and Networks, Schools (Primary, Lower Secondary, Secondary and +Two) and SMCs, Child Development Centres, partner organizations, NGOs, CSOs, Mothers' Groups, Staff of Health Posts, WCFs and Local Integrated Plan Formulation Committees, SMs, VDC Secretaries, Police Personnel and Political Party representatives. Details of FGDs conducted in three areas are given in **Annex: 5**

2.5.3 Key Informant Interviews (KIs)

The key informant interviews were another important tool conducted in study areas where they were asked to provide their opinions on CFLG concepts, development and expansion, CFLG committee formation at different levels, institutional set up or establish CFLG focal points at DDC and Municipality and CFLG implementation. The interviewees for this purpose included, LDOs, EOs of 2 Municipalities, Women Development Officers, members of the District Child Welfare Committees, District Public Health Officers, DEOs and other Experts, Women Networks, Representatives of NGOs or beneficiaries of CFLG programmes.

These interviews have helped to provide an in-depth understanding about the real situation of the CFLG Framework implementation at the grassroots level. Moreover, it has provided the information on their understanding of why and how CFLG initiative has affected them. Detail names of the individuals for KIs is given in **Annex: 4**

2.5.4 Participant Observations

The study team has observed the behaviors of the concerned officials of the local bodies, line agencies and other stakeholders towards children. These have been very useful to observe the situation on naturally occurring behaviours of the concerned stakeholders within their usual context. The study team also observed situation of separate toilets and other facilities for boys and girls at school, interaction with children in meeting of SMCs, HMCs, mechanisms to ensure child participation in others meetings related to them and also observed LBs code of conducts, bi-laws, manuals and operational guidelines to ensure child friendly approaches at the study area.

These observations have supported the information generated from KIs and FGDs.

2.6 Limitations and Lessons Learned

A number of lessons can be drawn from the experience of conducting this exploratory research, they were:

- **Local enumerators:** This research work was greatly eased by the selection and inclusion of locally hired social mobilizers and enumerators of MIREST Nepal who had a full grasp of the field localities. They were very much familiar with the households which helped the research team to cordially accept by the community. Their local knowledge, languages and familiarity with the research areas inspired the confidence in the respondents and among the different local stakeholders.
- **Adaptation of participatory methodology:** In this study, the relative support and co-operation of the local respondents and stakeholders have really minimized the problem of accessibility to the targeted disadvantaged groups and thus the study placed a greater reliance on survey questionnaires. It justifies the fact that the exploratory research methodologies can and should be adapted to the local contexts and to the degree of accessibility of study participants.

In addition, this research had the following limitations:

- **Time limitations:** Due to the time limitations at the field level, no repeat interactions with the respondents and other stakeholders were possible. Had there been more time, the research team would have interacted with the respondents and other stakeholders about more issues surrounding the CFLG implementation at the local level.
- This study doesn't cover the total resources required for the declaration of CFLG initiatives in three study districts.

3 Distribution of household population by age and sex

Age group	Biratnagar Municipality				Sunawal Municipality				Daha VDC			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Below 1 year	17	7	24	2	12	7	19	2	25	20	45	3
1-2 year	25	13	38	4	11	7	18	2	26	14	40	3
3-5 year	33	22	55	6	21	14	35	3	61	65	126	9
6-7 year	21	19	40	4	25	22	47	4	67	50	117	9
8-9 year	29	23	52	5	29	24	53	5	58	48	106	8
10-14 year	56	63	119	12	68	70	138	14	101	79	180	13
15-16 year	23	29	52	5	35	29	64	6	47	42	89	7
17-18 year	19	21	40	4	29	26	55	5	36	37	73	5
Above 19 year	277	294	571	58	306	311	617	59	283	279	562	42
Total	500	491	991	100	536	510	1,046	100	704	634	1,338	100

In terms of age and sex distribution of three study areas, a total of 3,375 populations (1,740 males and 1,635 females) of different age groups were recorded as stated above. The maximum number of child population at the age group of 10-14 years for Biratnagar municipality, Sunawal municipality and Daha VDC were 12%, 14% and 13% respectively. The above table also shows that majority of the family members above 19 years for Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city, Sunawal municipality and Daha VDC were 58%, 59% and 42% respectively.

4 Findings of the Study

4.1 Sunawal Municipality

4.1.1 Background: Sunawal municipality lies in western development region, Lumbini Zone and Nawalparasi district. It was announced as a municipality on May 8, 2014 combining two neighboring VDCs namely the Sunwal and Swathi VDCs of the same district. It is the urban core of rapidly growing urban agglomerate in Nepal. Sunwal is one of the biggest and the richest Municipalities of Nawalparasi district.

According to the census (2011), the total population of Sunwal is 47,103 with 8,667 individual households. Among the total population, women population is 23,683. It has diversity on language and caste/ethnicity. The municipality is divided into 10 wards and the total population of the children under the age of 18 is 47%.

The GoN declared Sunuwal municipality as the first CFLG declared municipality on June 15, 2015. The municipality was successful to achieve the title as it had successfully carried out works by formulating a code of conduct to complete the minimum index determined by the CFLG Implementation Working Procedure as per the CFLG National Strategy 2011. The service providing institutions, concerned stakeholders; including political parties, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, women groups and different organizations working on child issues are found to be much more committed with a high level of will power and ownership to CFLG and child rights, even on the post declaration period of CFLG.

4.1.2 Current Status

The study team observed that the Sunwal municipality has been working pro-actively in post - CFLG declaration situation to maintain its achievements. Based on the study findings, the Sunawal has been a model resource municipality in term of CFLG implementation.

Moreover, the followings were the findings of the research on different indicators of the CFLG:

- i. The total number of children born within 2 years at the time of survey was 37 and all of them (100%) were found fed with colostrum milk and fed only mother milk for six months.
- ii. All 19 children below the age of one year have received the complete doses of vaccination (100%) with all required vaccines namely the BCG, DPT, Hepatitis B, Hib 3, Polio.
- iii. All 72 children below 5 years of age have taken (100%) vitamin A capsules twice a year.
- iv. A total of 14 pregnant women, at the time of survey, 10 have delivered at hospitals/health posts attended by skilled health workers and all of them (100%) have gone through pregnancy check ups (up to 4 times) and all (100%) of pregnant women used iron tablets and vaccination of TT during last one year. During the study, no children were born to an HIV infected mothers.
- v. Out of 200 respondents, 187 respondents (93%) have access to piped water as their sources of drinking water whereas remaining 13 respondents (7%) used water from tubewell (Table: 1).

BOX 1: Working together: We can implement CFLG Framework better

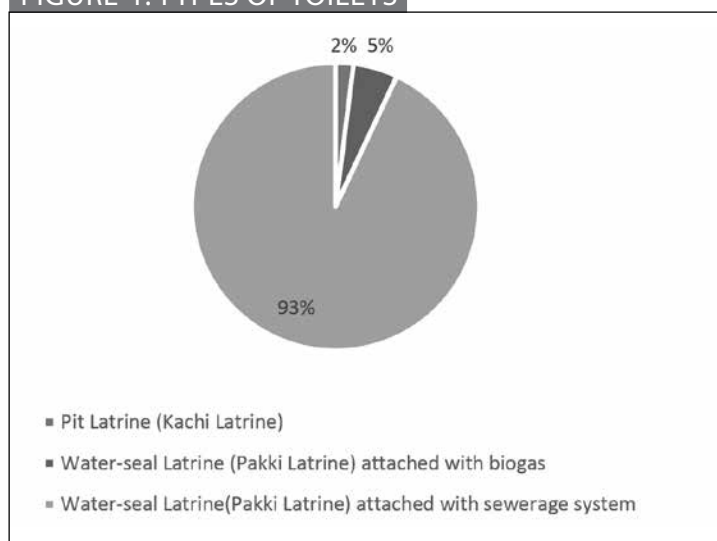
Realization and implementation of CFLG initiative is not something that only LBs alone can do. There is a need of a joint collaboration, co-ordination and support from all sectoral line agencies including NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, different local groups, Ward Citizen Forums, Citizen Awareness Centres and so forth. I have personally visited Sunawal municipality and witnessed that all state and non-state actors including the general public have supported CFLG implementation and continued working to maintain the achievements.

**Gopi Krishna Khanal, Joint
Secretary, Ministry of Federal
Affairs and Local Development**

Table 1: Situation of sources of drinking water

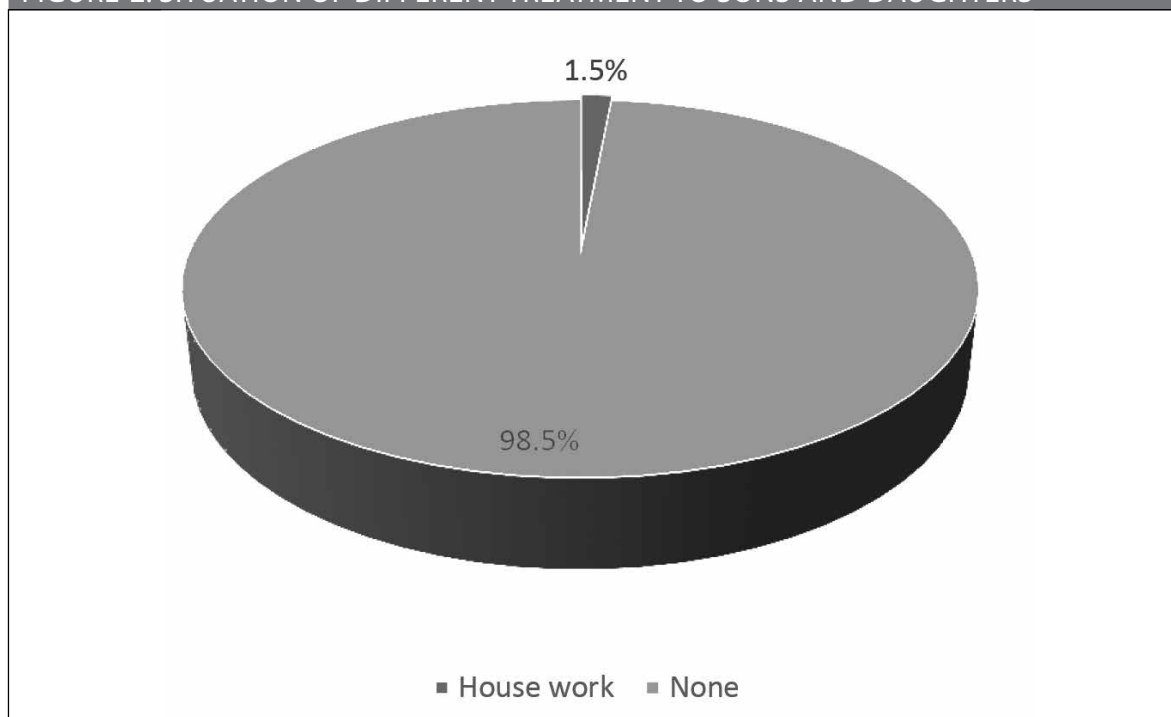
	Frequency	Percent
Drinking water (pipe)	187	93
Tubewell	13	7
Well/Spring	0	0
Total	200	100

- vi. All the 200 respondents have stated that all of them (100%) have a habit of washing hands before eating food and after washing baby's feces/excreta.
- vii. The study revealed that the respondents have mainly three types of toilets. Out of 200 HHs, 5 HHs (2%) have Pit Latrines (Kachi Latrine), 9 HHs (5%) have water-seal Latrines (Pakki Latrine) attached with biogas and remaining 186 HHs (93%) have water seal latrines attached with sewerage system (Figure: 1).
- ix. The survey revealed that all 72 children (100%) below five years have registered their births whereas out of the total 357 children between the age group of 6- 18 years, it was found that only 347 children (97%) have registered their births and 10 children (3%) have not registered (Table: 2).
- x. There were no children found to have been working as domestic workers.
- xi. The study revealed that 3 HHs (1.5%) have felt different treatments in household related works for sons and daughters whereas 197 HHs (98.5%) said there are no such different treatments to sons and daughters (Figure: 2).

FIGURE-1: TYPES OF TOILETS

Table 2: Status of birth registration of children

Gender	Children below 5 years			Children between 6-18 years		
	Frequency	Birth registration done	Birth registration not done	Frequency	Birth registration done	Birth registration not done
Male	44	44	-	186	184	2
Female	28	28	-	171	163	8
Total	72	72	-	357	347	10
Percentage	100	100	-	100	97	3

FIGURE-2: SITUATION OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT TO SONS AND DAUGHTERS

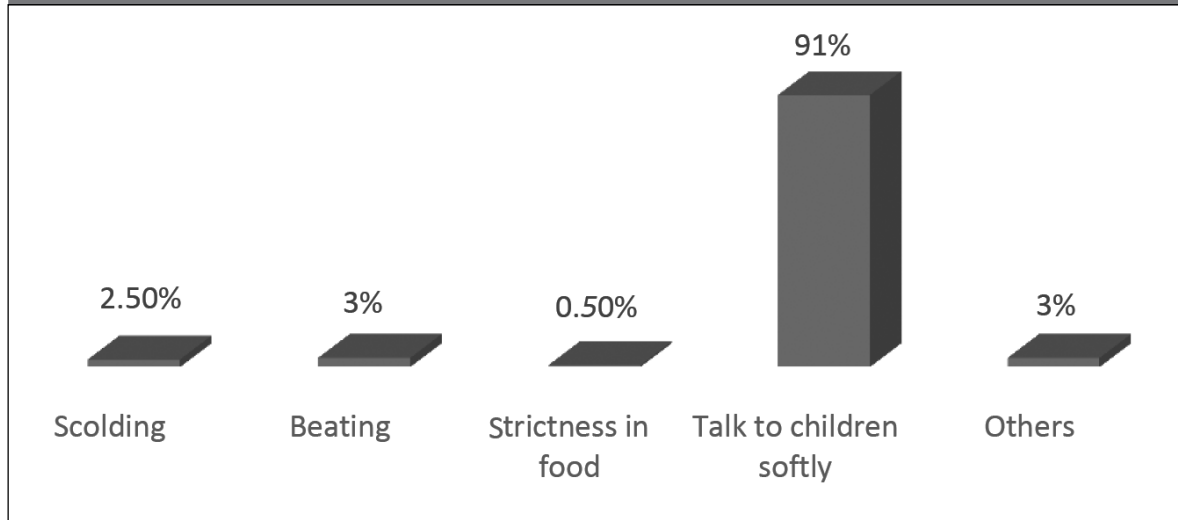
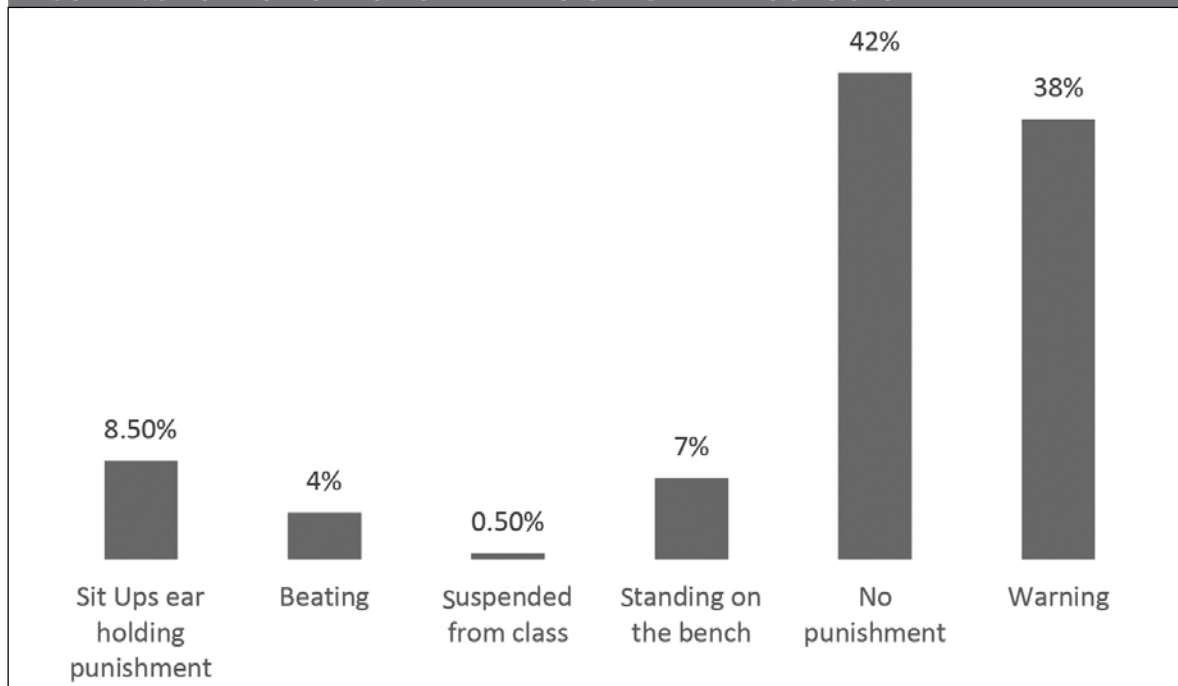


- xii. The study revealed that 8 respondents (4%) out of 200 have stated that there have been cases of domestic violence against the women and children in their localities in last one year (Table:3).

Table 3: Types of violence against children and women in a family in last one year

Types of Violence	Frequency	Percent
Dowry	0	0
Domestic Violence	8	4
No violence	192	96
Total	200	100.0

- xiii. Regarding the punishment given to the children in their families, 182 (91%) respondents stated that the parents, guardians and elder people first talk to the children softly and remind them not to repeat the same mistakes at first, 6 (3%) respondents stated that they resorted to beat the children immediately after having committed the mistakes, 6 (3%) used other means to punish the children and 5 (2.5%) respondents scolded the children (Figure: 3).
- xiv. On the punishment given to the children at schools, a total of 84 (42%) respondent stated that there has been no punishment to children in schools whereas 76 (38%) have stated that they served warnings to the children not to repeat the same mistakes, 17 (8.5%) stated that children were punished by ordering sit ups ear holding punishment, 14 (7%) stated that children asked to stand on the benches as punishment and 8 (4%) respondents stated that children were beaten/ slapped as punishment (Figure: 4). It means that there are different forms of punishments being resorted to children when they commit mistakes and it therefore demands more media advocacy and awareness generating activities at the school level.

FIGURE 3: SITUATION OF PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

FIGURE 4: SITUATION OF PUNISHMENT TO CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS


- xv. The study revealed that a total of 38 (19%) respondents stated that they have heard about the incidents of sexual harassment to children in their localities whereas 162 (81%) respondents haven't heard anything on this.
- xvi. A total of 184 (92%) child respondents stated that they have been involved in decision making process to decide on matters related to them whereas 16 (8%) have stated that they have not involved in any decision making process (Table: 4).

Table 4: Participation of children in decision making on their related matters at the family level

	Frequency	Percent
No	16	8
Yes	184	92
Total	200	100

- xvii. Regarding the knowledge on CFLG declaration, 189 (95%) respondents have said that they are aware about CFLG declaration of the municipality whereas 11 (5%) respondents were unaware about the CFLG declaration (Table: 5).

Table 5: Knowledge on CFLG initiatives or declaration about their own Municipality

	Frequency	Percent
No	11	5
Yes	189	95
Total	200	100

- xviii. The municipality has organized door to door campaigns to reduce child marriages and child labor, prepared plans to reduce incidences of child abuses, child exploitation and child trafficking and implementation of those plans and guidelines into action were executed as planned and such programmes have been still continuing
- xix. The mandatory provision to allocate 10% grants for children as endorsed by the VDC and DDC block grant guidelines and CFLG national framework was found to be in place in Sunawal municipality.
- xix. As informed by FGD participants of school management committees and teachers, every school organized extracurricular activities for the children which were found during the observation as well.
- xx. Moreover, according to the information received from FGDs, KIIs and field observations, the children below the age of four years were enrolled in early childhood development centers, all children of grade-one schooling age were enrolled in schools, children have received a complete basic education and arrangements were made for non-formal education for out-of-school children. During the field observations, it was noticed that there were separate toilets for boys and girls in every school.

BOX 2: Continuation to maintain the achievements is more important than CFLG Declaration

In order to give continuity after the CFLG declaration, we have published the status of children as well as mobilized 2 volunteers at each ward to monitor about child labor. We together have been conducting various programmes to end child labor, empowering children and so forth. There are 117 child clubs and the municipality have special programmes to mobilize those clubs. We also conduct meetings and organized interactions once at least in a month and address the problems and concerns of the children if any.

Madhav Dhakal, Chief Executive Officer, Sunwal Municipality

- xxi. Mechanism exists as there is child participation in management committees of health, schools, WCFs and others as discussed/revealed in FGD discussions and as informed by KIIs.
- xxii. Similarly, the participants of FGDs and KIIs confirmed that plans and programmes for children have been incorporated into the general implementation plans of LBs, mechanisms were developed to make sure that children's voices are heard by the school management committees and there were regular representations of child clubs and child networks to the health management committees.
- xxiii. As informed by FGD participants, KIIs and verified through field observation, the child clubs/networks or groups were formed and operational in the municipality and there were many child club networks formed and operational in Sunawal municipality.
- xxiv. The information and data collected from the field and observations show that Sunawal municipality has attained entire indicators pertaining to its institutional development. Some of them were as follows:
 - The council meetings of the municipality were found to be conducted on a regular basis. It was confirmed in FGDs with the municipality officials.
 - As per the field observations and as informed by FGD participants, the municipality has prepared child protection policy and work plan 2071, municipality periodic and yearly plans, municipality investment plans and implemented them accordingly.
 - Rules and code of conducts related to children, parents, school and health management committees have been prepared and implemented.
 - As confirmed by FGD participants of the school management committees and teachers, the municipality level school and health Management Committees have been in place and functional.
 - Municipality CFLG promotion committees have been formed and functional.
 - ECDs and other mechanism do exist as observed in the field. Municipality level child clubs, early child development centers and pre-primary classes have been established and being conducted.
 - Child networks have been developed at the municipality level and represented up to the district level.

BOX 3: Increased access of health services to the poor and DAGs ensured

We have been continuously providing regular health related services to the poor and DAGs who can not come to health posts. In relation to child survival, we have been providing vaccines, as per the guidelines of government. We also have been conducting weekly health camps, on every Friday.

Chudamani Nepal,
In Charge,
Sunawal Health Post

BOX 4: Full utilization of ECD Centres Ensured

Even after the CFLG declaration, we continued working to ensure that no children are outside of schools. We have also found that all children at the age of 4 have been admitted at Early Childhood Developments Centres and children at the age of 5 have been admitted in schools.

Khemlal Joshi Sharma,
Principal, Bhagawati
Secondary School

- It was observed that the status paper on children was prepared, published and updated regularly by the municipality.
- As observed and confirmed by FGD participants that the children are being participated in various planning processes such as WCFs and IPCs. The child units have been established at police posts and 'Child Labor Free Notice Board' are kept at different hotels and restaurants.

Detailed indicators based study findings are given in Annex:2 of this report.

4.1.3 Triggering Factors

CFLG Framework seeks to enhance governance system at all levels by promoting child's right to protection, survival, development and participation through improved availability of quality services to them. Governance is all about the system of institutions, laws, policies and processes that ensure transparency, accountability, people participation and the adherence to the rule of law in society at all levels by all. In light of this, the implementation of CFLG initiative, whether it has been successful or not, should be judged through the lens of good governance principles and practices. Only then one can reach to the real ground situation related to the CFLG implementation.

This study has therefore identified the triggering factors that have contributed for the successful implementation, from the good governance perspective which are as follows:

- i. Sunawal municipality has attempted to put good governance and sectoral devolution practices in place while implementing CFLG indicators.
- ii. Ownership of CFLG initiatives was well taken by SMs, WCFs, CACs, mothers' groups, staffs of municipality and all other stakeholders. They were clear about their divisions of roles/ responsibilities.
- iii. Acceptance of public accountability by local service providers. They have focused on results oriented use of public resources.
- iv. Many CFLG related training activities provided to citizens by NGOs. Many changes have been seen in guardians/parents to deal with children due to many awareness generating training activities.
- v. Pro-active roles and overall co-ordination and co-operation displayed by LBs (before and after CFLG Declaration).
- vi. Because of the great opportunity of being the first ever municipality to declare as CF municipality in whole Nepal, the municipality had highly motivated to work really hard to tap this opportunity (motivational factor).
- vii. Orientations provided to all stakeholders on need and process of CFLG – better community mobilization after CFLG orientation to Dhami, Jhankri and Muslim religious leaders.
- viii. Conducted campaigns on importance/need of vital registration. Decisions made not to charge late fee for late registration.
- ix. Prepared CFLG code of conduct with meaningful participation of all stakeholders, Women Health Volunteers (WHVs) played vital role to disseminate it to the HH level and overall, the WHVs have played praiseworthy and pro-active roles for CFLG implementation.

- x. Prepared community action plans to reduce violence, exploitation and trafficking of children and implemented them.
- xi. Inclusion of CFLG plans and programmes in periodic and yearly plans of municipality
- xii. Practice of investing 15% budget earmarked as per the plans and needs of the children
- xiii. Information on CFLG plans, programmes, targets and achievements have been disseminated to municipality level CFLG Committees, TLOs etc regularly
- xiv. Agreement amongst the political parities to follow 'Do No Harm Practice or No Negative Action/ Intervention' on child issues.
- xv. Regular interactions and meetings conducted with local mothers groups, child clubs, women groups, community mediation centers etc on different indicators of CFLG initiative.
- xvi. Active, exemplary and continued supports/roles played by individual role models/CFLG Heroes as well as critical involvement of Third Sectors (NGOs, CSOs, Mother's Group etc).
- xvii. Positive fear factors or social threats of not getting services/facilities provided by municipality for the child rights violators.
- xviii. Active roles played by religious leaders of Muslims.
- xix. District Education Office declared "punishment and fear free schools" and have been working accordingly.
- xx. Paid due attention to small things which mattered a lot for CFLG implementation. For instance, opening up a separate saving accounts in the name of children to help helpless children found in municipality area, distribution of sanitary pads in the schools and clean toilets for students, designing child friendly infrastructure, child friendly door locks and ramps for differently able persons and so on.
- xxi. Many training activities have also changed the behaviors' of guardians and parents to deal with children when they make mistakes. After the trainings, parents stopped beating the children rather they've found trying to solve problems by mutual discussion, stopped sending children to buy alcohol and cigarattees, gave space for children to involve in family meetings at home where children related decisions such as choosing schools for study, clothes, study hours and many more were made.

4.1.4 Issues and Challenges

Despite the achievements made, there are multifaracious and challenging tasks to be carried out by the municipality to keep continuously working and maintaining the different indicators fulfilled which were the requirements to declare it as CFLG municipality. They are given below:

- i. The general people and concerned stakeholders still perceive that the CFLG programme and its implementation is a sole responsibility of the municipality *per se*. The need of active involvement of all state and non-state actors including private sector to implement the CFLG framework is not yet realized.

- ii. Due to its location, there is a high risk of children involving in child labors, child marriages, drugs related crimes, trafficking and so on in Sunawal municipality.
- iii. The campaigns against the child marriages have generated some momentum but it has not yet produced effective results to prevent it.
- iv. There are still problems for the poor, Madhesi, Muslim and DAGs to change their mind set to construct toilets and make them use, get benefits from health service providers and to enroll children to schools.
- v. It was observed during the study that still there is no effective social/ community mobilization for the CFLG implementation.
- vi. In order to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner, municipality has to prepare the CFLG related strategic plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- vii. Since a total of 38 (19%) respondents have heard about the prevalence of the sexual harassments in their localities, it is a serious issue and all state and non-state actors including media therefore have to work together to mitigate this problem.
- viii. There are still practices of children being punished at their families and schools as well as violence against children, there is a need for wider advocacy and awareness generation activities and municipality, media, CSOs and NGOs should play a vital role in this respect.
- ix. A frequent change of EO of municipality is found to be another bottleneck for continuously working for the CFLG implementation.
- x. Field observations have shown that still there is a lack of continuous media advocacy and regular capacity building activities of all stakeholders for the CFLG implementation.

4.2 Biratnagar Municipality

4.2.1 Background

Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city lies in Koshi Zone of Eastern Development Region. It is the administrative centre and business hub of Morang district. The Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City has been divided into 22 wards. It is known as an established historical industrialized municipality of Nepal.

It was established as town in the year 1971 B.S. It was made municipality in 2008 B.S. and was converted into the Sub-metropolitan City in 2052 B.S.

During this study, it was learnt that the Biratnagar municipality is about to fulfill the entire indicators required to be declared as CFLG municipality and many stakeholders viz; the municipality, government line agencies, TLOs, CFLG municipal committees, ward citizen forums, citizen awareness centers, child clubs and networks, women health volunteers, school and health management committees, political parties and CSOs have worked in close co-operation and co-ordination to achieve this goal. The officials of the sub-metropolitan city stated that all service providing institutions and concerned state and non-state stakeholders have owed the initiatives and expressed their full commitment to declare it as CFLG municipality in near future.

4.2.2 Current Status

Based on the findings of the household survey, FGDs, KIs and observations with the people and different stakeholders, it is found that the Biratnagar municipality has achieved all different indicators/targets required to declare as child friendly municipality and they have been waiting for this day to come in near future.

The study team observed that the Biratnagar municipality has been pro-actively working to achieve all the indicators required to declare it as a CFLG municipality. Based on the study findings, the following is the ground situation of the municipality in terms of achieving all the indicators as presented below:

- i. The total number of children born within 2 years at the time of survey was 62 out of which 56 children (91%) were fed with colostrum milk and fed only mother milk for six months. Only 6 children (9%) had breast fed for only 2 or less than 2 months (Table: 6).

Table 6: Status of milk feeding habit for Children born within two years

Gender	No of children	Feed only mothers milk for 6 months	Fed mothers milk and other foods for 6 months	Fed milk for only 2 or less than 2 months
Male	42	40	0	2
Female	20	16	0	4
Total	62	56	0	6
Percentage	100	91	0	9

- iii. All 117 children below 5 years of age have taken (100%) vitamin A capsules, Worm infestation medicine and Polio drops twice a year (Table: 7).

Table 7: Status of Children below five years taking Vitamin A, Worm infestation medicine and Polio twice in a year

Gender	No of children	Vitamin A	Worm infestation medicine	Polio
Male	75	75	75	75
Female	42	42	42	42
Total	117	117	117	117
Percentage	100	100	100	100

- iii. The table 8 below shows that 91% of pregnant woman have taken both iron tablets and TT vaccination. Regarding place of birth, 86% of woman have given birth in hospitals or health posts, 7% of woman have given birth at home with the help of health workers and 7% of women have given births at home in the absence of trained health worker.

Table 8: Status of pregnant women in the family using iron tables, taking TT Vaccines and place of delivery etc in one year

No. of pregnant woman	No. of Pregnancy check up (up to 4 times)	Use of Iron tablets	TT Vaccines	Delivery successful	Place of Delivery			Average Infant checkup (up to 3 times)
					Hospital/ Health Posts	Home with the help of health workers	Home without the help of health workers	
22	22	20	20	14	12	1	1	13
Percentage	100	91	91		86	7	7	93

- iv. The chart below shows the source of drinking water of the household. 112 respondents (56%) have access to tube wells as the source of drinking water whereas 84 respondents (42%) have pipe installed in their homes as the major source of drinking water and only 4 respondents (2%) have well or spring as their source of drinking water which is considered as unsafe for drinking (Figure: 5).
- v. All the 200 respondents have stated that all of them (100%) have a habit of washing hands before eating food and after washing baby's feces/excreta.
- vi. Table 9 shows that cent per cent of the children below one year old have taken all the vaccines.

FIGURE-5: SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

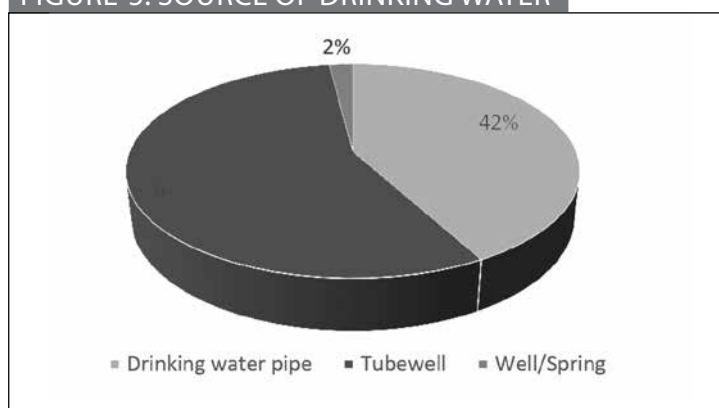
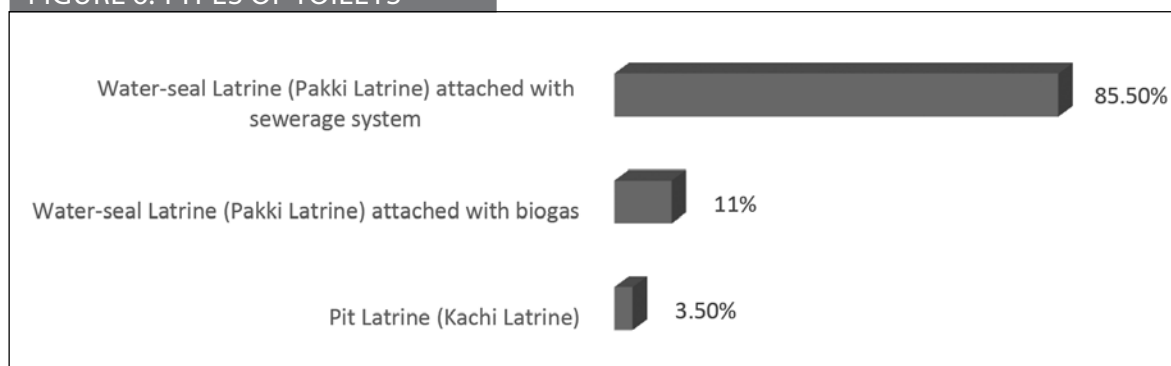


Table 9: Status of Vaccination to Children below one year

Gender	No of children	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Measles	Hepatitis B
Male	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Female	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- vii. The study revealed that the respondents have mainly three types of toilets. Out of 200 HHs, 171HHs (85.5%) have Water-seal Latrine attached with sewerage system, 22HHs (11%) have water seal latrine attached with bio gas and remaining 7 HHs (3.5%) have access to Pit latrine (Figure: 6).

FIGURE 6: TYPES OF TOILETS


- vii. Regarding the birth registration, the study found that all the 117 children (100%) below 5 years have their birth registered whereas 93% of the children in the age group of 6-18 have their birth registered while 7% of the children at the age group of 6 to 18 still haven't registered their births (Table: 10).

Table 10: Status of birth registration of Children

Gender	Children below 5 years			Children between 6-18 years		
	Frequen- cy	Birth reg- istration done	Birth regis- tration not done	Frequen- cy	Birth reg- istration done	Birth regis- tration not done
Male	75	75	-	148	139	9
Female	42	42	-	155	144	11
Total	117	117	-	303	283	20
Percentage	100	100	-	100	93	7

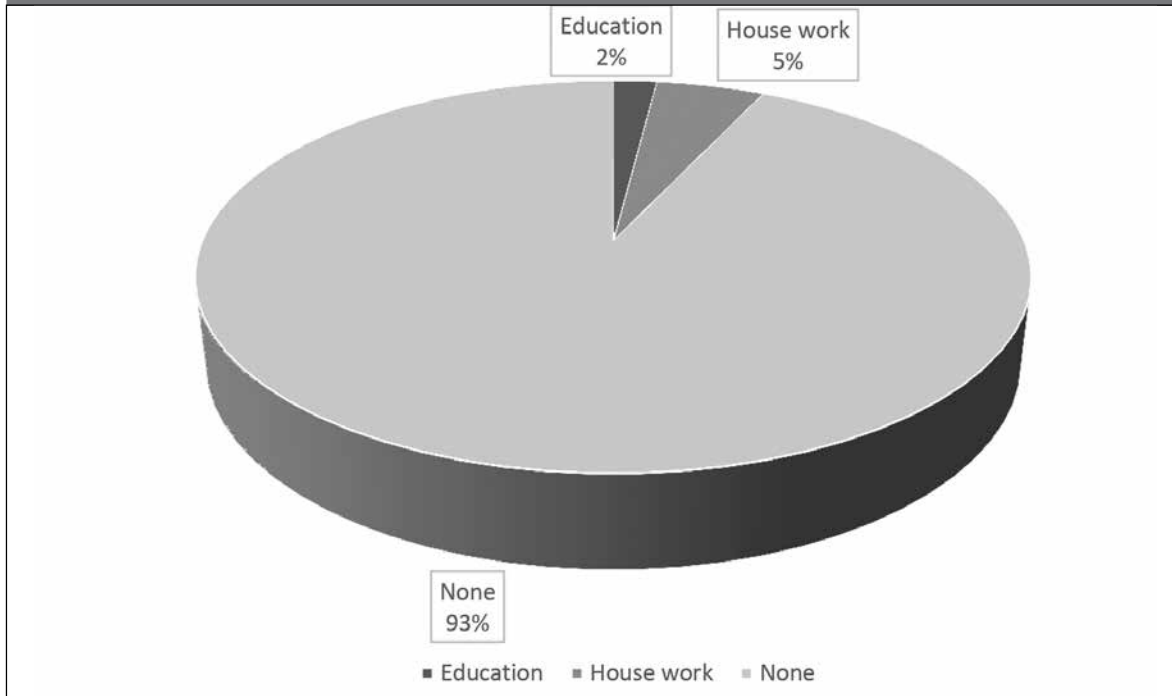
- vii. The table 11 below shows that out of 420 children below age 18 years, only 7 children (1.6%) are found working as domestic workers, factory workers and vehicle helper.

Table 11: Status child labour below 18 years

Status of working children below 18 years			
Types of Work	Boys	Girls	Total
Stone cutter	-	-	-
Vehicles	1	-	1
Labour/Wages	2	1	3
Industries/Factories	-	-	-
Domestic Worker	1	2	3
Total	4	3	7
Total	223	197	420
Percentage	1.8	1.5	1.6

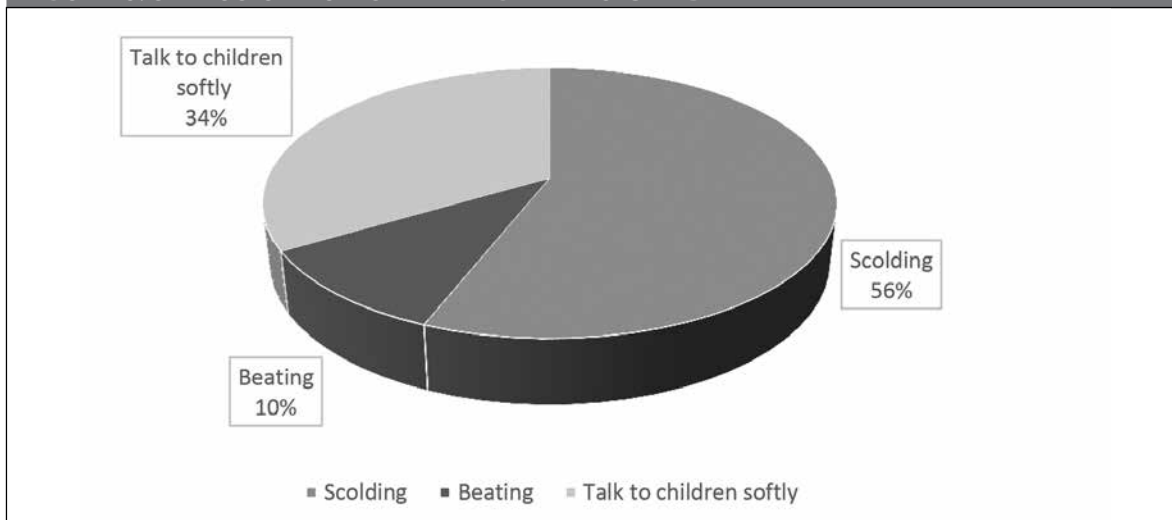
- viii. Regarding the different treatment to sons and daughters, 186 (93%) of the respondents said they have no different treatment between sons and daughters whereas 10 (5%) have mentioned that there are biased treatment for sons and daughters in house works and remaining 4 (2%) respondents have mentioned that there have been biased treatment in providing education (Figure: 7).

FIGURE 7: STATUS OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT TO SONS AND DAUGHTERS

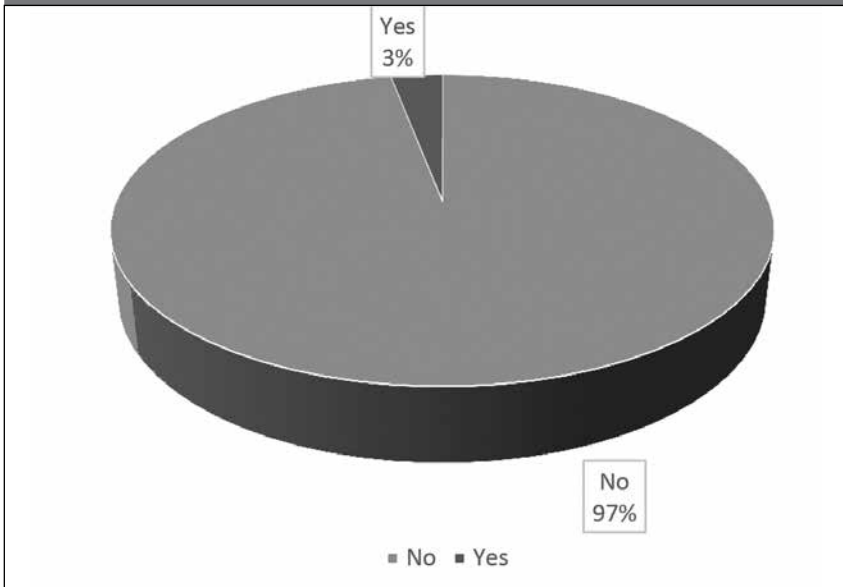


- ix. The figure 8 below shows that 112 (56%) respondents punished their children by scolding, 67 (34%) have stated that they softly remind them not to repeat the same mistakes in future and remaining 21 (10%) punished them by beating and and slapping.

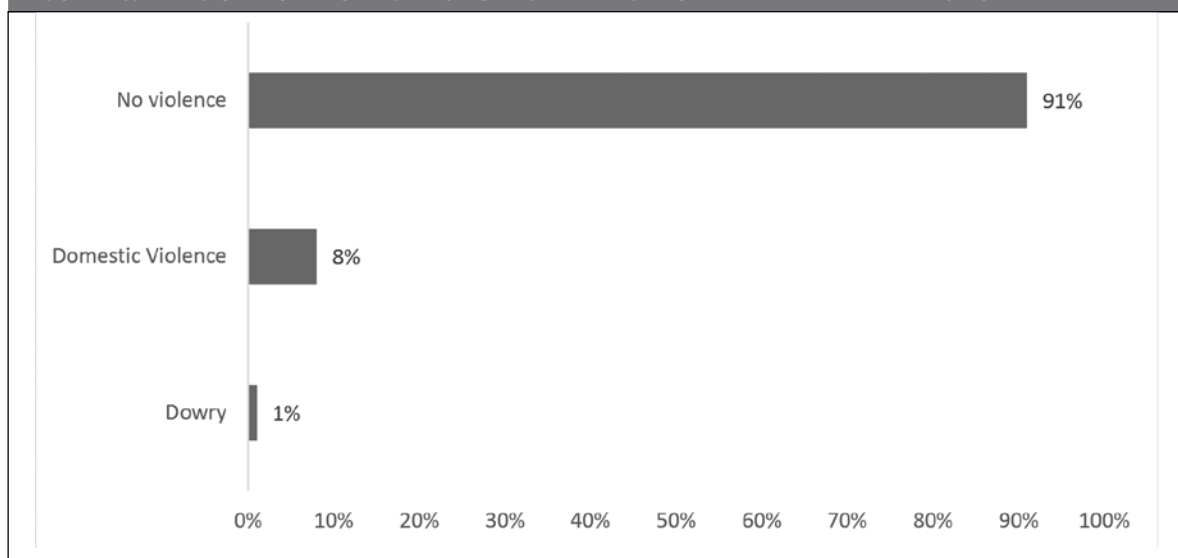
FIGURE 8: STATUS OF PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY



- x. The figure 9 below shows that 97% of the respondent stated that they do not know or heard about any kind of sexual harassment happened around their locality whereas 3% of them have said that they heard about it. All respondents have stated that they have no children admitted in child protection homes and no children are there as street children.

FIGURE 9: INCIDENT OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THEIR LOCALITY


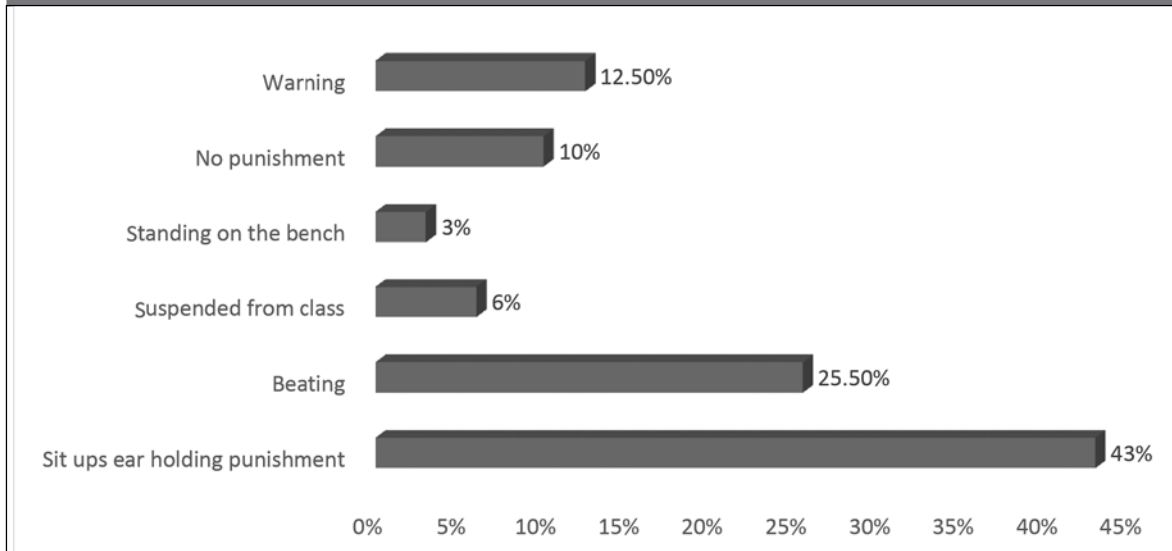
- xi. The figure 10 below shows that 182 (91%) of the respondent revealed that they did not have violence in their families in last one year whereas 16 (8%) and 2 (1%) respondents have said that they have witnessed domestic and dowry related violence to women and children in last one year.

FIGURE 10: TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN A FAMILY IN LAST ONE YEAR


- xii. All 200 respondents have stated that all children of age group 3-5 were going to pre-schools and there was no drop out of children of age group from 6-15 from schools.

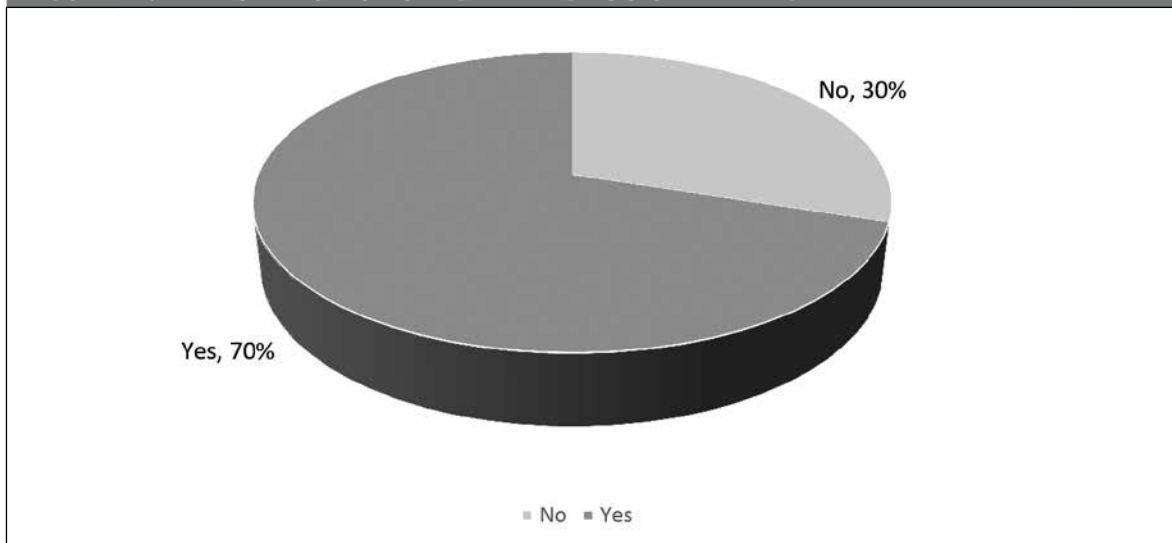
- xiii. Regarding the punishment given to children at schools, 86 (43%) respondents revealed that sit ups ear holding punishment was given to the children when they didn't study or didn't do their home-works, 51 (25.5%) stated that beating was used as punishment to them, 25 (12.5%) stated that only warnings were given, 20 (10%) respondents stated there was no punishment given to children at schools, 12 (6%) stated that the students were suspended from the classes and the remaining 6 (3%) respondents stated that children were made to stand on the bench when they committed any mistakes (Figure: 11).

FIGURE 11: PUNISHMENT TO CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS

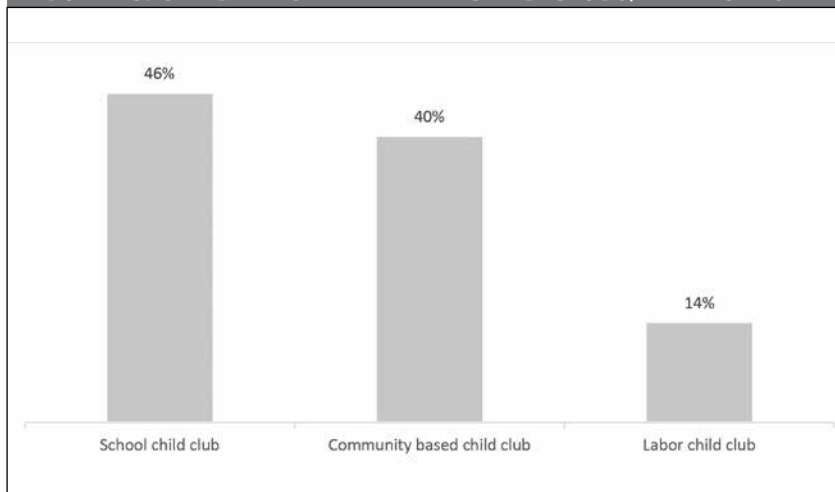


- xiv. Regarding the participation of children in decision making at family, 140 (70%) respondents revealed that they were involved in it whereas 60 (30%) stated that they were not involved in decision making process of their family (Figure: 12).

FIGURE 12: PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN IN DECISION MAKING AT FAMILY



- xv. The figure 13 below reveals the situation of child involvement in child clubs and networks. Out of the 78 children associated in child clubs or networks, 36 (46%), 31 (40%) and 11 (14%) were found to be associated at the School level child clubs, community based child clubs and labour child clubs respectively.

FIGURE 13: CHILD INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD CLUBS/NETWORKS


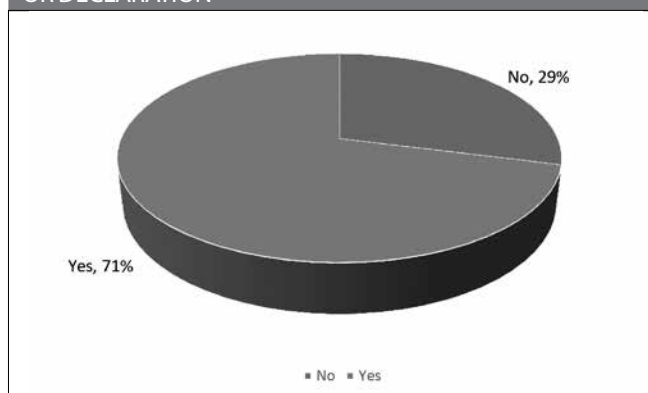
- xvi. Among the 49 children associated with different bodies or networks, 40 (82%) children were associated in local child clubs or CFLG committees whereas 3 (6%) children were associated with local bodies and 2 children (4%) each were associated with local planning committees, school management committees and local health management committees respectively (Table: 12).

Table 12: Status of children below 18 years representing or member of any bodies or networks

Gender	Local bodies	Local planning committees/ implementing committees	Health management committees	School management committee	Local child club/CFLG committees	Total
Male	3	2	1	2	18	26
Female	0	0	1	0	22	23
Total	3	2	2	2	40	49
Percentage	6	4	4	4	82	100

- xvii. Out of the 200 HHs surveyed, majority of the households i.e 142 HHs (71%) were aware about CFLG adoption or declaration whereas 58 (29%) were unaware about the it (Figure: 14).

- xviii. The information collected from the field, FGDs, KIIs and observations show that Biratnagar sub-metropol-

FIGURE 14: AWARENESS ABOUT CFLG ADOPTION OR DECLARATION


itan city has attained different indicators pertaining to its institutional development. Some of them were as follows:

- The council meetings of the municipality were found to be conducted on a regular basis. It was confirmed in FGDs with the municipality officials.
- As per the field observations and as informed by FGD participants, the municipality has prepared child protection policy and work plan 2072, municipality periodic and yearly plans, municipality investment plans and implemented them.
- It was observed that many orientations and trainings on different indicators for CFLG were given to women health volunteers, social mobilizers, women network, CFLG municipal committees, municipal stakeholder organizations, TLOs, ward citizen forums, citizen awareness centers, school management committees and teachers, school level child friendly focal persons, child networks and representatives of child clubs and ward level stakeholders.
- Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city has already been declared literate, fully vaccinated and open defecation free municipality and it has been working to declare environment friendly sub-metropolitan city as well.
- It has prepared child protection policy and work plans (2072). It has also prepared its periodic and yearly plans where child investment plans and CFLG related activities were included.
- It was revealed during FGDs that TLOs, Ward Citizen Forums, Citizen Awareness Centers, school management committees, child clubs (Tol and school levels), child networks (ward and municipality levels), CFLG management committees, health management committees, child protection committees and monitoring committee of labor child clubs were formed and operational in Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city. The monitoring was carried out by the mix team of government line agencies, relevant organizations and stakeholders. The information about CFLG was found to be disseminated through different media such as Radios, TV, miking and publication of brochures and pamphlets and other IEC materials.

BOX 5: Regular Sharing and Monitoring of Child Issues are keys to Success

DEO has been encouraging children to be present during the meetings of school management committees and always listened to their issues and concerns and it's serious to implement them. DEO has also been raising the issues of children during the meetings of school heads, urged them to take back the issues raised and monitored child issues as per the CFLG indicators on a regular basis.

Devendra Raj Khanal,
District Education
Officer, Morang

BOX 6: Small Things Matter

We started building child friendly infrastructure at school by fixing latches at the toilet doors as per their heights and built ramps to move around the children using wheelchairs. All these were very small things to which we never paid due attention before. To promote child friendly school environment for the children, these small things have contributed a lot.

Archana Dhungel,
Teacher, Bal Secondary School,
Biratnagar-17

- They have prepared children position papers, updated and disseminated them regularly.
- Rules and code of conducts related to children, parents, school management committees and health management committees have been prepared and implemented.
- ECDCs and other mechanism did exist as observed in the filed. Municipality level child clubs, ECD centers and pre-primary classes have been established and being conducted.
- As observed and confirmed by FGD participants, the children participated in various planning processes such as WCFs, IPCs of the municipality, child units established at police posts and child labor free notice boards were kept at different hotels, restaurants and industrial areas as well.

The details of the attainment of target specifications are given at **Annex 2**.

4.2.3 Triggering Factors

This study has identified the triggering factors that have contributed for the attainment of CFLG implementation from the good governance perspective which are presented as follows:

- In order to achieve the CFLG indicators, the Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city has attempted to put good over-nance and sectoral devolution principles and practices in place.
- This was the first municipality to prepare its first periodic plans where CFLG indicators and relevant programmes were included.
- It has focused on results when using public resources and was always accountable to the local service recipients.
- Many CFLG related training activities were conducted to generate the awareness to the citizens and concerned stakeholders by NGOs.
- Pro-active roles played by TLOs and NGOs to implement different activities related to CFLG implementation and follow up.
- Very active children, child clubs and networks. They knew all on child issues and CFLG Indicators.
- Municipality had provided orientations to all stakeholders on the need and process to be followed for the implementation of CFLG which made the very concept of CFLG clear to them from the beginning.
- Municipality and other actors conducted campaigns on importance/need of vital registration.
- Municipality prepared the CFLG code of conduct with meaningful participation of all stakehold-

BOX 7: Pro-active roles of Hotel Entrepreneurs

We have glued stickers on the wall of hotels and restaurants to end child labor. We have warned and often taken actions against them for violating the laws and regulations. We have helped rescuing child labors and sent them to their parents through organization called Helping Hands.

**Suresh Bhattraï ,Chairperson,
Hotel Association Eastern
Chapter, Biratnagar**

ers and the Women Health Volunteers played vital role to disseminate it to the HH level.

- They've prepared the community action plans to reduce violence, exploitation and trafficking of children and ensured their timely implementation.
- Municipality has ensured the inclusion of CFLG plans and programmes in their periodic and yearly plans.
- They've disseminated information on CFLG plans, programmes, targets and achievements to municipality level CFLG Committees and TLOs on a regular basis.
- All the political party leaders and activists have been very co-operative to work and implementation of CFLG related activities.
- Regular interactions and meetings conducted with local mothers groups, child clubs, women groups, community mediation centers etc on different indicators of CFLG.
- Well sensitized municipality to honor and respect to the children and their rights.
- Fear factors or social threats (positive) of not getting services and facilities provided by municipality who ever has been uncooperative for implementation of CFLG initiatives has created favourable environment for CFLG implementation.
- Active roles played by Madarasa to promote equal education in Muslim community.
- Clear instructions issued by DEO to all schools to proactively support for CF school environment, promotion of fearless education, door to door school enrollment campaigns and orientated for the attitudinal change of teachers towards children.
- SMs, WCFs, CACs, mothers' groups, staffs of municipality and all other stakeholders have taken the ownership of CFLG initiatives.

4.2.4 Issues and Challenges

- It's really challenging for the municipality to maintain the achievements so far made in respect of different indicators of CFLG and focus more on those indicators where less achievement is made.

BOX 8: Pro-active Roles of Health Offices

District Public Health Office makes availability of all vaccinations. They've delivered needles, vaccines, other necessary items. They also kept upto date records of how many children were in the district, how many of them have taken and how many haven't taken vaccinations. Similarly, Koshi Zonal Hospital and other clinics have also provided such services to children and women.

Bhanu Innam, Chief District Public Health Officer, Morang

BOX 9: Laudable Role of Madarasha and CFLG Implementation

There are a total 19 Madarasha schools in Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City. Metropolis has implemented CFLG related activities in all Madarasha schools from the beginning. Meropolis has also helped all Madarshas in providing trainings to Madarasha teachers on CFLG indicators and they managed the physical infrastructures. We have prepared and issued a code of conduct and directed the Madarashas to support the CFLG implementation.

Imam Haidar, Chairperson, Madarasha School District Committee, Biratnagar

- Another challenge for Biratnagar municipality is that participants of FGDs have stated that there are still domestic violence, exploitation and trafficking of children taking place in Biratnagar. Records of the police have also indicated that there is an increasing trend of receiving such complaints at the local police stations. Special attention is therefore required to address this challenge.
- iii. The general people and concerned stakeholders of Biratnagar municipality still perceive that the CFLG programme and its implementation is a sole responsibility of the municipality per se. The need of active involvement of all state and non-state actors including private sector to implement the CFLG framework is not yet realized.
- iv. Due to its location, there is a high risk of children involving in child labors, child marriages, drugs related crimes, trafficking and so on in Biratnagar sub-municipality. Also due to in-bound migration to Biratnagar in search of better job opportunities, the situation of child labor may rise.
- v. Campaigns against the child marriages have produced effective results but these have been insufficient to prevent it.
- vi. Presence of Arsenic trioxide in drinking water is another challenge to maintain the access to a safe drinking water facility to the community.
- vii. It is still difficult to convince to build and proper use toilets at the community level.
- viii. Problems still persist to enroll children to schools and receiving health services for poor, Madhesi, Muslim and DAGs
- ix. Frequent changes of EO of municipality have been identified as one of the key issues for timely implementation of CFLG initiatives.

4.3 Daha VDC, Kalikot

4.3.1 Background:

Daha VDC lies in Kalikot district of Karnali Zone of Mid-Western Development Region. Kalikot district is one of the poor and backward districts of Nepal. It lies in 73rd position in the human development indicators and in 70th place among 75 districts on poverty index. According to census 2011, the population of the VDC is 5,084 with 2,582 being women and 2,502 men with a total HHs of 849. The population of children below 18 years is 2,841, which is 39.73 % of the total population.

In order to ensure the rights of children, this VDC is about to declare CFLG. During research period, VDC officials stated that all service providers and concerned stakeholders have owed the initiatives and also have expressed commitment to work towards achieving all indicators so as to declare it as CFLG VDC.

4.3.2 Current Status

The study team observed that the Daha VDC of Kalikot has been actively working to achieve all the indicators required to declare it as a CFLG VDC. Based on the study findings, the following is the ground situation of the VDC in terms of achieving all the indicators as presented below:

- i. The total number of children born within two years at the time of survey was 85 out of which 83 children (98%) were fed with colostrum milk and all of them fed only mother milk for six months (Table: 13).

Table 13: Status of milk feeding habit of children born within two years

Gender	No of children	Colostrum milk feed		Feed only mothers milk for 6 months	Fed mothers milk and other foods for 6 months	Fed milk for only 2 or less than 2 months
		Fed	Not Fed			
Male	51	50	1	51	0	0
Female	34	33	1	34	0	0
Total	85	83	2	85	0	0
Percentage	100	98	2	100	0	0

- ii. The study revealed that out of 11 pregnant women, at the time of HH survey, 10 (91%) had pregnancy checked up for 4 times whereas 100% women had used iron tablets and TT vaccination in last one year.
- iii. The figure below shows the source of drinking water of the household. Out of 200 respondents, 172 (86%) have access piped water whereas 27 (14%) have tube wells as the source of drinking water (Figure: 15).

FIGURE 15: SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

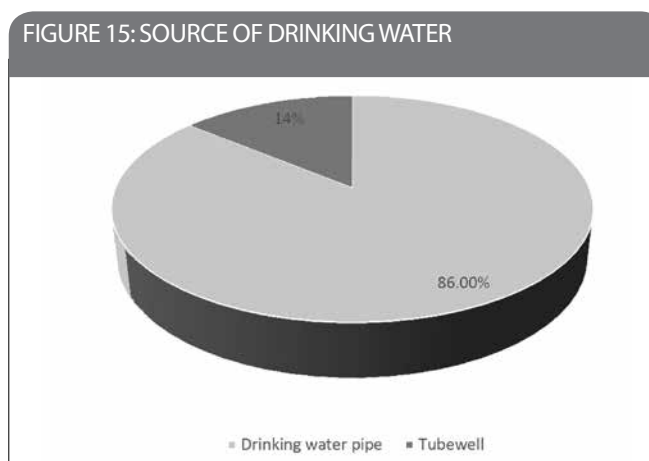


Table 14: Status of Vaccination to children below one year

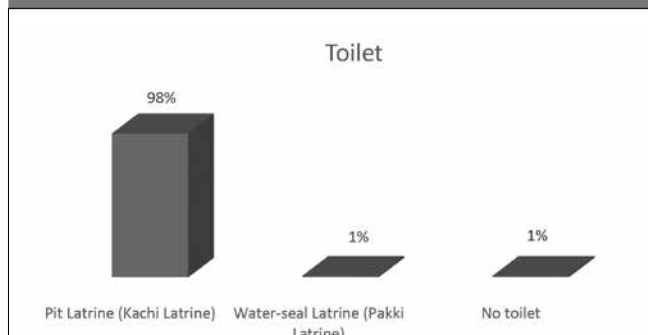
Gender	No of children	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Measles	Hepatitis B
Male	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Female	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 15: Status of Children below five years taking Vitamin A, Worm infestation medicine, Polio twice in a year

Gender	No of children	Vitamin A	Worm infestation medicines	Polio
Male	112	112	112	112
Female	99	99	99	99
Total	211	211	211	211
Percentage	100	100	100	100

- iv The above tables 14-15 show that 100% of the children below five years old have taken Vitamin A, Worm infestation medicine, Polio twice in a year and 100% of them below one yearold have taken all vaccinations.
- v The figure show that 196 (98%) HHs have pit latrine (Kachi Latrine), 2 (1%) have water seal Latrine and remaining 2 HHs (1%) no toilet facility (Figure 16).

FIGURE 16: TYPES OF TOILET



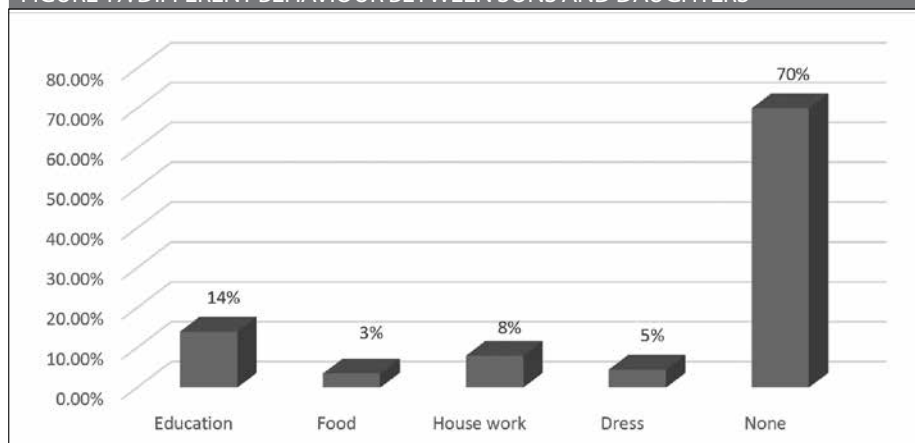
- vii. The table below shows that 99% of the children below age 5 have registered their births while 96% of the children between 6 to 18 years have registered their birth and 4% of them haven't registered their births.

Table 16: Birth Registration

Gender	Children below 5 years			Children between 6-18 years		
	Frequency	Birth registration done	Birth registration not done	Frequency	Birth registration done	Birth registration not done
Male	112	112	-	309	295	14
Female	97	95	2	256	245	11
Total	211	209	2	565	540	25
Percentage	100	99	1	100	96	4

- vii. No child labor was found during the study.
- vii. This study has revealed that 70% of the respondents stated that there was no different behavior between sons and daughters, 14% stated about the biasness when providing education to them, 8% said that they treated them differently when asked to do household works, 5% mentioned about biasness in choosing dresses and 4% stated about biasness when providing food stuffs (Figure 17)

FIGURE 17: DIFFERENT BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN SONS AND DAUGHTERS



viii. The figure 18 below shows that 130 (65%) respondents talked to children softly, 42(21%) have beaten them and 26 (13%) have scolded them when committed a mistake in the family.

viii. The figure 19 below shows that 88 (44%) respondents stated that children were punished by ordering move ups/downs by holding ears, 48 (25%) stated about beating/slapping, 38 (19%) said punishing them by ordering to stand on the benches, 8 (4%) talked about giving verbal warnings not to repeat it again and 18 (9%) have stated that no punishment was given to children in schools.

ix. During the study, the study team did not hear about the incidents of any cases of sexual harassment to Children, none of the children of respondents were admitted to child protection homes and no violence resorted to children and women in their families in last one year and no dropout of children was noticed.

x. Regarding the status of academic qualification of the children between 6 to 16 years, it was revealed that out of a total 492 children, 477 (97%) were literate (can read and write) and 15 (3%) have completed SLC or equivalent. Similarly, out of 126 children of age group of 3-5 years, it was found that all of them were going to pre-schools or kindergarten (Tables: 17 and 18)

FIGURE 18: PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

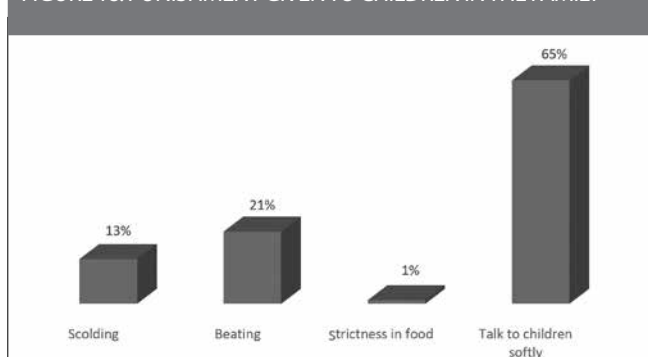


FIGURE 19: PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS

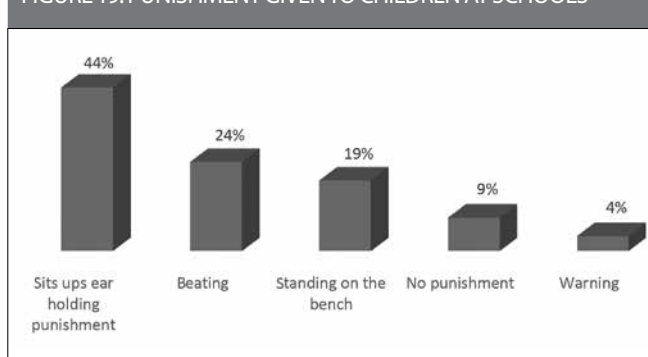


Table 17: Educational Status of Children between 6-16 years

Level	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	0	0	0	0
Literate	265	212	477	97
SLC or equivalent	8	7	15	3
Total	273	219	492	100

Table 18: Children of age 3-5 going to pre-schools or Kindergarten

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	61	100
Female	65	100
Total	126	100

- xi. During the study, 115 (58%) children revealed that they were not involved in decision making process of the family whereas 85 (42%) stated that they were involved in decision making process of their family (Table: 19).

Table 19: Participation of Children in decision making at family level

	Frequency	Percent
No	115	58
Yes	85	42
Total	200	100

- xii. The study revealed that out of the 84 children involved in child clubs and networks, 72 (86%) children were associated in school child clubs whereas 12 (14%) of them were found to be associated in community based child clubs (Table: 20).

Table 20: Involvement of Children in Child Clubs and Networks

Gender	School child clubs	Community based child clubs	Labour child clubs	Total
Male	37	7	0	44
Female	35	5	0	40
Total	72	12	0	84
Percentage	86	14	0	100

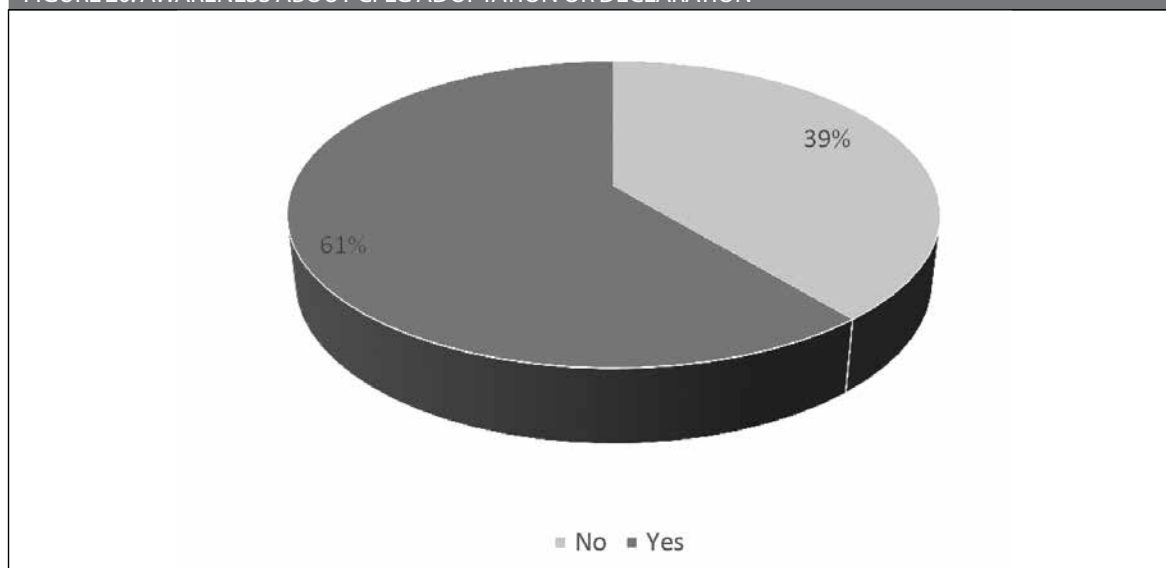
- xiii. The table below shows that 86% of the children below 18 years represented in local child clubs, 12% is represented in local bodies and 1% each is represented in local planning committees and local health management committees respectively (Table: 21)

Table 21: Status of Children below 18 years representing or member of Child Clubs/Networks and other bodies or Committees

Gender	Local bodies	Local planning committees or implementing committees	Local health management committees	Local school management committees	Local child clubs/CFLG committees	Total
Male	7	0	0	0	42	49
Female	3	1	1	0	33	38
Total	10	1	1	0	75	87
Percentage	12	1	1	0	86	100

- xiv. Out of the 200 HHs surveyed, majority of the households i.e 122 HHs (61%) were aware about CFLG adoption or declaration whereas 78 (39%) were unaware about the it (Figure: 20).
- xv. The information collected from the field, FGDs, KIIs and observations show that Daha VDC of Kalikot districts has attained many indicators related to its institutional development. Some of them were observed as follows:

FIGURE 20: AWARENESS ABOUT CFLG ADOPTION OR DECLARATION



- As mentioned by the FGD with VDC officials, the council meetings of the VDC were conducted on a regular basis.
- It has prepared CFLG code of conduct,
- It is working hard to declare fully literate, fully vaccinated and open defecation free VDC and DDC is playing key role in achieving these milestones.
- VDC has been investing 15% budget earmarked as per the plans and needs of the children.
- It was observed that many orientations and trainings on different indicators for CFLG were given to women health volunteers, social mobilizers, CFLG committee, ward citizen forums, citizen awareness center, school management committees and teachers, school level child friendly focal persons, child networks and representatives of child clubs and ward level stakeholders.
- As observed and confirmed by FGD participants, the children participated in various planning processes such as WCFs and IPC of VDC and child units established at police post.
- Daha VDC has been working as per the CFLG National Strategy 2011 with the mutual co-operation and co-ordination with different actors like traditional organizations, NGOs, CSOs, political parties, CFLG VDC committees, VCPC, ward citizen forums, citizen awareness center, child clubs and networks, and school management committees to meet the institutional development related indicators.

BOX 10: Planned and co-ordinated actions yielding better results

Following the direction from Mo-FALD for implementation of CFLG Framework with the financial support from UNICEF, since then DDC Kalikot has been implementing CFLG related initiatives in a planned manner from district to ward levels with the involvement of different CSOs, NGOs and VDCs. Daha is one of the VDCs in Kalikot which have been working very hard to achieve the required indicators for CFLG declaration.

Tikaram Gyawali,
Local Development Officer,
Kalikot

The details of the attainment of target specifications are given at **Annex 2**.

4.3.3 Triggering Factors

Like in Sunawal and Biratnagar municipalities, this study has identified the triggering factors that have contributed for the attainment of the different indicators for CFLG implementation in Daha VDC from the good governance perspective which are as follows:

- i. Daha VDC is slowly implementing CFLG indicators as per the principles and practices of good governance.
- ii. DDC of Kalikot has played active roles in directing, coordinating, facilitating and guiding the VDC towards CFLG declaration. It has also co-ordinated with CSOs, NGOs and other local stakeholders working on child rights issues.
- iii. It has started keeping the public accountability of local service providers and therefore focused on results oriented use of public resources.
- iv. NGOs have provided many CFLG related training activities to the citizens.
- v. VDC has been declaring it as child marriage and ODF free and full literate VDC.
- vi. Positive threats (positive fear factor) given to villagers from VDC of not providing its services if they do not cooperate to achieve the CFLG related results.
- vii. Well aware stakeholders and citizens on the benefits they would get after CFLG Declaration.
- viii. Orientations provided to all state and non-state actors on the needs and processes related to CFLG Framework and its implementation.
- ix. VDC has conducted campaigns on importance and need of vital registration.
- x. It has prepared CFLG code of conduct in presence of all stakeholders.
- xi. Information on CFLG plans, programmes, targets, achievements have been disseminated to VDC level CFLG Committees, WCFs, CACs etc on a regular basis.
- xii. VDC has received full co-operation and continued support from all political parties for CFLG implementation.
- xiii. Encouraged school going children upto class five to go to schools by providing cash of NRs15 per person per day as incentive.
- xiv. VDC made best use of traditional institutions, established networks of Dhami, Jhankri and As-

BOX 11: Co-operation and continued support from all political parties for CFLG implementation is the need of the hour

We are aware about the issues of children. In Daha VDC, a committee for plan formulation has been formed and at least one girl and one boy from all 9 Wards are represented in the committee where they together have put forward their concerns and demands. We have so far addressed their demands which we hope would contribute to attain the CFLG related indicators.

Views expressed by a representative of a political party during FGD

trologers at ward and VDC levels who played a crucial role to stop/reduce child marriages.

- xv. Locally generated creative and innovative ideas such as hosting flags on the house roofs of the pregnant women to garner the necessary support and care from the villagers.
- xvi. Meaningful participation of children in SMCs, Health Posts Management Committees, WCFs, CACs, IPCs, Ward and VDC level meetings has also contributed for the implementation of CFLG based indicators.
- xvii. Ownership of CFLG initiatives by SMs, WCFs, CACs, mothers' groups, staffs of municipality and all other stakeholders. They were clear about their divisions of roles/ responsibilities.
- xviii. Child clubs initiated effective campaigns against Chaupadi system, provided training to make sanitary pads and distributed to girls.

4.3.4 Issues and Challenges

- i. The VDC has yet to implement basic governance practices such as fixing citizens' charter board to provide information of what services are being provided by the VDC, establishing information desk and notice boards without any further delay.
- ii. The general people and concerned stakeholders of Daha VDC of Kalikot also wrongly perceived that the CFLG programme and its implementation is a sole responsibility of the VDC. The need of active involvement of all state and non-state actors including the general public to implement the CFLG framework has yet to realize.
- iii. People at an individual level are very conscious on CFLG indicators, its benefits and so on but there are many gaps towards their achievement institutionally.
- iv. Daha VDC has done many things to create conducive environment for CFLG implementation but they are really poor to prepare and docu-

BOX 12: Key roles played by Astrologers and Faith Healers to reduce Child Marriages

In order for marriages to happen, the permission of both Astrologers and faith healers is necessary. We would not grant auspicious date and approval for marriages if bride and bridegroom are children. Even if Astrologers grant auspicious date for marriages, we faith-healers do not grant the permission for marriage. This would block the child marriages which ultimately rescues the lives of girls below 18-years from being ruined from child marriage.

Views expressed by Kali Bahadur Shahi, Coordinator, Faith-healers Network, Daha VDC during FGD

BOX 13: Local Innovative Ideas have really paid off

We started clinging flags for last 2-years on the roof of the houses to identify pregnant women. This flag is to identify as to which houses have pregnant women for health workers, pregnant women themselves and her kins. So the visitors from different organizations and districts who have come here will easily identify houses having pregnant women. This has also encouraged family members and villagers in providing extra care to pregnant women.

Rupa Bhandari, In-charge, Daha Health Post

ment the progress so far made. Key gaps for these were the lack of skilled human resources and non-availability of the budget.

- v. Campaigns against the child marriages have produced effective results but still they are insufficient to prevent it and there is a need to advocate for it on a regular basic.
- vi. Even though Daha VDC is marching ahead in meeting many indicators required for CFLG implementation, there are problems related to the enrollment of all children to schools from poor and DAGs. They also haven't been able to get the benefits from health service providers as well.
- vii. Effective social/community mobilization has not yet taken place for the CFLG implementation.
- viii. The VDC is yet to prepare CFLG related directives, guidelines and procedures in presence of all stakeholders including the publication of the code of conduct for CFLG and implement them.
- ix. It has to prepare and publish its CFLG implementation plans by incorporating child related periodic and yearly development plans and programmes, investment plans and implement them without any further delay.
- x. The VDC has yet to arrange CFLG volunteers for regular monitoring and follow up of the achievements of CFLG indicators and keep VDC updated.
- xi. To meet the child protection related indicators, it has to conduct community based child protection system.
- xii. In order to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner, Daha VDC has to prepare the CFLG related strategic plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- xiii. There are still cases of children between 6 to 18 years not registering their births due to lack of awareness. Hence, NGOs, CSOs and other local groups can initiate advocacy to generate awareness on this.
- xiv. It has to keep working to maintain the achievement of already attained indicators and more attention has to be paid where less progress is made.
- xv. There is no CFLG related strategic plans to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner.
- xvi. It has to start working with local media for continuous media advocacy for CFLG implementation and regular capacity building activities of all stakeholders.

BOX 14: Lack of skills and capacity hinders documentation

We severely lack required skills and capacity for the documentation related to CFLG. We had received trainings on many other subjects but have not yet taken any training on documentation. Many of us even do not know how to use the computers and we also lack equipment like camera and all these have created difficulties in documentation.

Views expressed by Purna Bahadur Shahi, Social Activist during FGD

5 Contribution of CFLG Programmes in Local Governance System

According to the study findings of three places, the following are the contributions made by the CFLG programmes in the Local Governance System:

- i. CFLG Framework has promoted bottom-up collaborative planning for children ensuring their participation in these processes which has amplified their concerns and voices, and ensured that their voices and concerns are heard.
- ii. CFLG has created a space and mechanism to listen to the issues and concerns of children and ensured their meaningful participation in local level planning and budgeting with the active participation of child clubs and networks at VDC and municipal levels.
- iii. It has also created an enabling environment that supported the development of positive thinking amongst adults and a clearer understanding on child rights issues.
- iv. CFLG made implementation of other development programmes of LBs and LAs more participatory and inclusive.
- v. During field study, it was observed that wherever CFLG related activities are implemented, social accountability tools such as public hearing, social audits, public audits are conducted regularly as well as citizens charters are kept for public information.
- vi. It has promoted and enhanced child participation in the local governance system based on their evolving capacity and maturity.
- vii. CFLG initiative has contributed to build the capacity of the LBs and service providers to be accountable and responsive towards child rights issues.
- viii. It has supported tremendously to change the attitude and behaviours of the adults, government officials and common people towards children. It has created positive environment for LBs and LAs to develop and implement child-focused plans, programmes and their implementation at the local level.
- ix. The LBs and LAs have worked continuously to include the children of age group of 12-18 for their institutional participation from ward level meetings, WCFs, CACs, integrated planning committees and LB level CFLG committees and begun listening their issues and concerns and included them in the planning process.
- x. LBs have included child related plans and programmes in their periodic and yearly plans. They have also prepared and implemented child investment plans for over all child development.
- xi. The health and school management committees at the local level have continued inviting the child clubs/networks representatives (except the primary level) to participate to their meetings institutionally which has contributed to local level planning, budgeting and their implementation process.
- xii. The wards and municipal levels child networks have found to be very active to raise their issues and concerns, lobby/advocate to include them in ward and VDC level planning process.
- xiii. CFLG initiative has channelized the resources of LBs, government LAs, CSOs, NGOs, development

partners and community based organizations in the areas of child rights and their empowerment.

- xiv. CFLG has contributed in facilitation, enhanced coordination and collaboration among sectoral LAs, LB associations, CSOs, NGOs and DPs on child-rights issues for better synergy creation and impact generation.
- xv. At the centre, UNICEF Nepal has established links the CFLG components with LGCDP II of MoFALD and made its social mobilizers responsible to organize child club meetings to identify children issues and concerns throughout the country. Ultimately, this has indeed contributed to strengthen the 14-steps local level planning process of the local governance system.
- xvi. During the whole CFLG implementation process, the value of meaningful participation of children in the entire process of local governance system has become appreciated by both local and national authorities.

6 Conclusions and Way Forward

The findings of this study showed that attainments of required CFLG indicators to declare CFLG municipalities and VDCs and keep working to maintain them are multifaracious and challenging tasks. This study therefore concludes that good governance - a set of systems, institutions, laws, policies and processes that are guided by the principles and values of human rights, is the cornerstone of CFLG implementation and without true application of principles and practices of good governance and also without the sectoral devolution of power, authority and resources to the local levels, these challenges cannot be addressed. It is also true that good governance requires standards and principles that guide public policy, decision making and government action.

Therefore, a number of inter-linked conclusions are drawn and presented below based on the findings of the study as follows:

- i. Ratification and different international Charters, Treaties, Conventions and other legal instruments and formulation of many national laws, acts and regulations alone are not sufficient to implement the CFLG Framework. Their implementation should be done by changing our attitude and perception towards children. If state agencies want to accelerate the momentum for the CFLG implementation, the government must work together by bringing ordinary citizens, community members, social activists, CSOs, NGOs, mothers' groups, youth clubs and networks, traditional organizations and their leaders, experts and champions who are committed to empower the children.
- ii. As per the spirit of CRC (1989), adaptation of rights based approach to implement CFLG framework should be emphasized. It should be realized that development is a human right in the first place, guaranteed by international and national legal instruments and other laws. Citizens including children have a right to development simply because as citizens, they are the owners of the resources and wealth of their countries.
- iii. Effective co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation amongst all stakeholders from central to local levels and at both horizontal and vertical levels are needed for CFLG implementation.

- iv. Full adaptation of CFLG National Framework within government planning, budgeting, implementation and co-ordination at central to local levels is required for full ownership and successful implementation of CFLG initiatives.
- v. There has to be full devolution of power, authority and resources to the local level and CFLG Framework has to be implemented accordingly. And accordingly, the Ministry of Finance at the centre has to plan, allocate and release the budget and monitor for effective implementation of CFLG Framework.
- vi. Ensure that LBs have allocated their resources based on an inclusive budget provision as per the central government directives, guidelines and procedures.
- vii. There must be full clarity on CFLG concepts and its practical implementation on the ground for better results and expanded impacts.
- viii. Effective Community/Social Mobilization and use of social, traditional/Indigenous organizations such as the local mothers' groups, local clubs, peoples' organizations, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and private sector should be part and parcel of the CFLG implementation.
- ix. Linkage should be established between demands for the local needs of children for basic services to the supply side of the equation.
- x. There is a strong need for strengthening the capacity of LBs and LAs to implement CFLG initiatives which should happen on a regular basis.
- xi. Implementation of CFLG initiatives is a continuous process for which strong political commitment and will power, ownership by the people, resource identification and mobilization are so vital.
- xii. There is also a need for developing effective and participatory monitoring tools and implement them for regular monitoring of CFLG implementation at all levels.
- xiii. Revisit and re-define the different indicators on survival, development, protection and participation in consultation and coordination with all state and non-state actors including private sector from the central to local levels.
- xiv. Ownership and mainstreaming of child rights issues within sectoral programmes at national and local level are needed for better implementation of CFLG Framework.
- xv. All efforts should be directed to identify and focus on the poors and marginalized section of the society to ensure that CFLG initiatives are reached to the unreached where role of media would be very crucial.
- xvi. In order to implement the CFLG initiative effectively and in a planned manner, LBs have to prepare the CFLG related strategic plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- xvii. Effective implementation of CFLG Framework calls for a more qualitative approach than the heavily quantitatively oriented approach.
- xviii. There is a urgency of similar kind of interventions in earthquake affected areas. The communication and outreach expertise of organization such as MIREST Nepal would be beneficial to technically assist efforts of Government of Nepal (GoN) to address the issues of children in affected areas resulting from the devastating April earthquake in which large number of children have been left without schools, health facilities and other basic needs.

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Annex:1

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INDICATORS BASED STUDY FINDINGS

SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS						
Child Survival						
S. No	Indicators	<u>Sunawul Municipality</u> Achieved Level (%)	<u>Biratnagar Municipality</u> Achieved Level (%)	<u>Daha VDC, Kalikot</u> Achieved Level (%)	Re-quired Level (%)	Remarks
1	All infants up to six months are exclusively breastfed	100	91	100	80	Survey
2	All children below the age of one year receive complete doses of immunization. (BCG, DPT, Hepatitis B, Hib 3, Polio and Measles)	100	100	100	100	Survey
3	All children between the ages of six months and five years are given Vitamin A capsules (twice a year)	100	100	100	100	Survey
4	Births are attended by skilled health personnel	100	93	100	80	Survey
5	Pregnant women get at least four complete pre-natal check-ups and at least three post-partum and infant check-ups	100	93	100	80	Survey
6	Pregnant women have received at least two anti-tetanus injections	100	93	100	80	Survey
7	Pregnant and post-partum mothers are given an iron supplement (225 capsules)	100	93	100	80	Survey
8	All children born to an HIV infected mother are immediately provided with ant-retroviral treatment	100	100	100	100	As per FGD participants conducted with health officials it was found that anti-retroviral treatment is available. In the survey, no HIV infected children was found.
9	All households have access to a safe drinking water facility	83	100	100	100	Survey
10	Families wash their hands properly, with soap, after using the toilet, before and after meals, and after contact with baby feces/excreta.	100	100	100	80	Survey

Child Protection						
S No	Indicators	Sunawul Municipality Achieved Level (%)	Biratnagar Municipality Achieved Level (%)	Daha VDC, Kalikot Achieved Level (%)	Re- quired Level (%)	Remarks
1	The births of all children below the age of 5 years are registered	100	100	99	100	Survey
2	The number of cases of child marriage is decreasing	100		100	80	Out of 20 marriages that took place in last 3 years, there were 4 cases of child marriages in Biratnagar.
3	The number of cases of the worst forms of child labor is decreasing	100		100	80	Seven (1 involved in vehicle related work, 3 as domestic workers and 3 as wage labors) child labors found in Biratnagar.
4	A plan of action to reduce incidences of child abuse, child exploitation and child trafficking has been prepared by the community	100	100	100	80	Survey
5	Community based child protection mechanisms are set up and operating	100	100	100	80	Survey
Child Development						
S No	Indicators	Sunawul Municipality Achieved Level (%)	Biratnagar Municipality Achieved Level (%)	Daha VDC, Kalikot Achieved Level (%)	Re- quired Level (%)	Remarks
1	Children below the age of four years are enrolled in early childhood development centers	100	100	100	80	Survey
2	All children of grade-one schooling age are enrolled in a school	100	100	100	100	Survey
3	All children receive a complete basic education (grades 1 – 8)	100	100	100	80	Survey
4	Arrangements are made for non-formal education for out-of-school children	100	100	100	80	Survey
5	There are separate toilet facilities for boys and girls in every school	100	100	100	80	Survey
6	Every school organizes/ arranges extracurricular activities	100	100	100	100	As informed by FGD participants of school management committees and teachers and from observation as well.

Child Participation						
S No	Indicators	Sunawul Municipality	Biratnagar Municipality	Daha VDC, Kalikot	Re-quired Level (%)	Remarks
		Achieved Level (%)	Achieved Level (%)	Achieved Level (%)		
1	A mechanism is developed to ensure the participation of children aged between 12 and 18 in the decision making processes of local bodies	100	100	100	80	Mechanism exists as there is child participation in management committees of health, schools, WCFs and others as discussed/revealed in FGD discussions and as informed during KIs.
2	Plans and programmes for children are incorporated into the general implementation plans of local bodies	100	100	100	100	As confirmed by FGD participants and KIs.
3	A mechanism is set up to ensure that children's voices are heard on school management committees	100	100	100	100	As confirmed by FGD participants.
4	There is regular child club representation on health management committees	100	100	100	100	As confirmed by FGD participants.
5	Child clubs and child club networks have been established and are functioning in each VDC / municipality ward	100	100	100	100	As informed by FGD participants, KIs and verified through observation, the child clubs/networks or groups are formed and operational in all three places.
6	District and municipal level child club networks are formed and functioning	100	100	100	100	VDC and Municipality levels child club networks exist and research team conducted FGDs with them.
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS						
S No	Indicators	Sunawul Municipality	Biratnagar Municipality	Daha VDC, Kalikot	Re-quired Level (%)	Remarks
		Achieved Level (%)	Achieved Level (%)	Achieved Level (%)		
1	Local body council meetings are organized regularly	100	100	100	100	As confirmed in FGDs with the LB officials
2	Local bodies have formulated codes of conduct, by-laws, manuals, and operational guidelines to ensure a child-friendly approach	100	100	100	100	Observed in three places.
3	Local bodies have established CFLG promotion committees	100	100	100	100	LBs have established CFLG promotion committees and found operational as informed by FGD participants.
4	Local School Management Committees are functioning effectively	100	100	100	80	Confirmed by FGD participants of the school management committees and teachers.

5	Local Health Management Committees are functioning effectively	100	100	100	80	Confirmed by FGD participants of the health management committees.
6	Local level early childhood development centers have been established; classes for out of school children are available; pre-primary classes are available	100	100	100	80	ECDs and other mechanism do exist as observed in three places.
7	Child Clubs are functioning effectively	100	100	100	80	Child clubs/networks are found to be active and functional in three places.
8	Paralegal Committees and women's groups play a dynamic role in the promotion of child rights	100	100	100	80	Paralegal committees and women's groups exist and operational in three places.
9	A local-level Child Club network has been established to represent local children at district level	100	100	100	80	A local-level Child club network established to represent local children at district level – observed in three places.
10	Investment and development plans for children have been formulated and implemented	100	100	100	100	As observed and confirmed by FGD participants, investment and development plans for children have been formulated and implemented in three places.
11	Policy, planning and programming is integrated – child development and investment plans are incorporated into mainstream district/ municipal/village development plans	100	100	100	80	As observed and confirmed by FGD participants that the children are being participated in various planning processes such as WCFs, IPCs and others of LBs in three places.
12	A children status report developed and disseminated; findings are regularly updated	100	100	100	100	Observed that children status reports/child profiles have been developed, disseminated the findings and updated regularly in three places.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Family S/No:		District:		
Municipality/VDC:		Ward number:		Village name:
Date of interview:		Start time:		End time:

Informant's family details:

Informant's Name:				
Sex:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female		
Caste/Ethnicity:		Religion:		Mother tongue:

Number of Family Members:

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	Remarks
Below 1 year				
1 – 2 years				
3 – 5 years				
6- 7 years				
8-9 years				
10-14 years				
15-16 years				
17-18 years				
19 years and above				
Total				

Main occupation of the family:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Agriculture/husbandry/ horticulture | b) Business | c) Service/job |
| d) Daily wage/labour | e) Remittance (from abroad) | f) Other |

In your home do people and livestock have separate quarters?

- a) Yes b) No c) The cattle shed, although separate is also used for people to sleep in

If any of your family members are below 18 years of age and have mental or physical deferability please provide the following information:

Description of deferability	Female	Male	Total
Physically deferability or maimed			
Sightless or visually impaired			
Speech impaired			
Hearing impaired			
Mentally disabled			
Sight and hearing impaired			
Other			
Total			

CHILD SURVIVAL

If one of your family members falls sick, where do you go first for treatment?

Place of visit	Before adoption of CFLG	After adoption/declaration of CFLG
Faith healer (Monk / Shaman)		
Ayurvedic Physician		
Health Post		
Hospital (private and government)		
Other (please specify)		

Details of children born within the past two years

Sex	Total births	Breast-fed immediately after birth	Not Breast-fed immediately after birth	Breast-fed for first six months	Breast-fed and given other food in the first six months	Breast-fed for two months or less
Boy						
Girl						
Total						

Immunization of infants under one year

Sex	Total number of children below 1 years	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Measles	Hepatitis B
Boys							
Girls							
Total							

Vitamin A, de-worming tablets and polio drops for children under five

Sex	Total Number of children	Number of children who took Vitamin A	Number of Children who took De-worming tablets	Number of children who took Polio drops
Boys				
Girls				
Total				

Health status of pregnant women in your family during the last 12 months

Description of pregnant women	Number of Chek-ups	Iron pills taken	T.T Vaccination	Live or still birth	Place of delivery (please mention the number below) 1. In Health Institution 2. At home with the help of health worker 3. At home without the help of health workers	Number of check-ups of newborn
Pregnant 1						
Pregnant 2						
Pregnant 3						

Do any of your family members below the age of 18 suffer from a chronic disease?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, please provide the following information:

Name of disease	Female	Male	Total
HIV/AIDS			
Tuberculosis			
Cancer			
Diabetes			
Other.....			

Have any your family members below the age of 18 died from a chronic disease in the last 10 years?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes, please provide the following information:

Name of disease	Female	Male	Total
HIV/AIDS			
Tuberculosis			
Cancer			
Diabetes			
Other.....			

How far is the source of drinking water to your family?

(Note: Water from river, lake, pond cannot be considered as drinkable water)

- a) Attached in home
b) Reach source within 15 minutes
c) More than 15 minutes to reach the source

What is the main source of drinking water for your family?

- a) Water pipeline b) Tube-well c) Well, kuwa, or spring water
d) River, kulo, canal, or pond water d) Harvested rain water e) Other(please specify)

How is the condition of a toilet at your home?

- a) Mud-brick b) Permanent structure c) No toilet
i) Connected tobio-gas system ii) Connected to sewage system

Does your family member have developed a habit of washing hands after following time:

Hand washing habit	Yes	No
After toilet		
Before eating		
After washing baby faeces		

CHILD PROTECTION:

Birth registration details of children below 5 years and children of age 6 to 18 years

Sex	Children below 5 years			Children between 6 – 18 years		
	Total number	Number regis-tered	Number not registered	Total number	Number regis-tered	Number not registered
Boys						
Girls						
Total						

(if not married during last three years then leave this section)

Sex	Number	Age at the time of marriage
Female		
Male		
Total		

(if now one is involved, then the table is not required to fill)

Involvement of children below 18 years														
Stone beating			Work in vehicle						Wage labor			Industry		
B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T

a) Yes b) No

If yes number of a) boys b) girls

a) Scolding b) Beating c) Discrimination over food d) Other

a) Yes b) No

If yes: a) Education b) Food c) Domestic work d) Dress

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three

1.
2.
3.

Do you have a separate study room / living room for your children?

- a) Yes b) No

30. What do you do if your children do something wrong?

- a) Scolding b) Beating c) Deprivation from food d) Locking in a room
e) Discussion f) Other -----

Are any of your family members associated with any of the following institutions, organizations or groups?

- a) Village Development Programmeme b) Farmer's Group
c) Community Forest User Group d) Cooperative
e) Non-governmental Organization f) Traditional Group
g) Other (please specify) h) Not involved in any

Do you have any information about sexual exploitation to children of your community?

- Yes No

Do any of your children live in a children's home or other institution?

- a) Yes b) No

Are any of your children living on the street?

- a) Yes b) No

Sex	Number of children who smoke	Number of children who take narcotic drugs	Number of children who do not smoke or take narcotic drugs	Total Number
Boy				
Girl				

Does your children work as domestic worker or child labor If any of your children work, have any of them ever been subjected to sexual exploitation in their workplaces?

- Yes No

(Note: if not applicable, leave this question)

a) Dowry related b) Polygamy c) Domestic violence

d) Child marriage e) Rape f) Trafficking of women/children

g) Nothing

a) Yes b) No

Sex	Number of Death	Causes of Death
Boys		
Girls		
Total		

[illegible]

Children at School:

Study Level	Number of children attending a school in the VDC/Municipality			Number of children attending a school outside the VDC/Municipality			Total		
	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy	Total
Primary									
Lower Secondary									
Secondary									
Higher Secondary									

Number of children between 3 and 5 years going to an Early Child Development Centre or a pre-primary school

Boys	Girls	Total

Time taken to reach school from home (Please put tick-mark ü in the appropriate column)

School	Less than 15 minutes	15-30 minutes	30 minutes – 1 hour	More than one hour
Primary				
Lower Secondary				
Secondary				
Higher Secondary				

Number of children not enrolled at school

Description	Primary age group (6-9 years)			Lower secondary age group (10-14 years)			Secondary age group (15 years and above)		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Without disabilities									
With disabilities									

Number of children between 6 and 15 years who have dropped out of school (with reasons)

Boys	Girls	Total	Reasons for dropping out

a) Sit-up holding ears on a bench b) Beating c) Expulsion from the class d) Standing
e) Other

Participating in out-of-school programmeme	Number
Boys	
Girls	
Total	

a) Yes b) No

Sex	School based	Community based	Labor based	Not involved
Boys				
Girls				

Description	Local Body	Local planning committee or user committee	Local health management committee	Local school management committee	Child club/ CFLG local committees
Boy					
Girl					
Total					

[illegible]

CHILD FRIENDLY LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Do you know that your VDC/Municipality has adopted/declared CFLG?

Yes No

If you know, what were the changes at local level? (Multiple answer)

1. Has the trend of participating children for decision making started?
2. Declared/in the process of declaring free open defecation
3. Declared/in the process of declaring vaccination/immunization VDC
4. Easiness for drinking water
5. Construction of school building
6. Addition in the number of schools
7. Change in the behavior of parents/guardians regarding children
8. Increase in the investment for children
9. Increase in the health facilities
10. Organized more meetings, conference
11. Seen no changes
12. Others.....

What were the projects requested by children after this VDC/Municipality had adopted/declared CFLG?

- a)
- b)
- c)

Please state the list of projects that were requested by children which were approved and rejected after this VDC/Municipality had adopted/declared CFLG?

Approved and implemented	Requested by children but not approved

What were the main two things that you knew, learned and heard after this VDC/Municipality had adopted/declared CFLG? (Open question)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Supervisor:

Signature:

Date:

Enumerator:

Signature:

Date:

Annex:4

Names of the Participants for Key Informant Interviews

Sunwal Municipality

- Madhav Dhakal, Executive Officer, Sunwal Municipality
- Dipendra Regmi, Ex- Executive Officer, Sunwal Municipality
- Sharmila Poudel, Ex- Consultant, Sunwal Municipality
- Resham Sharma, Focal Person, CFLG, Sunwal Municipality
- Khem Lal Joshi Sharma, Principal, Bhagwati Secondary School, Sunwal Municipality
- Chandra Kishor Yadav, Principal, Pragati Secondary School, Swathi, Sunwal, Nawalparasi
- Jeevan Khanal, President, Bhagwati Child Club
- Ram Laxmi Poudel, Teacher, Bhagwati Secondary School
- Toya Nath Lamsal, Assistant District Education Officer, District Education Office, Nawalparasi
- Chudamani Nepal, In-charge, Sunwal Health Post
- Yogendra Timilsina, Inspector, Unit Police Office, Nawalparasi
- Suresh Bhusal, Child Protection Officer, Women and Children Office, Nawalparasi
- Barsha Gaire, President, City Child Network, Nawalparasi
- Lal Krishna Sharma Poudel, Local Development Officer, Nawalparasi

Biratnagar Municipality

- Gopal Regmi, Executive Officer, Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City Office, Morang
- Pritam Shah, President, City Child Network, Biratnagar
- Laxmi Yadav, President, Sainik Tol Child Club, Biratnagar 17
- Pawan Kumar Mehthar, President, Pratibha Labour Child Club, Biratnagar 17, Koshi Project
- Anwar Ali, President, Madarasa Talimal Islamiya Child Club, Biratnagar 17
- Sajan Paswan, Trainer, CFLG
- Goma Thapa Niroula, Social Mobiliser, Biratnagar 3
- Archana Dhungel, Teacher, Bal Secondary School, Biratnagar 17
- Namira Shesh, Bidhyarathi Srijana Secondary School, Biratnagar
- Mahesh Kamat, Student, Shree Janpath Secondary School, Biratnagar

- Tara Niroula, Activist
- Khila Niroula, Executive Director, FOHREN, Biratnagar
- Saraswoti Gurung, Child Activist, Biratnagar
- Jamuna Basnet, Inspector, District Police Office, Morang
- Parshuram Dahal Child Protection Officer Women and Children Office, Biratnagar
- Himalaya Baral, Coordinator, Child Home, Biratnagar
- Saroj Gautam, Social Development Officer, DDC Morang
- Khem Raj Nepal, Managing Director, Hotel Eastern Star, Biratnagar
- Suresh Bhattarai, President, Hotel Association Eastern Chapter, Morang
- Devendra Raj Khanal, District Education Officer, Morang
- Aaft Alam Kalam, Madarasa, President, Sahabajiya Secondary School, Biratnagar
- Bhanu Ingnam, Chief, Public Health Unit, Morang
- Narayan Prasad Mainali, LDO, Morang
- Dilli Dhimal, Chief, Women and Children Unit, Biratnagar Submetropolitan City Office

Daha VDC, Kalikot

- Tika Ram Gyawali, Local Development Officer, Kalikot
- Narayan Lama, Expert, Local Governace, DDC Kalikot
- Saral Badwal, VDC Secretary, Daha,Kalikot
- Rupa Bhandari, Incharge, Daha Health Post
- Sabitri Shahi, Female Community Health Volunteer, Daha,Kalikot
- Moti Lal Neupane,Child Protection Officer,Child Welfare Committee
- Kali Bahadur Shahi, President, Dhami-Jhakri Network, Daha, Kalikot
- Prajapati Timilsina, Astrologist
- Hasta Bahadur Sunar,Teacher
- Kiran Bahadur Shahi, President, Child Network, Daha
- Jala Bishwokarma, Secretary, District Child Network, Kalikot
- Deep Bahadur Shahi, Lecturer, Chulimai Higher Secondary, Daha
- Sita Kumari Shahi, President, Kalika Child Club
- Purna Bahadur Shahi, Secretary, VCPC

Annex:5

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Details of Focus Group Discussions

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Service Providers

Date: 2072/10/07

Venue: Meeting Hall, Biratnagar Sub Metropolitan Cooperative Office

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Caste/ Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Sharmila Paudel	BSMC	CFLG Adviser	F	Others	23	sharmila.paudel@gmail.com
2	Punam Kumar Dahal	BSMC	Social Dev. Officer	M	Others	47	punamdahal@yahoo.com
3	Kiran Neupane	BSMC	Ass. Social Dev. Officer	M	Others	37	kirasnbt@yahoo.com
4	Pritam Shah	Child Club	Chairman	M	Madhesi	17	pritamsha@hotmail.com
5	Gopal Pokharel	BSMC	Engineer	M	Others	43	gpokharel50@yahoo.com
6	Kusht Sular Kamat	FOHREN	Member	M	Madhesi	76	
7	Rajendra Pradhan	BSMC	Admin. Chief	M	Adhivasi Janajati	47	rpradhan1967@gmail.com
8	Khila Nath Niroula	FOHREN	Executive Director	M	Others	51	niroulakh@gmail.com
9	Dilli Prasad Dhimal	BSMC	CFLG Focal Person	M	Others	48	dillibr@yahoo.com
10	Jamma Kumari Basnet	D.P.O Morang Women Cell	Inspector	F	Others	42	
11	Maya Limbu	D.P.O Morang Women Cell		F	Adhivasi Janajati	27	
12	Kamala Ojha	BNMC	CFLG Supervision	F	Others	38	
13	Ganga Bhattarai	BNMC	CFLG Supervision	F	Others	41	
14	Laxmi Kumari Ghimire	BNMC	CFLG Supervision	F	Others	39	

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Service Providers

Date: 2072/10/07

Venue: FOHREN Hall, Biratnagar

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Caste/ Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/ Contact No.
1	Suman Sah	Child Club	Student	F	Madhesi	19	9811384794
2	Rizwana Tabbsum	Child Club	Student	F	Muslim	20	9807086176
3	Rubi Poddar	Child Club	Student	F	Madhesi	22	9800902485
4	Afshana Praween	Child Club	Student	F	Muslim	20	9814337283
5	Soniya Khatoon	Child Club	Student	F	Muslim	17	9808016143
6	Sajan Kumar Paswan	Child Club	Student	M	Madhesi	21	9804064296
7	Pritam Sah	Child Club	Student	M	Madhesi	17	9811371171
8	Sunil Sharma	Child Club	Student	M	Others	19	9810434370
9	Krishna Yadav	Fohren	Facilitator	M	Madhesi	27	9811086337
10	Ranjit Karna	Child Club	Facilitator	M	Madjesi	20	9862024012
11	Saraswati Gurung	FOHREN	Facilitator	F	Adhivasi Janajati	25	9842435349
12	Monisha Karki	Child Club	Facilitator	F	Others	20	9805317520
13	Nisha Lamsal	Child Club	Facilitator	F	Others	19	9807972642
14	Samim Aatam	FOHREN	Programme Officer	M	Muslim	25	9842413434
15	Santosh Nepal	FOHREN	Social Mobilize	M	Others	40	9842153528
16	Khila Nath Niroula	FOHREN	Executive Director	M	Others	51	9842022546

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Service Providers

Date: 2072/10/08

Venue: Kanchanjunga Palace Hall, Biratnagar

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Tej Narayan Rajbanshi	Ward Child club	President	M	Adhivasi Janajati	14	9811063633
2	Sushil Sahani	Nagar Bal Shanjal	Member	M		16	
3	Suraj Gurung	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Member	M	Adhivasi Janajati	16	9804047671
4	Paras Sharma	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Member	M		17	9874363047
5	Pritam Saha	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	President	M	Madeshi	17	9811371171
6	Sarswati Gurung	FOHREN	Facilitator	F	Adhivasi Janajati	25	9842435349
7	Gita Saha	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Secretary	F	Madeshi	17	9817347175
8	Kiran Yadav	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Member	F	Madeshi	17	9807351802
9	Nisha Poudhar	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Asst. Secretary	F	Madeshi	17	9804370071
10	Snehai Niroula	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Member	F		14	9842299674
11	Pinky Paswan	Bal Club ex-member	ex member	F		18	9816361152
12	Anurag Niroula	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal	Member	M		14	9804064575
13	Soniya Katun	Nagar Bal Club Sanajal		F		17	9808016143
14	Sajan Kumar Paswan	Bal Club	Advisor	M		21	9804064296

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Health Workers and Social Mobilizers

Date: 2072/10/08

Venue: City Health Center, Biratnagar

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Soniya Khatun	Nagar Bal Club Sanjal		F	Madeshi	17	9808016143
2	Rama Dahal		Social Mobilizer	F		50	9842034413
3	Ganga Adhikari		Social Mobilizer	F		40	9807310360
4	Tulasha Thapa		Social Mobilizer	F		42	9817322627
5	Ganga Ram Shrestha		Ward Secretary	M	Adhivasi Janajati	45	9842525922
6	Ram Kumar Yadav	Sa.To.B.Dha	Secretary	M		26	9842485407
7	Santa Ghimire		Social Mobilizer	F		42	9862693882
8	Mira Dhungana			F		40	9842243210
9	Manmaya Bhattarai	Sa.Pa.		F		28	9842105165
10	Pabitra Niroula	Sa.To. Sa.		F			9842092612
11	Sita Bhattarai	SrutiMarga	Member	F			
12	Poonam Sharma	Sa. To. Sa.	Member	F			9804063652
13	Bimala Tiwari	Wa. Na. Ma.	Samyojak	F			9842050949
14	Kamala Pokharel	JomukhiTole Sa.	Samyojak	F			9842068186
15	Jaya			F			9842091813
16	Mangla Subedi	JagritiTole		F			9842125601
17	Januka Regmi	AadharshaTole		F			9842429233
18	Maha Prasad Sharma	Biratnagar-6		M			9842468099
19	Majushree Shrestha	Biratnagar-6		F			9742077977
20	Annapurna Kafle	Biratnagar-6		F			9842033288
21	Pratibhimba Tiwari	Biratnagar-6		M			9842412888
22	Usha Pokharel	Biratnagar-6		F			9804374975
23	Samina Khatun	Na. Sa. K.	President	F			9817439304
24	Sabiya Khatun	Na. Sa. K.		F			

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Political Parties

Date: 2072/10/09

Venue: Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan Cooperative Office

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Hira Lal Century	Ra. Pra. Pa. Nepal		M			9842162127
2	Namita Neupane	CPN UML-M	Nagar Samyojak	F		33	9852022129
3	Yogendra Yadav	CPN UML - M	Nagar Incharge	M		37	9852034306
4	Min Kumar Acharya	CPN UML	District Member	M		42	9852027122
5	Sagar Kumar Thapa	CPN UML	Nagar Incharge	M		40	9852024111
6	Punam Kumar Dahal			M		47	9852022729
7	Prem Prakesh Neupane	Ra. Pra. Pa.	Nagar President	M		42	9852022455
8	Riddhi Shrama			F			
9	Sharmila Poudel		CFLG Adviser	F		23	9857046046

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Community Groups

Date: 2072/10/09

Venue: Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan Cooperative Office

District: Morang

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Dinanath Acharya	P.H.C.		M		36	
2	Dashilal Majhi	BSMC		M		38	
3	Rajesh K. Maskey	TLO		M		48	9842100355
4	LokBdr. Basnet	TLO		M		42	9862004888
5	Sharmila Paudel	BSMC	CFLG Advisor	F		23	9857046046
6	Ram Narayan Yadav	EO	D.P.H.O	M		53	9842073461
7	Sharmila Ghimire			F		41	9842071521
8	Kumari Adhikari			F		40	9842249633
9	Kamala Subba			F		62	9842128150
10	Bed Kumari Dahal			F		38	9842092142
11	Sunita Maskey			F		46	9842096617
12	Renu Gautam			F		40	9841140612
13	Sajan Paswan		Bal Club	M		21	9804064296

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Service Provider

Date: 2072/09/24

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Resham Pd. Sharma	Sunwal Municipality	Focal Person	M		43	sunwalresham@gmail.com
2	Bipana Sharma	DCFLG	Member	F		16	pipanasharma1@gmail.com
3	Barsha Gaire	CCN	Member	F		17	sharmabarsha@gmail.com
4	Om Bdr. Jhapa	McFLS		M		49	
5	Khem Raj Awasthi	EFLG-P		M		27	awasthikhemraj@yahoo.com
6	Purna Devi Chaudhary		SM Sunwal	F		28	
7	Gaumaya Gurung		SM Sunwal	F		28	gaumaya.sunwal@gmail.com
8	Min Bdr. Khatri	Nepal Police	ASI	M		38	
9	Bimala Aryal		Social Worker	F		46	
10	Radha Sapkota	S.C.D.C.S	P.C	F		36	radhasodc@gmail.com
11	Mamata Poudel	LGCDP	P.C	F		25	mamatapaudel2@gmail.com
12	Sharmila Khanal	Sunwal Municipality	Engineer	F		27	sarmila_1@hotmail.com

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Women Group

Date: 2072/09/24

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Barsha Gaire	CCN	President	F		17	9821554010
2	Dayanti Kumari Ray	CFLG Coordinator	Ward level	F		30	9847512823
3	Shanta Bhandari	Women Sanjal	President	F		44	9847298140
4	Mina Kumari Pandey	WCF	Coordinator	F		45	9804430650
5	Bimala Kharel	WCF	Coordinator	F		37	9847030994
6	Gita Kunwar	Sunwal-9		F			9847136043
7	Devi Kunwar	Sunwal-9		F			9847206643
8	Nirmala Chaudhary	Sunwal - 2		F		42	9807505173
9	Janaki Kumari Tharu	Sunwal - 2		F			
10	Manju BK	Na. Sa. K. Sunwal - 4	Coordinator	F		34	9617857033
11	Manuka Timilsina	Social Worker		F		32	9847466629

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Teachers

Date: 2072/09/24

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Madan Pd. Paudel		Teaching	M		36	9867110728
2	Aityabir Magar			M		35	9816415904
3	Tara Kumari Sharma		Teaching	F		48	9857031862
4	Laxmi Paudel		Teaching	F		34	9817569261
5	Khimlal Sharma	Bhagawati S School	Head Teacher	M		49	9857045797
6	Chitra Bahadur Gurung	Shree Sunwal MV School	Teacher	M		40	9847053626
7	Bin Pd. Budathoki	Shree Sunwal MV School		M		63	9807443507
8	Mukti Pd Khanal	Bhagawati S School		M		64	9747019515
9	Rekha Pradhan	Sakura HS School		F		35	9804461866

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Health and Social Workers

Date: 2072/09/24

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Churamani Nepal	HP Sunwal		M		43	9857045581
2	Radha Bhandari	H Clinic Sunwal		F		37	9847101409
3	Rama Devi Sharma	Nagar Bal	Social Worker	F		49	9847290510
4	Sita Lohani	Nagar Bal	Social Worker	F		42	9847017313
5	Durga Aryal	Nagar Bal	Social Worker	F		30	9867165
6	Bir Bahadur BK	Nagar Bal	Social Worker	M		46	984706788
7	Ram Kumar Shrestha	Karntikari Patrakar Mahasangh	President	M		32	9847170411
8	Gyanu Gautam	Milijuli Ma	President	F		40	9847079189

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Political Parties

Date: 2072/09/25

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Om Bdr. Pun	CPN UML		M		49	9857045339
2	Premlal Rizal	CPN UML - M		M		70	9847057054
3	Ram Bdr. Mahat	Akhand Nepal Party		M		52	9847254105
4	Tam Bdr. Magar	Janamukti Party	President	M		72	9847383015
5	Khemraj Pandey	NC	Nagar President	M		65	9847278372
6	Hariram Kumwar	Sadbhawana Party		M			9806977396
7	Deepak Thapa	Ra. Ja. Mo.	President	M		58	9817477046
8	Parmananda Gupta	TMLP		M		52	9847035884
9	Milan Kumar Gurung	UCPN-M		M		34	9847042069
10	Bhanu Pd Thakur	Forum Nepal		M		33	9847028629
11	Suchitananda Gupta	Ra. Pra. Pa.		M		59	9807407690
12	Til Kumari Kunwar	Tharuhat Party		F		27	9807560040

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Child Group

Date: 2072/09/25

Venue: Sunwal Municipality Hall

District: Nawalparasi

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Nasarudin Miya	CCN Sunwal	Vice- president	M		17	9811444718
2	Barsha Gaire	CCN Sunwal	President	F		17	9821554010
3	Shristi Paudel	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		16	9847080439
4	Bipana Sharma	CCN Sunwal	Founder	F		16	9847038436
5	Diwash Aeyal	CCN Sunwal		M		10	9867165386
6	Kiran Tamang	CCN Sunwal	Member	M		16	9847016142
7	Samir Pariyar	CCN Sunwal	Member	M		16	9817487580
8	Sandesh Kharel	CCN Sunwal	Member	M		13	9807538339
9	Chuna Pandey	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		16	9800778808
10	Dikshya Budha Magar	CCN Sunwal		F		13	
11	Pooja Bashyal	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		16	9814431114
12	Anita Harijan	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		21	9815474391
13	Sharaddha Pun Magar	CCN Sunwal		F		14	9807467896
14	Mamata Dhital	CCN Sunwal	Secretary Member	F		17	9807467896
15	Prema Parajuli	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		16	9804456285
16	Niruta Gaire	CCN Sunwal	Member	F		16	9847474975

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Child Group

Date: 2072/09/18

Venue: Daha VDC Premise

District: Kalikot

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Muna Chaulagain	Child Club	President	F		14	
2	Rupa Karki	Child Club	Member	F		15	
3	Ganga Kumai Acharya	Child Club	Member	F		13	
4	Sajan Bahadur Shahi	Alkamode	Member	M		18	
5	Bindo Bahadur Shahi	VDC Bal Sanjal	Member	M		18	
6	Jala Kumari BK	Daha - 1 VDC		F		16	
7	Kiran Bahadur Shahi	Daha - 5 VDC		M		16	
8	Gauri Shahi	Daha - 3 VDC		F		8	
9	Urmila Shahi	Daha - 1 VDC		F		16	
10	Kabala Bom	Daha - 7 VDC		F		16	
11	Parwati Shahi	Daha - 4 VDC		F		15	
12	Sunita Shahi	Daha - 4 VDC		F		13	

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Teacher Groups

Date: 2072/09/18

Venue: Daha VDC Premise

District: Kalikot

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Bal Kumari Shahi	Kalika HS School	Teacher	F		32	9748929505
2	Rupa Bhandari			F		40	9748907650
3	Yamsara Chaulagain	Chandra Primary School	Teacher	F		32	9748929660
4	Radhika Malla	Megamati Primary School	Teacher	F		29	9748900115
5	Sangita Shahi	Saraswoti H School	Teacher	F		32	9748912127
6	Paras Goral	Saraswoti H School	Teacher	M		35	9748916517
7	Bhim Pd Chaulagain	Chandra Dev		M		47	9748913370
8	Surya Bdr Shahi	Duchasila Primary School		M		35	9748909374
9	Agra Bdr Shahi	Saraswoti H School		M		43	9748909467
10	Kishan Bdr Shahi	Kalika Primary School		M		50	
11	Duram BK			M		32	9748916097
12	Man Singh Shahi	Kalika Primary School		M		43	9749085134
13	Raj Bdr Shahi	Duchasila Primary School		M		48	9808368684
14	Devendra Shahi	Saraswoti H School		M		40	9748085593
15	Sher Bdr Shahi	Panchamule P School		M		36	9748906433
16	Kali Bdr Shahi	Panchamule P School		M		50	
17	Harsa Bdr Sunwar	Jaynal Dev		M		46	9748909023

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Women Groups

Date: 2072/09/18

Venue: Daha VDC Premise

District: Kalikot

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Bungi Paryiar	Mothers Groups	Member	F		55	
2	Sila Devi Shahi	Women Sanjal	President	F		48	
3	Yankala Shahi	Daha - 4 VDC		F		44	
4	Samala Kumari Shahi	NGO		F		46	
5	Churiya Shahi	Ba. Na. Ma.	Member	F		52	

Support programme for Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Declaration Process

Programme: Focus Group Discussion with Political Parties

Date: 2072/09/19

Venue: Daha VDC Premise

District: Kalikot

S.N.	Name	Organization	Profession	Gender	Caste/ Ethnicity	Age	E-mail/Contact No.
1	Govinda Pd Bhattarai	Sa. Ja. Pa.		M		48	
2	Mansai Shahi	CPN UML		M		46	9741274509
3	Kamal Bdr Shahi	P.Y.W.		M		42	9748928862
4	Jeet Bdr Shahi	U CPN UML-M		M		56	9742657155
5	Ganesh Bdr Shahi	RPP		M		22	9868305036
6	Hari Bdr Shahi	Kishan		M		30	9868233292

GLIMPSE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES



Focus group discussions with members of Child clubs network in Sunwal, Nawalparasi



Focus Group Discussion with political parties in Daha VDC, Kalikot



Screening of documentary in Daha VDC, Kalikot



National Seminar on Triggering Factors of CFLG, Kathmandu



Release of DVD of the documentaries on Knowledge Exchange programme on Best Practices of CFLG , Kathmandu



Interaction session after screening of documentary in Biratnagar.



Enumerator conducting survey in Sunwal, Nawalparasi



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