United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

नेपालका लागि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय शान्ति कोष

1 – Project Document Cover Sheet

1.1 Project Title: Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict	**1.2 Project Numbers** *(designated by UNPFN Support Office)*
	UNPFN:
	PBF:
	MPTFO:
1.3 Name of PUNO(s): UNICEF Nepal	**1.4 UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome(s):** Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
1.5 Primary Project Contact Person: *Name and Designation:* Brigitte Sonnois, Chief, Child Protection Section *Agency and Address:* UNICEF, Pulchowk, UN Building *Telephone* 5523200 Ext 1131 *Email:* bsonnois@unicef.org	**1.6 UNPFN Cluster:** A: Cantonments/Reintegration
	1.7 NPTF Cluster: 3: Security and Transitional Justice
1.8 National Partners(s): Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply, including their respective Departments and District Offices.	**1.10 Total UNPFN Funding:** US$ 1,500,000 *Funding through additional sources:* US$ 200,000 *Total Project costs:* US$ 1,700,000
1.9 Implementing Partner(s): CAAFAG Working Group Members: Transcultural Psychosocial Organization; Centre For Victims Of Torture, World Education, Save the Children, Search for Common Ground, CWIN, Advocacy Forum, ICTJ, HimRights, UCEP, including child rights network: Children and Schools as Zones of Peace. Inter-Agency Working Group: Terre des hommes ; World Vision; Save the Children; World Education; PLAN International	
1.11 PBF PMP Result(s): 3. Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict- affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery.	**1.13 Project Duration:** **Start Date:** 15/02/2013 **End Date:** 15/02/2015
	1.14 Project Geographical Coverage: ☒ National
1.12 PBF PMP Result Indicator(s): 3.2: Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children in conflict affected communities.	☐ Regions — *Insert the name of the region(s) covered* ☐ Districts — *Insert the name of the district(s) covered* ☐ VDCs — *Insert the name of the VDC(s) covered*
	1.15 Gender Marker: ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 **1.16 Inclusion Marker:** ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3

1.17 Project Executive Summary:

With the signing of the CPA, recruitment of children for armed activities has ceased. However, the peace process remains fragile, and children remain at risk for a number of reasons. In order to address the problems of conflict affected children in Nepal, the government have endorsed the National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC) in 2010. The inter-ministerial team, led by MoPR and MWCSW, is currently developing a guideline for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC in consultation with fourteen other ministries and departments, as well as non-governmental agencies.

This project is intended to support government's implementation of the National Plan of Action – CAAC. The focus of the project will be to enhance the capacity of relevant government and non-government actors and eventually contribute toward the strengthening of overall child protection systems to provide dividends to the community as a whole, through building on structures, mechanisms and capacities established in a conflict/post-conflict context, to address a broader range of child protection issues.

The Project will have two outcomes:
Outcome 1: Government and non-governmental agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.
Outcome 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.

Major activities within the project will include:
- Support development of NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines.
- Capacitate service providers for delivery of quality livelihood trainings and facilitate linkages with labor market
- Support relevant government agencies to develop and standardize tools and procedures for identification and response to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs.
- Provide technical assistance to relevant agencies to engage young people in community based peace building and social activities, to promote positive values and social harmony
- Support development of child sensitive processes and procedures to ensure children's participation in Transitional Justice process
- Support the implementation of Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools and stop misuse of schools and children for political purposes
- Technical assistance to enhance government child protection system to prevent and respond to protection rights of children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children in the community
- Capacitate relevant government agencies for deinstitutionalization of CAAC in residential care (child care homes), with support for family reunion or placement in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.)

The structures and functions of the child protection system to be supported by this project, will be mainstreamed into the regular government systems. Financial sustainability is expected to be gradually achieved through the development of district, village and municipality child protection plans to be incorporated within local government plans in the framework of decentralization and local self-governance, and co-funded by local and national government resources, external development partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. The Project is therefore expected to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms so that conflict-affected as well as other children in need of care and protection will be served beyond its lifetime. The project intends to contribute to peace-building by reducing vulnerabilities which were among the root causes of the decade-long conflict.

1.18 UNPFN Support Office Use:	
Sectoral Cluster Review Date:	15 January 2013
UNPFN Support Office Review Date:	6 Feb 2013
Executive Committee Approval Date:	14 Feb 2013

On behalf of the Participating UN Organization(s):

Hanaa Singer, Representative, UNICEF Nepal   _26 February 2013_

Endorsed by the Executive Committee:

Robert Piper
Chair, UNPFN Executive Committee
UN Resident Coordinator for Nepal

27.2.13

Signature   Date

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2 – Project Document Narrative Section

2.1 Background and Problem Analysis

The eight-point agreement signed between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoist) in June 2006 was followed by the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 21 November 2006, bringing an end to the decade-long armed conflict. During the course of the armed conflict, the country suffered substantial loss of life and property and children in particular endured extremely negative impacts. Children and young people were among the primary victims during the decade-long conflict in Nepal. Their suffering bears many faces, in the midst of armed conflict, but also in its aftermath. Many children were killed, maimed, made orphans, many were left with deep emotional scars and thousands were associated with armed groups and used as spies, porters, and combatants. As a consequence, in 2005 the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (UCPN-M) was included in the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1612 list of perpetrators that recruit and use children in armed conflict and a UN SCR 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism was set up, co-chaired by UNICEF and OHCHR, to report on the six core violations under the UNSCR. Girls have been facing additional risks, particularly sexual violence and exploitation. All of these categories of children are victims of armed conflict. All of them deserve collective attention and protection.

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. Since then, the CAAFAG Working Group has registered and provided reintegration support to around 7,500 CAAFAG and 3,000 other children affected by the armed conflict (CAAC).

In addition, an Action Plan was signed in December 2009, between the Government of Nepal, Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-M) and the United Nations, for the discharge of Maoist Army combatants verified as minors during the 2007 United Nations-led verification process. Following the signing of the Action Plan, a joint UN Team (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UNMIN) supported the discharge of 4008 verified minors and later recruits from Maoist army. The discharge of the verified minors was a significant step towards the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and offered an opportunity for the integration of 19,000 PLA combatants.

With the signing of the CPA, the recruitment of children for armed activities ceased. However, the peace process remains fragile, and children are still at risk for a number of reasons. Six years after the signing of the CPA[1], the exact number of children affected by conflict is yet to be ascertained because of the lack of identification and systematic reporting and documentation mechanism. During the conflict, Nepal saw a proliferation of government and non-government children's homes, in which hundreds of children affected by conflict were sheltered. Very little has been done to trace the families of these children and reunite them.. Consequently, an unknown number of children are still in Children's Homes, waiting to be reunited with their families or relatives. Moreover, Nepal had one of the highest child casualty rates from victim activated explosions; 36% of the total number of victims in 2008 were between 10 and14 years. Schools

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[1] NHRC reported that between 1996 and 2005, more than 500 children lost their lives, approximately 40,000 were displaced, hundreds were wounded, and more than 8,000 were orphaned or separated from their families. The Central Child Welfare Board estimates at 19,980 the number of children affected by conflict – with 50% displaced and 20% having lost mother or father (Situation Report on Children 2009). The CAAFAG Working Group has identified around 7,500 CAAFAG since 2006.

and children are still targeted by various political parties and radical groups for petty political gains. According to information documented by the UNSCR 1612 MRM in 33 districts, a total of 124 days of 'bandhs' both national and locally called, were observed in 2011, adversely affecting school operations. Reports from various organizations suggest that children are used for cross border smuggling of arms in some southern border districts.

As a result of sustained advocacy, and in line with its international commitment, the Government of Nepal has developed a *'National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict'* (NPA-CAAC). The NPA-CAAC was developed through a consultative process, engaging national and sub-national key stakeholders and child rights agencies, including children affected by conflict. The NPA-CAAC was approved in December 2010. The implementation of this National Plan is expected to complete the reintegration of thousands of children and young people affected by conflict, leading to longer term peace, security and development.

The MWCSW has revised the Children's Act, 2048 (1992) and the National Plan of Action for Children, 2061 – 2071, (2004/5 -2014/15) and endorsed a new Child Policy, 2069 (2012). The latter two documents emphasize the strengthening of child protection systems in the country, as well as the implementation of the NPA-CAAC for the timely reintegration and protection of children affected by armed conflict.
An analysis of data available with UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group provides a clear profile of CAAC/CAAFAG in Nepal. According to this data, 40% of the CAAC/CAAFAG are female, and 64% belong to minority groups: Dalit (24%), Janajati (38%) and others (2%). Only 1% have completed higher secondary education (Grade 9 and above), 30% primary education and 69% secondary education (Grades 6-8), with a marginal difference between male and female education level. The available data also shows that the majority of the children have been recruited for economic reasons and a lack of awareness of protection risks among children and their care takers.

The reintegration and rehabilitation of conflict-affected children is an integral component of stabilizing Nepal and implementing the comprehensive peace agreement. As other citizens, children too have the right to benefit from the on-going peace process. For the peace process to lead to increased security and a sense of inclusion, it must address issues of conflict-affected children and young people and provide them with the opportunity to regain their confidence and hope. Without a long-term commitment to their reintegration, these children remain vulnerable to involvement in adversarial politics, easily manipulated into violence or in danger of falling into criminal activities. This is particularly true since the country is still politically polarized and volatile. Thus, the well-being of children is intricately linked to the success of the peace process. Moreover, there is an urgent need to establish government led child protection system in order to prevent violations and ensure appropriate responses to all forms of violence. This will require the government to establish or strengthen structures, standards, procedures and services to prevent and respond to all forms of violations. The implementation of the NPA-CAAC allows the government and civil society to work together and overcome the gaps, including mobilization of resources, strengthening and formalising of district and community level structures and partnerships, and ensuring inter-ministerial coordination and interventions for prevention and reintegration initiatives.

The National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC) sets a framework to address the needs of all children affected by conflict. The NPA-CAAC was drafted under the leadership of MoPR and MWCSW. It was developed through a consultative process, engaging key stakeholders, including child rights and human rights agencies at national and sub-national level with technical assistance from UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working

Group. Separate consultations were held with children affected by armed conflict, including former CAAFAG, at regional and national level. MoPR and MWCSW are currently leading the process of developing the guideline for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC, involving relevant partners, including international and national partners, as well as representatives from fourteen government ministries and their departments. Regional consultations are also being organised to get feedback and suggestions from regional and district stakeholders. In order to validate the implementation guideline, a conflict sensitive analysis will be organised by MoPR and MWCSW, with technical support from UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group, to contribute towards the finalisation of the implementation guideline.

The NPA has defined criteria for the identification of CAAC after a series of consultations with district and national stakeholders. The NPA implementation guideline, currently being developed by the government, with technical assistance from UNICEF and other CR/HR agencies, lays out the process of identification of CAAC at the community level. This will also define conflict resolution mechanisms, should there be disputes in the identification process.

2.2 Project Approach and Strategy

The Project is intended to support the relevant ministries in implementing the NPA-CAAC. The focus of the Project will be to enhance the capacity of relevant government and non-government actors and eventually contribute towards the strengthening of overall child protection systems to provide dividends to the community as a whole.

At the national level key ministries will include MoPR, MOWCSW, DWC, CCWB, MoE, DoE, MoH, and MoI. At the district level, the project will support their line agencies (Women Children Office, District Child Welfare Board, District Education Office, District Health Office, Small and Cottage Industry and DDC). At the community level, structural strengthening will include Village Child Protection Committees, School Management Committees, Village Development Offices, women's groups and children/youth groups.

2.2.1 Project Strategy

Advocacy will be a critical part of the effort to enhance the protection of children. The long-term impact of the programme will largely depend on political will and commitment of other sectoral ministries, including MoE, MoH, MICS and their respective departments. It is in recognition of this fact that the advocacy strategy will focus primarily on keeping the plight of CAAC and other vulnerable children high on the political agenda for the foreseeable future and on harmonising national laws, in relation to child protection, with international standards. Since reintegration and other child protection services involve cross-sectoral interventions, advocacy to integrate child protection issues in the agenda of other sectoral ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Law and Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Local Development) will be prioritised.

Although current CAAC programme owes much of its 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. The project is, therefore, intended to support government existing institutions at national and district levels to 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 the targeted beneficiaries and is designed to ensure that the State is able to fully discharge its responsibilities in this regard through a government led child protection system.

The decade-long conflict and low prioritisation of child protection issues and welfare services have given rise to large capacity gaps in the public sector, and the national child protection system has not in any way been exempted from the dilapidation. This clearly presents a tremendous challenge for all child protection actors in Nepal. The programme will adopt a capacity development strategy to reinforce the national child protection system by strengthening structures including development of processes and procedures. This will be done by undertaking capacity assessments in each of the main components, and based on that, identifying the capacity development needs to be addressed, mainly at the local level and focusing on duty bearers and civil society. The programme is designed based on the full realisation that its success will ultimately depend on the degree to which it can be sustained, and that developing the necessary capacities will be a fundamental pre-condition for any sustainability.

The programme will work with partners from the government, constitutional bodies, civil society, and UN agencies. This will 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 will bring a large proportion of Nepal's child protection actors into one forum and enhance **coordination** with relevant ministries. This will ensure that partners are able to effectively draw upon each other's comparative advantages, avoid duplication, and ultimately deliver faster and better services to the children who need them most. A strong network of response services and referral pathways will be developed with other service providers including State and government institutions. The programme will also engage with women's groups and networks and appropriate institutions to provide sexual and reproductive health education, as well as to promote economic empowerment and social participation.

The programme will establish and institutionalize referral mechanisms with relevant government and non-government actors for the provision of the following **services** to children and young people affected by conflict:
- Vocational and apprenticeship scheme
- Formal education
- Non-formal education
- Income-generating activities
- Psychosocial support
- Life skills training (negotiation, mediation and communication skills, issues related to gender and HIV/AIDS)

Moreover, access to relief packages offered by various ministries, including MoPR, will be facilitated through dissemination of information. In addition, children who have already benefited from the existing government relief packages will be identified in coordination with concerned government authorities to avoid duplication of support.

Behaviour change is not simply a matter of increased knowledge. Many factors including community and family influence such change. The programme will attempt to create household and community environments in which individuals can modify their behaviour to reduce risks of violating the rights of children and youth. **Communication strategies** will include the design and development of information education and communication materials in collaboration with children, youth and relevant stakeholders, instigating national dialogue for wider impact (*e.g. national dialogue on closing schools and misusing children for political activities, corporal punishment and other forms of violence in schools*), inter alia. Despite the web of challenges girls face in returning to their homes and reintegrating into their

communities, many are doing so with and without the assistance of NGOs and reintegration programmes. Many girls have learnt skills, acquired discipline and responsibility, and developed their self-confidence while associated with an armed group. Many return with natural leadership skills, greater resilience, and a sense of entitlement to their rights. Some of these girls are active members in child clubs and are excelling at school. As positive contributors to their communities, their potential to act as mentors to other girls with similar experiences has yet to be tapped.

Conflict, with all of its negative impacts on human rights and development, also often provides a window of opportunity for change in social and political systems. During a conflict, individual roles change, rules and expectations governing behaviour and functions bend, and group dynamics shift. In many cases, men leave home to fight or escape and women take up their functions. When the war is over, a period of transition allows for all those roles, functions, and behaviours to be renegotiated. Girls have an opportunity to expand and pursue their interests, albeit within many constraints. The proposed programme will take advantage of this transition period to support girls to enjoy the fulfilment of their rights and pursue new development opportunities. **Gender** issues will therefore be mainstreamed into all aspects of the programme.

The principle of **participation** means that children and young people are engaged and capacitated, and that their views are taken into consideration when making decisions that affect them. In the context of the programme, this means that the children and young people who are targeted will be afforded opportunities to express their views, concerns and priorities, and be able to influence the design and implementation of the programme and organise and participate in community based **peace building and reconciliation** activities. While the level of participation will depend on numerous factors—for instance, the evolving capacities of the child, the risks, and available resources—the strategy will be to involve children and young people as much as practically possible, and relate to them not as passive receivers of aid but as active agents of change and development in their communities. Child and youth clubs, as well as consortiums of such clubs, will be the primary forum for this participation. Social empowerment of girls and child/young people belonging to vulnerable groups will be enhanced by ensuring their increased participation in child and youth clubs.

Dalit, Janajatis and other minority groups constitute 64% of the targeted population. In addition to standard reintegration support, the programme will have targeted support for vulnerable families. Participation of these disadvantaged groups in community-based activities, child/youth clubs and other community-based organisations will be emphasized, thereby contributing to the empowerment and inclusion of vulnerable groups. This project is not designed to provide services. Services to the conflict-affected children will be provided by government agencies. The project will provide technical support to relevant government agencies to develop tools, mechanisms and guidelines to ensure access to services, including empowerment and participation of young people, with a special focus on girls and participants belonging to vulnerable communities.

Without a long-term commitment to reintegration, children already affected by conflict remain vulnerable to involvement in adversarial politics, and can be easily manipulated into violence or fall into criminal activities. This is particularly true since the country is still politically polarized and volatile. Moreover, Nepal's peace and future security will ultimately depend on the degree to which this generation of children

and youth is given an opportunity to find a productive role in society, to assume the onus of reconciling deep-rooted divisions, and to establish a more equitable society. The programme will work with children and young people and provide them with a meaningful role in society as agents of change. Community security will be enhanced through peace-building, and reconciliation activities will thereby mitigate effects of the conflict. The establishment of protection mechanisms can lead to preventing children and young people from being manipulated into violence during this crucial period and make a positive contribution to the consolidation of the peace process.

The Project will have two outcomes and a total of eight outputs:

Outcome 1: Government and non-governmental agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.

Output 1.1: Relevant Government ministries and departments have endorsed the NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines.

Major Activities:
- Coordination and technical support for finalization of NPA-Implementation Guideline and development of orientation packages.
- Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop project document for NPA implementation.
- Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop appropriate economic reintegration packages, with special focus on gender needs, including empowerment of young people from vulnerable communities and ensuring their participation in community based mechanisms.
- Facilitation of partnerships with the private sector for employment opportunities.

Output 1.2: Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labor market.

Major Activities:
- Technical assistance to ministries to develop reintegration services and project proposals for the funding of services
- Capacity building of service providers on labour market analysis and quality control of the vocational training
- Facilitation of linkages to labour market, with emphasis on gender and inclusion
- Post training counselling for micro entrepreneurs and linkages to Micro-Finance Institutions

Output 1.3: Government and non-government agencies identify and respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures.
Major Activities:
- Support to government for the accreditation of non-government service providers as well as regional and district mapping of service providers.
- Development and standardisation of tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection.
- Development of training and tools for service providers to identify and respond to gender and vulnerable groups' needs.
- Establishment of psychosocial referral mechanisms.

- Training of government and non-government service providers to mainstream conflict sensitiveness in their programme

The urpose of establishing accreditation criteria is to ensure the quality of services through ensuring that the service providers are adequately qualified. Usually, accreditation mechanisms are based on minimum standards. This will be a government- led process to ensure that there are lists of qualified service providers (usually non-government agencies) to whom children can be referred to for services.

Output 1.4: Young people are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities).
Major Activities:
- Technical assistance to relevant ministry to develop project proposal for NPA focusing on mobilising young people, especially female and participants from vulnerable groups, for reconciliation and peace building.
- Support to the engagement of youths and young people, especially female and participants from vulnerable groups, in peace building and reconciliation activities
- Development of training for government/non-government staffs and young people on conflict analysis (mainstream conflict sensitiveness), negotiation and leadership skills; (TOT)

Output 1.5: Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively.
Major Activities:
- Development of training curriculum/materials on children's participation in TRC process and legal documentation of cases developed (TOT), with special focus on gender sensitivity and responses in consultation with Child/Human rights organizations and relevant stakeholders from the justice sector
- Establishment of referral system for legal assistance to children who have come in contact with the law during the conflict period

Output 1.6: School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively.*Major Activities:*
- Facilitation of dialogue with political parties for compliance with SZOP guidelines
- Support to capacity building of civil society to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities, for evidence-based advocacy.
- Support to MoE to integrate child protection and positive discipline curriculum in regular teachers' training.
- Development of advocacy strategy to raise awareness of child rights and human rights organisations, journalists and advocate against use of schools and children for political purposes.

SZOP has remained in the government's and civil society's agenda since the conflict years. It has been included in the NPA-CAAC as a major component. Output 1.6 is expected to contribute to the effort to free schools from violence and to stop the misuse of children for political activities.

Outcome 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.

Output 2.1: Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict, through an integrated Child Protection systems approach.
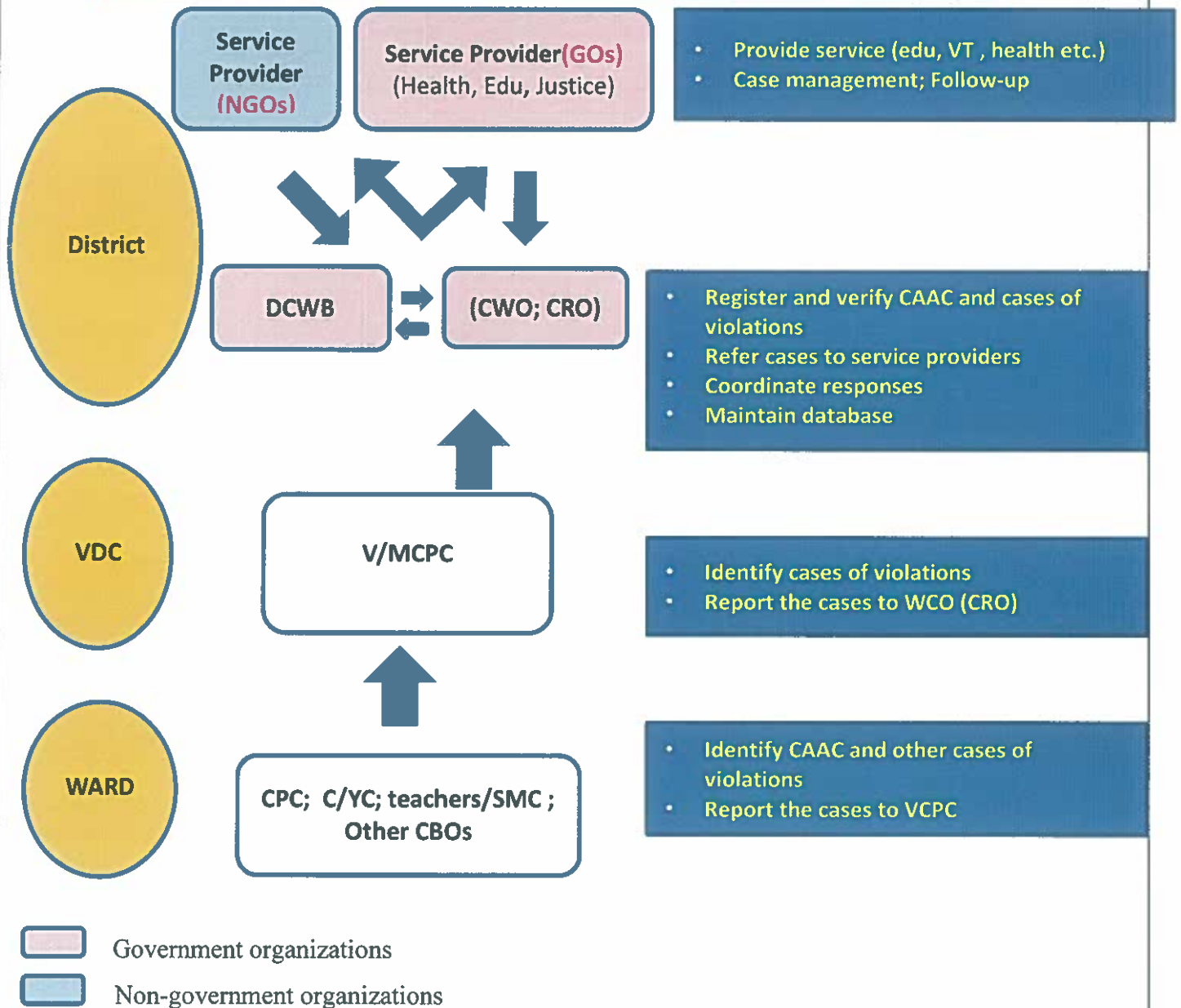
Major Activities:
- Development and support to roll-out of comprehensive CP and CAAC database in 75 districts
- Development of curriculum and materials for training of Child Welfare Officer, Child Rights Officers and non-government child rights actors on child protection system approach, with focus on case management (including early detection, reporting, rescue, referral and reintegration of CAAC and other vulnerable children)
- Training (TOT to CRO) for capacity building of DCWB, MCPC/VCPC (district child rights/protection actors)
- Advocacy and technical assistance to revise Children's Act to include criminalization of recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups, and provision of witness protection and support to victims of torture, rape and other forms of violence
- Support to regional and district mapping of service providers and establishment of referral system at district and community level

Output 2.2: CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living.
Major Activities:
- Support to mapping of residential care facilities and documentation of CAAC in the facilities
- Provision of technical assistance to develop Alternative care guideline and approval by government
- Support to tracing of families/relatives of CAAC and reunification of CAAC with their families (procedures, forms, referrals)
- Support to training (TOT) of government/ non-government staffs on alternative care
- Support to training (TOT) of residential care staffs on minimum standards (endorsed by government in 2012)
- TOT on foster/ kinship care training for host families who accept to provide care to CAAC
- Development of guidelines, criteria and gate-keeping mechanism for family support to foster/kinship families

District CP Structure to Detect and Respond to Reintegration and CP Needs of CAAC and other Vulnerable Children

Service Provider (NGOs)	
Service Provider(GOs) (Health, Edu, Justice)	• Provide service (edu, VT , health etc.) • Case management; Follow-up

District

DCWB ⇄ (CWO; CRO)	• Register and verify CAAC and cases of violations • Refer cases to service providers • Coordinate responses • Maintain database

VDC

V/MCPC	• Identify cases of violations • Report the cases to WCO (CRO)

WARD

CPC; C/YC; teachers/SMC ; Other CBOs	• Identify CAAC and other cases of violations • Report the cases to VCPC

☐ Government organizations
☐ Non-government organizations

2.2.2 Beneficiaries, Stakeholders and Geographical Scope

The implementation of the NPA-CAAC will be carried out through different ministries, including Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW), Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), Department of Women and Children (DWC), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply (MICS), and their relevant departments and line agencies in all the districts. These ministries will be responsible for identifying beneficiaries, as defined in the NPA-CAAC, and delivering services through their respective

line agencies in the districts, including education, livelihood skills, health and other forms of legal, rescue and reintegration services. District line agencies will work in partnership with NGOs to provide access to services which cannot be offered through the government structures.

This UNPFN Project is intended to support the relevant ministries towards the implementation of the NPA-CAAC, thereby, ensuring reintegration support to all children affected by conflict in the country. The focus of the Project will be to enhance the capacity of relevant government and non-government actors and eventually contribute towards the strengthening of overall child protection systems to provide dividends to the community as a whole. While this project is intended to provide coordination and technical assistance to the key ministries at national and district level, the actual services will be delivered by the relevant ministries through their own resources. The project will therefore support the delivery of reintegration services nationwide.

In addition, the Project will support the capacity building of young people including child/youth clubs to enable them to participate in the ongoing peace process, including reconciliation and peace building activities. Special attention will be given to gender and inclusion issues to ensure that all are capacitated and fully engaged in the community based activities as members of the community organizations.

Primary beneficiaries will include all 'children and young people affected by armed conflict' as defined by the government in the NPA-CAAC, which includes:
(a) CAAFAG (as defined by the 2007 Paris Principles)
(b) CAAC; (children and young people whose parents have been killed, disappeared, displaced; psychosocially harmed, or maimed; sexually abused during conflict, children imprisoned;
Secondary beneficiaries: Government agencies, families and communities, Youth and Child clubs; teachers, health workers; Community-based mechanisms, NGOs, other vulnerable children.

The Government of Nepal intends to implement the NPA-CAAC nationwide with funds from their respective ministries and from NPTF. This project will complement the government's effort by supporting the capacity building of government and non-government actors in the implementation of the NPA-CAAC. The tools, guidelines and procedures expected to be developed through this project will be used in all the districts where the government implements the NPA-CAAC. The Project will also train key government and non-governmental stakeholders from all the districts.

2.3 Analysis of Risks, Assumptions and Bottlenecks

Assumption:
Risk: Along with the key ministries (MWCSW, MoPR, MoE), the NPA-CAAC has envisioned a role for other ministries such as the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Health for the delivery of economic reintegration and health services to identified CAAC and other children in need of protection. It is important that the relevant ministries are fully committed and take timely actions to develop technical proposals and mobilise adequate resources.
Risk mitigation: To facilitate coordination, MoPR has constituted an inter-ministerial Implementation Committee, chaired by the Secretary of MoPR, to provide coordination and policy guidance for the implementation of the NPA. Ten ministries, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, and others have nominated focal persons from their respective ministries to provide technical inputs and contribute to the drafting of guidelines for the implementation of the NPA. High level inter-ministerial coordination and advocacy will be supported to mitigate the risk.

Risks	Assumptions	Mitigating Strategies / Measures
Risk 1: For full implementation of the NPA-CAAC, respective	• Relevant ministries are committed towards the implementation of	• The project has been engaging all relevant ministries since the

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ministries, including the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Health, will have to develop project documents and mobilise human and financial resources. Failure to do so can impede implementation. *Likelihood*: Low likelihood as ten ministries, including Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Supplies, among others have nominated focal persons to participate in the inter- ministerial committee formed to draft guidelines for the implementation of the NPA. *Potential Impact*: Delay in delivery of reintegration services.	NPA-CAAC.	drafting of the NPA-CAAC to guarantee a sense of ownership. • To facilitate the coordination and effective implementation, MoPR has constituted an inter-ministerial Implementation Committee, with representatives from ten relevant ministries. Advocacy, coordination and technical assistance will be provided to ensure regular coordination meetings and decisions.)
Risk 2: In numerous districts across the regions, various interest groups (including political parties) have reportedly influenced the identification process, and intimidated/threatened service providers for biasness. Such incidents are continually reported in many districts especially for government administered relief packages. *Likelihood*: The likelihood of risk is considered relatively low considering the government and UNICEF's on-going efforts to mobilise support to the programme by ensuring participation of relevant stakeholders in the planning phase. *Potential Impact*: Interference in programme implementation.	• There will be interference in beneficiary identification process.	• Moreover, the draft implementation plan envisions involvement of key stakeholders in the identification of CAAC and other vulnerable children from their respective communities with pre-determined gate-keeping and validation mechanism. Practice of social auditing at community level will also be encouraged for transparency and meaningful participation of community.
Risk 3: Implementing ministries are expected to compete for NPTF funding to implement their respective programme components. However, failure or	• Government project documents are developed and submitted in time for NPTF review and approval.	• UNICEF and CAAFAG Working Group have been supporting the five ministries in developing project documents in line with NPTF requirements. The support will be intensified until funds

		have been accessed.
delay in accessing NPTF funds will obstruct their implementation. *Likelihood*: The likelihood of risk is considered relatively low since two of the five participating ministries have already submitted their proposal while the other three ministries are in the process of doing so. *Potential Impact*: Obstruction in programme implementation.		
Risk 4: The government is expected to endorse the TRC Bill. However, failure to endorse the TRC Bill, meeting international standards, could impede children's participation in the TJ process and deny them justice. *Likelihood*: Low likelihood as the government made a commitment to endorse the TRC bill. Moreover, international and national human rights organisations and civil society are advocating for the revision of the bill to ensure its compliance to international standards. *Potential Impact*: Delay in the endorsement of the bill can delay justice to children through the TJ process.	• Government, including concerned political parties are committed to endorse the TRC Bill.	• UNICEF and CAAFAG WG have been engaging with relevant ministries to develop child friendly process and procedures for children's participation in the TJ process, since the drafting of the NPA-CAAC. This has been included as one of the major activity in the NPA-CAAC. • UNICEF, together with concerned human rights organisations and civil society, will continue advocacy to ensure compliance to international standards. • Cases of children's gross rights violations will be documented and appropriate responses will be ensured through existing government mechanisms (health, education, legal), irrespective of the status of the TRC Bill.
Risk 5: The overall political situation is still fragile and the current government is interim in nature. Election has been proposed as one of the possible solutions to end the political impasse. Mobilizing of CAAC /CAAFAG by political parties can put the children at further risk. *Likelihood*: While some CAAFAG/CAAC may be used by	• All political parties (national and regional) comply to the declaration of School as Zone of Peace	• One of the major components in the project is to facilitate dialogue with political parties in order to make them comply with their pledge to respect schools as zone of peace and to stop misuse children and young people for political activities that may push them into risk. • UNICEF intends to continue working with CZOP, network

political parties for political activities during the election, there is low likelihood of mass mobilisation of CAAC/CAAFAG. *Potential Impact*: Exposure of CAAC/CAAFAG to risk.		of child and human rights agencies, and other relevant civil society sectors to advocate with major political parties and make them sign a codeofconduct to refrain from using schools and children for political activities.

2.4 National Ownership and Capacity Development

2.4.1 National Ownership

In the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, (CPA) the signing parties agreed to provide reintegration and other necessary assistance to all children affected by conflict, while the Agreement for Monitoring the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) prohibits abduction, sexual violence, denial of humanitarian access, and the military recruitment or use of children under 18.

The National Plan of Action for Reintegration of Children Affected by Conflict was developed by the government in line with CPA and AMMAA and is expected to support the on-going peace process by ensuring comprehensive and long term support for children affected by armed conflict.

In addition, the National Plan of Action for Children, 2061-2071 (2004/5 -2014/15) and the Child Policy, 2069 (2012) emphasise the strengthening of child protection systems and the implementation of the NPA-CAAC for the timely reintegration and protection of children affected by armed conflict.

The government has formed an inter-ministerial implementation committee chaired by the Secretary of MoPR, with representatives from relevant (fourteen) ministries and departments, including UNICEF and representatives of civil society. In addition, a technical task force has been formed with representatives from MWCSW, CCWB, DWC, MoPR, UNICEF and representatives of the CAAFAG Working Group. The technical working task force is spearheading the initiative to develop guideline for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC.

At the district level, the implementing structure, as envisioned in the NPA-CAAC and the draft guideline, will be led by Women and Children Offices with coordination support from District Child Welfare Boards, which, in the majority of the districts, are chaired by the Chief District Officer.

This Project is developed within the framework of the NPA-CAAC and the implementation guideline, and is envisioned as a complementary project to support the government's implementation of the NPA-CAAC, to address capacity gaps, and to support the government's NPA-CAAC implementation plan through five relevant ministries.

The Government of Nepal is developing project documents to support the identification of and provision of reintegration and protection services to conflict-affected children. Based on the NPA-CAAC, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Industry are currently developing project documents to provide education, health and vocational training support through the respective ministries, while the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, including the Central Child Welfare Board, is developing programmes to develop a process for the identification and referral of conflict-affected children

to reintegration and protection services in all 75 districts around the country.

This project is, therefore, intended to provide technical support to the five government agencies to enhance capacity of existing government structures, ensuring quality planning and implementation, mainstreaming of key cross-cutting issues such as gender and inclusion of vulnerable groups, facilitating coordination with non-government actors at national and sub-national level for the provision of specialized services, including strengthening and institutionalizing of government- led child protection procedures and structures to address protection concerns of all children.. The project will, therefore contribute to the self-sustainability of government structures to execute their mandates in the areas of reintegration and protection of children at risk. In addition, the project will enhance the capacity of local government and non-government agencies to tap into and mobilize local resources to meet the resource gap at district and community level.

Therefore, by the end of the Project life, government agencies at national and local level, will have acquired the technical and managerial capacity to implement child protection programmes and services. Furthermore, guidelines and procedures, information management as well as resource mobilization modalities for these interventions will have been internalized into existing government systems.

2.4.2 Capacity Development

Addressing issues of children affected by armed conflict, will require comprehensive social welfare services to respond to their reintegration needs, including family and community based support for prevention and social-reintegration of children. Moreover, specialized services including rescue, family reunion, alternative care, psychosocial and legal support must be in place to support the protection needs of the children. The delivery of these services, including mobilization of human and financial resources must be supported by a policy framework.

In Nepal, there exists a huge systematic gap in areas of child protection. The primary focus will, therefore, be to enhance the capacity of relevant ministries and their district offices in areas of child protection. This will include revision of policies and guidelines, development of processes, procedures and relevant tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of children in vulnerable situations, including CAAC.

Further, the Project expects to enhance the capacity of government and non-government actors at all levels, including managerial and front-line social workers. Moreover, the project will also provide training materials, curriculums and skills to government and non-government staffs enabling them to enhance the capacity of village/municipality and community level child protection structures.

Once the TRC Bill is approved, UNICEF and members of the CAAAFAG WG will provide relevant support to develop processes and procedures to ensure children's participation in the TRC process. This will be done in line with MoPR's capacity development strategy and in coordination with the Technical Cooperation Pool.

2.5 Sustainability and Replicability

This project is intended to complement the government's programme towards the implementation of the NPA-CAAC. The Government of Nepal prioritised the reintegration support to CAAC and the strengthening of overall child protection systems in key government documents, including the Children's Act, 2048 (1992), revised National Plan of Action for Children, 2061-2071 (2004/5 -2014/15), the Child Policy, 2069 (2012) and the NPA-CAAC.

As mentioned above, the government is leading the process and, to this effect, has established an inter-ministerial implementation committee chaired by the Secretary of MoPR, and with representatives from relevant (fourteen) ministries and departments. In addition, a technical task force has been formed by MWCSW and MoPR with participants from CCWB, DWC, MoPR, including UNICEF and representatives of the CAAFAG Working Group, to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC. The technical working task force is spearheading the initiative to develop a guideline for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC.

The project focuses on capacity building of existing government agencies at national and sub-national level, including that of non-governmental child rights agencies, and is meant to support the establishment of child protection systems. Therefore, by the end of the Project cycle, government agencies will have the capacity to plan, access resources, coordinate and oversee the implementation of child protection programmes and services, following established guidelines and procedures.

The structures and function of the child protection systems to be supported by this project, will be mainstreamed in the regular government programmes. Reintegration and protection services are intended to be provided by the respective government agencies (MoE, MoH, MoI, MWCSW), long term support will be ensured by the respective ministries through their regular resources. Financial sustainability, not covered by the national budget, is expected to be gradually achieved through the development of district, village and municipality child protection plans to be incorporated within local government plans in the framework of decentralization and local self-governance, and co-funded by local and national government resources, external development partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. The Project is therefore expected to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms so that conflict-affected as well as other children in need of care and protection will be served beyond its lifetime. In this sense, the Project will contribute to peace-building by reducing vulnerabilities which were among the root causes of the decade-long conflict.

Some components of the Project have the scope of being replicated on a larger scale based on lessons learnt and results achieved. For instance, the government intends to deinstitutionalize children affected by conflict currently residing in government and non-government (residential) child care homes. Through this Project, technical assistance will be offered to establish procedures and enhance the capacity of relevant actors to facilitate the deinstitutionalization of children affected by conflict. Based on the results achieved through this programme, the government is expected to deinstitutionalize thousands of other children currently living in child care homes throughout the country.
The child protection system model developed for the implementation of this Project, will be applied to prevent and respond to child protection risks other than those related to conflict.

2.6 UN Comparative Advantage

UNICEF brings relevant expertise to support the Government of Nepal in the implementation of the NPA-CAAC. UNICEF, through sound technical advice and a well-established working relationship, has been able to influence government counterparts, especially in the drafting of the NPA-CAAC. UNICEF, as coordinator of the CAAFAG Working Group, is able to pull together expertise of other international and national organisations to support the government's endeavour, especially in areas where there is a capacity gap.

Moreover, UNICEF Child Protection Programme has a close working relationship with MWCSW, CCWB and WCO, and has existing joint-programmes with these agencies to advance children's issues in areas of

child protection, community mobilization and women's empowerment. UNICEF, as coordinating member of the Inter-Agency Child Protection Group, is already providing technical assistance to the government in areas of Child Protection.

2.7 Management Arrangements and Partnerships

2.7.1 Management Arrangements

In UNICEF, two Child Protection Officers, with technical oversight from an International Officer, will be responsible for this project.

The government- led inter-ministerial implementation committee chaired by the Secretary of MoPR, and including representatives from relevant (fourteen) ministries and departments as well as UNICEF and representatives of civil society, will be responsible for policy decisions and oversight for overall NPA-CAAC implementation.

The technical task force comprising representatives from MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB, DWC, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group will provide technical assistance. The task force is currently spearheading the initiative to develop a guideline for the implementation of the NPA-CAAC. It will be expanded to include other implementing government ministries, such as MoE, MoH and MoIC. Following the approval of the implementation guideline, a joint plan will be developed with time bound actions and results. The joint plan will be reviewed periodically.

A government led (MoPR) steering committee will be constituted by representatives of all ministries participating in this Project (MWCSW, CCWB, Department of Women & Children, MoE, MoH, MoI) as well as UNICEF and representatives of CAAFAG WG), in an advisory and oversight role to this Project. The Project team will be based with UNICEF. However, joint activity plans will be developed with concerned ministries once the project is finalised.

This project will be implemented in partnership with the CAAFAG Working Group and the Child Protection Inter-Agency Group. The CAAFAG WG consists of agencies specializing in reintegration programmes with a network in around 50 districts. At the central level, these specialized agencies will be counted upon to support the capacity building of government institutions. At the district level, the district CAAFAG WG partner and other child rights agencies will supplement the human and capacity gap foreseen in the District Women and Children Office.

At the current stage, the government line agencies do not have the capacity to deliver many of the specialized services to children which is why there is an imperative need for them to work in partnership with non-governmental agencies. Through this Project, UNICEF will support MoWCSW and CCWB/DWC to establish accreditation criteria and process to identify relevant NGOs for the delivery of specialized services. Gender balance and inclusiveness will be included as part of the criteria for the selection of partner agencies.

Sensitization and training of key partner agencies on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, including conflict sensitivity, will be provided by mobilizing resource persons from MoPR and members of CAAFAG Working Group.

2.7.2 Partnerships

As a member of the government-led inter-ministerial implementation committee chaired by the Secretary of MoPR, UNICEF will be working in close partnership with MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB, DWC and other ministries and departments.

UNICEF will partner with the CAAFAG Working Group and the Child Protection Inter-Agency Group in order to support the implementation of the Project, especially in developing tools, guidelines, procedures and building the capacity of government and non-governmental agencies involved in the implementation of the NPA-CAAC.

The CAAFAG WG consists of agencies specializing in reintegration programmes with a network in around 50 districts. At the district level, the district CAAFAG WG partner will supplement the human and capacity gap foreseen in the District Women and Children Office.

Training to government counterparts will be provided with technical assistance from Inter-Agency Conflict sensitivity team.

2.8 Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

2.8.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Based on UN guidelines, UNICEF follows the HACT (Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer) process for management of funds. The HACT process has standardized tools for the assessment of risks and capacity building needs of implementing partners and establishes guidelines for quality assurance measures. As financial assurance measures, UNICEF will have provisions for spot checks, scheduled audits and specialized auditing by independent firms included in all agreements signed with partners.

To support programme monitoring, a detailed monitoring tool will be developed to be used by all stakeholders. The programme will have an in-built system for monitoring progress against objectively verifiable indicators, while remaining capable of adjusting those indicators based on lessons learnt. The monitoring tools will be developed based on the joint project plan to be developed by UNICEF and participating government agencies. Technical expertise from UN Conflict Sensitivity team will be sought when developing M&E tools. While developing the monitoring tools, attention will be given to include gender and inclusion specific indicators.

Monitoring will be done jointly with the Government and other stakeholders with regular reporting to the Inter-Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Secretary of MoPR. Annual reviews will be carried out to track progress and challenges.

The following reports will be submitted based on UNPFN reporting guideline:
- Annual narrative progress report
- Annual certificate of financial statement on expenditure of funds
- Final narrative project report on completion of the project
- Final financial report on completion of the project
- Quarterly updates in accordance with the UNPFN calendar and template

2.8.2 Evaluation

A mid-term review will be commissioned to formulate programmatic recommendations. Programme monitoring will also be supported by Child Protection Officers from the 3 UNICEF Regional Offices.

An external evaluation will also be commissioned at the end of the programme to identify lessons learned for future interventions as well as to ensure accountability for programme implementation.

3 – Preliminary Results Framework

Results Framework of this project is aligned with the results and indicators of UNICEF's wider Child Protection programme of which this project is a part and thereby, focuses on strengthening of wider Child Protection System.

PBF Level

UNPBF PMP Result(s) (if applicable):

Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict- affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery.

UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):

	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
3.2: Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children in conflict affected communities.	• 5000 CAAFAG/CAAC received support from CAAFAF WG in 2012 – 30 districts. (Total number of CAAC is yet to be determined in all 75 districts. Baseline data will be compiled by MWCSW/CCWB through NPTF funded project. UNICEF will provide technical assistance.)	• 50% of identified CAAC (not all identified CAAC may need reintegration support)	• MWCSW and CCWB reports	

UNPFN Level

UNPFN Strategic Outcome:

Outcome 8: Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict

Project Peace-Building Impact:

Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children. .

Impact Indicator(s)

	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
a. Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification, reporting and reintegration mechanism.	a. 5000 CAAFAG/CAAC received support from CAAFAF WG in 2012, in 30 districts. (Total number of CAAC is yet to be determined in all 75 districts. Baseline data will be compiled by MWCSW/CCWB through	a. 50% of identified CAAC (not all identified CAAC may need reintegration support)	a. Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, MoE).	• Relevant government agencies are able to access NPTF funding.

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Project Level					
		NPTF funded project. UNICEF will provide technical assistance.			
OUTCOME 1:		Government and non-governmental agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.			
Outcome Indicator(s)		**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
a. Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to provide reintegration services to CAAC as per approved implementation guideline.		a. NPA-CAAC not implemented.	a. Line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) deliver services to at-least 80% of CAAC determined to need reintegration support as per approved implementation guideline and project document in all districts.	a. Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, MoE).	• Relevant government agencies are able to access NPTF funding.
OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
1.1 Relevant Government ministries and departments have endorsed the NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines.	1.1 NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed by relevant ministries (MWCSW, MoPR) in collaboration with relevant ministries, including regional and district stakeholders.	1.1 NPA implementation guideline is in the process of being drafted.	1.1 NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed by mid-2013.	1.1 MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	• Key government staff in relevant ministries does not change frequently.
1.2 Vocational training service providers have the knowledge and tools to deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labor market.	1.2 - Relevant government ministries have developed project document and guideline for delivery of skills training. - # of government and non-government officials trained on labour market analysis - % of conflict-affected and vulnerable children linked to employment opportunity (gender and inclusion) by MoI - % of conflict-affected and vulnerable families linked to credit groups (gender and disadvantaged groups) by MoI and MWCSW	1.2 Number of CAAC not available.	1.2 40% of identified CAAC receive livelihood training and are engaged in economic activities.	1.2 MoI, MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	• Relevant ministry (MoI, Cottage and Small Scale Industry), is committed towards implementation of NPA-CAAC and have accessed financial resources.

Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
1.3 Government and non-government agencies identify and respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures.	1.3. – MWCSW/DWC/CCWB/MoPR finalised and endorsed tools for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection. - # of districts with established community based system for identification and referral of CAAC and vulnerable children - # of districts with updated directory of accredited service providers - # of government and non-government officials trained on gender needs assessment - # of government and non-government service providers trained on conflict sensitive tools	1.3. Standardized process and tools for identification and referral of CAAC do not exist. - Districts do not have identification and referral systems - Districts do not have trained social workers	1.3 Tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC are endorsed by relevant agencies All districts (in 75 districts) have established community based identification and referral systems - Women Children Office/DCWB have partnership agreements with accredited non-government agencies to avail services of social workers (NGO).	1.3 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	• MoPR continues to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination • MWCSW/DWC/CCWB/ have accessed financial resources (NPTF) for mobilization of district and community partners.
1.4 Young people are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities).	1.4 – MoPR/MWCSW have developed project document for reconciliation activities to facilitate the social reintegration of conflict affected children and former CAAFAG in the community. - Relevant government authorities have developed/finalized training curriculum for TOT on conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills for young people - # of government and non-government agencies (% female, socially disadvantaged groups) trained-as-trainers (TOT) on mobilising children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities. - # of young people engaged by relevant government authorities (MoPR) in peace building activities to enhance social and political harmony	1.4 Structured training curriculum does not exist	1.4 MoPR/MWCSW have developed project document accessed resource o support reconciliation activities for social reintegration CAAC/CAAFAG. - Government and non-government trainers available in all 5 regions.	1.4 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	• MoPR have accessed financial resources (NPTF) to engage children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities.
1.5 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively.	1.5 – Guideline available for children's participation in TRC process and - Guideline for legal documentation of cases developed. - # of child victims of gross violations receiving medical, psychosocial and legal support	1.5 TRC Bill not endorsed by the government. - Guidelines for children's participation in the TRC process not available.	1.5 – Guideline for children's participation in TRC process meets international standards. - Existing CAAFAG cases reviewed for documentation of gross	1.5 HRO''s report. Reports from relevant ministries (MWCSW, MoPR).	• MoPR has accessed financial resources (NPTF) to engage children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities • TRC Bill is approved by

Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
the government		violation cases - Government train relevant stakeholders on TRC process and children's from at least 30 (most conflict affected) districts. - # of children (victims of gross violations) referred for legal, health, psychosocial support)		
- # of children in conflict with the law as a result of conflict, receiving psychosocial and legal support # of child rights violation documented for TJ process and ensured justice through the envisioned TRC processes.			1.6 HRO''s report. Reports from relevant ministries (MWCSW, MoPR, MoE).	• Major political parties participate in the dialogue.
1.6 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively. 1.6 # of (major) political parties sensitized and express commitment to implement schools as zone of peace declaration and guideline. - Informal system to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including misuse of children for violent political and armed activities, established - MoE has integrated child protection and positive discipline curriculum in regular teachers' training. # child rights and human rights organisations/networks oriented on SZOP guideline - Type and # of advocacy campaigns carried out by HE/CR agencies to support SZOP initiative.	1.6 SZOP guideline is endorsed by government but not implemented.	1.6 – Orient all major political parties and their sister organisations on SZOP guideline. - Raise awareness of national/district child and human rights organisations on SZOP guideline. - Incidences of attack and closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities documented and reported to pressurize violators of SZOP guideline.		

OUTCOME 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.

Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
a. Districts in the country have a Child Protection System with functioning referral mechanism and standardized tools for reporting, rescue and reintegration.	a. None of the 75 districts has established procedures, tools and systematized CP services and database, which constitutes a basic requirement for a functioning CP System.	a. 50% of all the districts.	a. MWCSW, CCWB, DCWB, DWC, CRO reports	• MWCSW/CCWB is able to mobilize human and financial resources.

OUTPUTS	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
2.1 Government and non-government	2.1 - Comprehensive CP/CAAC database	2.1 CAAC and CP database	2.1 Database used in all	2.1 WCO/DCWB; MoPR,	• MWCSW/CCWB is able

Indicators	Baseline	Means of Verification		Assumptions
agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children through an integrated Child Protection systems approach.	is developed and MWCSW/CCWB/DWC including district line agencies (WCO) are trained to use and roll-out of the database in all districts. - Gender-sensitive procedures for case management and service provision and training curriculum for child protection authorities developed and endorsed by the Government # of districts with Child Welfare system established and functioning [HR trained; Gvt budget allocated; case & service IMS used; NGO agreements with WCO; coordination/referral mechanism;] - % of child and adolescent cases (gender disaggregated) benefitting from Government and NGO child and family welfare services in the target districts handled according to established procedures	does not exist. Guidelines and procedures not available. -CP Training curriculum for CRO, NGO, DCWB and VCPC not standardized. - Districts lack chld welfare system. No (emergency and long-term) services available for at-risk and vulnerable children.	districts with central level compilation and analysis. Guidelines and procedures for reporting, rescue, refer is developed based on global practices. All CRO (75 districts), and key CR NGO partners (identified by district WCO) are trained. - # of children received emergency and long term support - # of VDC/WCO accessing block grants for services to vulnerable children	MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports. Field visits. WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	to mobilise resources to roll-out of CP/CAAC database in 75 district. • MWCSW/CCWB is able to mobilize resources (NPTF) to enhance capacity of DCWB, VCPC in 75 district.
2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living.	2.2 - # of CAAC residing in institutions (residential care facilities) identified. - Procedures for alternative care developed and finalised by MWCSW,CCWB. - # of CAAC de-institutionalized (removed from residential care centers and reunited with family or placed under alternate care).	2.2 – Many child care homes were established to shelter CAAC during conflict period. Total number of CAAC currently residing in residential care facilities not known. - Guideline for alternate care arrangement do not exist.	2.2 All CAAC currently residing in institutions (residential care facilities) identified and documented. - Procedures for alternative care meet international standards. - All CAAC identified in residential care facilities are either united with parents or placed under alternative care.	2.2 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports.	• MWCSW/CCWB endorse alternative care guideline in time. • Political will exist to de-institutionalize children.

4 – Project Budget

CATEGORY		UNICEF Total
1. Staff and other personnel cost		
1.1. *Child Protection Officer – Overall Coordination and capacity building*		70,000
1.2. *Child Protection Officer (Deinstitutionalization and capacity building)*		70,000
1.3. *Staff - Finance and administration*		40,000
	Sub-Total	**180,000**
2. Supplies, commodities, materials		
2.1 *Printing of guidelines, programme documents*		15,000
	Sub-Total	**15,000**
3. Equipment, vehicles and furniture including depreciation		
3.1 *Computers, printers, servers, UPS, fire-wall, back-up devices for comprehensive CP database*		32,000
	Sub-Total	**32,000**
4. Contractual services		
4.1. *Technical support to MWCSW/CCWB – Consultant for developing project document, and implementation plan (activities, budget etc)*		25,000
4.2. *End Programme Evaluation (External)*		25,000
4.3. *Development of comprehensive database , training manuals and actual TOT*		32,000
	Sub-Total	**82,000**
5. Travel		
5.1 *Monitoring and programme related travel*		15,000
	Sub-Total	**15,000**
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts		
6.1. *Agreements with I/NGOs for technical support to government partners (development of tools, procedures, trainings) (Sub-total)*		500,000
- *Support to relevant ministries to develop appropriate reintegration packages (Edu, VT, ME, skills) –including gender assessment tools*		10,000
- *Capacity building of service providers on labour market analysis and quality control of the*		45,000

Description	Amount
vocational training; Facilitation of linkages to labour market	
- Development of psychosocial training modules for health and community social workers, TOT and support to government for mapping of service providers and to accreditation of non-government service providers (formulate and endorse criteria)	80,000
- Development of procedures, guidelines and formats for the implementation of social welfare services, case management at the district level for CROs/CWOs and NGOs, TOT for government and non-government agencies	170,000
- Development of training of youths and IPs on Peace Building and reconciliation activities, including printing of manuals, with special focus on inclusion (female and disadvantaged groups)	45,000
- Development of child sensitive TJ process and procedures	30,000
- Development of Alternative care guideline and approval by government	
- Training of government/ non-government staffs on alternative care and family support services to families	120,000
6.2 Agreement with relevant government agencies for TOT and capacity building activities to national and district stakeholders	500,000
- (Sub-total)	
- Orientation on NPA-Implementation guideline to district line agencies (CRO, CWO, LDOs, NGOs)	45,000
- Post training counselling for micro entrepreneurs and linkages to Micro-Finance Institution	25,000
- Mapping of regional and district service providers	40,000
- Legal assistance to children who have come in contact with the law during the conflict period (special support to female and other participants from disadvantaged communities)	30,000
- Development of CP Database and TOT for district users	200,000
- TOT to train CWO, CRO, and NGO for strengthening of VCPC/referrals, district planning for CP etc.	90,000
- Support MoE and MoH to incorporate child protection in the in-service training curriculum of teachers and health workers	40,000
Mapping of residential care facilities and deinstitutionalization of CAAC residing in child care facilities (including family tracing, reunification with families, family support, foster/kin-ship care arrangement etc.)	10,000
- School Zone of Peace initiatives – formulation of communication strategy, including national dialogue	20,000
Sub-Total	**1,000,000**
7. General operating and other direct costs	
7.1 Programme monitoring and technical assistance to district partners through regional offices (drivers, vehicles, communication)	78,000
Sub-Total	**78,000**
Total Project Costs	**1,402,000**

8. Indirect Support Costs (max 7% of Total Project Costs)	98,140
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	**1,500,000**

GENDER BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to gender-responsive peace-building: US$ 250,000 (time and contribution of internal resource person and other staffs not included)

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 24 %

INCLUSION BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to inclusion-responsive peace-building: US$ 150,000 (Capacity building component)

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 15%

M&E BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to M&E measures: US$ 120,000

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 9 %

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to conflict sensitivity measures: US$ 100,000 (including 4 months salary for national officer (Interagency CS team) and TOT on PB for government and non-government partners)

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 7 %

5 – Preliminary Work Plan

Outputs	Key Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Responsible PUNO	Planned budget per Output
Outcome 1: Government and non-governmental agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.											
Output 1.1 Relevant Government ministries and departments have endorsed the NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines	1.1.1 Finalization of NPA-Implementation Guideline and development of orientation packages	x	x							UNICEF	92,000
	1.1.2 Regional level orientations on NPA-CAAC implementation			x	x					UNICEF	
	1.1.3 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop project document for NPA implementation.	x	x	x						UNICEF	
	1.1.4 Development of communication strategy to raise public awareness on NPA-CAAC			x						UNICEF	
Output 1.2 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labor market.=	1.2.1 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop appropriate economic reintegration packages, including project document for CAAC.	x	x							UNICEF	43,000
	1.2.2 Technical assistance for classification and diversification of training types to meet the participants' profile and labour market demand			x	x	x	x			UNICEF	
	1.2.3 Facilitate partnership with private sector for employment opportunity.					x	x	x	x	UNICEF	
Output 1.3 Government and non-government agencies identify and respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures.	1.3.1 Support government to accredit non-government service providers including regional and district mapping of service providers.			x	x					UNICEF	189,000
	1.3.2 Development and standardisation of tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection.		x	x	x					UNICEF	
	1.3.3 Development of training and tools for service providers to identify and respond to gender needs.		x	x						UNICEF	
	1.3.4 Establishment of psychosocial referral mechanisms.				x	x				UNICEF	
	1.3.5 Training of government and non-government service providers to mainstream conflict sensitiveness in their programme.		x		x					UNICEF	
Output 1.4 Young people are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities).	1.4.1 Technical assistance to relevant ministry to develop project proposal for NPA focusing on mobilising young people for reconciliation and peace building.		x	x	x					UNICEF	45,000
	1.4.2 Develop training for government/non-government staffs and young people on conflict analysis (mainstream conflict sensitiveness), negotiation and leadership skills; (curriculum development and TOT)		x		x	x				UNICEF	
	1.4.3 Support engagement of youths and young people in				x	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	

Output / Outcome	Activity									Resp.	Budget
Output 1.5 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively.	peace building and reconciliation activities										
	1.5.1 Development of training curriculum/materials on children's participation in TRC process and legal documentation of cases developed (TOT)			X	X	X				UNICEF	90,000
	1.5.2 Establishment of referral system for legal assistance to children who have come in contact with law during the conflict period			X	X	X				UNICEF	
Output 1.6 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively.	Development of advocacy strategy to raise awareness of child rights and human rights organisations and advocate against use of schools and children for political purposes.			X	X	X				UNICEF	35,000
	Facilitate dialogue with political parties for compliance to SZOP guidelines				X	X	X	X		UNICEF	
	Support capacity building of civil society to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities for evidence based advocacy.				X	X	X			UNICEF	
	Support MoE to integrate child protection and positive behavioural curriculum in regular teachers training.			X	X	X	X	X		UNICEF	
Outcome 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole….											
Output 2.1 Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict, through an integrated Child Protection systems approach.	2.1.1 Development and support roll-out of comprehensive CP and CAAC database in 75 district	X	X	X	X					UNICEF	270,000
	2.1.2 Develop curriculum and materials for training of Child Welfare Officer, Child Rights Officers and non-government child rights actors on child protection systems approach, with focus on case management (including early detection, reporting, rescue, referral and reintegration of CAAC and other vulnerable children			X	X	X	X			UNICEF	
	2.1.3 Training (TOT to CRO) for capacity building of DCWB, MCPC/VCPC (district child rights/protection actors)			X	X	X	X			UNICEF	
	2.1.4 Advocacy and Technical assistance to revise Children's Act of to include criminalization of recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups, and provision of witness protection and support to victims of torture, rape and other forms of violence	X	X	X	X	X				UNICEF	
	2.1.5 Support regional and district mapping service providers and establishment of referral system at district and community level									UNICEF	
Output 2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are	2.2.1 Support mapping of residential care facilities and documentation of CAAC in the facilities			X	X	X	X			UNICEF	347,604

Category	Activity									Responsible
removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non-institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living.	2.2.2 Provide technical assistance to development of Alternative care guideline and approval by government			X	X	X				UNICEF
	2.2.3 Support tracing of families/relative of CAAC and reunite CAAC with their families (procedures, forms, referrals)				X	X	X	X		UNICEF
	2.2.4 Support training (TOT) of government/ non-government staffs on alternative care			X	X					UNICEF
	2.2.5 Support training (TOT) of residential care staffs on minimum standards (endorsed by government)				X	X				UNICEF
	2.2.6 TOT on Foster/ kinship training for host families who accept to provide care to CAAC					X	X	X		UNICEF
	2.2.7 Family support to foster/kinship families					X	X	X	X	UNICEF
Project Management and Performance										
Project Management Milestones	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff	X								UNICEF
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan	X	X							UNICEF
	Meetings of Project Steering Committee/Board	X		X	X	X		X		UNICEF
	UNSCR 1325 orientations of staff and partners	X		X	X	X				UNICEF
M&E Measures	Submission of Quarterly Updates		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNICEF
	Conduct Baseline Assessment (as required)		X	X						UNICEF
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework		X							UNICEF
	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial Statement				X					UNICEF
	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs					X				UNICEF
	Procure Final Project Evaluation Service Providers					X	X			UNICEF
	Conduct and Complete Final Project Evaluation							X		UNICEF
	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports							X		UNICEF
Conflict Sensitivity Measures	Conflict Sensitivity Training /Orientations of staff and partners	X		X		X				UNICEF
	BOGs Orientation of staff and partners									UNICEF
	Inception Context Analysis Exercise		X	X						UNICEF
	Inception Do-No-Harm / Risk Analysis Exercise	X		X						UNICEF
	Annual Context and Risk Analysis Exercise			X	X					UNICEF

UNPFN
Project Summary

Project Title	Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict		
UNPFN project number		UNPBF project number (if applicable)	
UNPFN Cluster	A: Cantonments/Reintegration		
NPTF Cluster	3: Security and Transitional Justice		
Participating UN Organization(s)	UNICEF Nepal		
National Partner(s)	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply, including their respective Departments and District Offices.		
Implementing Partner(s)	CAAFAG Working Group Members: Transcultural Psychosocial Organization; Centre For Victims Of Torture, World Education, Save the Children, Search for Common Ground, CWIN, Advocacy Forum, ICTJ, HimRights, UCEP, including child rights network: Children and Schools as Zones of Peace. Inter-Agency Working Group: Terre des hommes ; World Vision; Save the Children; World Education; PLAN International		
Project Geographical Location(s)	National		
UNPFN Executive Committee Approval Date			
Project Duration		Project Start Date Project End Date	15/02/2013 31/12/2014
Total UNPFN approved funding	US$ 1,500,000	Other sources of funding (if applicable)	US$ 200,000 (AusAID)
		Total Project Costs	US$ 1,700,000
Gender Marker	☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3	Inclusion Marker	☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3

UNPBF PMP Result and Indicator (if applicable)	Result: Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict- affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery.
	Indicator: Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children in conflict affected communities.
UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome	Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
Project's Peace-building Impact	Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children.

Project Executive Summary	This project is intended to support government's implementation of the National Plan of Action – CAAC. The focus of the project will be to enhance the capacity of relevant government and non-government actors and eventually contribute toward the strengthening of overall child protection systems to provide dividends to the community as a whole, through building on structures, mechanisms and capacities established in a conflict/post-conflict context, to address a broader range of child protection issues.
	The Project will have two outcomes:
	Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government agencies to provide holistic social reintegration support to children affected by conflict.
	Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government agencies, to respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict, through the child protection system approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.

Major activities within the project will include:

- Support the development of NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines.
- Capacitate service providers for delivery of quality livelihood trainings and facilitate linkages with labor market
- Support relevant government agencies to develop and standardize tools and procedures for identification and response to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender and inclusion needs.
- Provide technical assistance to relevant agencies to engage young people in community based peace building and social activities, to promote positive values and social harmony
- Support development of child sensitive processes and procedures to ensure children's participation in Transitional Justice process
- Support the implementation of Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools and stop misuse of schools and children for political purposes
- Technical assistance to enhance government child protection system to prevent and respond to protection rights of children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children in the community
- Capacitate relevant government agencies for deinstitutionalization of CAAC in residential care (child care homes), with support for family reunion or placement in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.)

The structures and functions of the child protection system to be supported by this project, will be mainstreamed into the regular government systems. Financial sustainability is expected to be gradually achieved through the development of district, village and municipality child protection plans to be incorporated within local government plans in the framework of decentralization and local self-governance, and co-funded by local and national government resources, external development partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. The Project is therefore expected to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms so that conflict-affected as well as other children in need of care and protection will be served beyond its lifetime. The project intends to contribute to peace-building by reducing vulnerabilities which were among the root causes of the decade-long conflict.