



**UNITED NATIONS PEACE FUND FOR NEPAL
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Participating UN Organizations: UNICEF and OHCHR	Priority/Cluster: Cantonment/Reintegration Nepal PBF Priority area (when appropriate): PBF Nepal Priority Area 1: Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace
Project Manager Name: Brigitte Sonnois Address: UNICEF, Child Protection Section, Patan Telephone: 9851077083 E-mail: sonnois@unicef.org	Funding round Strategic Outcome the proposal will contribute towards: Strengthen the monitoring, reporting and protection of children affected by the conflict, in line with UNSCRs 1612 and 1882.
Project Title: Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations UN Fund Project Number: UNPFN/A-8 (PBF Project Number: PBF/NPL/E2)	Project Location: All of Nepal
Project Description: The project will monitor and report on the discharge and rehabilitation process and ongoing violations of children's rights, as mandated by UNSCRs 1612 and 1882, as well as provide appropriate services for informally or self-released children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and other children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) to ensure their successful reintegration into their communities.	Total Project Cost: USD 3,464,095 PBF funds: USD 1,379,004 UNPFN Bilateral Funds: USD 1,285,091 Funding available through other sources: USD 800,000 Total requested from the UNPFN: USD 2,664,095 - USD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustment (Project Extension and Budget Increase)	Project Duration: 29 months Start date: January 2010
Goal, immediate objectives and anticipated peace building impact: The overall goal of the project is to ensure that child protection actors, including state entities, are taking decisive and appropriate actions to prevent and respond to violations of children's rights. Activities will support the stabilization of the peace process by monitoring and responding to violations against children, strengthening child protection systems and by identifying and mitigating against factors that increase children's vulnerability to engagement in activities that threaten the peace process.	
Outcomes and key activities Strengthen the capacity of the 1612 Task Force to monitor, document, verify and report on the discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist Army personnel and, more generally, grave child rights violations, enhance capacity of the government to respond to rights violations through monitoring, reporting and responding to the six core violations; and successful rehabilitation and reintegration of CAAFAG through the provision of community based reintegration services and support to the positive engagement of children and youth in the transition to peace.	
Original Executive Committee Support Office Review Date: 25 January 2010 Original Expert Group Review Date: 10 February 2010 Original Executive Committee Approval Date: 11 March 2010 Executive Committee Project Revision Approval Date:	

On behalf of the Participating UN Organization:

Signature

Hanaa Singer, UNICEF Representative
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Endorsed by the Executive Committee
Robert Piper, Chair- UN Resident Coordinator for Nepal

Signature

Date

28.8.11

Full Project Document – Outline (max. 7 pages)

1. Background and problem statement

During the ten year long conflict in Nepal, children were used by both the Maoists and the Nepalese Army in a wide range of roles including as spies, porters, and combatants. They are reported to have comprised an estimated 15–20 per cent of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and were integrally involved in many other aspects of the Maoist movement. As a consequence, in 2005 the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-M) was included on the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1612 list of perpetrators that recruit and use children in armed conflict and a UNSCR 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism was set up, co-chaired by UNICEF and OHCHR, to report on the six core violations of the UNSCR.¹

By the end of January 2008, the UN-led registration and verification of the Maoist army was completed with a total number of 2,973 identified as minors at the time of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) out of a total of 4,008 disqualified Maoist army personnel. On 16 December 2009, an Action Plan was co-signed by UCPN-M², the Government of Nepal and the United Nations in Nepal which outlines the discharge and rehabilitation process for the 2,973 verified minors.

To respond to the needs of children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG), in 2006 various child protection and human rights organizations established a CAAFAG Working Group, chaired by UNICEF, with the aim of developing and coordinating comprehensive and harmonized responses for the release, return and reintegration of CAAFAG, and designing common advocacy strategies with all relevant stakeholders.

Over the past years, a considerable number of CAAFAG have already been released – either informally or self-released. Approximately 7,500 children and young people formerly associated with the armed forces and armed groups and 3,000 other children affected by the armed conflict (CAAC) have so far benefited from community based reintegration programmes in 58 districts.

With the signing of the CPA, the parties to the CPA have ceased to recruit children for armed activities and have committed to the discharge and rehabilitation action plan. However, the peace process remains fragile, and children remain at risk for a number of reasons. Nepal has one of the highest child casualty rates from victim activated explosions; 36% of the total number of victims in 2008 were between 10–14 years. The majority of victim activated explosions are caused by explosive remnants of war (ERWs), but the proliferation of armed groups since 2007 – especially in the Terai belt – has led to a new and increasing post-conflict contamination of unexploded or abandoned explosive devices.

There is also a trend toward increased recruitment and use of children by groups in the Terai and eastern hill districts. Although information on children's involvement with armed groups remains scarce due to difficulties and dangers when verifying information, villagers interviewed for a recent report on child protection concerns in the Terai by the Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) Working Group³ estimate that in some Village Development Committees (VDCs) as many as 10-20 children are involved in armed groups' activities, some of them allegedly former CAAFAG from the Maoist Army. The Terai assessment report also describes how the ongoing violence and lawlessness creates a climate of fear which affects children's lives in a number of negative ways. Children living in areas where the public security is weak and criminal activities are endemic remain at risk of abductions, explosions of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), sexual violence and violent threats which affects their school attendance, their freedom of movement as well as their overall psychosocial wellbeing and physical integrity. The general feeling of insecurity manifests itself through an increase in depression and random violent behaviour among children.

2. Project approach and expected results

The overall goal of the project is to ensure that child protection actors, including state entities, are taking

¹ The six core violations in SC Resolution 1612 includes recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, sexual violence, abductions, attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access for children.

² The Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), UCPN-M, was previously named CPN-M until it formally unified with the Communist Party of Nepal (Unity Centre-Masali) in January 2009.

³ The CAAC Working Group is comprised by the 1612 Task Force, the CAAFAG Working Group and the Mine Action Joint Working Group.

decisive and appropriate action to prevent and respond to violations of children's rights. With the signing of the Action Plan by the Government, UCPN-M and UN regarding the discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist Army personnel verified as minors (hereinafter Action Plan), Nepal has taken an important step to comply with the requirement under UNSCR 1612 to abolish the use and recruitment of children as soldiers. Similarly, the successful discharge and rehabilitation of the disqualified Maoist Army personnel in line with the UNSCR 1612 will pave the way for the UCPN-M to be removed from the list of parties to conflict recruiting and using children, which is attached to the Annual Reports of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict.

The following complementary components underpin the present project:

- **Monitoring and reporting on the discharge and rehabilitation process** and ongoing violations of children's rights, as mandated by UNSCRs 1612 and 1882, to support evidence based advocacy to stop child rights violations, seek accountability for these violations and ensure that response interventions are effective and well targeted through referral mechanisms. This monitoring is expected to be necessary until the UCPN-M is removed from the Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict as a party to conflict that recruits and uses children.
- Continued provision of appropriate **reintegration support for approximately 7,500 informally or self-released CAAFAG and around 3,000 other CAAC** already supported through UNICEF's CAAFAG programme, in order to ensure that they are successfully reintegrated into their communities as well as to ensure parity with the reintegration support that the recently discharged minors and post-recruits are offered.

Monitoring discharge and rehabilitation process and ongoing violations under UNSCR 1612

The 1612 Monitoring Mechanism was created in September 2006 with the mandate of setting up an operational mechanism to monitor the grave violations committed by all parties to the armed conflict and regularly report the findings to the UN Security Council. The Task Force also aims at providing appropriate responses to the children's needs through ongoing coordination with the operational partners which are in a position to provide immediate and appropriate care.

The 1612 Task Force is comprised of UN agencies and international and national NGOs and covers 58 districts in Nepal. From its inception, the Task Force has documented over 4,000 cases of grave child rights violations. The findings have been reported to the Security Council and its Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Forces and Armed Groups.

The monitoring component of the present project will be rolled out in two components: Firstly, resources will be focused on the intensive monitoring of the implementation of Action Plan on discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist Army personnel and contributing to the Secretary-General's determination of whether to remove the UCPN-M from the list of parties to conflict that recruit and uses children. A monitoring mechanism, led by UNICEF, will monitor the discharge process in the cantonments. Following the completion of the discharge processes from all seven cantonment sites, four special UN monitoring teams will be deployed to Biratnagar (Eastern Region), Kathmandu (Central Region), Nepalganj (Midwestern Region) and Dhangadhi (Far Western Region) for the purpose of monitoring and verification as per terms and conditions laid in the Action Plan. The inter-agency UN monitoring teams will include both international and national staff members. OHCHR is mandated to monitor the overall human rights situation and UNICEF is the lead agency on child rights. OHCHR will lead the inter-agency monitoring teams for the post-discharge monitoring outside the cantonments due to its operational presence in five development regions and expertise and skills in human rights monitoring. These monitoring teams will in particular focus on verifying whether the link between the UCPN-M military command structure and the discharged minors has been severed through the monitoring of a set of indicators devised from the signed Action Plan provisions and also determined by the national Task Force in coordination with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict. The findings of this intensive monitoring will be reported regularly and provide the basis for the UNSC Working Group to decide whether or not to delist the UCPN-M under UNSCR 1612.

After completion of the 6 months monitoring of the Action Plan for discharge and rehabilitation, the special UN monitoring teams will support 1612 Task Force for the monitoring of the core violations under UNSCR 1612 and 1882. Through the continuous support of the special monitoring team, the monitoring capacity of the 1612 Task Force will be further enhanced. The recruitment of children into armed groups

in the Terai and eastern hills and the impact of the activities of armed groups on children in general in the Terai are of increasing concern. The monitoring of the violations set forth in the UNSCRs hence continues to be of importance for Nepal and even more so as UNSCR1882 adds killing and maiming as well as sexual violence to recruitment and use of children as additional violations leading to the listing of groups under UNSCR 1612. Armed groups in the Terai have been found responsible for such violations although it has yet to be determined if this is systematic. The special UN monitoring team, together with the 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism will therefore focus on verifying cases of recruitment and use of children as well as identify potential patterns of killing and maiming, and sexual violence against children in Terai and eastern hill districts.

In line with UNSCR1882, increased attention will also be paid to respond to identified cases. Response will continue to take place at different levels. The referral mechanisms, under the leadership of the Government's Women Development Offices (WDOs) to ensure local ownership, are a crucial component to ensure coordination between monitoring and response. So far, formal referral mechanisms have been established in 24 pilot districts. Through the mechanisms, documented cases are referred to concerned service providers for response. In order to enhance the coordination of the response to documented and verified child rights violations and ensure access to services, additional referral mechanisms will be established at district and VDC level. These will be set up in close coordination between the 1612 Task Force and the CAAFAG Working Group. Response to the immediate protection needs of approximately 2,000 children identified by the 1612 Task Force will be provided through the WDO-led referral mechanism, with support from local NGOs. On a collective level response will include preventive activities against recruitment and other violations and activities will aim at strengthening child protection systems around children at risk. This programme is integrated with the more general child protection programme that UNICEF is supporting in all districts.

The information on violations against children during the conflict which has been gathered by the 1612 Task Force will also provide crucial input into national transitional justice processes such as the Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances (CIOD) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Once the Commissions are established, avenues will be explored for submission of information and other kind of cooperation in order to ensure that children's experiences and concerns are included in their work.

Reintegration support to CAAFAG and CAAC

In addition to monitoring and reporting on violations of children's rights, the programme will continue providing reintegration support to approximately 7,500 informally or self-released CAAFAG and 3,000 other children affected by armed conflict, of whom approximately a third are girls, who are currently receiving support through UNICEF's CAAFAG programme. The support will be based on individual needs assessments.

Many of the informally or self-released CAAFAG faced difficulties when returning to their homes and reintegrating back into their communities. A key challenge for reintegration support to CAAFAG is to ensure that it does not create resentment and bitterness within the wider community or place a strain on communities' limited resources. Lessons learnt from other countries (and as strongly recommended in the Paris Principles) show that a holistic and inclusive community based reintegration approach is likely to mitigate such resentment. The current UNICEF CAAFAG programme, therefore, targets not only CAAFAG but also other children who have been affected by the conflict⁴, and involves the community in programme implementation. This approach has proven to be successful, as it creates the opportunity to prepare communities for the return of those verified minors who are currently being released from the cantonments. The support is provided through a systems approach that supports the development and strengthening of child protection systems, i.e. the existence of laws, policies, regulations and services across all social sectors, enhances capacity of key stakeholders at all levels and ensures that sustainable systems are in place to support prevention and response to protection related risks also after the closure of this programme.

Girls face additional challenges during reintegration as the acceptance level from family and community level is lower compared to boys. Many CAAFAG girls marry early (sometimes forced) and live away from their family. In recognition of the special protection concerns for girls' reintegration and to build on the

⁴ The programme provides support to approximately one CAAC or vulnerable child per two CAAFAG supported.

emancipation many girls experienced during their association with the armed group, UNICEF has developed joint activities with UNFPA to enhance the capacity of implementing partners on issues relating to gender mainstreaming and gender based violence. It also links the girls to existing women's federations and micro credit groups supported by Women Development Offices in the districts.

It must be underlined that successful reintegration of CAAFAG is only possible through long-term support. The exact length varies from case to case, but some of the children that have been supported from the beginning of the CAAFAG programme in 2007 are beginning to be phased out. As the recently discharged will be offered reintegration packages whose value exceeds what has been offered so far to informally and self-released CAAFAG and other CAAC through UNICEF's CAAFAG programme, two additional years of support will be offered to the latter in order to minimize the discrepancy between support provided to the two groups and thereby mitigate possible tension that could arise as a consequence of differences in support.

Through the reintegration programme community-based reintegration services will be provided which include access to formal and non-formal education, skills training, income-generating activities, and psychosocial support to CAAFAG and CAAC. The different components of the programme are as follows:

Community mobilization

UNICEF and its partners organize various sensitization programs at regional, district and community level to raise awareness and obtain support to identify, protect and facilitate reintegration of CAAFAG. Through these programs the implementing partners interact intensely with family and community members to explain the programme and emphasize the importance of supporting the reintegration of CAAFAG. Discussions are also held with various organizations, members of political parties and government line agencies. Furthermore, efforts are focused on the social importance of supporting vulnerable children and youth who are at risk of being involved with or resume any conflict or social unrest in their locality in order to prevent misuse and recruitment of children for political and violent activities.

Education

Children's education support includes payment of school admission and exam fees, and provision of school materials such as stationery and school uniforms. The school support for vulnerable children enrolled in the same schools as CAAFAG has proven to be an extremely effective strategy. Support to income generating activities (IGA) will be provided to the poorest and marginalized families of school support beneficiaries which will help them generate sufficient income to be able to keep their children enrolled in the next school year. In UNICEF's reintegration programme, educational support to individual CAAFAG is always coupled with support to the community structure that accepts children back. Examples of the type of support provided to schools include separate latrines for girls, repair of class rooms, desks/benches for class rooms, water points, and library and sports materials.

Vocational and apprenticeship training

For those CAAFAG who are not interested in formal education a range of vocational training is offered. The objective of the vocational training is to provide the young people with sufficient skills to earn an income in their locality; ideally in a transferable skill that would allow them to find work and earn money in different settings in Nepal, India and even abroad. In each case the implementing partners undertake rigorous assessments of individual beneficiaries and the training resources available in the respective community and, based on these assessments as well as discussions with the CAAFAG, training is provided in areas such as tailoring, hair dressing, house wiring, driving, etc. UNICEF has been working with ILO to ensure that the trainings are connected with the markets needs and that the certification is recognized by the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT).

Psychosocial counselling

Through UNICEF's CAAFAG programme, more than 6,000 community social workers, teachers and health workers have been provided with psychosocial training. Around 850 CAAFAG children have already received psychosocial counseling through the programme; the type and duration of support varies depending on the individual needs of the child. Psychosocial services will continue to be provided to those in need during the current programme. Some of the issues affecting the children are loss of memory,

nightmares, frequent attacks of anger and fear and mental disorders. Children have expressed that the counseling has helped them to slowly regain the memory of their past experiences, focus on their future and in general become more positive about their prospects and opportunities.

Capacity building and advocacy

The government lacks a comprehensive programme to support children affected by armed conflict. In order to enhance the capacity of the government to respond to rights violations, UNICEF has been providing technical support to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) to draft a National Plan of Action (NPA) for the reintegration of children affected by armed conflict. The NPA was finalised through a national level consultation on 26 November 2009 with participation by various ministries, I/NGOs and other stakeholders and 2 consultations with children, mainly CAAFAG. UNICEF will continue to engage with all relevant stakeholders and advocate for their fulfilment of child rights obligations including working with the government to implement the NPA on reintegration of CAAC. Child protection networks will further be strengthened by reinforcing the capacities of district service providers.

Children's participation

Inclusive and appropriate processes of transitional justice and peace building are integral parts of reintegrating war affected children and the programme hence aims at empowering children and young people to become forces for peace building and conflict prevention.

UNICEF will promote the effective and meaningful participation of children in transitional justice processes, most notably in the work of the forthcoming Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

On the basis of an assessment of child protection concerns in the Terai districts, a strategic approach to prevent children's involvement in violent activities and respond to the child protection concerns arising in the Terai will be developed and implemented. Child and youth clubs have formerly been supported in the programme, and over 52 child-led initiatives such as cultural songs, dance, drama, games and sports programmes have been implemented by these clubs. The child clubs are important both for preventive and social integration activities. In this programme, UNICEF will support child clubs, especially in Terai and eastern hill districts, and the implementation of their activities to prevent child rights violations.

3. Analysis of risks and assumptions

1) **Assumption:** Uncertain commitment from UCPN-M, government and other actors towards discharge and monitoring at the local level

Risk: The CAAFAG programme has in the past been operating under severe constraints arising from the political context. While the signing of the action plan is a great achievement with regard to the discharge and rehabilitation process, it remains to be seen if at the local level, UCPN-M and its affiliated organizations, most notably the YCL, and groups that are opposed to the programme will interfere with its implementation at the village level across the country and thereby hamper monitoring activities as well as the overall rehabilitation process.

Likelihood of risk: The risks regarding the discharge process are considered low given the signed action plan. They are higher when it comes to monitoring the observance of UNSCRs 1612 and 1882, since it has not been subject to official endorsement by concerned parties and groups.

Risk mitigation: The existence of the Action Plan signed by the UCPN-M, the Government and UN may help to mitigate these problems, as it constitutes an official endorsement by the political leadership to rehabilitate disqualified Maoist army personnel verified as minors. The deployment of international monitors will reduce the risk of threats and facilitate access to information.

2) **Assumption:** Uncertain acceptance of the CAAFAG programme by local UCPN-M cadres and government authorities

Risk: District-level government officials as well as UCPN-M cadres have requested CAAFAG partners to share confidential case-specific information about CAAFAG supported through the programme. Although support for the reintegration programme is growing, this pressure continues despite meetings in relevant districts between government officials, UNICEF and its implementing organizations. It is important that the government develops a clear policy to ensure confidentiality of the CAAFAG database and case specific documentation, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Paris Principles, to protect the rights of children throughout the reintegration process.

Likelihood of risk: The involvement of the government has been clarified during the last few months with

the design of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, led by the MOPR. They have conducted regional and national consultations as well as 2 consultations with CAAFAG. Their commitment is more than likely to be positive.

Risk mitigation: The project has included all the reintegration activities in the NPA to guarantee that the government has a sense of ownership of the rehabilitation programmes backed up by the CAAC Working Group interventions. The work which is carried out through NGO partners will be coordinated with WDO and other local government officials to build trust and increase sensitivity towards CAAFAG issues.

3) Assumption: Interference in programme implementation

Risk: In numerous districts across the regions, UCPN-M cadres at the VDC level have interfered with sensitization programmes, insisted on influencing the identification process, and intimidated/threatened social workers. Moreover, they have warned community members not to cooperate with the programme or provide information about CAAFAG. Although NGO partners and UNICEF field staff have been able to negotiate successfully to improve relations in individual cases, such incidents are continually reported in all areas.

Likelihood of risk: The likelihood of risk is considered relatively low considering the signed Action Plan and UNICEF's ongoing efforts to mobilise support to the programme through communication with relevant stakeholders.

Risk mitigation: The current CAAFAG programme has been carrying out social mobilisation interventions to ensure that all community stakeholders are accepting and even supporting the rehabilitation programmes. Successful outreach has been undertaken with political parties, local government bodies as well as local organisations. The social mobilisation and peace building interventions will continue during the implementation of this project and will develop specific awareness-raising messages to address the new reality of the return and rehabilitation of the disqualified.

4) Assumption: Forced integration into YCL

Risks: Cases of self-released/informally released children who have been forced to return to cantonments or join the YCL have been reported in the past and some children have been offered cash incentives to return. Identified cases that need protection and reintegration services are transferred to child protection agencies for follow-up support and members of the CAAFAG Working Group and the 1612 Task Force have intervened directly several times with Maoist cadres to prevent the return of children to cantonments or to the YCL against their will.

Likelihood of risk: Forced return to cantonments is very unlikely, given the signed Action Plan. The risk of forced integration into the YCL is significantly higher, though to be qualified in light of the Maoists' interest to be removed from the UN 1612 list and the expanded monitoring structure that will be put in place through the present project.

Risk mitigation: The deployment of specialised teams, comprising international staff, through the present project will enhance the monitoring capacity of the 1612 Task Force and mitigate the risk of forced integration into YCL, which amounts to a breach of the action plan and would hamper the delisting process.

5) Assumption: Armed groups in the Terai and eastern hills, and risk of re-recruitment

Risks: The political situation and child rights issues in the Terai and eastern hills are of increasing concern. The insecure environment, with limited government presence, has practical implications for implementation of the programme and programme development. Emerging child protection concerns include the risk of re-recruitment of former CAAFAG into new fighting groups. Some children were found to be involved with Terai armed groups as messengers and in cases of cross border smuggling. Threats and economic necessity were two key factors that contributed to children's involvement in armed groups.

Likelihood of risk: No large scale re-recruitment has been observed in the past. In the few cases documented, children had been used as messengers or cross border smuggling activities. The risk of re-recruitment as child soldiers by armed groups is thus relatively low.

Risk mitigation: In order to analyse trends with regard to the involvement of children with armed groups, with a view to ensure early warning, monitoring will be intensified in areas where these groups are active.

6) Assumption: Dissatisfaction of the discharged individuals towards rehabilitation packages.

Risk: Some of the discharged individuals are not happy with the rehabilitation packages. They expect to be provided with financial aid, foreign employment assistances and job opportunities rather than training packages. This aspiration could lead to frustration and they may display adverse behaviour towards the UN monitoring teams.

Likelihood of risk: The discharged individuals may engage in verbal rhetoric on the issue of rehabilitation

packages. If the display of frustration emerges as a pattern, that may have impact on the operational space of the monitoring team.

Risk mitigation: The monitoring team will assess the situation on the ground including analyzing the patterns of concerns of the discharged individuals that may impact on the operational space of the team and relay the concerns to the national monitoring teams as well as rehabilitation counselors in the region. The national monitoring team in coordination with the rehabilitation mechanism and UNCT will take necessary steps to mitigate the risk.

4. Partnerships and Management Arrangement

The programme makes use of extensive networks of partners from the government, civil society and UN agencies. These networks also include community based grassroots structures, ensuring that the programme will have not only nationwide coverage but will also maintain direct contact with its beneficiaries. Owing to the wide ranging networks that the programme embraces, it brings a large proportion of Nepal's child protection actors into one forum. This will ensure that partners are able to effectively draw upon each other's comparative advantages, coordinate efforts, avoid duplication, and ultimately deliver faster and better services to the children who need them the most.

The discharge monitoring component of the project will be carried out by the different UN monitoring teams, including by using the information provided by NGOs which are members of the 1612 Task Force. The UN monitoring team inside the cantonments is composed of representatives from OHCHR, UNICEF and UNMIN, while the teams outside the cantonment will be composed of OHCHR and UNICEF. The deployment of additional resources directly reporting to a UN agency is crucial to ensure that the monitoring of the discharge and rehabilitation action plan is carried out as thoroughly and comprehensively as possible, and to comply with the requirements of impartiality and independence. The close cooperation between UN monitoring teams, the UN discharge team and members of the 1612 Task Force will further enhance the monitoring mechanism. An international coordinator, recruited through UNICEF and reporting to OHCHR, will be responsible for coordinating and managing the data and information collected in the districts and will act as an interface between the monitors in the field and the 1612 Task Force.

The reintegration support and peace building components of the project will be implemented by UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working group members through national implementing partners with years of experience in implementation of the programme. These partners will furthermore be in charge of part of the reintegration support that will be offered to the 4,008 disqualified minors and post recruits recently discharged from the cantonments. This support will be given within the framework of a joint UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and ILO project where UNICEF through its implementing partners is responsible for the provision of education packages, psychosocial support and community mobilization activities. The two projects are thus interlinked and mutually reinforcing each other.

A strong network of response services and referral pathways will be developed with other service providers including state and government institutions with the close collaboration of the CAAC Working Group. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) will be responsible for the implementation of National Plan of Action for Children Affected by Armed Conflict, while the Ministry for Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) is responsible for the implementation of the referral mechanism through the Women Development Officers (WDOs) and District Children Welfare Boards (DCWBs).

5. Monitoring & Evaluation

The project will have an inbuilt system for monitoring progress against objectively verifiable indicators.

The monitoring and evaluation of the monitoring of the discharge and rehabilitation process and ongoing violations under UNSCR will be undertaken in close collaboration between the OHCHR and UNICEF monitoring teams as well as the 1612 Task Force outside the cantonments. Findings will be shared with relevant stakeholders, including the CAAFAG Working Group members. Quarterly Global Horizontal Notes and annual reports will furthermore be submitted to the UNSC Working Group, informing the decision on whether or not to initiate the delisting process of UCPN-M under UNSCR 1612. The findings at field level will also inform evidence based advocacy at the national level, e.g. in connection with the provision of inputs into national transitional justice mechanisms such as the CoID and TRC.

For the reintegration component, assessment and monitoring of individual cases will be undertaken on a continuous basis by UNICEF through its implementing partners and response to each case will be tailored accordingly. There will be flexibility to adjust the interventions as well as the indicators in response to

unforeseen events and lessons learnt. Monitoring of individual cases will continue to be provided until the cases have been closed due to successful reintegration.

Internal status reports will be provided to the programme management which, based on these inputs, will produce regular reports for all stakeholders, including donors, and will endeavour to strengthen programming responses appropriately.

Monitoring and evaluation of the reintegration programme will include all relevant stakeholders to the extent possible, e.g. local government stakeholders at the district level (WDO, DCWB), child protection partners, CAAFAG/CAAC, child club members and other community stakeholders. Findings will be shared with CAAC Working Group members through regular meetings. These findings will also be used in the ongoing support to the MoPR and MWCSW for the implementation of the NPA for the reintegration of children affected by armed conflict.

A mid-term review will produce critical recommendations to ensure that areas where the programme is falling short are strengthened so as to achieve the stipulated results within the given timeframe. An evaluation will also be commissioned at the end of the programme to identify lessons learnt for future interventions as well as to ensure accountability for programme implementation.

6. Sustainability of the project

The signing of the action plan on the discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist army personnel presents a great opportunity to move forward towards full compliance with UNSCR 1612. The successful completion of that process, verified by the United Nations on the basis of pre-defined indicators, will have an immediate and sustainable positive impact on the situation of the children affected by armed conflict in Nepal. The additional resources allocated to the monitoring will help to fully harness this opportunity and strengthen the overall monitoring capacity of the 1612 mechanism. Local NGOs that are members of the 1612 Task Force will benefit from the close cooperation with the specialized UN monitoring teams. The monitoring of the discharge process will continue through until the end of 2011 (to prepare evidence regarding the de-listing of UCPN-M in the Secretary-General's Annual Reports on Children and Armed Conflict) and will be carried out in coordination with the existing 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism. The monitoring and reporting on the observance of the UNSCRs 1612 and 1882 at national and district level will continue until the UCPN-M is delisted.

Although the current programmes on CAAFAG and CAAC owe much of their success to the dedication and hard work carried out by Nepali NGOs as well as the support of the government, the transitional phase that Nepal now finds itself in calls for a deeper level of national ownership within a national child protection system. Government institutions at national and district levels will assume greater roles, not only in implementation but also, and more importantly, in the planning, management and coordination of the programme. This programme recognizes the state as the ultimate duty bearer in relation to CAAFAG and CAAC, and is designed to ensure that the state is able to fully discharge its responsibilities in this regard.

The project will therefore adopt a capacity development strategy to reinforce the capacity of national partners which will ensure sustainability. It will gradually shift responsibilities from UN agencies and civil society to relevant government bodies, in particular MoPR, MWCSW and WDOs. UNICEF's support to the government for the implementation of the NPA for reintegration of children affected by armed conflict is one way of working towards this objective. At community level, focus will be on strengthening community based child protection systems such as child clubs, child protection committees, paralegal committees, etc. to ensure a long term sustainable response to child protection concerns and that sustainable systems are in place to support prevention and response to protection related risks also after the closure of this programme.

As the CAAFAG reintegration programme has been in existence some years an exit strategy has been developed for the cases where successful CAAFAG integration has been achieved. UNICEF has developed a monitoring sheet which includes the criteria for successful reintegration to be used before a case is closed. The strategy also includes follow up monitoring. In addition the CAAC WG recognises the challenge related to the project time frame and is engaged in developing a phasing out strategy once the rehabilitation programme for the 2,973 disqualified clarifies the period of time the UN is and should be engaged and how this rehabilitation package matches and is equitable with the one currently offered to the 7,500 CAAFAG.

7. Logical Framework (Annex 1)

8. Project Budget (Annex 2)

9. Detailed Work Plan (Annex 3)

10. Project Summary (Annex 4)

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

PEACEBUILDING IMPACT: Activities will support the stabilization of the peace process by monitoring and responding to violations against children, strengthening child protection systems and by identifying and mitigating factors that increase children's vulnerability to engagement in activities that threaten the peace process				
Indicators:		Means of verification	Important assumptions	
a. Successful completion of discharge process in line with Action Plan		External evaluations of the project	Stable political and security situation	
b. Functional referral mechanisms at district level in place and responding to child protection cases		Reports and documentation of cases referred and responded	Commitment from UCPN-M, government and UN in Nepal	
c. Number of grave child rights violations monitored and responded to		Internal and public reports	Availability of financial and human resources	
d. Status of delisting process of UCPN-M from the list of parties that recruit or use children in situations of armed conflict				
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including state entities, to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations (monitoring component)				
Indicators:		Means of verification:		
Number of verified and documented cases that have been responded to through established referral mechanisms		1612 and CAAFAG database		
Number of child protection actors oriented on 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism, including UN monitoring mechanism		UN SG report		
UN monitoring mechanism established and operational		Donor reports Consolidated special reports on compliance of Action Plan Investigation reports of child rights violations		
OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	Means of Verification	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
1.1 Strengthened capacity of 1612 Task Force to monitor, document, verify and report on grave child rights violations and the compliance with the discharge Action Plan	1.1.1 Provide orientation to the UN monitoring teams on discharge and rehabilitation process and training and technical guidance to 1612 Task Force members on monitoring, documenting, verifying and reporting on grave violations	Number of trainings/orientation programs on monitoring and reporting mechanism conducted Number of national and international trained monitors deployed	Training reports	
	1.1.2 Report, document and verify the compliance with the Action Plan on discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist army personnel, including through verification missions to different districts	Number of cases where links between UCPN-M military command structure and discharged minors have been verified Timely submission of two annual reports and appr. twelveHorizontal Notes to the SC Working Group on CAAFAG and to the Security Council Terms, conditions, commitments and activities specified in the Action Plan	Global Horizontal Notes Special reports on discharge and rehabilitation process 1612 Annual Report	Cooperation and commitment of UCPN-M and the government Stable security situation

		monitored and verified		
	1.1.3 Report, document and verify core child rights violations for submission to the UNSCR 1612 Annual and Horizontal reports, including through fact finding missions on violations which require in depth verification	Number of cases on six grave violations monitored, verified and reported Number of Global Horizontal Notes and annual reports submitted to the Security Council Working Group 1612 Database is regularly updated	Global Horizontal Notes 1612 Annual Report 1612 Database	Cooperation and commitment of UCPN-M and the government Stable security situation
	1.1.4 Identification of trends and patterns of child rights violations committed in the 58 districts covered by the 1612 Task Force including violations by armed groups in the Terai;	Number of Global Horizontal Notes and annual reports submitted to the Security Council Working Group	Global Horizontal Notes 1612 Annual Report 1612 Database	Stable security situation
	1.1.5 Review the strategies of 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism	Strategies discussed and reviewed in 1612 TF meetings	Meeting minutes	
1.2 Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including Government to respond to documented cases.	1.2.1 Establish and implement referral mechanisms in project districts for enhanced coordination of response to documented and verified child rights violations;	Number of referral mechanisms established and implemented in the project districts Number of referrals made to the concerned service providers Percentage of approx. 2,000 children identified by the 1612 Task Force whose immediate protection needs are responded to through the WDO-led referral mechanism.	Documented referral cases Reports	
1.3 Frameworks for capturing patterns of killing and maiming and sexual violence are developed and implemented by the 1612 Task Force;	1.3.1 Develop and implement monitoring, reporting and response operational frame-works, incl. for cases involving armed groups in the Terai and eastern hill districts	Number of cases of killing, maiming and sexual violence documented	Global Horizontal Notes Annual Report Special report 1612 database	
OUTCOME 2: Children are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated back into their communities (reintegration component)				
Indicators:		Means of verification:		
2.1 Number of CAAFAG (informally and self-released) and CAAC receiving reintegration support, (disaggregated by gender/caste/ethnic group and type of support) 2.2 Number of informally and self-released CAAFAG and CAAC cases closed due to successful reintegration as per the criteria established in the monitoring sheet for assessment of individual cases 2.3 Number of child protection partners trained in reconciliation and peace building activities to support the social reintegration of CAAFAG		CAAFAG database UNICEF partner reports Training reports		

2.4 Number of CAAFAG/CAAC receiving psychosocial support 2.5 Number of community stakeholders trained on issues related to children affected by armed conflict				
OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	Means of Verification	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
2.1 Enhanced capacity of the government to implement the National Plan of Action for reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict	2.1.1 Technical assistance to MoPR and MWCSW for effective implementation and monitoring of the National Plan of Action for Children Affected by Armed Conflict	Comprehensive inter-ministerial NPA implementation plan developed by concerned ministries (MWCSW, MoPR, MoE) Number of CAAC attending regular schools or engaged in economic activities after receiving reintegration support as per NPA	NPA implementation plan Government reports	Stable security situation Commitment by government authorities
2.2 Strengthened capacity of child protection partners to respond to documented cases	2.2.1 Training of psychosocial workers to support CAAFAG and CAAC	Number of psychosocial workers trained to support CAAFAG and CAAC Regional and district level referral system for psychosocial interventions established and functional	CAAFAG database UNICEF partner reports Training reports	
	2.2.2 Training of community stakeholders in 34 districts on issues relating to children affected by armed conflict	Number of community based organisations (women groups, child/youth clubs, child protection committees, SMC) actively engaged in activities supporting the reintegration process	UNICEF partner reports Training reports	
	2.2.3 Technical support to child protection partners in 34 districts to integrate gender mainstreaming in reintegration support programme	Number of CAAFAG/CAAC receiving gender specific reintegration support	CAAFAG database UNICEF partner reports	
2.3 Informally or self-released CAAFAG and CAAC have gained knowledge and skills that will contribute to their socio-economic reintegration	2.3.1 Provision of community based reintegration services, including access to formal and non-formal education, vocational training, income generating activities and social reintegration support to CAAFAG and CAAC	Number of children receiving education support Number of children engaged in economic activities as a result of provided training Number of children receiving gender specific reintegration support Number of schools receiving support per CAAFAG receiving education support Number of successfully	CAAFAG database UNICEF partner reports	

		reintegrated cases closed		
2.4 Sustained and coordinated inter-agency advocacy against recruitment and misuse of children by political parties carried out by CAAC Working Group	2.4.1 Regular update and analysis of CAAFAG database and production of regular analytical reports	Bi-annual production of analytical reports	CAAFAG database Analytical reports	
	2.4.2 Development and implementation of inter-agency advocacy strategies against misuse and recruitment of children by armed groups in Terai and eastern hill districts	Endorsement of inter-agency strategy against misuse and recruitment of children by armed groups by CAAC Working Group Number of campaigns carried out in cooperation with Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) and Children as Zones of Peace (CZOP) networks	Strategic document Reports	
2.5 Child clubs have mobilized to develop understanding and awareness of children and young people to transitional justice processes and peace building	2.5.1 Training of child protection partners in peace building and reconciliation activities, including key concepts of transitional justice, to support social reintegration of CAAFAG	Number of child protection partners and young people trained	UNICEF partner reports Training reports	
	2.5.2 Dissemination of child friendly transitional justice toolbox and training of children and young people to raise awareness on transitional justice issues in child networks	Toolbox developed and disseminated to child clubs Number of children and young people trained	UNICEF partner reports Training reports	
	2.5.3 Support to child clubs in 34 districts to mobilise for the social reintegration of CAAFAG/CAAC and implement peace building and transitional justice activities.	Number and type of activities carried out by child clubs	UNICEF partner reports	
	2.5.4 Develop and support cooperation agreement between CAAC Working Group and TRC to ensure the protection and safe participation of children in transitional justice processes	Cooperation agreement developed and supported	Cooperation agreement Implementation reports of partner agencies	

Annex 2

PROJECT BUDGET FOR UNPFN FUNDS (in US\$)

	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	
CATEGORY	Total Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	TOTAL AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				
<i>a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)</i>				
i. Laptops for 4 regionally based monitors	10,000	0	0	10,000
ii. Laptops for 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism	0	10,000	0	10,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20,000</i>
<i>b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)</i>				
i. Fuel cost	21,600	0	0	21,600
ii. Vehicle maintenance	17,760	19,000	0	36,760
iii. Vehicle paintings and stickers	1,000	0	0	1,000
iv. Laptops procurement	10,800	0	0	10,800
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>51,160</i>	<i>19,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70,160</i>
Subtotal 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	61,160	29,000	0	90,160
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				
<i>a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)</i>				
i. International staff	85,400	33,500	33,500	152,400
ii. National UN monitoring	60,000	21,600	7,000	88,600
iii. National officers	100,000	60,981	0	160,981
iv. Project assistants	25,000	50,000	0	75,000
v. Travel costs	0	12,000	4,500	16,500
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>270,400</i>	<i>178,081</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>493,481</i>
<i>b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)</i>				
• International UNVs	144,000	72,000	0	216,000
• National Officers	72,000	50,200	0	122,200
• Security Officer	0	14,400	0	14,400
• Pro Assist	0	6,900	0	6,900
• Driver (Nat)	25,440	19,800	0	45,240
• DSA	100,800	6,720	0	107,520
• Travel cost	36,600	37,800	0	74,400
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>378,840</i>	<i>207,820</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>586,660</i>
<i>c. Reintegration component (UNICEF)</i>				
i. International	80,000	50,000	0	130,000
ii. National (3 FO)	35,000	40,000	0	75,000
iii. SSA (1)	15,000	0	0	15,000
iv. Programme Assistant	10,000	0	0	10,000
v. Travel cost	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>250,000</i>
Subtotal 2. Personnel	799,240	485,901	45,000	1,330,141
3. Training of counterparts				
<i>b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)</i>				
Review and planning, min. 2 psychosocial/capacity building trainings	0	3,000	0	3,000
<i>c. Reintegration component (UNICEF)</i>				

i. Review and planning, min. 2 psychosocial/capacity building trainings	30,000	20,000	0	50,000
Subtotal 3. Training	30,000	23,000	0	53,000
4. Contracts				
<i>c. Reintegration component (UNICEF)</i>				
i. Reintegration programme in at least 5 districts through implementing partners (education, vocational training, project support, staff)	100,000	0	0	100,000
ii. Reintegration programme in at least 30 districts through implementing partners	0	441,122	0	441,122
Subtotal 4. Contracts	100,000	441,122	0	541,122
5. Other direct costs				
<i>a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)</i>				
i. Support the implementing partners for 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism	210,000	215,000	0	425,000
ii. Mobile phones and service charge	0	1,200	450	1,650
iii. Joint housing security	0	0	2,500	2,500
iii. Rental,	0	0	3,125	3,125
Subtotal	210,000	216,200	6,075	432,275
<i>b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)</i>				
i. Briefing and induction material	1,000	0	0	1,000
ii. Stationary and printing	2,000	4,000	0	6,000
iii. Mobile phones and service charge	9,620	5,100	0	14,720
iv. Security monitoring vests	390	0	0	390
v. Joint housing security	0	6,000	0	6,000
vi. Rental,	0	15,000	0	15,000
Subtotal	13,010	30,100	0	43,110
Subtotal 5. Other direct costs	223,010	246,300	6,075	475,385
Total programme costs				
a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)	490,400	404,281	51,075	945,756
b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)	443,010	259,920	0	702,930
c) Reintegration component (UNICEF)	280,000	561,122	0	841,122
Subtotal total programme costs	1,213,410	1,223,323	51,075	2,489,808
Indirect Support Costs (7% of total programme cost)				
a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)	34,328	28,300	3,575	66,203
b) Monitoring component (OHCHR)	31,011	18,194	0	49,205
c) Reintegration component (UNICEF)	19,600	39,279	0	58,879
Subtotal indirect support costs	84,939	85,773	3,575	174,287
TOTAL				
a) Monitoring component (UNICEF)	524,728	432,581	54,650	1,011,959
a) Monitoring component (OHCHR)	474,021	278,114	0	752,135
b) Reintegration component (UNICEF)	299,600	600,401	0	900,001
GRAND TOTAL	1,298,349	1,311,096	54,650	2,664,095

Budget Notes

Variations between amounts budgeted for in 2010 and 2011 are due to existing agency funds which will cover some of these costs. UNICEF has approximately 800,000 USD for 2010 from other funding sources. UNICEF expects furthermore to

continue fundraising for support to the CAAFAG programme in 2011.

OHCHR monitoring will be significantly reduced in 2011 with only one team operating from headquarters. The amount to cover transport and maintenance cost of vehicles in 2011 are therefore relatively low.

Detailed Work Plan for 24 Months

Outcome/Output	Activities	Inputs	Budget	Delivery Date
1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism				
1.Strengthened capacity of 1612 Task Force to monitor, document, verify and report on grave child rights violations and the compliance with the discharge Action Plan	1.1 Provide orientation to the UN monitoring teams on discharge and rehabilitation process 1.2 Provide training and technical guidance to 1612 Task Force members on monitoring, documenting, verifying and reporting on grave violations 1.3 Conduct verification missions to different districts to identify the status of 2,973 disqualified returned minors 1.4 Conduct fact finding missions on violations which require in depth verification 1.5 Draft reports on findings 1.6 Update the 1612 database 1.7 Review the strategies of 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism	5 special monitoring teams	Total budget for monitoring component amounts to USD 1,764,094 (of which 998,739 are used in 2010)	Jan/Feb 2010
2. Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including Government to respond to documented cases.	2.1 Establish and implement referral mechanisms in project districts in coordination with different child right actors 3.1 Develop and implement monitoring, reporting and response operational frameworks for emerging armed groups in the Terai and eastern hill districts;			Jan-June 2010
3. Frameworks for capturing patterns of killing and maiming and sexual violence are developed and implemented by the 1612 Task Force;				Jan 2010 – May 2012
				Ongoing
				Quarterly (GHN) and annually
				Ongoing
				December 2010
				Ongoing
				January to June 2010
				Ongoing
Rehabilitation and reintegration of CAAFAG				
1. Enhanced capacity of the government to implement the National Plan of Action for reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict	1.1 Technical assistance to MoPR and MWCSW for effective implementation and monitoring of the National Plan of Action for Children Affected by Armed Conflict		Total budget for reintegration support component amounts to USD 900,000 including personnel costs, training of counterparts and provision of reintegration services. Personnel: USD 250,000 Training: USD 50,000 Support to implementing partners for provision of reintegration support: USD 541,122	Jan 2010-Dec 2011
2. Strengthened capacity of child protection partners to respond to documented cases	2.1 Training of psychosocial workers to support CAAFAG and CAAC 2.2 Training of community stakeholders in 34 districts on issues relating to children affected by armed conflict 2.3 Technical support to child protection partners in 34 districts to integrate gender mainstreaming in reintegration support programme			Jan 2010-Dec 2010
3. Informally or self-released CAAFAG and CAAC have gained knowledge and skills that will contribute to their socio-economic reintegration	3.1 Provision of community based reintegration services, including access to formal and non-formal education, vocational training, income generating activities and social reintegration support to CAAFAG and CAAC 4.1 Regular update and analysis of CAAFAG database and production of regular analytical reports 4.2 Development and implementation of inter-agency advocacy strategies against misuse and recruitment of children by armed groups in Terai and eastern hill districts			Jan 2010-Dec 2011
4. Sustained and coordinated inter-agency advocacy against recruitment and misuse of children by political parties carried out by CAAC Working Group	5.1 Training of child protection partners in			Jan 2010-Dec 2011
5. Child clubs have mobilized to develop understanding and awareness of children and young people to transitional justice processes and peace building				Quarterly and half yearly
				Jan 2010-Dec 2011

	<p>peace building and reconciliation activities, including key concepts of transitional justice, to support social reintegration of CAAFAG</p> <p>5.2 Disseminate child friendly transitional justice toolbox and train children and young people to raise awareness on transitional justice issues in child networks</p> <p>5.3 Support child clubs in 34 districts to mobilise for the social reintegration of CAAFAG/CAAC and implement peace building and transitional justice activities</p> <p>5.4 Develop and support cooperation agreement between CAAC Working Group and TRC to ensure the protection and safe participation of children in transitional justice processes</p>		<p>Indirect support costs: USD 58,878</p> <p>Total budget for reintegration support component: USD 900,000</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>Jan-Dec 2010</p> <p>Jan 2010-Dec 2011</p> <p>Jan 2010-Dec 2011</p>
	Grand Total		2,664,095	

Dates	6 Month Benchmarks	Indicators of Progress
First 6 Months	<p>Monitoring component: Discharge process targets indicated in agreed Action Plan are met</p> <p>Reintegration component: Child protection partners trained in assessment tools Reintegration needs of the identified CAAFAG and CAAC have been assessed and successful reintegration cases closed Data for CAAFAG database updated Training on peace building to support child and youth clubs implemented Government supported in development of NPA implementation plan</p>	<p>Monitoring component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disqualified are discharged Special monitoring teams deployed 2 horizontal notes submitted 1 special report submitted <p>Reintegration component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings/orientation programs conducted Number of cases assessed Number of cases closed due to successful reintegration NPA implementation plan developed
Second 6 Months	<p>Monitoring component: Delisting process initiated Violations monitoring continues and is enhanced</p> <p>Reintegration component: Reintegration services provided based on individual assessment of cases Successful reintegration cases closed Partners supported in gender mainstreaming Community based organisations are supported and mobilised to support social reintegration of CAAFAG Government is supported in the implementation of the NPA Advocacy strategy developed by CAAC Working Group Trainings of children in transitional justice are implemented Cooperation agreement developed with TRC</p>	<p>Monitoring component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input to SRSG report submitted to UNSC WG Ratio of verified cases among child rights violations documented and reported has increased compared to past 6 months Number of capacity building activities for monitors conducted Lessons learned workshop conducted with special monitoring teams and members of 1612 taskforce Annual report submitted Special monitoring teams deployed 3 Global horizontal notes submitted <p>Reintegration component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CAAFAG and CAAC receiving reintegration support Number of cases closed due to successful reintegration Number of trainings of community stakeholders Number of CAAC receiving services through government provided support as per NPA

Third 6 months	<p>Monitoring component: Continued monitoring of child rights violations</p> <p>Reintegration component: Continued provision of reintegration services Successful cases closed Continued support to community based organisations Advocacy strategy implemented Linkages and referral mechanisms are established with regular development programmes to support the sustainable reintegration of CAAFAG</p>	<p>Monitoring component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of verified cases of child rights violations documented and reported • Special monitoring teams deployed • 3 Global horizontal notes submitted • Annual report <p>Reintegration component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CAAFAG and CAAC receiving reintegration support • Number of cases closed due to successful reintegration • Number of trainings of community based organizations implemented
Fourth 6 months	<p>Monitoring component: Continued monitoring of child rights violations</p> <p>Reintegration component: Reintegration services provided Successful reintegration cases closed Evaluation of programme carried out</p>	<p>Monitoring component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases of child rights violations documented and reported • 2 global horizontal notes • Final monitoring report <p>Reintegration component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CAAFAG and CAAC receiving reintegration support • Number of cases closed due to successful reintegration • Evaluation report