



**Save the Children**

**Proposal**

**Reintegration of Children / Youth formerly Associated with Armed Forces and  
Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal—Phase IV**

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## Executive Summary

The rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) is an integral component of stabilizing Nepal and implementing the peace agreement. The process of reintegration presents opportunities for these children to attain normality in their lives, and establishes systems of protection and support without which they will be at further risk of being re-victimized through re-recruitment, child/early marriages, trafficking, migration, social stigmatization and gender based violence amongst many other serious child protection concerns.

SC has supported a total of 24,368 children affected by armed conflict since 2006. SC will build on components of its earlier and ongoing successful programs for a holistic program that will cater to CAAFAG, children affected by conflict and other vulnerable children to bring tangible benefits of peace in to individuals and communities. The proposed program is both supplementary and complementary to the ongoing education and community programs by strengthening the capacity of child protection committees, schools, district child welfare boards, children/youths and their associations.

The guiding goal of this project is to ensure children are living in a safe, supportive, protective and child friendly environment. This goal is supported by the following objectives:

**Overall Objective:** Support the overall peace process through the promotion of the rights of children and youth within an integrated child protection system.

**Objective 1:** Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally /self released and verified minors and late-recruits through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the capacity of the government and community organizations (child/youth clubs, women groups etc) to protect, prevent and respond to the core rights violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.

**Objective 3:** Support and mobilize children and young people for their involvement and contribution to peace building initiatives.

Over the three year course of this project, SC intends to bring a logical end of the CAAFAG reintegration project, which, was started in 2007 by bringing meaningful and sustainable changes in the lives of CAAFAG and OVC. Ensuring continuity and sustainability beyond the life of this project is a key factor and is underpinned by ensuring a long-term community-based approach that promotes child participation, child development and appropriate advocacy initiatives to sustain services for children. SC will further strengthen linkages between community-level child protection structures, district-level structures, and central-level structures.

At the heart of this project is the desire to facilitate the social reintegration of these children into civilian lives and conclude the ongoing program with positive impact upon their lives. It is envisioned that former CAAFAG will lead normal lives in communities after receiving our support. Many vulnerable and at risk young people will be supported to receive an education and other reintegration support, which will bring long term benefits in their lives. Furthermore, continued support and protection of children and communities will be ensured through strengthened community structures.

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## List of Acronyms

AIN	Association of International NGOs
AusAID	Australian Agency for Development
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CIC	Children in Crisis
CAC WG	Children Affected by Armed Conflict Working Group
CACD	Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Disaster
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CPN/M	Communist Party of Nepal/ Maoists
CZOP	Children as Zones of Peace
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plans
DoE	Department of Education
GOs	Government Organizations
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
I/NGOs	International Non Government Organizations
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IMS	Information Management System
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
OVC	Other Vulnerable Children
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PMP	Project Management Plan
PNGO	Partner Non Government Organizations
PPCC	Partnerships for protecting Children in Armed Conflict
SC	Save the children
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMCs	School Management Committees
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VC	Vulnerable Children
VCPC	Village Child Protection Committee
VMLR	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
VT	Vocational Training
ME	Micro enterprises
HT	Health Training
YAAFAG	Youth Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups

## **I. Background**

### **I.1 Political update:**

The political situation of the country even two years after the Constituent Assembly elections is still fluid and volatile with uncertainty surrounding government policies and priorities. All political parties are focused on power sharing rather than peace building or developing common program priorities to address the root causes of conflict and basic rights of people including children. Children, who comprise half of Nepal's population, are still invisible and not properly prioritized in the agendas of political parties. Education, protection and other rights of children are enriched in the Interim Constitution. However, implementations of those provisions after three years of Constitution Proclamation are yet to be initiated. UNICEF, Save the Children and other child rights agencies have continuously lobbied for substantial political commitments to incorporate and prioritize child rights issues in the new constitution.

Children are still being used by different political parties<sup>1</sup> and armed groups to achieve their political interests and further their agendas. After much lobbying at national and internal arenas since the ceasefire, frequent commitments were made by Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN/M) Chairperson, Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal, but have never executed. Finally, three years after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), disqualified minors and late recruits have been discharged (formally) peacefully and without chaos from cantonments. Of the total 4,008 disqualified that comprised of 2,973 minors, and around 60 % (1843 minors and 551 late recruits) were presented during formal discharge ceremony. The disqualified Maoist Army personnel who were absent from the formal discharge process have been declared as formally discharged by CPN/M in the presence of government and UN bodies; their whereabouts are yet to be known. The discharged minors seemed confused, frustrated, angry and uncertain about the life they were about to lead. Apparently due to the prevalence of such feelings, an increasing number of minors are involved in criminal activities and are at a high risk of being attracted to similar emerging armed outfits – most notably in the Tarai region.

After a rigorous and continuous collaboration of CAAFAG WG, the government (Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare - MoWCSW) jointly with the CAC Working Group has drafted and finalized a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children in Armed Conflict (CAC) including the reintegration of CAAFAG. There was a representation of wider stakeholders that includes 1612 Task force Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and relevant stakeholders. The final NPA has been submitted to Minister of Peace and Reconstruction for endorsement by the government. The action plan has explicitly outlined the issues, problems and the support that Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) including CAAFAG need for their successful reintegration. The Child Rights (promotion and protection) bills have not progressed since last year.

### **I.2 Situation of CAAFAG in the districts and overall**

In collaboration and with financial assistance from UNICEF and AusAID, Save the Children in Nepal (SC)<sup>2</sup> has been implementing the Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict including CAAFAG project in eighteen districts since 2006. The districts are Morang, Dhanusha, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Arghakhanch, Pyuthan, Kalikot and Kanchanpur, with support from UNICEF while Rolpa, Rukum, Banke, Baitadi, Achham, Bajura, Kailali, Dang, Saptari and Gulmi with support from AusAID. In the third phase, SC phased out from Morang, Palpa, Bajura, Gulmi and Kanchanpur due to the high number of successful reintegration cases in these districts, low number of CAAFAG identified in the communities and limited resources available for the third phase of the project. In order to ensure a successful exit strategy, project beneficiaries in Morang, Palpa, Bajura and Kanchanpur were incorporated into or linked to SC's ongoing programs to the greatest extent possible.

4008 disqualified Maoist army personnel have been verified as disqualified either on the grounds of being under the age of 18 yrs (minor) or being late recruits after the ceasefire and the cut off date of 25 May 2006. These people have been through the first and second phase verification process undertaken by UNMIN and were formally

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<sup>1</sup> Mainly during protests and blockade to carryout violent activities and demonstration during both school and out school time

discharged from all cantonment sites in January- February 2010. Of the total 4008 disqualified, only 60 % were present in the formal discharge process while the remaining was absent, with no information available on their whereabouts. During the discharge process, UNICEF was leading the entire process inside cantonment sites whilst CAAFAG working group were actively involved, outside the sites. Depending upon the needs of discharges, supports like family tracing and reunification, accompaniment etc were provided. Since SC was responsible for the reunification of the minors coming out of Nawalparashi, Rolpa and Kailali, SC accompanied and provided reunification support to five female discharges from Sindhuli, Rolpa and Nawalparasi cantonment sites that were having difficulty to go home on their own. During this period, SC extended their presence in ten more additional districts but activities were limited to linking discharges to available reintegration packages (educational, vocational training, micro enterprises and health training).

The following table<sup>3</sup> depicts the number of CAAFAG and other vulnerable children (OVC) beneficiaries already identified and benefited in the first three phases of the project in partnership with UNICEF and AusAID:

Donor	Children identified in Phase I		Children identified in Phase II		Children identified in Phase III (only new cases)		Total
	CAAFAG	OVC	CAAFAG	OVC	CAAFAG	OVC	
AusAID	1039	2027	3,709	3,856	203	1,157	11,991

As of March 2010, SC has supported **24,323** children affected by armed conflict, including **9,870<sup>4</sup>** CAAFAG, to be reintegrated in to their families and communities in all its project districts. Of the total thirteen districts, five were under UNICEF partnership, where as eight were under AusAID partnership. Periodic follow up of most of these children was conducted to ensure their successful reintegration to families and communities. Based on the indicator developed by CAAFAG WG, approximately 25-30 percent of total supported cases were closed after their successful reintegration. Below is the number of CAAFAG and other children SC has supported in the last three years (2006 to 2010) through its CAAFAG program:

**Table 3: Number of children<sup>5</sup> supported through CAAFAG Program by SC through March 2010**

Donor	# of CAAFAG	# of vulnerable children	Total children
AusAID*	4,951	7,040	11,991
SIDA*	1,621	4,459	6,080
UNICEF	3,298	2,999	6,297
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>24,368</b>

\* AusAID figures are as of March 2010 and SIDA figures are as of September 2007

## 2. SC approach, experience and achievement on reintegration of CAAFAG and peace building:

Since 2006, SC has been one of the leading organizations working in child rights and protection issues and reintegration of CAAFAG at the national, regional, district and village levels in more than 50 districts. SC has been promoting Village-based Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) for the last seven years in 400 villages in 26 districts through its child protection programs in partnership with the MoWCSW/Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB). These committees have proven effective and efficient in providing community-based support during the disappearances, abductions, and separation of local children as well as providing immediate emergency and long term support for CAAFAG, vulnerable and/or at-risk children. As an acknowledgement of the good work of those committees, a newly drafted child rights (protection and promotion) bill has envisioned establishing such committees in all VDCs across the country as a community level focal unit for children's issues. SC also utilizes its working relationship/partnership with the MoWCSW/CCWB and District Child Welfare Board (DCWB) and the Child Rights Desk under National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for promoting and protecting the rights of

<sup>3</sup> The double counting has to be adjusted as the number of CAAFAG received follow-up support in the subsequent years for successful reintegration

<sup>4</sup> The double counting has to be adjusted as the number of CAAFAG received multiple follow up support in the subsequent years for successful reintegration.

children in general and CAAFAG in particular. SC is an active member of national and regional level networks established for the child rights including the CAC Working Group, MRM 1612 task force, Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC), AIN Peace Working Group and Consortium and Children as Zones of Peace (CZOP) national coalition.

SC has been successfully reintegrating informally released CAAFAG, both during the armed conflict and after the peace accord, within a framework of broad community-based child protection and reintegration that benefits not only CAAFAG but also other vulnerable children and communities. SC believes that building the capacity of the community brings sustainable results in terms of community intervention related to child protection. The establishment and strengthening of community-based child protection committees has created permanent and accessible child rights advocates at community level. In the project's second phase, SC initiated community-based and long term support as articulated by the Paris Principles, in order to create meaningful transformation in the lives of children and promote social harmony among community members.

In addition to this, SC has been mainstreaming CAAFAG issues in many of its ongoing projects and is working with CCWB and DCWBs to strengthen child protection mechanisms in more than 26 districts.

From 2002, Save the Children has been implementing various programs related to conflict affected children and peacebuilding, child protection in emergencies and mitigating the impact of conflict on children both short term and long term perspectives. The programs include: Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Disaster (CACD), Children in Crisis (CIC), UJYALO and Education for Youth and Youth for Peace and Development (ODW) with an aim to address challenges created by the then ongoing armed conflict, and provide protection for children, by activating and strengthening the existing structures in schools and communities of rural Nepal. These programs specifically focused on

- ensuring education and health services in the community,
- promoting community-based psychosocial care and support,
- reintegration of CACD,
- provision of immediate/humanitarian support to children and their families,
- promotion of community-based child protection systems,
- establishment of children as zones of peace as a social norm,
- children/youths' participation at all levels to ensure their contribution in social development and peace building and,
- strengthening community capacity for child protection and peace promotion

The reintegration guidelines developed by CAAFAG WG (now CAC WG) clearly states that as resentment can arise when CAAFAG are provided services and benefits that non-CAAFAG do not receive, it is important for longer term reintegration to keep a balance between supporting the specific needs of CAAFAG and the needs of the wider community, including other vulnerable children. Any focus on the longer term reintegration of CAAFAG must be accompanied by complementary interventions for their respective communities, without which sustainable reintegration cannot succeed. Emphasis should be placed on normalizing CAAFAG's daily lives, moving quickly from specific programs (release, tracing and reunification) to community-based and national development programs. Failure to do so will result in CAAFAG continuing to identify themselves as belonging to a special group outside society, hampering their reintegration into communities.

SC will build on components of its earlier and ongoing successful programs for a holistic program that will cater to CAAFAG, children affected by conflict and other vulnerable children to bring tangible benefits of peace in to individuals and communities. The proposed program is both supplementary and complementary to the ongoing education and community programs by strengthening the capacity of child protection committees, schools, district child welfare boards, children/youths and their associations.

SC and its partner organizations have programmatic presence in more than 50 districts. Staff and board members of SC's Partner NGOs (PNGOs) are trained and experienced on child rights, child protection and peace building initiatives. SC has SC regional offices in all five different development regions. SC has thematic experts on child protection, gender equality, peace building, education etc. SC's present partnership with the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and Ministry of Education/ Department of Education (MoES/DoE) will provide space and opportunities to influence government mechanisms and structures for policy advocacy on

CAAFAG issues as well. Other past experience includes a partnership with WFP to provide emergency food support to CAAFAG children in all districts with CAAFAG reintegration program.

In the four years of CAAFAG program implementation, SC could not continue in all districts (18) due to funding constraints. Reaching out to all Village Development Committees (VDCs) of some geographically scattered districts is still a challenge due to limited resources. Staff turnover in some districts, in particular UNICEF supported districts, took a disproportionate amount of time to coach and mentor new replacement staff. In some places, the community based structures are not functional and in such cases we will work with school authorities for smooth implementation of the project.

### 3. Rationale of the project

SC has supported a total of 24,368<sup>6</sup> children affected by armed conflict since 2006. Of these, 11,991 children have been supported through AusAID alone. The rehabilitation and reintegration of CAAFAG is an integral component of stabilizing Nepal and implementing the peace agreement. The CAAFAG reintegration program is a dynamic program whose success depends on following up with CAAFAG for at least three to five years<sup>7</sup> following their reintegration. SC has relentlessly argued for programs that are longer term so that support can bring meaningful and sustainable changes in the lives of CAAFAG and OVC. Currently around 25-30 percent of the cases have been closed; the remaining cases require continuous follow-up, not necessarily material support, but follow-up and additional support services and link them with networks, especially for girls. Without this support (follow-ups and linkages to other support services), these children will be at further risk of being re-victimized through re-recruitment, child/early marriages, trafficking, migration, social stigmatization and gender based violence amongst many other serious child protection concerns. Through this three year project, SC intends to bring a logical end of the CAAFAG reintegration project, which, was started in 2007 by bringing meaningful and sustainable changes in the lives of CAAFAG and OVC.

In addition to this, those who have been discharged from cantonments on the grounds of being verified as disqualified minors and late recruits by UNMIN need speedy and special social rehabilitation, back to their civilian lives. Resentment, frustration, anger, isolation, loss of aspiration for life etc were common feelings found among discharged minors. If not addressed properly, they are at high risk of involvement into anti-social activities, risk of being mobilized by emerging groups etc. Incidences of minors being involved in criminal activities, risk of re-recruitment by emerging armed groups etc can already be seen in headlines and by-lines of news papers. These are minors who have spent the last three years in Maoist Army cantonment with their lives on hold and now finally they are entering into next step towards positive future. The economic package is not enough for such groups to return to civilian lives. Social rehabilitation is crucial and they will need specifically tailored reintegration program. Working with late recruits, though they are above 18 yrs of age, is a key in the social rehabilitation of disqualified minors as they can also contribute in the successful social rehabilitation of disqualified minors. Nearly 40% of disqualified Maoist personnel were absent from the formal discharge process, whose whereabouts are unknown. It has become the responsibility of child protection organizations like SC to address the issues of such children who were the most affected by armed conflicts. SC will mobilize community-based child protection committees to access such minors in the community and provide appropriate support to smooth their reintegration.

Thousands of children have already been informally/self-released from the cantonments without any form of rehabilitation and reintegration package, making them even more vulnerable. Such individuals face higher probabilities of re-recruitment by emerging armed groups of Nepal, particularly in Tarai belt.

This project has been designed to continue ensuring a long-term community-based approach that promotes child participation, child development and appropriate advocacy initiatives to sustain services for children. SC will further strengthen linkages between community-level child protection structures, district-level structures, and central-level structures. Continued follow-up will include access to these linkages and increase access of these children and youth to government services provisions.

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<sup>6</sup> SC had implemented CAAFAG reintegration projects in partnership with SIDA, UNICEF, the Norwegian Embassy and AusAID.

<sup>7</sup> According to the Paris Principles, successful reintegration takes at least three to five years.



In addition to supporting children's post-conflict normalization, the program prevents CAAFAG from exposure to further risks and exploitation, including unsafe employment and migration. Some of these represent ongoing risks, particularly where families remain extremely poor and/or displaced. Therefore, it is imperative that the program expands and strengthens the already established mechanisms and structures for continuity of the program and particularly children's education. This will be done in coordination with other agencies including schools.

CAAFAG and youth associated with armed forces and armed group (YAAFAG) reintegration programs help children and youth to become more confident and active in broader social activities, and more motivated and hopeful about the futures they will secure through education and engagement in child clubs and youth groups. The challenge now is to ensure that they have continued access to the resources necessary to facilitate them reaching their goals and livelihood.

CAAFAG and other vulnerable children who are receiving support from local structures to normalize their daily life and socialize with the respective communities need continuous follow up and further moral and emotional support. The new VMLR need to be linked to the ongoing program for their successful social rehabilitation and positive future. Restore social cohesiveness and harmony among CAAFAG, verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) and other children is prerequisite. Local structures need to be further linked with concerned government authorities. Similarly, regular follow up of the already supported children to lead their successful reintegration will also be given special consideration. Links between children and local structures should be improved to increase their access to government services and resources. Thus, the extension of the ongoing project is necessary to strengthen community safety nets and capacity to prevent and respond to the needs of CAAFAG, VMLR and other vulnerable children and all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation to children.

## **4. Project Description**

### **Program Goal and Objectives**

The program will target those CAAFAG, who are either informally released and VMLR who have been discharged from Maoist Army cantonments. The program will also target conflict affected and other vulnerable children in the communities and broader community members to promote social inclusion and reconciliation at the local level.

**Program Goal:** Children are living in a safe, supportive, protective and child friendly environment.

The objectives of the project are detailed below:

**Overall Objective:** Support the overall peace process through the promotion of the rights of children and youth within an integrated child protection system.

**Objective 1:** Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally /self released and verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the capacity of the government and community organizations (child/youth clubs, women groups, CPC) to protect, prevent and respond to the core rights violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.

**Objective 3:** Support and mobilize children and young people for their involvement and contribution to peace building initiatives.

This project will be implemented as a complementary and supplementary to regular development programs of SC such as Education for Youth: Youth for Peace and Development and other education, child protection and development programs.

## 5. Targeted Groups and geographic coverage

SC will continue its reintegration program in seven districts of Nepal. They are Rolpa, Rukum, Banke, Achham, Kailali, Dang and Saptari. In these districts, follow up reintegration support will be continued to old CAAFAG in need and linkages of VMLR to rehabilitation packages will be a focused area including ensuring social rehabilitation of VMLR through community based social activities. Peacebuilding, gender mainstreaming and strengthening national, community based child protection systems will also remain focused areas during project period. This year, Baitadi District will be under UNICEF grant.

### Primary stakeholders (direct beneficiaries)

#### (a) CAAFAG (Self /Informally released)

CAAFAG (Type)	Female	Male	Total
Expected to be supported in 2010/2013	1,000	1,500	2,500

#### (b) CAC/OVC

CAC/OVC	Female	Male	Total
Expected to be supported in 2010/13	1,000	1,500	2,500

#### (c) VMLR

The detail of verified minors and late recruits from proposed working districts are as follows:

Districts	Female	Male	Total
Achham	8	23	31
Baitadi	25	34	59
Kailali	32	47	79
Banke	41	49	90
Dang	87	116	203
Rolpa	24	50	74
Rukum	17	20	37
Saptari	10	7	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>590</b>

Around 40 % of 590 VMLR (referred through toll free telephone helpline managed by United Nations Country Team [UNCT]) are expected to be reached through the proposed program. This number largely depends upon the VMLR approaching for services rather than CAAFAG WG partners proactively accessing them. However, a strategy has already been devised to track down the absentees, in order to link them with services before the tenure of packages ends; the UN facilitated government packages for VMLR is valid up to one year from the date of discharge only.

### The groups benefiting from this project are defined as follows:

#### Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)

Any person under 18 years of age who was formally associated with armed groups and armed forces in any capacity- including, but not limited to, combatants, cooks, porters, messengers etc. They are informally or self released minors.

#### Vulnerable Children/ At Risk Children:

These include children who have been part of political indoctrination (through abductions, mass campaigns, culture programs); separated, unaccompanied, displaced, sexually abused and with no access to resources, psychosocially harmed; children with other locally defined vulnerabilities such as poorest of the poor

#### Children Affected by Armed Conflict

- Maimed during and post conflict because of remnants of war (e.g. Unexploded Ordnances)
- Orphaned due to the conflict (loss of bread earner)

- Separated, unaccompanied, displaced and with no access to resources
- Psychologically harmed due to the conflict
- Child headed household

#### **Verified Minors:**

These include disqualified Maoist Army personnel who have been verified as disqualified on the ground of being under the age of 18 yrs as of 25 May 2006, at the time of ceasefire, through first and second verification by UNMIN. They were formally discharged from cantonments.

#### **Verified late recruits:**

These include disqualified Maoist Army personnel who have been verified as disqualified on the ground of being late recruits and the cut off date was 25 May 2006. They have been verified by UNMIN to be recruited after the cease fire and were formally discharged from cantonments.

#### **Secondary stakeholders**

1. District Child Protection Committees/District Child Welfare Boards and other district stakeholders
2. VCPCs, School Management Committees and other community-based structures
3. Children / youth and their clubs/associations
4. Teachers and schools
5. 150 child and youth clubs and 20 girls only clubs

## **6. Key Strategies:**

The fourth phase of CAAFAG program will have the following key strategies:

- Strengthening and mobilization of existing local and district level structures and authorities (like SMC, VCPC, DCWB, Women groups, Para legal committees, child clubs, youth groups etc) based on their knowledge, skills, strengths and capacities.
- Coordination and networking with different organizations (I/NGOs), networks/group/taskforce, and community based structures to bring lasting positive changes in the lives of children affected by conflict in general and C/YAAFAG in particular.
- Linkage and network building for strengthening the overall child protection system from family to national level including capacity building of individuals and institutions on child rights like DCWB and CCWB.
- Programmatic mix following the rights-based approach i.e. sensitization of duty-bearers, empowerment of rights holders, practical works, public awareness on child rights and gender equality and local to national level advocacy initiatives.
- Promoting links with community-based reintegration services, including access to formal and non-formal education, skills training, income-generating activities, market placement and psychosocial support to conflict affected children and youths.
- Promotion of inclusive, participatory and transparent working cultures and approaches among actors and structures including child clubs and local committees, with special attention to gender equality.
- Create dialogue with political parties around the positive involvement of children and youth in political activities and integration of CAAFAG and child protection issues with other development programs and agencies.
- Addressing gender issues appropriately by focusing on gender components (programmatic and interventions) by using gender assessment tool during program implementation. The tool is being developed by CAAFAG working group and will be piloted in few districts.
- The program will consider specific needs of both boys and girls and addresses accordingly. Gender based violence against girls and women during conflict and post conflict situation will be identified and addressed by providing survivors with legal aid, psycho social and other services. This will be done through SC's other project on sexual violence documentation during conflict and post conflict funded by UNICEF.

## 7. Results by Specific Objectives and Key Activities

**Objective 1:** Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally /self released and verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion.

**Result 1.1** Socio economic living condition of informally and self released CAAFAG, CAC, VMLR and other at risk children/youth are improved through the provision of an integrated and sustainable reintegration support implemented in coordination with government and non-government stakeholders.

### Key activities:

- 1.1.1 Continued educational support (self/informally released). This will include provisions to support tuition fees, stationery, dress, books, catch-up education and other required educational needs for the neediest cases only. Partners will work with School Management Committees, VCPCs, Village Development Committees and Community Forest User Groups to build linkages with the existing services in the community such as scholarships, fee waivers, etc.
- 1.1.2 Help to make linkages between CAAFAG and existing micro enterprises, savings and credit groups in respective communities. Similarly, for especially new cases with great need, a SEED grant will be provided to establish income generation and micro enterprises, ensuring CAAFAG linkages with existing groups for sustainability purposes.
- 1.1.3 Provide vocational training to CAAFAG/CAC based on interest of the child and need assessment, including post training support for employment opportunities. In coordination with UNICEF and ILO, efforts will be made to link trained children to private sector and other employment opportunities.
- 1.1.4 Linkages of VMLR to reintegration packages like educational support, vocational training, micro enterprises and health training
- 1.1.5 Integrate gender assessment in regular monitoring activities and respond to gender specific needs. A gender assessment tool is being developed and will be piloted by CAAFAG Working group in few districts. The tool will be adopted by CAAFAG implementing partners to address gender issues.
- 1.1.6 Special support for girl CAAFAG (in particular who are mothers, pregnant, affected by reproductive health problems, injuries) as they face more social challenges during reintegration. This support will be on a case by case basis but could include: clothing for young mothers, reproductive health check-up support, counseling services, etc.

**Result 1.2** Successful reintegration cases are identified and support phased out.

### Key Activities

- 1.2.1 Regular follow-up and systematic case management of CAAFAG/CAC/OVC
- 1.2.2 Conduct individual case assessment for closure
- 1.2.2 Build linkages of target beneficiaries with existing community based structures like schools, CPC, youth/child clubs PLC, Women' group etc.

**Result 1.3** The psychosocial needs of CAAFAG /CAC are addressed through the provision of psychosocial support through trained psycho social counselors

### Key Activities

- 1.3.1 Provide psychosocial support to children who require such services through trained psychosocial workers/counselors and peer education CAAFAG/ YAAFAG/CAC/VMLR including involvement in child/youth clubs. The already-established referral mechanism as well as regional counseling centers run by TPO/CVICT will be used for severe cases.
- 1.3.2 The psycho social needs of VMLR receiving Vocational Training /Micro Enterprises /Health Training at regional centers receive psychosocial support.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the capacity of the government, community organizations (child/youth clubs, women groups, CPC) to prevent and respond to the core rights violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.

SC has been working to strengthen school, village and district level child protection systems, in particular through village child protection committees (VCPCs), child clubs and DCWBs. These institutions will continue to play a crucial role in successful reintegration of former CAAFAG and protection of other vulnerable children. Under this intervention, linkage building between community-based child protection structures and DCWB will be the priority area of work. Key actions will be as follows:

**Result 2.1** Cases are identified, reported and referred to appropriate service providers and adequate assistance is provided.

### **Key Activities**

- 2.1.1 Capacity strengthening of VCPCs, DCWBs, schools and other stakeholders through trainings, reviews, sharing of best practices on child rights and child protection. The training on child protection at village level targeting Child Protection Committees will be conducted using training manual on child protection developed by CCWB, in the support of SC other regular program.
- 2.1.2 Mapping of service providers and their services, and facilitated coordination among service providers at district and community level to further enhance the referral mechanism. DCWB and child protection committees are encouraged to chair it. SC will act as the lead agency in twelve districts covered by the referral mechanism.
- 2.1.3 Build linkages of village level CPC with DCWB; create and strengthen information flow system between CPC/DCWB/CCWB.
- 2.1.4 Support to conduct interactions, review meetings and workshops with political parties and their wings on child protection issues.
- 2.1.5 Refer cases as per need and document it systematically.
- 2.1.6 Strengthen the emergency fund in DCWB.

**Result 2.2** Incidences of child recruitment by armed groups and misuse of children and schools by political parties in the districts are reported

### **Key Activities**

- 2.2.1 Facilitate establishment of school as zone of Peace through political parties and get their commitment to stop the misuse of children for political purposes.
- 2.2.2 Report or share any heard or seen incidences of child right violation, especially 1612 core violations including recruitment and abduction of girls and boys by emerging armed group, to monitoring and reporting agencies (UNSR1612 TF members) for further investigations
- 2.2.3 Ensure children/youth's participation in relevant committees like district peace committee, VCPC, SMC, DCPC/DCWB, VDC and other conflict relief committees.

**Objective 3:** Support and mobilize children and young people for their involvement and contribution to peace building initiatives.

**Result 3.1** Children and young people from vulnerable community are able to organize and contribute to peace building activities in their community.

### **Key Activities**

- 3.1.1 Conduct training for partner staff and other relevant district level stakeholders on peace building. (To be undertaken in coordination with Search for Common Ground)
- 3.1.2 Conduct Training for trainers (TOT) on peace building that includes process/initiatives, peace education etc for child/youths (boys and girls). A manual produced by Search for Common Ground and other CAC members will be used.
- 3.1.3 Conduct training on peace building to other child/youth club members by trained youth and child trainers.
- 3.1.4 Support to conduct child/youth led initiatives that restore social cohesiveness and promotes social harmony among returnee CAAFAG, VMLR and other children/youth in their communities
- 3.1.5 Facilitate VMLR (especially those undertaking vocational, micro-enterprise and health training) to be linked with clubs/associations and networks at district level with particular focus on forming girl only clubs (if appropriate) and strengthening existing clubs.

- 3.1.6 Support VMLR, CAAFAG, children/youth initiations for peace building, social development campaigns (i.e. immunizations, tree planting, day celebrations, school enrollment, declaring schools as zones of peace, schools without corporal punishment, extra curricular activities in schools and communities like sports, arts competitions, essay and story writing, singing and dancing, etc).
- 3.1.7 Support children/youth groups to conduct interaction with adult members of their communities at village and district level to discuss on the issues of their concern. They can also use this forum to discuss children/youth issues to be suggested for inclusion in constitution.
- 3.1.8 Share recommendations to CA drafting committees and district CA representatives by youth/child groups.
- 3.1.9 Facilitate to gain representation of youth /children in VDC and district level peace committees in order to make their voice heard.

Some activities mentioned above are not reflected in the budget as this proposed program will be implemented as a complementary and supplementary to SC regular development programs

## 8. Coordination and Collaboration

### Unified Presence in Nepal

As of April 1, 2009, members of the Save the Children Alliance have ceased to operate as separate entities in Nepal and have come under a unified presence in the name of Save the Children in Nepal (SC). SC Norway is the Managing Member of this unified presence and SC USA, SC Japan, SC Italy, SC Finland and SC Sweden are participating members.

### Coordination with the CAC Working Group

In 2005, a group of child protection organizations formed a coalition to coordinate a national response on behalf of CAAFAG and other vulnerable and/or at-risk children in Nepal. The coalition, known as the Children in Armed Conflict Working Group (CAC WG), is convened by UNICEF. Members include the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Save the Children, International Rescue Committee, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and several other international and national NGOs<sup>8</sup>. The CAC WG works to maximize the resources, expertise and geographic coverage of its members while ensuring no duplication of effort or gaps in response. Among other accomplishments, the WG developed and finalized common guidelines and protocols for reception, psychosocial care, reintegration, and communications and advocacy as well as monitoring and documentation forms and protocols. SC has already conducted several Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops on these updated guidelines and protocols for its implementing local partner NGOs. The CAAFAG members have also signed a joint code of conduct. Besides this, geographical coverage areas have been agreed upon to ensure coordination between working group members. At present the WG has presence in a total of 58 districts. Each WG member contributes to the national program based on their organizational capacity and geographic coverage. SC will work closely with some CAC working group members like Search for Common Ground, TPO, CVICT and HimRights in themes like peace building, reconciliation and psycho social care and support. SC will also work with UNICEF/ILO to provide post training support and to ensure that children who have received vocational training and IGA support are engaged in gainful employment opportunities.

### Coordination with 1612 taskforce

SC is a member of the national Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM Task Force). This Task Force was formed in Nepal pursuant to UN Resolution 1612 to monitor grave violations committed by all parties to the armed conflict. The Task Force sends the report to the UN Secretary General. The Task Force also aims to provide appropriate response to children's needs through a permanent coordination with operational partners best suited to provide immediate and appropriate care. UN Security Council most recently released the *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Nepal (2009)*. This was the third country report prepared by the Task Force that capture information related to discharge and rehabilitation of 4008 disqualified Maoist army personnel including 2973 minors, Terai situation, child protection initiatives and six core violations. The report's major recommendations are that the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (UCPN-M) should ensure that Maoist army personnel disqualified as minors have unhindered access to rehabilitation packages offered by Government and supported by the United Nation, UN should continue monitoring the compliance of UCPN-M with action plan

<sup>8</sup> Search for Common Ground, Plan Nepal, CARE Nepal, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, Child Workers in Nepal, Underprivileged Children's Educational Program, Sahara, and the Children as Zones of Peace Coalition. The International Committee of the Red Cross, Oxfam-Nepal and GTZ are observers to the WG.

and the government of Nepal should operationalize the National plan of Action on CAAC and ensure the allocation of adequate resources for its effective implementation.

### **Coordination with other Governmental and Non Governmental Agencies**

SC are present on the core committee representing the CAC WG to work closely with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to finalize and bring into implementation the national plan of action for reintegration of children affected by armed conflict including reintegration of CAAFAG. The NPA is in its final stage and ready to submit it for endorsement. SC is working with the CCWB and its district offices (DCWBs) to strengthen child protection systems which will be an important component of this program. The CCWB is responsible for child-related issues and policies and providing support to DCWB activities. The existing work of SC with the NHRC Child Rights Desk will also contribute to achieve the objectives of this program for monitoring of child rights abuses by maintaining close collaboration and coordination.

There are also other agencies working on CAAFAG issues who are not part of the CAC WG. SC will ensure that there is regular sharing and meeting with these agencies, in particular in working districts. For this SC will work with DCWB to coordinate with district level agencies.

Similarly, the coordination and collaboration with Children as Zones of Peace (CZOP), Partnership for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC), Association of I/NGOs in Nepal - Peace Working Group (AIN- Peace WG) and other coalitions, networks and task forces will be continued to bring lasting positive changes in the lives of the children in general and children affected by armed conflict in particular.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

SC will continue the existing monitoring and evaluation practices. Monitoring and Evaluation will be based on the overall work plan (annex 2), detailed implementation plan of the partner NGOs (DIPs) and overall Performance Monitoring Plan framework (PMP) (See Annex 1), that include both results as well as output level performance indicators.

Monthly meetings with staff of PNGOs in presence of SC staff (as far as possible) will be undertake to review the progress of the previous month and plans for the coming month(s). Mid term review and planning workshops will be used as a key sharing forum for all PNGOs as one of the key monitoring and evaluation tools.

Quarterly meetings between SC and UNICEF will be carried out at the central level. Joint field visit(s) will also be promoted at district level in coordination with focal person of CAAFAG.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Tools**

This project will be implemented at the grassroots level through local partner NGOs. All the partners will continue the existing mechanism and the activities to regularly monitor and evaluate the activities. The following monitoring and evaluation tools will be deployed.

- I. **Systematic Documentation:** Documentation forms, including follow up forms for reunified CAAFAG have already been developed in coordination with the CAAFAG WG. Partners have already been trained on the use of these forms. These forms have been linked to an Inter-agency database that has been developed by SC, UNICEF and IRC globally. SC staff has been trained on use of this database. Database assistant has been hired to enter forms and generate reports. The database has been designed so as to facilitate generation of regular reports that shows cases that require follow up, cases with protection concerns as well as overall achievement. The newly revised forms targeting discharges (Form AI) will be used to record discharges.

UNICEF Nepal is the 'host' of the Inter-agency Child Protection Database in Kathmandu. SC will send CAAFAG related information to UNICEF on a monthly basis. As the 'host', UNICEF is responsible for overall management and oversight of information collected from CAAFAG WG members about CAAFAG children in all 75 districts of Nepal, regular synchronization of data and creating statistical reports distributed quarterly to CAAFAG members and when deemed appropriate, to non-CAAFAG WG members.

2. **Regular Reporting:** Progress toward results will be reported on a quarterly basis. Annual reports will focus on output/process indicators but also track outcomes where possible. These will be used for performance assessment, learning and decision making. The progress reports will be submitted by the respective partner NGOs to SC. SC will submit these to UNICEF within 30 days following the end of the reporting period. The reports will be tied to the work plan, DIP and PMP. Reports will also include constraints, recommendations, as well as success stories. A final report will include both quantitative as well as qualitative assessment of the project. In all cases, data will be collected in a way that allows it to be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. The final report will be submitted within 30 days of completion of the project. This will use both quantitative and qualitative data.
3. **Field Visits:** Field Visits are key validation mechanisms. Field visits will be conducted at the following levels:
  - a. District-based partner NGO level: Social mobilizers will make at least biweekly visits to the relevant VDCs. District based staff will make regular and at least bimonthly visits to the relevant VDCs.
  - b. SC: Region-based SC staff will make at least monthly visits to the working district and partner NGO. Kathmandu-based SC staff will make at least quarterly visits to the working districts and partner NGOs.

The following indicators will be used to measure success of the project

<b>First year</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 40 % VMLR (referred through UNCT managed Toll Free) are linked to UNCT facilitated government reintegration packages.</li> <li>All the identified beneficiaries, for further follow up support, are supported through the provision of an integrated and sustainable reintegration support</li> <li>At least 30% of the supported beneficiary cases are successfully closed</li> <li>A Number of village level child protection committees are strengthened and response system at community level is functioning.</li> <li>Number of youths including VMLR are trained on peacebuilding and are actively engaged as change agents in their societies and communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Second Year</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 30% of supported VMLR, with UNCT facilitated government packages, are enjoying their civilian lives.</li> <li>All the CAAFAG, with open case status, who need further follow up support are supported through the provision of an integrated and sustainable reintegration support.</li> <li>At least 50% of the supported beneficiary cases are successfully closed.</li> <li>National child protection policy and systems are in place</li> <li>Regularized flow of information between Village level child protection system/ DCWB and CCWB</li> </ul>
<b>Third Year</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 % cases are successfully closed.</li> <li>Village level CPCs are an integrated part of the government child protection system</li> <li>District Child Welfare Board and village level child protection committees are functioning well and are responsive to child rights violations.</li> </ul>

## 10. Risk Management Framework

There is a high possibility of continuing political instability in the country. The constitution making process was supposed to end by May 2010, but due to differences among political parties, it has been prolonged up to 2011. Still, political parties could not come to consensus to form consensus government and gear up the constitution drafting process including logical conclusion of the peace process. Due to this, there will most likely be disturbances (strikes, *bandhs*, protests, etc.) across the country. In order to mitigate this risk, the project will operate through regional offices and local partner NGOs based in the region and districts respectively as they have experience of working in conflict settings. In addition to this, specific attention will be paid to have a more conflict sensitive beneficiary selection. To address possible environmental risks like natural disaster, SC has a disaster preparedness and response strategy with a functional plan that will be used to respond immediately and integrate disaster preparedness in other development projects/programmes.



A possible risk, that the armed groups from the Terai belt may again instigate a conflict situation in the Terai, is foreseen. A security management plan, already in place, will be used in case insecurity in this area increases. The programs implemented in the field will consider the principles of "Do No Harm" and other conflict/peace sensitive tools, which are considered very effective approaches in conflict situations.

## **II. Sustainability and Exit Strategy**

This project has inherent sustainability, as it will be implemented in close collaboration with and strengthens existing government structures. The project will foster local ownership at community and district levels, which in turn will encourage sustainability of the results of project interventions. At the community level, the support to V/CPCs, child/youth clubs and NGOs will develop local ownership by mobilizing local communities in a socially inclusive, participatory and transparent way. The aim is to increase and sustain community members' interest and commitment to these entities beyond the life of this project. SC will establish and/or strengthen further linkages between community-level child protection structures, district-level structures, and central-level structures. The community structures linked with district-based structures will play a key role for sustaining the collection, documentation and channeling of information in the community. District level ownership will be ensured by working through the government and establishing links for project activities with line agencies in the district.

It is envisioned that 100 percent of CAAFAG cases will be successfully closed down during the project period. Experience has shown that durable reintegration of former CAAFAG back into civilian life requires continued support for several years after separation from these entities, sometimes up to four years or more. It has been quite sometime since CAAFAG reintegration was launched in Nepal. SC has been supporting CAAFAG through AusAID and UNICEF since 2007. This three years project will not only allow for continued monitoring but also facilitate the social reintegration of these children into civilian lives and conclude the ongoing program with positive impact upon their lives. It is envisioned that former CAAFAG will lead normal lives in communities after receiving our support. Many vulnerable and at risk young people will be supported to receive an education and other reintegration support, which will bring long term benefits in their lives. Furthermore, continued support and protection of children and communities will be ensured through strengthened community structures. The capacity of the V/CPCs and DCWBs will also be strengthened, allowing for their continuation of follow-up monitoring of reintegrated CAAFAG. V/CPCs will continue to exist and support children in need. In addition to supporting children's post-conflict normalization, the program prevents CAAFAG from exposure to further risks, including unsafe employment and migration. Some of these represent ongoing risks, particularly where families remain extremely poor. Therefore, it is imperative that the program seeks to extend its funding and continue to establish mechanisms for continuity of the program and particularly children's education. This will be done in coordination with other agencies.

SC has been working with other child rights stakeholders in strengthening national child protection system and institutions through development of new national child protection policy and systems; SC envisions that this work will also help in reintegration of CAAC. SC, together with the CAAC WG, has been working with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and has developed a National Plan of Action for reintegration of children affected by armed conflict as part of the national level response. The project envisions that key approaches of this project will be further scaled up by the government with new child protection policies and systems.

## I2. Budget Summary

S.N.	Description of activity	Proposed Budget (AUS. \$)
		Total
I	Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally /self released and verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion	377,809
II	Strengthen the capacity of the government, community organizations (child/youth clubs, women groups, CPC) to prevent and respond to the core rights violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.	46,930
III	Children and young people from vulnerable community, including CAAFAG/CAAC/verified minors are able to organize and contribute to peace building activities in their community.	17,653
IV	Training and Review	18,528
V	Program Personnel	207,242
VI	PNGO Management	50,833
VII	SCN Cost	371,915
	<b>Total Direct Cost</b>	<b>1,090,909</b>
VIII	Admin 10%	109,091
	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

Please Refer to the attached excel worksheet for a detailed budget.

## Annex I. Performance Monitoring Plan

**Objective I:** Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of children and youth affected by the conflict through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
I.1	Socio economic living conditions of CAAFAG, CAC, VMLR and other at risk children / youth are improved through the provision of an integrated and sustainable reintegration support jointly implemented with government and non-government stakeholders in the district	I.1.1 Number of CAAFAG/CAC/VC provided with educational support.	Educational support includes individual support for stationery, dress, fees (in kind) to CAAFAG and vulnerable children	Type of children, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, type of educational service	2200	Partners Reports Enrolment records	Quarterly
		I.1.2 Number of CAAFAG/CAC/VC accessing income generation support, vocational training.	Income generation support includes seed grant , vocational training, apprenticeship schemes to CAAFAG and vulnerable children through families unless in exceptional cases for older children	Type of children, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, type of IGA support service, types of vocational training	180	Partners Reports Enrolment records	Quarterly
		I.1.3 Number of VMLR referred for educational, vocational, micro enterprises and health training	This includes verified minors and late recruits that have been referred for government supported UN facilitated reintegration packages	Type of VMLR, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, type of packages	NA (this depends upon the number of VMLR approaching to UNCT managed toll free)	Partners Reports Receipts	Quarterly
		I.1.4 Number of girls provided with girls specific support	Special support includes those services that could be specific to needs of girl children	Type of children, caste/ethnicity, age, type of support	200	Partners Reports	Quarterly

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
		I.1.5 Number of children provided with psycho social support	Psychosocial support includes counseling and other psycho social support services provided through psycho social workers	Type of children, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, types of psycho social meeting	4000	Partners Reports Receipts	Quarterly
I.2	Successful reintegration cases are identified and support phased-out	I.3.1 % of beneficiaries who have had a positive change as a result of the services provided	Degree of change will be measured on the basis of survey and focus group discussion	Type of beneficiaries, caste, gender, type of service provided	85%	Sample survey and FGD	Annual
		I.3.2 % of beneficiaries engaged in active and peaceful community life	Successful reintegration will be measured on the basis of indicators of successful reintegration	Type of beneficiaries, caste, gender, type of service provided	85%	Sample survey and FGD	Annual
		I.4.1 Number of follow up/ individual case assessments	Follow up includes individual cases assessment using follow up forms to assess the condition of children.	Type of beneficiaries, caste, gender, type of service provided	NA	Individual case assessments	
		I.4.2 % of open cases closed during the project period	This refers to number of existing cases will be successfully closed during this project period.	Type of beneficiaries, caste, gender, type of service provided	100%	Individual case assessments	
I.3	The psycho social needs of CAAAFAG/YAAAFAG are addressed through the provision of psycho social support through trained psycho social counselors.	I.4.1 Number of children provided with psycho social support	Psychosocial support includes counseling and other psycho social support services provided through psycho social workers	Type of children, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, types of psycho social meeting	4000	Partners Reports Receipts	Quarterly

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
		1.4.2 Number of VMLR receiving Vocational Training, Micro Enterprises/ Health Training provided with psycho social support.	Psychosocial support includes counseling and other extra curricular activities provided through psycho social workers	Types of beneficiaries, gender, caste, age, types of psycho social support, types of UN packages received	NA	Partners Reports Receipts	Quarterly

**Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of the Government, child/human rights organizations, community organizations (women/child/ youth groups) to prevent and respond to the core right violations of children, especially those affected by conflict.**

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
2.1	Cases are identified, reported and referred to appropriate service providers and adequate assistance is provided.	2.1.1 Number of child protection stakeholders and duty bearers capacity strengthened	This includes training on child protection for VICPCs using manual on child protection developed by CCWB in support of SC.	Number of participants, number of CPCs trained, gender, caste/ethnicity	105	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		2.1.2 Number of agencies (government/ non-government) participating in the referral mechanism	This includes number of child protection agencies, government bodies like DCWB, WDO participating in the referral mechanism.	Types of participants, number of participants	100	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		2.1.3 Number of coordinating and review meetings held among participating agencies of referral mechanism	Sharing of progress, discuss challenges and any issues related to children by VICPC members, cases referred for services through mechanism	Types of participants, number of meetings, number of cases referred	100	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		2.1.4 Number of resource mapping matrix available at VDC or VI CPC	This includes mapping of services/resources at VDC level led by VDC or CPC for referral purpose.	Number of resource mapping matrix, number of members organization involved	105	Partner Reports	Quarterly

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
2.2	Incidence of child recruitment by armed groups and misuse of children and schools by and political parties in the districts	2.1.5 Number of cases referred through the referral system monthly	This includes cases that needs services are being referred from one agency to another for support.	Number of cases referred, types of services provided	100	Partner report, database	Quarterly
		2.1.6 Number of DCWB supported with emergency fund	This includes support to DCWB to strengthen their emergency fund for children.	Number of DCWB, number of cases handled through emergency fund, types of cases	NA	Partner report, database	Quarterly
		2.2.1 Number of political parties express commitment for the establishment of school as Zone of Peace and commitment to stop the misuse of children	Verbal or written commitment by political parties to declare school as zone of peace and commitment to stop the misuse of children and youths	Number of events, number of commitment, Number of schools declare as zone of peace	100	Partners report	Quarterly
		2.2.2 number incidents of child (Girls and Boys) recruitment by armed groups reduce and children are enjoying the education	Incidences of recruitment by various armed groups are reduced, children are continuing their education	Number of incidences, types of incidences reported.	NA	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		2.2.3 Number of children/youth participating in each relevant committee (e.g. District Peace Committee, VDC level committees, conflict relief committees) and their participations in meetings/consultations related to the peace process	This includes youth/VMLR /CAAFAG participating in adult led committees like SMC, CPC etc and actively involve in the decision concerning them.	Number of youth/children participated, number of meetings attend by child/youth, number of decision made on their best interest.	50	Partner Reports	Quarterly

**Objective 3: Support and mobilize children and young people for their involvement and contribution to peace building initiatives.**

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
3.1	Children and young people from vulnerable community are able to organize and contribute to peace building activities in their community	3.1.1 Numbers of children/youths (boys/girls) who received trainers training (TOT) are capable of providing training on peace building process/initiatives	This includes trainings for trainers on peace building and civic education for child clubs, youth clubs VMLR etc	Type of participant, gender, caste/ethnicity	18	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		3.1.2 Number of children/youth groups trained by youth trainers on peace building	This includes trained youth/child club members delivering training to other child and youth club members	Types of participants, gender, caste/ethnicity	30	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		3.1.3 Number and types of activities conducted by children/youth groups to promote peace social harmony in their communities	This includes interaction, orientation, child/youth led initiatives etc on promoting peace and social harmony	Number and Types of child/youth led initiatives, # of people reached, themes etc	300	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		3.1.4 Number of district and VDC level interaction organized by children/youth groups to discuss children/youths issues to be suggested for inclusion in constitution	Sharing of issues related to children that they would like to include in the upcoming constitutions	Types of participants, number of meetings, number of participants, types of issues	200	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		3.1.5 Recommendation from children/youth presented to CA drafting committee and district CA representatives	This includes list of issues and or recommendation from youth /children presented to CA members or district CA representatives	Number of meetings, number of interactions, list of issues	NA	Partner Reports	Quarterly

S.N	Intended Result	Indicators	Description of the indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Method of Data collection	Schedule of data collection
		3.1.6 District and VDC level peace committees have representation of children/youth or have agreed on a mechanism to allow children/youths share their voices/issues with the committees	Children represent in DCWB, VCPC, SMC, district and VDC level peace committees and other community structures recognizing of their participation rights. They will contribute to make local level structures / policy child friendly.	Type of structures, and gender wise participation of children (at least 50% girls)	NA	Partner Reports	Quarterly
		3.1.7 Number of VMLR are linked to youth clubs/groups	VMLR are becoming members of child/youth groups.	Number of VMLR, Number of clubs with VMLR	50	Partner Reports	Quarterly



## Annex II. Work Plan for Year I

S. N.	Activities	Months ( twelve months )											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Start Up												
1.1	Sign Sub agreement with partners												
2	Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally /self released and verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with special focus on gender and social inclusion.												
2.1	Provide reintegration support to individual												
2.2	Provide educational support to VMLR												
2.3	Referral of VMLR for UN supported vocational training, micro enterprises and health related trainings												
2.4	Regular follow up and case management												
2.5	Provide psycho social support and referral of severe cases to regional centers.												
3.	Strengthen the capacity of the government, community organizations (child/youth clubs, women groups, CPC) to prevent and respond to the core rights violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.												
3.1	Local and district level capacity strengthening												
3.2	Interaction, sharing, orientation and review meeting												
3.3	Case referral												
4	Support and mobilize children and young people for their involvement and contribution to peace building initiatives												
4.1	TOT on peace building for youth/child												
4.2	Training on peace building to youth/child club members by youth trainers												
4.3	Child /youth led peace initiatives												
4.4	Normalization activities												
4.5	Link VMLR to child/youth initiatives												
5	Training and Review												
5.1	Program orientation and review to partners												
	Preparation of Detail Implementation Plan												
5.2	Monitoring and evaluation workshop												
5.3	Quarterly reporting												

## Annex 3 Staffing

