

**United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal**

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**Project Status Update**

***For the period of [January-June 2015]***

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| **1. Project Information** |
|  **Project Title:** | **Project Numbers:** |
| Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict | ***UNPFN / PBF:*** | PBF/NPL/D-2 |
| ***MPTF Office:***  | 00085967 |
| **Name of PUNO(s):** | **PBF Result *(if applicable)*:** |
| UNICEF | 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. |
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| **Primary Project Contact Person:** | **UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome(s):** |
| Virginia PerezChief, Child Protection SectionUNICEF, PulchowkUN BuildingTelephone 5523200 Ext 1131vperez@unicef.org | 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 |
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| **UNPFN Cluster:** |
| A: Cantonments/Reintegration B: Election/Governance/MediationC: Recovery/Quick Impact Projects **D: Security**E: Rights and Reconciliation |
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| **National Partners(s):** | **NPTF Cluster:** |
| Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; Central Child Welfare Board; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Industry; Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal (TPO-Nepal), Nepal Police | 1: Cantonments Management and I/R of Combatants 2: Conflict Affected Persons and Communities **3: Security and Transitional Justice** 4: CA/Peacebuilding Initiatives on National and Local Levels |
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| **Total UNPFN Funding:** | US$1,500,000 | **Project Start Date:** | 15/03/2013 |
| **Original End Date:** | 15/03/2015 |
| **Funds spent to-date by the project:** | US$ 1,038,273 | **Revised End Date *(if applicable)*:** | 15/09/2015 |
| **Funds spent as percentage of budget:** | 69% | **Total Project Duration:** | 30 months |

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| **2. Project Executive Summary** |
|  This project is intended to support government’s implementation of the National Plan of Action – CAAC, with focus on capacity enhancement of relevant government and non-government actors. Overall the project is expected to contribute toward the strengthening of overall child protection systems, through building of structures, mechanisms and capacities established in a conflict/post-conflict context, to address issues of conflict children, including broader range of child protection issues. The two major project outcomes include: *Outcome 1****:*** Government and non-governmental agencies 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. UNICEF’s focus, during the reporting period, was targeted towards upstream advocacy in order to place CAAC issues in the agenda of relevant government and donor agencies. Similarly, attention was given to finalise technical notes to ensure quality of services and strengthen systems (child protection database, standardisation of psychosocial and social workers curriculum) for vulnerable children, including those affected by conflict. In addition, UNICEF’s assistance to the government focused on generating evidence for planning, reporting (to CRC) and mobilising resources for implementation of activities specific to children affected by conflict. |

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| **3. Overview of project results, achievements and challenges during this quarter** |
| **Project Outcome(s)** | **Progress delivered and/or challenges during this quarter** |
| 1. 1. Government and non-government agencies 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*.In late 2014 and early 2015, UNICEF organised various interaction programmes between conflict affected children, policy makers, and government officials to sensitize relevant actors on the current status of conflict affected children (CAAC) in the country. Direct advocacy by conflict affected children and human/child rights agencies working with conflict, through interactions and meeting with the Parliamentarians’ Committee for Women and Children, other policy makers, National Human Rights Commission, donors and concerned government agencies were supported by UNICEF to place issues of children affected by conflict in the national agenda. As a result, the government has prioritised the implementation of NPA-CAAC. The related concept note submitted by MoWCSW/CCWB and MoR is currently under review by NPTF. Approval of the concept note will pave way for the two proposals, already submitted by MWCSW/CCWB and MoE, to be reviewed NPTF for possible mobilisation of resources for implementation of NPA-CAAC. *Output 1.2: Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected districts)on CAAC available*Seven years after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the government is yet to establish the number of conflict affected children. To address this information gap, the government (Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board) initiated collecting baseline data of conflict affected children in 20 conflict affected districts with UNICEF’s support in Nov/Dec 2014. The data on the number and types of conflict affected children from 20 selected districts is expected to inform the government’s programme and budgeting for the implementation of NPA-CAAC. Field work for CAAC baseline information in selected 20 districts was completed in Feb/March 2015. The baseline information of children affected by armed conflict, compiled by Central Child Welfare Board together with Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, was entered into the computer within March-May 2015. Total number of children affected by armed conflict identified in the 20 selected districts is 14,114 (42% Female). Based on initial need assessment in six districts about 37 (30% female) CAAC have received emergency support, which includes immediate health support, education and small scale family income generating support. Of the 37 children supported, 22 CAAC were rescued by Central Child Welfare Board from a child care home in Kathmandu which had been damaged by the earthquake. As the children were found to be living in an open tent, without adequate food and shelter, they were immediately rescued, kept in temporary shelter for 5 days and reunited with their families in Rukum (Far-West). During their stay in the temporary shelter in Kathmandu, the children were provided with health care and psychosocial counselling.  In 2014, UNICEF, together with civil society, participated in the pre-session meeting (pre-session) with UN Committee on CRC to discuss the implementation of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, (2000). The ‘list of issues’, forwarded by the committee to the state, incudes issues related to the status of children affected by conflict in the country including implementation status of NPA-CAAC, among others. The government has constituted a multi-sectorial steering committee, with UNICEF as a member, and is currently drafting the state’s written replies to be submitted to the committee within March 2015. The CAAC baseline from 20 districts is expected to be used by the government in its respond to the ‘list of issues’. *Output 1.3: Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood training and link CAAC to labour market.*In 2014, UNICEF had initiated a mapping exercise to identify financial and livelihoods institutions, including existing livelihood training programs in 15 districts and 9 municipalities. The outcome of the mapping is expected to ensure linkages with market opportunities and other related trainings to advance skills of CAAC. The mapping report has been finalised with input from Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and the Central Child Welfare Board. Printing and dissemination of the report was put on hold because of the earthquake response. The report will now be printed in Aug/Sept 2015 and disseminated. In order to avoid dispersion of resources and scattering of projects and with a view to enhance complementarity between different programmes, the new NPTF strategy 2014-2017 has envisioned a common project to provide self-employment/income generating and empowerment opportunities to identified groups of conflict affected people (CAP), based on a need assessment. In this context, NPTF secretariat has advised MoWCSW and CCWB that the Ministry of Industry proposal, related to vocational training/income generating support to CAAC, be kept on hold and CAAC, needing economic support, be referred to the common project meant for overall CAPs. *Output 1.4 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.*The workflow and guidelines for the process/procedures for identification and referral of cases (case management guidelines), developed in 2013, were printed and disseminated in all 75 districts. UNICEF is supporting the piloting of the case management guideline in 8 UNICEF focused districts since Aug 2014. The case management guideline and its tools were used during the post-earthquake response by the Central Child Welfare Board and in the district (by District Child Welfare Board) for the documentation on separated and rescued children, and assessment and referral of children in the severely affected districts. The guideline helped the government agency in standardising the case management process, ensuring proper documentation of cases and interventions. During Jan/Feb 2015, UNICEF held a series of formal discussions with Tribhuvan University (Department of Psychology and Department of Social Work) for the standardization of curriculum of para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers. The heads of two departments (Department of Psychology and Department of Social Work) have agreed to lead the technical process for the standardisation of the curriculum and to explore ways for the accreditation of these professions. Based on the agreement, UNICEF and TU were in the process of drafting the agreement and working on a detailed project proposal/activities with budget; due to the emergency, these were put on hold. TU agreed to the suggestion of forming a working team with participation of relevant agencies working on psychosocial and social work, including IOM, I/NGOs and other UN agencies. In the emergency situation, the need for standardisation of the curriculum for these professionals is considered even more critical, and the process will be escalated. UNICEF is supporting partners on the use of gender assessment tools, developed in 2013. The NGOs used the tools for assessment of gender specific issues of CAAFAG and have developed responses accordingly. The NGOs are currently in the process of implementing the gender response plan. Some cases of sexual abuse have been identified and they are in the initial phase of validation. *Output 1.5: 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).*The proposal developed by Nepal Police to work with young people to facilitate and promote reconciliation, community dialogue and harmony was reviewed and approved by Ministry of Home for implementation in 2014. As part of the overall ‘schools as zones of peace’ initiative, UNICEF has initiated school based activities, together with Nepal Police, with the objective to foster trust and closer bonding between police and students and, thereby, discourage all forms of violence in schools (corporal punishment, bullying, sexual/physical harassment), including misuse of children and schools for political activities. Fostering trust between Nepal Police and children is also expected to encourage reporting of such incidences. UNICEF supported Nepal Police in adapting the training manual to include issues regarding children and their protection. Training of police officers and young people (students) from six pilot districts was conducted in February 2015. According to the project, police officials, together with selected students (peers) will visit schools and organize activities and interactions with students in the schools, to share information on types of violence and national laws against them. Overall the project is expected to enhance trust between police, children and the community as a whole and keep schools free from all forms of violence. To ensure synergy and avoid duplication, project objective and detailed activities were shared with UNDP. In addition, UNICEF have requested for a joint meeting to be organised by Nepal Police with relevant partners, including UNDP and relevant INGOs to ensure synergy and complimentary of roles. Field implementation in the selected districts have been put to hold because of the earthquake response.*Output 1.6*: *Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children’s participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively.*In 2015, UNICEF continued advocacy initiatives and provided technical inputs to include provisions specific to protection and justice for children affected by conflict in the Truth and Reconciliation Bill. The Legislature-Parliament endorsed the TRC bills in April 2014, paving the way for the formation of two separate commissions on truth, reconciliation and disappearances. The government has recently formed two commissions based on the TRC Act (i) Truth and Reconciliation Commission (ii) Commission on Enforced Disappearances. UNICEF’s engagement with the newly constituted TRC commission in the coming days will be guided by UN’s position on the overall TRC process in Nepal.However, frequent interaction with conflict affected children in the country has provided greater insight on children’s past experience during conflict and the challenges they have been encountering. In the process, UNICEF and CAAFAG Working Group partners have managed to identify cases of gross child rights violations (injured and needing long term health support, torture, sexual abuse, forced recruitment). UNICEF have developed a project proposal with a national human rights organisation to ensure legal documentation of such cases with the overall objective to ensure justice to children. Key activities within the project include, legal documentation of cases of conflict-affected children who are victims of gross violations (from available CAAFAG WG data in addition to new cases) and submission of these identified cases to National Human Rights Commission for reparation and referral to other available government/non-government for services (legal, health, psychosocial, livelihood trainings etc) and referral for services. This project is expected to be completed within August 2015. Signing of the project proposal had to be put to hold because of the earthquake response and suspension of regular programme.*Output 1.7*: *School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively.*This activity was intensively implemented in 2013 prior to the national election for CA. UNICEF, is currently advocating with CA members to promote schools of peace in the new constitution.  |
| 2. 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. | *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.*The Government did not have official and standardized processes and procedures for rescue, referral and reintegration of children, be they conflict affected children or other vulnerable children. Proper procedures for case management are critical in ensuring a continuum of care for all vulnerable children, including children affected by conflict.With UNICEF’s support, the Central Child Welfare Board finalized and officially approved a case management guideline in 2013. Following the approval, UNICEF supported training of Women Development Officers and Child Rights Officers from all 75 districts to introduce and implement the case management processes and procedures in 2014. UNICEF and members of the Child Protection Inter-Agency Working Group are currently supporting CCWB to pilot implementation of the case management guidelines in selected districts. This includes establishment of a referral system, capacity building of relevant government and non-government agencies on case management, documentation, enhancing coordination for referral and resource mobilisation between the District Child Welfare Board, the District Women and Children Office, and the local authorities. These structures and process are expected to support the identification and reintegration process of CAAC once the implementation of NPA-CAAC is initiated through relevant government agencies. During the emergency, these guidelines are being used for the identification, assessment and referral of cases that have emerged after the earthquakes.UNICEF is supporting MoWCSW and CCWB to develop a comprehensive Child Protection Information Management System (CP-IMS), which is also expected to be used to manage information related to conflict affected children. As the need and establishment of CP-IMS has also been recommended by the UN CRC committed in the CRC concluding observations, the government has prioritised this initiative and given the lead role of coordination to CCWB. The government have constituted a working team led by Central Child Welfare Board to oversee the development of a CP-IMS. A concept note, developed with technical assistance from UNICEF, was shared and discussed among the working group members for finalisation. Further progress on the initiative due to the earthquake. The lack of system to allow storage, archiving and sharing of information related to children at risk was realised more by government and non-government stakeholders after the earthquake. Lack of an information system impacted on the overall government and non-government response to earthquake affected children, especially in terms of identification, documentation and sharing of cases. Sensing the urgent need of a comprehensive CP-IMS for child protection, the government have requested UNICEF to expedite the process of establishing the information system. *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.*UNICEF is currently providing technical assistance to MWCSW to develop the Regulation on Alternative Care for Children without Parental Care. Based on feedback from an international expert, the Regulation was revised. The Regulation is expected to be reviewed by the steering committee, formed by MWCSW, for finalisation within the next few months. Simultaneously, UNICEF is also supporting the government to estimate the cost per child for the provision of alternative care and family support. Results from this initiative are expected to help the government in developing and budgeting the implementation plan for Alternative Care Regulation. In the second half of 2014, CCWB had carried a study of Child Care Homes in 47 district and identified a total of 746 (41% female) CAAC residing in Child Care Homes in 24 districts. Child Rights Officers were mobilised in all 24 districts to validate the status of 746 identified CAAC and carry out detailed assessment of the children. Validation and detailed assessment of the children took longer than expected because of limited human resources available at CCWB, compounded by lack of individual information documented or available with the children’s home. Preliminary findings suggest that around 83% of the CAAC, currently residing in the child care homes, have either one or both parents. Findings from the individual assessment will be used to plan the children’s reunion with their family members and eventual deinstitutionalisation. CCWB is also collaborating with members of the Alternative Care Woking Group (I/NGOs) to enhance coordination and seek their support for deinstitutionalisation of children living in child care homes. During April – May 2015, the information related to 746 CAAC collected from 47 districts was further analysed. Analysis showed that of the total CAAC identified in Child Care Homes, 334 (CAAC) were found to be residing in Child Care Homes in 24 districts, while the rest were found to be residing and studying in five Martyrs schools, established by the government. Of the 334 CAAC residing in Child Care Homes, 63% were in found to be in the Child Care Homes in the four major cities (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Kaski).Detailed assessment and deinstitutionalisation of these children will be initiated by the Central Child Welfare Board after formal discussion and agreement with the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare.  |
| **Project Management: key activities and/or challenges during this quarter** |
| * Utilisation rate of funds disbursed to government agencies, through the government red book system, is slow due to lack of human resources in the concerned government agencies, both at national and district level. UNICEF has intensified monitoring visits and frequency of technical visits to support concerned agencies.
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| **4. Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Results Framework** |

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| ***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** | **Current / Final Status** |
| 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)* | 14,114 (42% Female) identified in 20 selected districts. |
| ***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** | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. Process, procedures and NPA-CAAC implementation guideline developed, approved and implemented by relevant ministries.
2. Verified Minors, included as beneficiary group in the NPA-CAAC implementation guideline, to ensure their access to reintegration services through NPA-CAAC implementation.
3. Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification, reporting and reintegration mechanism.
 | 1. Process, procedures and NPA implementation guideline not available.
2. Verified minors are not recognized as beneficiaries in the NPA-CAAC
3. District stakeholders are not trained/oriented on NPA-CAAC
 | 1. Government have developed and approved NPA-implementation plan.
2. Verified minors are eligible to request for reintegration support during the implementation of NPA-CAAC.
3. District implementing agencies have clear implementation guideline and defined process to identify, refer and provide reintegration support to CAAC.
 | Implementation guideline developed and approved by government in 2013.All CAAFAG, including verified minors, included in the NPA-CAAC definition. Relevant government and non-government partners from 75 districts have been oriented on NPA-CAAC and its implementation guideline. Relevant staffs from 20 districts trained on baseline data collection process and tools.  |
| ***Project Level*** |
| **OUTCOME 1:**  | Government and non-governmental agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict. |
| **Outcome Indicator(s)** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government meet international standards and guideline
2. Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to ensure reintegration services to CAACs
 | 1. NPA implementation guideline is in the process of being drafted.
2. Programme and services for CAAC not developed by relevant agencies due to lack of guideline and resources mobilization plan.
 | 1. NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed
2. Line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI,) develop reintegration packages (services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document.
 | NPA implementation guideline was approved by government in September 2013. Line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI,) have developed reintegration packages (services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document.  |
| 1.1 Relevant government agencies mobiles resources for the implementation of NPA-CAAC  | MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI do not have project proposals to access NPTF | CCWB, MoE, MoI have developed and submitted project proposals to NPTF | Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare and Ministry of Industry have developed three project proposals from been submitted to NPTF. As a result of consistent advocacy, implementation of NPA-CAAC has been prioritized by concerned government agency and relevant donors. The concept notes, submitted by MWCSW/CCWB and MoE, are currently under review by NPTF for possible mobilisation of resource for implementation of NPA-CAAC. Three proposals have already been submitted to NPTF by MWCSW/CCWB, MoE and MoI. |
| 1.2 Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected districts)od CAAC available | No baseline available  | # of CAAC in 20 districts known to government for referral to available services  | 14,114 (42% Female) CAAC identified in 20 selected districts.  |
| 1.3 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labor market.  | 1.3.1 Government does not have project for delivery of skills training to CAACs  1.3.2 Government officials haven’t received labour market analysis training for NPA-CAAC implementation1.3.3 Government has not started delivering vocational and skills training to CAAC . | 1.3.1 Types of vocational and skills training for CAACs and delivery mechanism specified in Government project document.1.3.2 Key government staffs, relevant to designing vocational skills training package, have received labour market analysis training1.3.3 40% of identified CAAC receive reintegration support.  | Livelihood training packages have been developed by Ministry of Industry and awaits resources for its implementation. Mapping exercise to identify financial and livelihoods institutions, including existing livelihood training programs in 15 districts and 9 municipalities completed. Report expected by July/August 2015.Project proposals submitted by MoI, yet to be finalized by NPTF.(*NPTF strategy 2014-2917, has envisioned a common project to provide vocational training/income generating for conflict affected people (CAP), based on need assessment. In this context, NPTF secretariat has advised that the Ministry of Industry proposal, related to vocational training/income generating support to CAAC, be kept on hold and mechanisms to refer CAAC, needing economic support, be included in the common project meant for overall CAPs*.) |
| 1.4 Government and non-government agencies respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures. | 1.3.1 Standardized process and tools for identification and referral of CAAC do not exist.1.3.2 Referral and coordination system at district level either not functioning or exist on ad-hoc basis. 1.3.3 Various training curriculum/ modules exist for para psychosocial counsellors and social workers, which are not accredited At least 22 district have updated services providers directory. 1.3.4: Government and non-government officials not trained on gender assessment.1.3.5 Government and non-government officials not trained on conflict sensitive tools. | 1.3.1 Tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC are endorsed by relevant agencies 1.3.2 Formal referral system exist for referral of gender issues for services, as part of case management guideline.1.3.3 Relevant government agency standardize curriculum for para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers bringing in Women Children Office/DCWB have referral system with services providers identified.1.3.4. Government and non-government officials have skills and tools to identify gender needs among CAAC beneficiaries to be addressed by the programme.Information to facilitate access to services for victims of GBV, reviewed and disseminated to stakeholders. 1.3.5 Government and non-government officials use conflict sensitive tools to mitigate conflict during the implementation of NPA-CAAC | Workflow and guidelines for process/procedures for identification and referral of cases have been developed in 2013. Case management guideline, printed and disseminated in 75 districts by CCWB.22 UNICEF supported districts, supported through CCWB, for enhancement of referral system. UNICEF and Tribhuvan University are working on activity and budget details for standardize of curriculum of para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers.To ensure gender responsive services, gender assessment tools, developed by UNICEF, and NGO staffs from the five regions were trained on the use of the tools in 2013. Trained NGOs used assessment have developed responses plan to address gender specific issues and are currently in the process of implementing the response plan. To avoid duplication with another UNICEF implemented project with similar initiatives, the mapping of GBV service providers planned under this project will be synchronised. This activity is therefore planned to be implemented in July-August 2015. UNICEF organised training on context analysis (May 19-20, 2014) for relevant government and non-government actors. Training on Do No Harm was organised for District Women Officers and Child Right Officers from 28 districts in September 2014. |
| 1.5 Young people including CAACs 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 Structured training curriculum does not exist1.4.2 Trainers on peace building not available among (conflict affected) young people 1.4.3: Social environment not conducive/ encouraging for CAACs engagement in children/youth clubs (systematically).  | 1.4.1 Training manual available for use by government and non-government stakeholders to engage young people in peace building activities. 1.4.2 #young people (% female, socially disadvantaged groups), government staffs trained-as-trainers (TOT) on mobilising children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities1.4.3 # of children/youth clubs promoting peace building activities with the engagement of CAAC. | Project proposal developed by Nepal Police, aimed at working with young people has recently been review and approved by Ministry of Home for implementation. Training manual for peace ambassadors training (Nepal Police working with young children) revised. Training of police officers and young people (students) from six pilot districts was concluded in February 2014. School visit by police and trained (selected) students to begin in April 2015. |
| 1.6 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children’s participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively. | 1.5.1TRC Bill not reviewed from child rights perspective. 1.5.2 Guidelines for children’s participation in the TRC process not available. 1.5.3. Systematic documentation of cases not done. 1.5.4. children who have become victim to gross violations yet to be receive comprehensive support. | 1.5.1 Guideline for children’s participation in TRC process presented to TRC.1.5.2 # of documented cases of gross violation cases (CAAFAG/CAAC) to be presented for TRC process1.5.3 Government train relevant stakeholders on TRC process and children’s from at least 30 (most conflict affected) districts. 1.5.4 # of children (victims of gross violations) provided with legal, health, psychosocial support)  | In 2014, UNICEF continued advocacy initiatives and provided technical inputs to include provisions specific to protection and justice for children affected by conflict in the Truth and Reconciliation Bill. The government has recently formed (i) Truth and reconciliation Commission (ii) Commission on Enforced Disappearances. UNICEF’s engagement with the newly constituted TRC commission in the coming days will be guided by UN’s position on the overall TRC process in Nepal.UNICEF and CAAFAG Working Group partners, have identified cases of gross child rights violations (injured and needing long term health support, torture, sexual abuse, forced recruitment). Project proposal with a national human rights organisation to legally document such cases and submission to National Human Rights Commission for reparation and referral to other available government/non-government (legal, health, psychosocial, livelihood trainings etc) finalised.  |
| 1.7 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively. | 1.6.1. SZOP guideline is endorsed by government with little or no compliance from political parties 1.6.2 System to regularly document and report misuse of schools/children does not exist.  | 1.6.1 Political parties are sensitized and compliance to provision in the SZOP guideline (misuse of schools and children) monitored and reported to pressurize violators of SZOP guideline.1.6.2. Incidents of attack and closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities documented and reported regularly.  | This activity was intensively carried out in 2013, prior to the national election for CA. UNICEF supported CCWB to monitor misuse of children and school for political purposed prior and during election. The report based on information compiled from 75 districts was shared with policy makers and high level government officials for awareness raising. UNICEF, is also working with CA members to promote schools of peace in the new constitution.  |
| **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** | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. Government developed and implemented standardized tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through a standardized process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children too.
 | a. Child rights agencies lack standardised process and procedures for identification, referral and rescue of vulnerable children and CAAC. | 1. Case-management guideline developed and endorsed by government to standardize process and procedures for identification, referral and strengthening of vulnerable children and CAAC
 | CCWB and MWCSW finalised the case management guideline and trained 150 Child Welfare Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts trained, including municipality officials and NGOs from 8 municipalities, on the case management in 2013. The case management guideline has been printed and disseminated in 75 districts.  |
| 2.1 Government and non-government 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 (using government standardized process, procedures and tools for identification, rescue, and reintegration and monitoring of children in risk) | 2.1.1 CP databse and users guidelines not available2.1.2 CAAC and CP database does not exist.2.1.3 Government dose not have standardized case management system for identification and referral of CAAC and other vulnerable children. | 2.1.1 Database and guidelines developed based on government documentation and reporting needs.2.1.2 Database used in all districts with central level compilation and analysis.2.1.3 Relevant government authorities in all 75 districts trained on cases management process/procedures and tools. | MWCSW has nominated CCWB to lead role and coordinate activities related to the development of comprehensive database. UNICEF supported the government in the development of concept note which is currently under discussion among relevant government agencies for finalisation. Child Welfare Officers and Child Right Officers from 75 districts were trained on case-management guideline in 2014. UNICEF and members of Inter Agency Working group members are supporting the piloting of case management in selected districts.  |
| 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. | 2.2.1 # and status of CAAC in residential care facilities not available with government.2.2.2 Government does not have guideline for deinstitutionalization and alternative care.2.2.3 Unknown number of CAAC still residing in residential care centers run by government and non-government agencies. | 2.2.1 All CAAC currently residing in institutions (residential care facilities) documented.2.2.2 Procedures for alternative care meet international standards.2.2.3 # of CAAC identified in residential care facilities are either united with parents (where possible) or placed under other alternative care forms  | Draft Regulation on Alternative care for children without parental care in the process of being finalised. The draft Alternative Care Regulation was further revised based on feedback from international expert. The regulation is expected to be reviewed by the steering committee for finalisation within May 2015. The government is working on per child cost for alternative care and family support which is expected to help the government in developing and budgeted implementation plan for Alternative Care Regulation. During July-Sept 2014, CCWB mobilised CROs to visit 24 districts and gathered more information to validate status of 746 identified CAAC. Child Rights Officers carried out detailed assessment of the children in late 2014 and early 2015. Finding from the individual assessment is being compiled and analysed to plan the children’s reunion with their family members and their deinstitutionalisation.  |