

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL CONCERNING THE LIST OF
ISSUES CRC/C/Q/NPL/2 RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE
CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT OF
NEPAL (CRC/C/65/Add.30).

[Received 11 May 2005]

CRC/C/RESP/88

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of
the second periodic report of Nepal (CRC/C/65/Add.30)

Part 1

Under this section the State party is requested to submit in written form additional and updated information, if possible, before 1 April 2005:

a. Data and statistics, if available

1. Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and proportion of children under 18 living in Nepal.

Table 01: Population by Age and Sex

Single Age	Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total
All Ages	11359378	11377556	22736934
0	252519	242294	494813
1	239246	226943	466189
2	285584	279999	565583
3	305248	305077	610325
4	313118	305185	618303
5	369595	353261	722856
6	334865	324777	659642
7	308592	307897	616489
8	369086	347530	716616
9	250949	244890	495839
10	389758	363666	753424
11	238780	229056	467836
12	371508	339563	711071
13	258390	249993	508383
14	275370	265848	541218
15	267987	255959	523946
16	255596	257678	513274
17	202835	210067	412902
18	294062	303281	597343

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

Table 02: Population by Five-Year Age Group Sex and Sex Ratios

Area	Age Groups	Population			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
NEPAL		22736934	11359378	11377556	1.00
	0-4 Yrs	2755213	1395715	1359498	1.03
	5-9 Yrs	3211442	1633087	1578355	1.03
	10-14 Yrs	2981932	1533806	1448126	1.06
	15-19 Yrs	2389002	1185826	1203176	0.99
	20-24 Yrs	2016768	946742	1070026	0.88
	25-29 Yrs	1725478	821014	904464	0.91
	30-34 Yrs	1489503	726040	763463	0.95
	35-39 Yrs	1310653	651351	659302	0.99
	40-44 Yrs	1088044	539993	548051	0.99
	45-49 Yrs	923373	469695	453678	1.04
	50-54 Yrs	766054	392659	373395	1.05
	55-59 Yrs	602093	318610	283483	1.12
	60-64 Yrs	520908	262255	258653	1.01
	65-69 Yrs	387223	196053	191170	1.03
	70-74 Yrs	273789	141678	132111	1.07
	75+ Yrs	295459	144854	150605	0.96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

2. In the light of article 4 of the convention, please provide additional disaggregated data for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 on budget allocations and trends (in absolute figure and percentage of the national and regional budgets or GDP) allocated to the implementation of the Convention for the following areas: →
- a) Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education);

In the current fiscal year 2004/2005, HMG/N allocated total US \$ 24.39 million for education sector, which comes to 16.16% of the total budget. The breakdown of the education budget is presented below:

Table 03: Breakdown of Education Budget, Fiscal Year 2004/2005

SN	Programme	Budget allocated US \$ (in 000)	Percentage
1.	Primary Education	141076	57.8%
2.	Lower Secondary and Secondary	57240	23.4%
3.	Higher Secondary Education	1378	0.5%
4.	Education administration	9906	4.1%
5.	Higher Education	22850	9.4%
6.	Technical and Vocational Education	2822	1.2%
7.	Sports and Youth activities	1656	0.7%
8.	Others	7118	2.9%
	Total	244046	100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, Nepal

b) Health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health care services for children;

Table 04: Routine Immunization coverage by Development Regions July 2002- November 2004 and the budget allocation.(new table in place of the previous 04 table)

Routine Immunization coverage by Development Regions JULY 2002-November 2004										
Year	Development Region	Target population (<1 year of age)	Immunization Coverage (%)				Un-immunized podator Drop out rate %			
			BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	DPT3	Measles vs. BCG	DPTI vs. 3	Polio
2002-2003	ED Region	172.1	95.80%	86.90%	83.00%	80.90%	22,549	15.60%	4.10%	3.50%
	CD Region	238.81	110.70%	97.20%	96.30%	86.30%	6,815	22.20%	6.70%	6.80%
	WD Region	156.08	88.10%	79.90%	76.50%	74.40%	31,442	15.50%	2.60%	3.20%
	MWD Region	112.82	89.80%	78.80%	78.60%	77.20%	23,946	14.00%	6.20%	6.20%
	FWD Region	77.124	85.90%	74.50%	71.00%	75.50%	19,645	12.10%	6.40%	10.60%
	Total	756,943	97.00%	86.20%	84.00%	80.20%	104,397		17.40%	5.7%
Budget: a) National: NRS 9612479600 US\$129898372.97 i) Regular: NRS 5744512100(59.75%)US \$ 77628541 ii) Development NRS 38679675000(40.24%) US \$52269932										
b) Health Budget NRS 4872416000 US \$ 65843459 i) Regular NRS 2170158000 (43.90%) US \$ 29326459 ii) Development NRS 2701898000 (56.10%) US \$ 36512135										
b.1) EPI program NRS 367217000(33.94) US \$ 4962391 i) HMG NRS 45789000 (12.47%) 618770 ii) Donor NRS 32142800 (87.53%) US \$ 434362										
From July 16, 2004 to Nov.15, 2004	ED Region	154,335	97.30%	94.00%	93.50%	87.70%	9,200	9.80%	4.20%	4.40%
	CD Region	233,709	106.10%	97.50%	97.70%	89.90%	5788	15.20%	6.30%	5.50%
	WD Region	148,556	88.50%	85.50%	85.40%	81.50%	21,474	7.95%	1.10%	0.90%
	MWD Region	114,064	92.90%	85.30%	85.80%	84.50%	17,980	9.10%	4.20%	3.10%
	FWD Region	79,055	85.05%	77.50%	77.30%	76.40%	17,649	10.10%	5.60%	5.70%
	Total	729,731	97.00%	86.20%	84.00%	80.20%	72091	17.40%	5.20%	5.70%
Budget: a) National: NRS i) Regular: NRS ii) Development; NRS b) Health Budget NRS i) Regular NRS ii) Development NRS										
b.1) EPI program NRS 279600000 US \$ 3778378 i) HMG NRS 59600000 US \$ 805405 ii) Donor NRS 220000000 US \$ 2972972										
2003-2004	ED Region	155,893	42.60%	36.10%	36.30%	55.90%	51631			
	CD Region	235,792	42.70%	34.30%	34.00%	52.50%	73,132			
	WD Region	149,798	37.20%	34.00%	37.40%	60.00%	49,651			
	MWD Region	112,752	34.40%	31.50%	31.60%	60.20%	37363			
	FWD Region	81,104	30.90%	26.40%	26.50%	52.50%	26906			
	Current FY (1st Quarter Total	753,339	39.1%	33.4%	34.0%	55.9%	243683			
Budget: a) National: NRS i) Regular: NRS ii) Development; NRS b) Health Budget NRS i) Regular NRS ii) Development NRS										
b.1) EPI program NRS 917376000 US \$ 12396972 i) HMG NRS 6546000 US \$88459 ii) Donor NRS 848960000 US \$ 11472432										

Source: MOH,DHS,CHD

Table: 05 Unified program on child diseases management and Nutrition program

Fiscal year 2002 – July 2003(new table 05)

S. No.	Program	Target	Achievement	Percent	Budget	Expenses	Percent
1.	Treatment of under 5 children suffering from diarrhea	724386	617058	85	1020	1002	98
2.	Vitamin A capsule for children from 6 months to 5 years of age	3600000	3476224	97	12000	11324	94
3.	De-worming program for children from 1- 5 years of age	2160000	1873703	87	5400	4602	85

Fiscal Year July 2003- July 2004

S. No.	Program	Target	Achievement	Percent	Budget	Expenses	Percent
1	Treatment of under 5 children suffering from diarrhea	726758	685621	94	1070	1068	100
2	Vitamin A capsule for children from 6 months to 5 years of age	3600000	3411110	95	12375	12102	98
3	De-worming program for children from 1- 5 years of age	2800000	2369982	85	6000	4140	69

Fiscal Year July 2004- July 2005

S. No.	Program	Target	Achievement	Percent	Budget	Expenses	Percent
1	Treatment of under 5years of children suffering from diarrhea	628573	317486	51	1070	1015	95
2	Vitamin A capsule for children from 6 months to 5 years of age	3228730	2776708	86	15000	12225	82
3	De-worming program for children from 1- 5 years of age	2869982	2525584	88	6000	4740	79

Many civil society organizations and private sectors are contributing in providing health services for children, women and disadvantages groups in different parts of the country. The range of health services run by these organizations ranges from running health camps, operating hospitals and health centers, establishing medical institutes to produce necessary health professional to provide health services in the country. As there is no central data keeping system, the information is scattered in different Departments and sectoral Ministries, but their contribution is also substantial

c) Programmes and services for children with disabilities;

There is a provision to provide scholarship quotas to a certain number of children with disabilities at present. In addition, the government has adopted the policy to provide scholarship to all the children with all types of disabilities. Likewise, the EFA plan has also incorporated programme of action to offer educational opportunities for all the children with disabilities. Many children with disabilities are provided free books and stationeries.

The Supreme Court in a recent verdict has instructed the Government to provide free education to all children with disabilities across the country.

Table 06: Support program for children with disabilities

SN	Program	Number of quota	US \$
1.	Disable scholarship	523	41.5
2.	Integrated program for children with disabilities		23.4

Source: MOES, DE

d) Support programme for families;

Ministry of Agriculture has plans and programs to provide support to the families, especially he farmers so that their living standard is improved and they can have access to education, health services and other basic services. Likewise, the Department of Women Development (DWD) is focusing its programs to empower women economically and socially so that their social status is high in the family and community as well as they could actively engage in the development process.

The total budget of DWD for the fiscal year is US \$ 2.931Million. Similarly, the DWD is in the process to implement Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women project in partnership with Asian Development Bank (ADB). The total budget of the project is US\$ 15 million. Furthermore, another programme supported by ADB called Pro-poor Gender Responsive Service Delivery Programme of US \$ 0.2 Million is also in the implementation process. Likewise the national capacity strengthening project (SNIP) and Population and Reproductive health Initiative (PARHI) are being implemented in 26 and 6 districts respectively.

Likewise the Decentralized Action for Children and Women Program (DACAW) supported by UNICEF, Nepal is also significant to provide support to families, and mainly to women. The program budget is US \$ 35,500,000 for the period of 2002-2006. The program is aimed to achieve the following results:

- Increase access to quality basic education, especially for girls and disadvantaged groups.
- Protection of children and women against violence, exploitation and abuse.
- Reduction of morbidity and mortality of children and women.
- Improvement in the psycho-social and cognitive development of children
- Increase awareness on HIV/AIDS
- Improvement in status of women
- Policies and strategies developed for strengthening decentralized governance and community action process.

9,54,326 children have benefited from this program.

According to Birth Registration Program 12,43,299 children has been registered.

(HMG/Local Ministry)

According to record of Local Ministry, 20,685 children are supported for school enrolment program in six districts under the Community Ownership Primary Education (COPE).

e) Support for children living below the poverty line;

The basic vaccination is free to all the children of Nepal. Likewise, the primary education is free and various types of schemes have been introduced to provide opportunity to the children from the families living below the poverty line.

The Government has established the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) to develop programme and policies to be implemented as focused program targeting to the families living below poverty line. The followings are the information on PAF

PAF programs will consist of four components:

- (a) Social mobilization;
- (b) Capacity building and skill development;
- (c) Income/employment generation activities; and
- (d) Community infrastructure projects.

The approach of PAF is as follows:

PAF embodies the following approach in its project support:

- To empower poor women and vulnerable groups by putting funds directly under their control in-group bank accounts.
- To ensure that these groups, in view of their need, can select and develop sub-projects (small productive activities) by taking various possibilities into consideration. They will not be restricted to use project funds for specific activities alone. However, the activities on which funds are utilized must fulfill the objectives of the PAF. The community will be free to seek technical support from government and non-government individuals/organizations.
- To ensure group participation, the decision making process will be closely monitored and approval of sub-projects will be given only when decision-making process is democratic, healthy and participatory in nature.
- To develop full participation and a feeling of ownership, create credibility and foster a culture of local financing, cost recovery and user charges, i.e. community cash and kind contributions for sub-projects implementation, operation and maintenance will be required.
- To strengthen local governments at the district and village levels by involving in the participatory planning, technical backstopping, and monitoring of group activities.
- To support capacity building of local governments through training and cross visits.
- To ensure transparency, widespread dissemination of information, communication and learning about the PAF performance, successes and failures.

Projects to be supported by PAF

The COs and community groups should develop proposals for projects with the help of partner organization and submit to PAF. Broadly, subprojects are to be decided by communities. It can vary from income-generation to community infrastructure development. However it is expected that they would fall under the following categories:

- (a) Social infrastructure i.e. basic health, sanitation, primary education, infrastructure, water supply, etc.
- (b) Economic infrastructure i.e. community micro-irrigation, community forestry, etc.
- (c) Income generating i.e. vegetable, livestock rearing, crafts based on traditional skill, trading, services including eco-tourism, etc. that will increase the income of the CO members.
- (d) Skill Enhancement i.e. proposals that will improve the skill or knowledge of the community member's such as legal procedures, latest agriculture practices of certain crops, horticultural practices etc.
- (e) Common service related infrastructure i.e. agro-processing units, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and livestock products.
- (f) Innovative technical proposals from POs i.e. innovation in the time saving technology, demonstration of innovative techniques of crop production, innovative techniques of micro-irrigation like drip irrigation etc.
- (g) Multi-community proposals i.e. agricultural roads, community irrigation, trail improvement, village/district level information center, etc.

Eligible Beneficiaries of the PAF

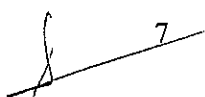
The target population for the PAF is the poor rural and urban communities with a special emphasis on women, Dalits, ethnic and other vulnerable groups, underserved districts and communities of poor people that lack essential infrastructure and have high rates of under/unemployment. The PAF will adopt two approaches to reach its target population. The first approach is geographically based and will target underserved districts and VDCs and within these the target groups. The second approach, which is not geographically based, will provide financial support to organizations representing target groups for programs to address their needs or to initiatives with particular innovative ways of addressing the needs of the target population.

Program- District

The PAF has identified 6 districts to implement its program in initial years. These districts have been selected from the districts with lowest composite index prepared by Central Bureau of Statistics. The composite index has been calculated on the basis of 28 socio-economic indicators of human development and poverty compiled during the census 2001. The selected districts are Darchula, (Far-Western Region), Mugu and Piuthan (Mid-western Region), Kapilbastu (Western Region), Ramechhap (Central Region) and Siraha (Eastern Region). PAF hopes that the implementation of programmes in these districts will provide an opportunity for learning experiences based on regional, ecological as well as socio-economic and cultural diversities. As the PAF gains experience and communities develop capacity to demand services it will expand its operation in other districts subsequently.

Target Communities

The PAF will select 20-25 VDCs from each programme district, on the basis of district level poverty information to implement its programmes. This information will be based on a District Baseline and Social Assessment Survey. This survey will also assess the social situation in the selected VDCs and availability of potential Partner Organizations operating locally. After the VDCs are selected, a local level consultation with the stakeholders involving VDC, the community, vulnerable groups, CBOs and civil societies



will disseminate the "rules of the game" and receive feedback on local issues to be taken into consideration.

The PAF will also support innovative proposals and special programs from organized vulnerable groups/communities such as the Kamaiya, victims of conflict/widows, etc. directly based on the track record of the organization and eligibility of their sub-project proposals from anywhere in Nepal. Only a small portion (10%) of project support will be channeled through this approach.

Source and further reference please refer www.paf.gov.np

f) Protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care-institutions;

About 10,000 children are residing in institutional care services run by the government and civil society organizations. The cost for providing institutional care for these children is estimated to be US \$ 4.05

In-country and inter-country adoption has placed children in need of alternative care in family environment as well.

g) Programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from the child abuse and child sexual exploitation and child labor;

The government institutions are implementing wide range of programmes and projects to prevent and protect children from different forms of abuse and exploitations. Department of Women Development is working in all the 75 districts of Nepal and one of the objectives of such programme is to prevent abuse and exploitation among children.

The National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual Exploitation and Labor, **Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA)**, and **CEDAW Action Plan** have been prepared. Similarly, time bound program to eliminate worst forms of child labor, and child labor master plan have also been developed. Nepal is guided by the Yokohama Global Commitment to combat CSEC, CSA and trafficking and has developed the program to fight against it as well.

h) Programme and services for the street children and abandoned children;

Considering the growing problems of street children due to various social and economic factors, the government supervises, coordinates and provides necessary support to the projects run by civil society organizations and other international organizations to uplift the condition of street children.

Civil society organizations are running projects for the prevention, protection and rehabilitation of street children. Education and awareness, providing transit homes and shelter, rehabilitation and re-unification of children to institutions and families as well as ensuring basic services to the children living and working children are among the programme being implemented.

The ILO/ IPEC is also implementing Time bound programme for improving the situation of children involved in worst forms of child labor and the total budget is US \$ 5.5 million.

In the case of projects run by civil society organizations, the proper system of tracking the exact cost is being developed, with a view to finding out the exact budget being utilized in such programme and projects by these organizations.

i) Juvenile justice and the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders;

The government and civil society organizations are implementing various programmes for promoting and protecting the rights of children who come in conflict with the law. Similarly, in partnership with Save the Children Norway Nepal, UNICEF-Nepal, Plan Nepal, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) and Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) is implementing programme to strengthen Juvenile Justice in 10 districts of Nepal as pilot project. This project also includes various activities to strengthen the Juvenile Justice System in Nepal like developing the court procedures and amendment to the Regulation of children's Act, upgrading the professional capacity of the social workers, providing comprehensive support to children, facilitate the reintegration process, community mediation and diversion and so on.

The programme budget is estimated to be US \$ 0.58 for 2005-2007. This figure does not include the cost of establishment of the proposed correction homes and many other activities mentioned above. It is expected that more collaboration among development partners and civil society organizations will be developed to get the adequate resources for this.

A correction home for children is existing in Nepal with the support of the Government and managed by Under Privileged Children Education Program (UCEP), Nepal, where 26 juvenile offenders are residing. The Government provides US \$ 0.013 for one year as operation cost. The Government has planned to establish four more correction homes in remaining four Development Regions of Nepal.

Please also indicate the expenses of the private sector, in particular for health and education.

The contribution made by the private sector in education and health is significant in Nepal even though their services are much centered in the urban population. The private nursing homes and medical colleges are serving a large population of the country. Likewise, the private boarding schools and colleges are also providing education to a significant number of populations. There is no mechanism to map the expenses of those sectors but a handsome amount of money has been invested in these sectors.

- 3. With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, ethnic group urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of children:**

Table 07: Situation/ Indicators of Dependent children (children below 16 years)

S.N	Description	Number	S.N	Description	Number
1	Living with parents	83,052,30	2	Living with mother	25,887
3	Living with father	114,351	4	Living with father and aunts	78,843
5	Living with mother and uncle	64,442	6	Living with other relatives	89,813
7	Living with employer	63,231	8	Living with other children	234,101

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

a) Separated from their parents;

The government is making efforts with the support of the civil societies, and NGOs to generate awareness at all levels for stronger surveillance with a view to preventing the separated children from falling into the wrong hands or are not lost. There are no specific data available but the government is aware of the need to create a database at the national level on the children separated from their parents, including to legislate a law on the family reunion.

b) Placed in institutions;

About 10,000 children are residing in institutional care services run by the government and civil society organizations. The cost to bring up a child in an institution is calculated US \$ 40-45, per child, per year. Pls. see annex – 01.

c) Placed with foster families; and

The foster family concept is not much strong in Nepal even though in some cases the close relatives take care of the children if both the parents have died, or have abandoned their children.

d) Adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions.

There is a practice of in- country adoption in Nepal, but in most of the cases it is organized privately, because of traditional reasons i.e., most of the families like to adopt children from the same ethnic group, and as young as possible. Though some families have adopted children by following the official rules and have disclosed it.

Nepal allows the Inter- Country adoption, which is guided by the civil code and terms and conditions approved by the Council of the Ministers. Around 814 children are placed with families from European countries and the USA during the period of 2001-2004.

4. Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by gender, age groups, ethnic groups, for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

"Childhood in disability in Nepal

Childhood disability in Nepal is closely tied to poverty – not necessarily the poverty of individual families, but the lack of resources and opportunities that remain as a constraint nationwide. The vast majority of disabilities is related to diseases and injury or to problems at birth – rather than being genetic in origin. ¹A number of factors combine to create an environment that is not conducive to preventing disability or responding to it:

- Ignorance and superstitious beliefs about the causes of disability;
- Inadequate prenatal and child health care;
- The absence of early identification and appropriate early intervention;

¹ A survey in Lalitpur district, for example, found that disease ranked first as a cause of disability, followed by injury. The more remote the location, the more likely this was to be the case: Report on Disability Study in Lalitpur District 2003, Patan Community Based Rehabilitation Organization, Lalitpur.

- The absence of basic local rehabilitative services;
- A high degree of social stigma around disability;
- Inadequate mobilization of national resources;
- The sheer isolation of most of the country;

The prevalence of childhood disability in Nepal cannot be established with complete certainty. Various studies and surveys since 1980 have come up with rates ranging from 1.6 to higher percentage.. ⁴There are a number of reasons for this degree of variations:

- Surveys may use different of disability (milder disabilities may be excluded, and some types of disability may be overlooked).
- Families due to social stigma often hide children with disabilities, and their existence may not be revealed to researchers.
- Poor rural infrastructure and high levels of violence often impede data collection.
- Enumerators are often improperly trained.

With the protective legislation and progressive policies, ⁵government is making efforts to generate awareness at all levels to protect and to promote the welfare of the children with disabilities. There are legal provisions put in place for free education to all children with disabilities, and materials required for the development of necessary human resources are also being provided. They are also entitled to health services and to training and opportunities for employment, as they grow older. However, existing programs need to be expanded. We are also striving to extend more supportive services to them so that they could lead their lives with a sense of self-respect. Similarly, efforts to remove discrimination for all those with disabilities are also being made through awareness generation and education.

8

Status of Disability

The prevalence of the disability is estimated to be 1.63 percent in the total population, 1.65 percent in the rural areas and 1.43 percent in the urban areas. The prevalence of disability was highest in the mountains (1.88 percent), followed by the hills (1.64 percent) and the terai (1.45). Likewise, in case of development regions it was the western development region that had highest prevalence of disability, with 1.81 percent in the population of that region being disabled.

It is also estimated that most of the disabled people have multiple disabilities, which accounts for 31.0 percent of the total disabled persons in the country. Combined

⁴ These include a Disability Sample Survey in 1980, the 1981 Census, the 1989 Survey on Mental Retardation, a 1991 study on the prevalence of deafness in Nepal, a 2001 study by the Ministry of Education on the need for special education in 30 districts, a 2001 study by the National Planning Commission and UNICEF, and a number of district surveys.

⁵ These include the Education Act 1971 (20280); Disabled Protection and Welfare Act 1982 (2039); the Child Act 1992 (2049); the Disabled Persons (Protection and Welfare) Rules, 1994; the Special Education Policy 1996 (2053); the Local Self-governance Act 1999 (2056).

⁸ A Situation Analysis of Disability in Nepal (2001), UNICEF and HMG Nepal National Planning Commission.

persons. Disabilities such as mental retardation, speaking disabilities and chronic mental illness as single disabilities were found to be less prevalent.

Among the different types of disabilities in the disabled population, including multiple disabilities, it was mobility disability that was found to be the most common type, accounting 19.5 percent of all types of disabilities. Speaking disability accounted for 19.4 percent while hearing disability accounted for 19.1 percent of all types of disabilities. Manipulation disability accounted for 14.8 percent while epilepsy accounted for 11.1 percent of all types of disabilities. There were fewer cases of mental retardation, seeing disability (functionally blind- 5.6 percent) and chronic mental illness- 4.6 percent.

Disabilities are seen more prevalent among males than females. The result of sex differentiation reduces the chance of survival among females. The reason for the lower prevalence of disabilities in women could be because their disabilities were not identified. Girls and women are often able to perform certain activities, albeit at enormous personal cost (pain and / or effort) to hide their disabilities.

Table 08: Population by type of disabilities and 5 years age group

SN	Age group	Physical	Blindness	Deafness	Mentally retarded	Multiple disable	Total
1.	All ages	40798	16526	25540	13171	7760	103795
2.	0-4 years	3673	1240	3567	587	783	9850
3.	5-9 years	5263	1661	2339	1432	1132	11827
4.	10-14 Years	5940	1764	2645	1659	945	12953
5.	15-19 years	4990	1387	1789	1373	757	10296
6.	20-24 years	3593	1072	1495	1286	640	8086
7.	25-29 Years	2812	830	1959	1333	626	7560
8.	30-34 years	2361	611	2057	1311	553	6883
9.	35-39 years	2031	522	1765	1142	445	5905
10.	40-44 years	1820	552	1472	8878	391	5113
11.	45-49 years	1602	519	1150	604	263	4138
12.	50-54 years	1417	623	1012	474	220	3746
13.	55-59 years	1174	709	791	300	163	3137
14.	60-64 years	1191	943	859	268	210	3471
15.	65 + years	2931	4093	2640	524	632	10820

Source: District Demographic Profile of Nepal

a) Living with families;

Almost all the children with disabilities live with families in general. The Government, in cooperation with civil society organizations, is making efforts to generate greater awareness among parents, within the community and also to create the basic facilities, services and opportunities for such children.

b) In institutions;

About 500 children with different types of disabilities have been found living in different institutions. Efforts at public private levels are being made to ensure that these children receive good care, special attention and treatment in those institutions.

c) Attending regular schools;

About 500 children with different types of disabilities have been found living in different institutions. Efforts at public private levels are being made to ensure that these children receive good care, special attention and treatment in those institutions.

c) Attending regular schools;

The trend to admit differently-abled children in regular education system has been significantly increasing during the past few years. The level of acceptance of such children is also increasing. Similarly, efforts are afoot at all levels to attract such children in school by removing the obstacles like the non-availability of physical facilities and infrastructures and specialized facilities and services and in some context the trained human resources.

d) Attending special schools

There are schools with specialized facilities for children with disabilities, like the school for the deaf and the dumb and the school for the blind. As most of the children come from poor families and remote areas, the hostel facilities are being increased so that more children can be accommodated and the available human and financial resources can be utilized more effectively.

e) Not attending school.

Getting the children with disabilities to schools has remained to be one of the major challenges to all those involved in this sector. The 10-year National Plan of Action for Children, The Education for All Action Plans, the Action Plan for the disabled, the periodic plans and programs of civil society Organizations are therefore focused more toward this direction.

5. With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by age, gender, ethnic groups and types of violations reported) for the 2002, 2003 and 2004 on

a) Number of reports received per year;

Table 09: Comparative Crime against Child Statistics of 6 Consecutive Years.

Year	Rape	Attempt to Rape	Child Marriage	Trafficking
1999	120	18	1	45
2000	115	11	5	48
2001	111	35	1	41
2002	101	19	2	46
2003	132	18	4	26
2004	78		1	20

Source: Nepal Police

2004	20	27	31
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Source: Nepal Police

Table 11: Child Trafficking Age Group.

Year	Age Group		
	1-7	8-12	13-16
1999	3	5	37
2000	2	4	42
2001	5	8	28
2002	3	4	39
2003	1	6	19
2004	-	2	18

Source: Nepal Police

- b) Number and percentage of reports per year which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up; and

Table 12: Number of Cases Recorded in the District Courts.

S.N	Name of districts	Number of Juvenile Cases Recorded in the Districts Courts
1.	Kathamandu	116
2.	Kailali	41
3.	Morang	36
4.	Kaski	35
5.	Sunsari	32
6.	Parsa	29
7.	Chitwan	28
8.	Gorkha	26
9.	Ruphendehi	25
10.	Saptari	25
11.	others	341
	Total	734

Source: Juvenile justice System in Nepal

Table 13: Cases Registered in Different Fiscal Year.

Fiscal Year	No. of Cases
1997/1998	534
1998/1999	484
1999/2000	611
2000/2001	600
2001/2002	444
2002/2003	16
Total	2689

Source: Juvenile justice System in Nepal

The total figure of the recorded incidents in a span of five years was 2673. The survey covered only a small fraction of the fiscal year 2059/60. Therefore, it does not represent the whole year.

c) Number and percentage of child victims that have received counseling and assistance in recovery.

The juvenile offenders living in the correction home are receiving the counseling and assistance in recovery. The amendment process of the by-law and court procedures will make provision for organized mechanisms to provide such facilities in the district also. Furthermore, the juvenile Justice Strengthening Committee is working closely with Universities and development partners to train and produce professional social workers and Counselors.

There are some other centers providing residential care facilities and counseling services to a certain extent to the children victim of sexual exploitation, trafficking and discrimination.

6. Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, ethnic groups urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on:

a) Enrolment, attendance and completion rates in percentage of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools, and in secondary schools;

Table 14 : Primary Level Total School Student Enrollment By Grades

District	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 1-5		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Nepal	630808	730923	1361731	358412	401510	759922	314893	359428	674321	299214	355095	654309	261685	318077	579762	1865012	2165033	4030045

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 15 : Lower Secondary and Secondary Level Total School student Enrollment by Grades

District	Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 9-10		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Nepal	250764	310144	560907	206316	251785	458101	196079	229910	425989	653159	791838	1444997	146169	184454	330650	114280	142608	256918

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 16 : Total and Aided Community Schools Lower Secondary Level Teachers by Training Status

District	Female						Male						Total							
	Total	Trained	Partial	Untrained	Total	Trained	Partial	Untrained	Total	Trained	Partial	Untrained	Total	Trained	Partial					
Nepal	4238	117	353	2708	21724	6641	2778	12305	25962	7818	3131	15013	1494	631	137	726	13312	4870	2033	6409

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 17 : Primary Level Total School Janjatis Student Enrollment by Grades

District Grade 1-5	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	
Nepal 144936 952872	159415	304351	89124	94024	183148	79931	85620	165551	75672	83500	159172	66156	74426	140582	455792	497080

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 18 : Lower Secondary and Secondary Level Total School Dalits Enrollment by Grades

District Grade 9-10	Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 6-8			Grade 9				
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total		
Nepal 20066	26108	46174	12234	16930	29164	9623	13172	22795	41923	56210	98133	6827	10096	16923	13774	17152	30926

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Annex XVI

Table 19 : Primary Level Total School Janjatis Student Enrollment by Grades

District 1-5	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5				
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total		
Nepal 144936	159415	304351	89124	94024	183148	79931	85620	165551	75672	83500	159172	66156	74426	140582	455792	497080	952872

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 20: Percentage of Population and Enrolment by Dalit and Janjati, 2004

	Share in population (5 – 9 years)		Share in enrolment		Gap (Population & enrolment)	
	% Dalit	% Janajati	% Dalit	% Janajati	% Dalit	% Janajati
Nepal	13.3	43.7	8.7	25.8	4.7	17.9
Mountains	9.0	30.6	1.9	16.5	7.2	14.1
Hills	14.1	37.3	7.3	17.5	6.8	19.7
Terai	14.4	52.2	12.5	37.7	1.9	14.5
Valley	2.4	24.5	1.9	18.7	0.6	5.8

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 21: Percentage of population and enrolment % by Dalit and Janjati, 2004

	Population (5 – 9 years)		Enrolment		Gap (Population & enrolment)	
	% Dalit	% Janajati	% Dalit	% Janajati	Dalit	Janajati
Nepal	13.3	43.7	8.7	25.8	4.7	17.9
Eastern	12.2	54.4	6.1	38.2	6.2	16.2
Central	11.2	49.7	9.1	42.7	2.1	7.0
Western	16.8	40.3	12.8	16.8	3.9	23.5
Mid-Western	14.2	32.5	5.3	0.7	8.9	31.8
Far Western	15.0	21.7	9.7	5.0	5.3	16.7

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 22: Gross enrolment Rate by Sex and Social Groups, 2004

	Total			Dalit			Janajati		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Nepal	124.2	137.0	130.7	126.0	132.6	130.5	94.9	98.6	96.8
Mountain	136.8	162.4	149.8	173.5	234.4	204.6	135.6	150.4	143.1
Hill	154.6	159.1	156.9	168.6	161.0	164.6	146.5	149.1	147.8
Terai	97.3	115.9	106.9	93.8	111.6	103.0	55.1	59.3	57.3
Valley	145.3	149.2	147.3	288.4	255.6	271.4	231.9	235.2	233.6
Eastern	127.3	135.6	131.6	123.6	136.0	130.1	94.4	96.3	95.4
Central	107.7	125.0	116.6	93.5	108.6	101.3	84.8	89.8	87.4
Western	138.5	142.1	140.3	151.4	146.3	148.7	130.6	133.6	132.1
Mid Western	137.3	158.2	147.9	133.0	145.6	139.5	132.9	129.9	131.4
Far Western	126.6	142.2	134.6	143.9	162.4	153.5	100.5	108.2	104.4

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 23: Gross Enrolment Rate by Sex, Zone and Region, 2004

	Lower Secondary			Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Nepal	73.9	86.4	80.3	45.2	55.4	50.4
Mountain	71.2	98.4	84.8	36.7	53.7	45.2
Hill	92.5	103.4	98.0	52.8	64.5	58.6
Terai	55.4	68.7	62.3	36.1	45.8	41.1
Valley	98.6	104.6	101.6	71.1	73.3	72.2
Eastern	79.6	90.4	85.0	54.4	62.4	58.4
Central	68.6	79.3	74.0	43.4	51.7	47.7
Western	88.4	92.1	90.3	55.2	62.6	58.9
Mid Western	65.6	89.1	77.5	29.5	45.0	37.2
Far Western	60.0	86.2	73.3	30.5	51.2	40.9

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

Table 24: Net Enrolment Rate by Sex, Zone and Region, 2004

	Lower Secondary			Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Nepal	40.2	47.6	43.9	28.8	35.2	32.0
Mountain	36.4	49.7	43.0	19.9	28.3	24.1
Hill	50.1	55.3	52.7	31.4	38.4	34.8
Terai	30.7	39.9	35.4	23.3	29.8	26.6
Valley	53.3	57.0	55.1	55.2	56.7	56.0
Eastern	47.4	56.3	51.9	34.6	39.4	37.0
Central	38.3	45.3	41.9	31.6	37.9	34.8
Western	48.3	49.8	49.0	31.9	36.0	34.0
Mid Western	30.5	41.6	36.2	15.0	22.4	18.7
Far Western	26.5	39.0	32.8	16.6	29.8	23.2

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

b) Number and percentage of drop-outs and repetitions; and in secondary schools

Table 25: Survival rate at grade 5, 8 and 10

		Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 10
NEPAL	Total	76.2	55.0	35.2
	Male	72.4	60.0	40.1
	Female	80.6	49.9	30.3
MOUNTAIN	Total	62.8	29.1	11.9
	Male	58.8	38.1	20.1
	Female	67.4	20.0	3.7
HILL	Total	67.3	67.2	43.1
	Male	65.6	71.0	48.2
	Female	69.1	63.4	38.0
TARAI	Total	90.5	44.0	29.9
	Male	83.5	49.9	34.7
	Female	99.2	37.7	24.8
VALLEY	Total	63.1	91.4	47.1
	Male	61.5	94.3	48.9
	Female	65.0	88.6	45.4

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, MOES, DOE

At the national level, the survival rate is 76, 55 and 35 percent for grade 5, 8 and 10, respectively. The highest survival rate for grade 5 in Terai indicates a substantial migration from Hill and Mountain regions to that of Terai region. However, this figure does not reflect on grade 8 and 10. Also, in Grade 8 and 10, the valley has higher survival rate compared to other ecological zones and regions. The lowest survival rate is in the mountain regions. The figure indicates a low internal efficiency at all level of education

Table 26: Nepal's goals for 'Providing Quality Education' for Children by 2015

Global goals	2010	2015	Nepal goals			
			Situation 2002/03	2007	2012	2015
Ensure all children have access of to and complete a primary education that is free, compulsory and of good quality (%)		By 2015		90		
Gross enrolment rate for ECD (%)			18*	32	60	80
New entrants at Grade 1 with ECD (%)			25*	40	65	80
Gross intake rate at Grade 1 (%)			125*	123	111	102
Net intake rate at Grade 1 (%)			67*	73	89	98
Gross enrolment rate for Grades 1-5 (%)			115*	110	110	105
Increase net primary school enrolment or participation in alternative good quality : primary education (%)	By 90 %		72	90	95	100
Eliminate gender disparities in school education	By 2005					
Achieve gender equality in education of good quality		By 2015				
Achieve improvement in levels of adult literacy, especially for women		By 50 %				

Global goals	2010	2015	Nepal goals			
			Situation 2002/03	2007	2012	2015
Teachers with required qualification and training (%)			50	100	100	100
Teachers with required certification (%)			60	100	100	100
Pupil-teacher ratio			34	34	31	30
Repetition rate (%)			30	24	14	10
Grade 1			9	8	8	8
Grade 5			71	75	86	90
Survival rate up to Grade 5 (%)			63	67	76	80
Efficiency (%)			52	57	70	80
Learning achievements at Grade 5 (%)			76	79	86	95
Literacy rate of age group 15-24 years (%)			65	75	85	90
Literacy rate of age group 6+ years (%)			58	63	70	75
Literacy rate of age group 15+ years (%)			0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Literacy GP 15+ years (%)						

Note: * Estimation.

Source: National Plan of Action for Children for 2004/5-2014/15

c) Ratio of teachers to students.

The pupil-teacher ratio at the national level is 39.7 in Primary education. The ratio ranges from the lowest 24.2 for the valley to the heights 46.6 in the terai (flat land in southern part of the country). Likewise, the teacher-school ratio in the primary education is 4.1 where as the students-school ration is 162.9. The valley has the teacher-school ratio of 6.5, the highest in comparison to the national average. With the ongoing conflict in the country, this ratio in urban centers is estimated to be even more.

Table 27: Schools, Students and Teachers Ratios*

Ratio	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary
Student/Schools	148	149	109
Teachers/Schools	4	4	5
Student/Teacher	36	42	22
Student/Trained Teacher	196	156	53

* Estimated

Source: School level educational statistics of Nepal: Flash report 1 2004, HMG Nepal, MOES, Department of Education

Female teachers:

The government has been implementing one female teacher policy in every primary school since more than a decade. Now the policy has been revisited and the provision of two female teachers in each primary school with four or more than four teachers has been enforced. The data on 2004 revealed that each primary school has at least one female teacher on an average.

Table 28: Students / Teacher Ratio* (2003/ 2004)

Table 29

Region	Students/Teacher Ratio		
	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary
All Nepal	36	42	22
Government	41	49	26
Community	35	59	46
Private	16	20	10
Eastern	38	51	31
Government	42	50	30
Community	55	154	129
Private	18	21	14
Middle	34	33	17
Government	42	40	23
Community	28	43	39
Private	17	22	9
Western	34	44	22
Government	37	53	28
Community	20	49	26
Private	27	18	9
Mid-Western	42	46	22
Government	43	55	24
Community	60	47	34
Private	11	7	4
Far-Western	41	47	24
Government	48	57	27
Community	22	34	24
Private	16	23	12

*Estimate

Source: Education and Sports Ministry

Note: All schools receiving HMG grant are included; under government category while schools anticipating HMG grant are included community category.

7. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) on infant and child mortality, malnutrition, early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), suicide, drug, alcohol, tobacco and other substance abuse for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. Also, please provide numbers of health professionals working in health care services for children.

Table 29: Goals for 2001 set in the NPA for children and Development, and their achievement.

Indicators	Goals for 2001	Achievement
<i>Child health</i>		
Reduction in the infant mortality rate	50/1000 live births	64/1000 live births
Reduction in the under-five mortality rate	70/1000 live births	91/1000 live births
Reduction in the maternal mortality ratio	400/100,000	415/100,000
Reduction in child malnutrition (severe and moderate) among children aged under five years	25 %	48 %
Access to safe drinking water	77 %	72 %
Access to sanitary means of excreta disposal	31 %	25 %
<i>Child education</i>		
Access to basic education	100 %	80 %
Completion of primary education	70 %	45 %
Adult literacy rate	70 %	49%
Female literacy rate	61 %	36%

Source: Census 2001, and Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07).

8. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) on the number of children:
- Infected by HIV/AIDS;
 - Affected by HIV/AIDS;
 - Leading households due to HIV/AIDS;
 - Orphans of HIV/AIDS living in extended families or institutions.

Table 30: Cumulative HIV/AIDS Situation of Nepal (as of February 28, 2005)

Condition	Male	Female	Total	New Cases in Feb 2005
HIV Positives (Including AIDS)	3469	1286	4755	75
AIDS (out of total HIV)	612	244	856*	2
Total	3469	1286	4755	75

Source; Ministry of Health, National Center for AIDS and STD Control

Table 31: Cumulative HIV infection by sub-group and sex

Sub-groups	Male	Female	Total	New cases in Feb 2005
Sex Workers (SW)	00	567	567	1
Clients of SWs/ STD	2489	61	2550	39
Housewives	00	607	607	11
Blood or organ recipients	7	2	9	00
Injecting Drug Use	910	13	923**	24
Children	63	36	99	00
Total	3469	1286	4755	75

Source; Ministry of Health, National Center for AIDS and STD Control

Table 32: Cumulative HIV infection by age group

Sub-groups	Male	Female	Total	New cases in Feb 2005
0-4 years	33	21	54	00
5-9 years	24	15	39	00
10-14 years	17	7	24	00
15-19 years	172	173	345	2
20-24 years	674	323	997	13
25-29 years	899	332	1231	20
30-39 years	1283	320	1603	30
40-49 years	308	83	391	9
50-above years	59	12	71	1
Total	3469	1286	4755	75

*Death- 237 (New death cases in Feb 2005-3)

** Mode of Transmission- IDU or sexual

(Data include reports from sentinel surveillances sites and voluntary confidential testing centers.)

(Source of February 2005 data: National Public Health Laboratory, Teku; Teku Hospital, Teku; National Center for AIDS & STD; AMDA VCT, Jhapa; Youth Vision VCT, Putalisadak N-SARC VCT/DVD-Bheri Zonal Hospital, Nepalgunj; Mahakali Zonal Hospital, Kanchanpur; AMDA VCT, Hetauda; SACTS VCT, Thapathal; Naulo Ghumti, Pokhara; Dhading VCT, Dhading)

9. Please provide appropriate disaggregated data (including by gender, age, ethnic groups, and type of crime) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, in particular on the number of:

a) Persons under 18 who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;

Please refer to table 44 below:

b) Persons under 18 who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offence including length of deprivation of liberty;

Table: 33 Data of Juvenile Delinquent

Fiscal Year	Types of Crime									Age		Sex		Judicial Decision			Total	
	Thief	Rape	Public Offences	Possession illegal weapons	Killed cow	Drugs	Burglar	Murder	Trafficking	10-13	13-16	M	F	Jail	Deposit	Out in ball		Absconding
01-02 July	3	5	4	2	1		2	1		2	16	18		9	8	1		18

02-03 July	3	10	19	1		3		6		2	40	4 0	2	1 8	5	17	1	42
03-04 July	9	12	14	1		2	2	7	1	2	46	4 2	6	9	26	5	4	48

Source: Nepal police

c) Detention for juvenile offenders (under 18) and their capacity;

There is only one pre-trial detention center, viz., UCEP in Nepal, which is situated in Bhaktapur. Currently, 18 children are facing trial and 8 others are serving their sentence period. Children living in UCEP are above the age of 14 and below the age of 18.

d) Persons under 18 detained in these facilities and minors detained in adult facilities

There is no separate detention center operating for children except UCEP (this center was primarily operating for correction purposes).

e) Persons under 18 kept in pre-trial facilities and minors detained in adult facilities

Table: 34 Data of children encountered in Custody

Year	Children encountered in Custodies	Age wise Classification	Case	Under trial	Current Status
2005	40	10~ (10-14) 30~ (14-16)	Without Charge 42% public Offence 25% Theft 15% Others 18%	10- in UCEP 30- immediately released	All released
2004	97	23~ (10-14) 74~ (14-16)		15- in UCEP Rest- immediately released	All released
2003	66	17~ (10-14) 49~ (14-16)	Public Offence 62% Theft 13% Murder 17% Others 18%	9- in UCEP Rest- immediately released	All released
2002	4	4~ (14-16)		9- in UCEP Rest- immediately released	All released

Source : The report is based on Custody monitoring in Kathmandu, Morang and Banke districts by Advocacy Forum in support of save the children Norway

f) Reported cases of abuse and mal treatment of persons under 18 during their arrest and detention; and

There are no cases reported officially.

g) Persons under 18 detained in these facilities and minors detained in adult facilities;

There are no such cases reported.

10. With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by gender, age, urban/rural areas) per year for 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the number of:

a) Children with disabilities (disaggregated by type of disability);

HMGN-initiated special education with a programme for blind children is running in Kathmandu. Now, special education programmes for children with many types of disabilities are being launched. However, most children with disabilities are out of reach of such facilities, as these facilities are mainly urban based.

HMGN has ratified most declarations related to children with disabilities, and promulgated separate laws for the protection and promotion of their rights and development. Since the early 1980s, government agencies, and various associations, federations and NGOs have been working for children with disabilities, mainly in education, skills training, community-based rehabilitation, and against social stigma, discrimination and exclusion. Such NGOs are spread throughout the country, raising a voice for the rights and development of children with disabilities.

A government survey on the 'Situation of Disability in Nepal' reports that about two per cent of children have disabilities; however, other studies place the figure at between one percent and 15 percent. Only about 10 percent of children with disabilities are estimated to have access to formal and non-formal education.

Pls. refer to part 1-4 and table no. 10

b) Unaccompanied minors and asylum-seeking and refugee children, as well as children awaiting expulsion;

Except for the more than 100,000 Bhutanese refugees, including their families and children, of ethnic Nepali origin who have been living, along with their families and children in the UNHCR-administered camps in east Nepal for more than a decade, there are no other unaccompanied minors, assylum-seeking and refugee children as well as children awaiting expulsion in Nepal. In the case of the Bhutanese refugees including their families and their children, bilateral talks for their repatriation in a condition of safety and dignity continue. Until then, the UNHCR, the HMGN, various UN Bodies and Agencies, Donor community, and a number of NGOs, and INGOs are providing assistance and support for the care and maintenance of all the refugees.



Table 35: Refugee children School Students and Teachers Record by February 2005

S. N	Camp	No of Students			No. of Teachers			No of School	No. of Room
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	Beldangi – I	3187	3145	6332	117	41	158	9	106
2	Beidangi – II	3881	3907	7788	169	42	211	7	150
3	Beldangi – II Extn.	1965	1959	3924	87	36	123	5	74
4	Goldhap	1658	1679	3337	74	33	107	2	125
5	Khudnabari	2330	2473	4803	114	44	158	2	92
6	Sanischare	3660	3740	7400	140	52	192	12	137
7	Timai	1855	1812	3667	89	27	116	3	68
	Total	18536	18715	37251	790	275	1065	40	752

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

c) Internally Displaced Children;

The government has begun some registration process of IDPS, with a view to making the list as comprehensive and inclusive as possible. It is in the process of preparing a new IDP policy as well as a registration system as per international norms and guidelines. Only then will we be in a position to have comprehensive data on the IDPs.

d) Children affected by sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;

HMGN has been making efforts to combat sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children as they continue to be the major issues of concern for effectively protecting and promoting child rights in Nepal. The government is also striving to control sexual abuse; exploitation and trafficking of children in the commercial as well as in the non-commercial sectors. District-level committees have been formed to address the issue of trafficking in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner by involving all the relevant actors at the national and international levels. Several NGOs are also working alongside on the protection, prevention and rescue of exploited and abused children, inside and outside the country, and their rehabilitation. Some activities to prevent trafficking of girls include community mobilization and peer counseling through child clubs and women's groups.

e) Street children;

With the increasing urbanisation and urban-focused opportunities and facilities, the problem of street children is growing year by year. Children from rural villages and districts end up on city streets as a result of poverty, broken families, physical and mental abuse in the family, abandonment, helplessness, and desire to live in the city. The Government is well aware of the problem of the street children and has taken a number of steps in partnership with the international agencies and civil society organizations. Although it does not have any direct project directed toward the street

children but it coordinates and provides support to the projects run by international organizations and civil society organizations. It is also active in coming up with preventing and controlling measures at the origins and destinations of these children, such as the issuance of identity cards for those who have already arrived in urban centres. In the meantime, the Government is also in the process of developing proper system of tracking the exact budget being utilized in such programmes and projects by these organizations.

The projects currently being run and implemented for the prevention, protection and rehabilitation of street children include, among others, in the areas of education and awareness, providing transit homes and shelter, rehabilitation and re-unification of children to institutions and families, ensuring basic services for working children. Some NGOs are also involved in providing the street children with transit homes, skills training, socialization centers, counseling, provision of food and education, family reunion, etc

Besides, the ILO/ IPEC is also implementing Time bound programme for improving the situation of children involved in worst forms of child labor and the total budget is US \$ 5.5 million.

f) Children who have received assistance in recovery and counseling;

More than 100 Psychosocial counselors have been trained, and they are working in the field providing psychosocial counseling mainly to the children traumatized / victimized by the armed conflict

g) Children aged 14-16 who are employed, or working ;and

h) Children who were found engaging in forced and /or other forms of illegal child labor (disaggregated by type);

The child labor continues to be one of the main concerns for the Government. The ongoing conflict has further intensified this problem. But the Government has undertaken various efforts to combat this problem. The Time Bound Program to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, the child labor master plan, the activation of the child labor prohibition and regularization act are some of the examples.

i) Children who were involved in armed conflicts

There are genuine concerns about children being forcibly abducted and involved by the insurgents in their various activities. The District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) and Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) under DCWBs are trying to map the situation of children used in the armed conflicts. But their efforts have yet to bear the

desired success because of their inability to gain access to the affected areas and also in their not being able to obtain information from parents and other people in this matter for fear of reprisal from the insurgents. Meanwhile, other currently undergoing programs with public private initiatives include, among others, conflict affected children development and protection program, educational schemes for conflict- affected children, ~~conflict affected children development and protection program~~, enabling programs for conflict affected women and children.

Indeed, the current armed conflict has had a very deleterious impact on the efforts of the Government and other relevant stakeholders in the promotion and protection of the rights of the children. The children have to remain under constant fear of getting caught into the crossfire. Schools are told to close down and are being bombed. The insurgents, in case of non-compliance, threaten children, parents and teachers of dire consequence. As result, many children are deprived of their basic rights. A few rehabilitation facilities have been provided, but these are not found to be enough. Moreover, the increasing numbers of children being abducted by the insurgents from across the country and forced into joining the militia have not only added further problem but also placed formidable obstacles in the implementation of the measures that have been put in place by the Government in partnership with the international organizations, UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs for the welfare of the children in the country

j) Children abusing alcohol and using narcotics and drugs;

The Ministry of Home, Department of Drug is also active in this area. Similarly various efforts have been made by INGOs and Civil society Organizations in this regard to address the general trend of children and youth of urban areas using drugs and alcohol have been reported and it is alarming in some context. The Health and Population Ministries are developing programs

B. General Measures of Implementation

- 1. The Committee would appreciate to receive information on activities meant to implement recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations on the initial report of Nepal (CRC/C/15/Add.57) which have not yet been fully implemented, in particular regarding paragraphs: 10 (legislation); 12 (non -discrimination); 14 (data collection); 15 (resource allocation for children; 16 (birth registration); 17 (Children in rural areas); 18 (education); 19 (corporal punishment); 20 (street children); 21 (child labor); 22 (sale and trafficking); 23 (sexual exploitation; substance abuse); 24 (administration of juvenile justice).**

Many bold steps and actions have since been taken by the Government of Nepal to uplift the overall situation of Nepalese children. Many laws and policies have been developed and introduced to fight against social evils like discrimination, child labor, sales and trafficking of children and women, child abuse and commercial sexual exploitations of children and women. The national- level campaigns have been launched to combat child labor, welcome- to- school programs, effective birth registration campaign, and interlining birth certificate with social benefits, and development of CRC indicators to collect and compile the data and information. Likewise the Supreme Court has given the verdict to stop all sorts of corporal punishments. A special mechanism has been introduced to strengthen the children

and justice system. A strong networking with civil society organizations like Maiti Nepal has been built to stop the sale and trafficking of children and women. Beside all these efforts, lack of resources; the technical, human and financial, lack of sufficient awareness, political instability, less political commitment, less collaboration and coordination among concerned organizations are the major hurdles being faced to achieve the goals.

- 2. Please indicate whether the Convention on the Rights of child has been invoked directly in domestic courts, and if so, please provide example of such cases.**

The following three major cases were decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal referring to the CRC: a) Case regarding the Child clubs, b) Free education of children with disability, c) Prohibition of Corporal punishment in schools, institutions and so forth.

- 3. Please provide information on measures taken for a comprehensive review of all legislation, including any customary, religious, regional or local law in the state, to ensure compatibility with the Convention**

The 11th Amendment to the Civil Code has made provisions for abortion as well as setting minimum age for marriage to 18 and 21, with or without the consent of parents.

Furthermore, a process of amendment to the Children's Act and its regulation, as well as implementation of Child Labor Regularization and Prohibition Act has been started.

- 4. Please provide information on the system of data collection and whether it covers all persons below 18 and all areas referred to the Convention.**

A system of data Collection covering all persons below 18 years of age and all areas covering the major areas of the CRC has been developed with monitoring indicators developed by the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB).

Please also see annex 02 for further information.

- 5. Please provide a copy in English, if possible, of 1992 Children's Act and provide information on the current status of the amendment process to the Act, to harmonize it with the provisions and principles of the Convention, as envisaged in the State party report (Para 17).**

Please find attached the unofficial translation of the children's act in English. The amendment process of the Children's Act is in progress, which has intended to incorporate the following major areas:

- Provisions to address Child abuse / sexual abuse.
- Provisions to address Children and conflict.
- Clarifying the Scope pf work of Central Child Welfare Board and District Child Welfare Boards.
- Children and justice.

Please note that the government has declared the date for the enforcement of Child Labor Regularization and Prohibition Act from November 2004 and the concerned Ministry is in the process of developing its by-law to make the implementation process smoother. Please find attached copy of the Act for your reference. Annex-03. The Act addresses some of the issues of the informal sector of child labor.

6. Please provide a copy in English, if possible, of the national policy and the master plan for disabled persons (para.194 of the report) and of the National Plan of Action on Education for All (Para 248 of the report.)

Please find attached the national Plan of action for the person with disabilities which is in Nepalese Language
These documents will be provided later.

7. Please provide information on the implementation of various national programs for children, including the implementation of the child development policies included in the Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

HMG/ N Nepal is committed to creating enabling environment for all children of Nepal. The general picture of the past decade is the following:

During the last decade, many legal policies, institutional and non-discrimination measures have been taken for protecting and promoting the rights of children in Nepal. Various initiatives have been reviewed, and their achievements are briefly assessed as follows.

On child labor, legal age of marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and the Local Self-Governance Act, The Children's Act (1992 and The Child Labor Regularization and Prohibition Act (1999) and) are being effectively implemented. The Children's Act (1992 is being revised to conform it to our international commitments.

Various institutional mechanisms have also been developed and strengthened from the central level to village level, including the creation of Central child Welfare Board (CCWB), (District Children welfare Board) DCWBs, Women's Development Sections in the districts, and district-level committees, and village-level child clubs. However, it is realized that much more effort is needed, especially in terms of putting together the human, financial and technical resources, so that these bodies can perform their duties and responsibilities effectively. In addition, conservative social beliefs, poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, administrative challenges, and Nepal's difficult terrain still remain challenges to ensuring rights of children.

HMG/N has also introduced the Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance to collect information for reporting and monitoring of the NPA for Children and Development. In 1996, the mid-decade review concluded that the majority of targets in health, nutrition, and education had not been achieved, although significant progress had been made, especially in infant and child mortality, and school enrolment and literacy. HMG/N, together with development partners, also reviewed the end-decade goals, and identified many factors that had affected progress, including instability, poverty, population growth, widespread gender and caste discrimination, and low levels of economic growth. Despite these difficulties, the review noted that mid-decade goals for water supply and sanitation had been close to target; however, the quality of water is still questionable.

Specific child survival interventions—particularly routine immunization and vitamin A supplementation and de-worming programmes (mass distribution programmes), and the control of diarrhea disease and acute respiratory infection—have helped to reduce child mortality and morbidity significantly during the 1990s. However, vaccine-preventable diseases still cause a large number of child deaths. Although Nepal only joined the global polio eradication initiative in 1996, it is on track to eradicate polio by 2005. While

the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is still relatively low in Nepal, studies show that the condition may spread among high-risk groups, threatening to crossover into the general population including children. Increasing intravenous drug use amongst young people is a rising concern. HMG/N and NGOs run a number of treatment and rehabilitation centers for people living with HIV/AIDS, but these are mostly concentrated in the capita and urban centers. As a preventative measure, government agencies and NGOs have been creating awareness about the issue through the media.

There has been a slow but gradual improvement in childhood malnutrition in the last two decades as a result of general improvements in socio-economic factors, such as gross national product, infrastructure and health services, and also as result of the concerted efforts to reduce malnutrition.

Awareness and advocacy by government institutions, UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs have had noticeable effects from the centre to the community. Efforts now need and are being focused on reaching the most disadvantaged children and women in rural areas.

Access of children to formal as well as non-formal education is also increasing. Consequently, school enrolment and literacy rates have been rising. Both government agencies and NGOs have been conducting non-formal literacy programmes for adults and out-of-school children.

The 20/20 Initiative for investing 20 per cent of the total budget in basic social services has been a government policy since 1996/97. The total budget allocated to basic social services is currently about 14 per cent and is being gradually enhanced.

Child labor is an issue, which is being taken up seriously, although it is proving difficult to control, as children work to supplement the family income. The Nepal Labor Force Survey of 1998/99 show that over 40 per cent of all children aged 5–14 years, or 1.987 million children, were economically active. However, that should not be confused as child labor. The agrarian nature of our economy makes children actively engaged in the rural household activities. More girls work than boys, and the proportion of working children in rural areas is greater than in urban areas. Rural children include the thousands of bonded child laborers who were freed together with their parents in July 2000. Efforts are being made to deal with the problem of child trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse.

The current armed conflict has had a very deleterious impact on the efforts of the Government and other relevant stakeholders in the promotion and protection of the rights of the children. The children have to remain under constant fear of getting caught into the crossfire. Schools are told to close down and are being bombed. The insurgents, in case of non-compliance, threaten children, parents and teachers of dire consequence. As result, many children are deprived of their basic rights. A few rehabilitation facilities have been provided, but these are not found to be enough. Moreover, the increasing numbers of children being abducted by the insurgents from across the country and forced into joining the militia have not only added further problem but also placed formidable obstacles in the implementation of the measures that have been put in place by the Government in partnership with the international organizations, UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs for the welfare of the children in the country.

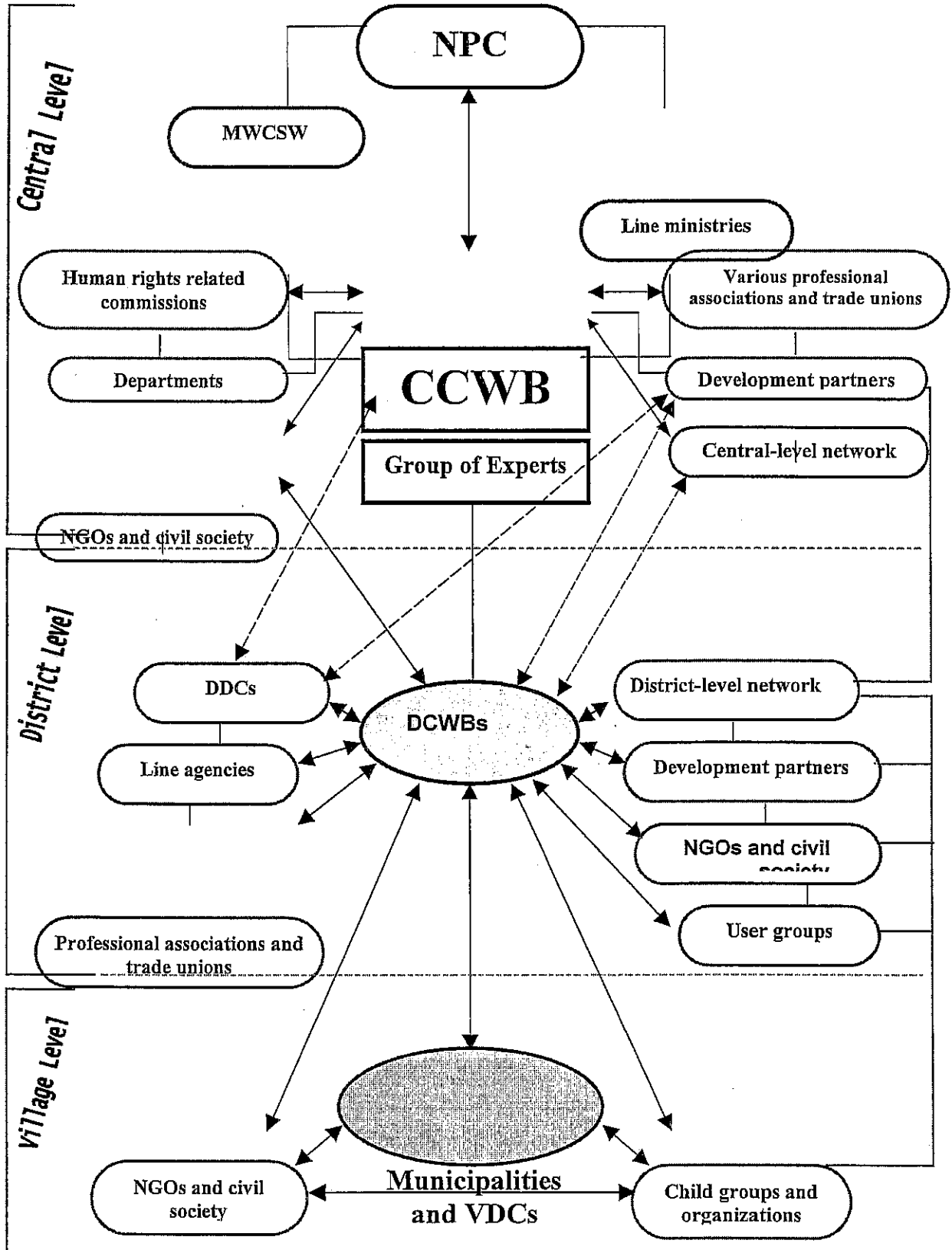
8. **Please provide information on the institution in charge of the coordination of the implementation of the Convention and update the committee of any new initiatives or mechanism that have been established to coordinate policies for children and to implement of the Convention at national and local levels.**

The Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) is the focal ministry and the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) and District Child Welfare Boards (DCWB) are the focal institution in charge of the coordination of the implementation of the convention. The Government of Nepal is strengthening the capacity of CCWB and DCWBs to realize the provisions of CRC in Nepal. The children's act 1992 and its regulation 1995 mandate the following to the CCWB as a national focal agency of government of Nepal for the children's issues:

Pls. Find the Mechanism of this process.



Table : 36 Organizational flow chart



Note: Central, district and village-level networks include networks of children's institutions and child-rights NGOs.

9. **Please provide detailed information on the National Commission on Women, including its mandate, composition and the allocated human and financial resources, and indicate the work of the National Commission on Women impacts on children's daily life and the enjoyment of their rights.**

After the restoration of democracy in the country National Women's Commission (NWC) was promulgated for the first time on 8th March 2002, on the 92nd auspicious occasion of the International Women's day. After Beijing Conference of 1995, Nepalese women's movement and demand became more assertive which played a vital role in establishing NWC.

Vision:

As an independent, impartial and autonomous body, the national women commission's vision is to promote women's empowerment, gender equality, social justice, peace and women participation in the main stream of national development by preserving and uplifting women's innate fundamentals rights as well as their well-being.

Mission

Being an autonomous and corporate body having perpetual succession, its main goal is to enhance the capacity of women and to increase their participation in all fields of national activities by establishing gender equality.

Objectives:

Coordination

Implement and conduct effective monitoring of the constitution acts and laws.

- Revise and update the existing laws and regulations of the constitution on the basis of gender equality.
- Monitor the programs conducted by National and International agencies on the basis of gender equality.
- Coordinate with different ministries, departments, and various national and international organizations working in the field of women's empowerment.
- Research and implement new projects for gender equality.

Counseling and Initiation

- As a pressure group assist and provide counseling when national policies and programs are formulated.
- On the basis of monitoring, study and research, provide counseling to concerned agencies and authority to implement required plans and programs
- On national and international basis, put pressure on the concerned agencies on the violation of women's rights by conducting in-depth studies and research.
- Issue directives to the concerned authorities to ban publications that seek to damage women's status.
- Provide counseling to the concerned authority to formulate policies and programs to increase women's participation in the field of employment and environmental protection, conservation, information and technology.

Law enforcement and Investigation

- Provide necessary legal assistance and facilities to those women who have been victimized and are in prison in different parts of the country.
- Provide the legal and physical facilities to those women who have been victimized by social evils, traditional mal-practices and domestic violence.
- Disseminate information and promote awareness to the general public regarding protection of women's legal and human rights through various media.

Representing Legal Cases

- Represent as plaintiff in any court in case of violence against women or any collective cruelty discrimination, investigate ongoing cases in the court with the consent of a court .
- In order to execute complaints and applications registered in the commission, NWC can take statements or information from individuals or summon to appear in person at its premises and conduct site inspection and collect evidence.
- Register complaints on any discrimination against women to the concerned department

Consultation requirement

- Require that the concerned authority consult the commission in matters of formulating, amending or termination of national level policies relating to women's issue
- While drafting laws related to women, concerned authority is required to consult the commission.
- Make necessary arrangements to provide oral or written recommendations to any concerned agency on any issue relating to women.

Institutional Covenants and Agreements

- Ensure that work is undertaken to protect and promote women's rights in accordance with global human rights, standards and norms.
- While drafting or preparing reports to be presented in the international forums such as treaties and national commitments on the women's issues a compulsory involvement of NWC should be provided for

Programs Implemented

NWC appeals and seeks cooperation from everyone and from every field to solve the existing women's problems. Even in the critical situation NWC members have visited almost all the districts and collected suggestions, problems and opinions of women from all across the country.

Two subcommittees were formulated immediately after the establishment of NWC for the smooth functioning and activities.

Bill Drafting Sub Committee of NWC.

The committee has submitted to HMG a final draft bill. Before that, and in order to give the bill a final touch, the NWC organized 6 national level and more than 65 district level consultations/ workshops. Valuable suggestions and inputs from the consultations were included in the final draft bill.

Office Management Sub Committee

The subcommittee established its temporary office at the Social Welfare Councils building, and later shifted the office to the new building of National News Agency, on 10 July 2002

- It has started examining the complains registered in the commission by appropriate agencies relating to women's issues,
- The NWC has advised the National Planning Commission to incorporate women's basic issues such as health, education, political participation and other social activities in its 10th plan.
- As per the provision of the 11th amendments of civil codes regarding the abortion law the NWC has taken steps in order to rehabilitate and to set free women who are serving sentences in different prisons in the charge of abortions
- NWC has been continuously participating in National and International conferences and rendering its advices and suggestions.
- It has established the women information center to collect already published journals, research articles and the data on women's issues.
- NWC has started radio program to generate awareness about existing laws, programs and polices of HMG and all concerned agencies to bring about positive gender equality for national development.

Priorities Future Program Areas

Policies and Laws

To provide suggestions to HMG and to create awareness among the public, NWC has been revising the exiting laws and their implementation process by analyzing national polices and discriminatory gender related laws.

To develop intimate programs for establishing legal counseling centers at district levels.

To monitor the implementation aspects of the international treaties and agreements that has been signed by HMG.

• **Women and Education**

For the expansion of education in an extensive manner to the women it is necessary to make in depth studies on the needs and possibilities to provide suggestion to the HMG. In order to implement effectively informal education in the rural and backward communities it is necessary to have a proper coordination among various organisation and agencies to smoothen the process.

• **Women and Health**

Respect for the rights of health is one of the fundamental rights of citizen. For this to happen, It is necessary to extend basic knowledge of health focusing on women's reproductive issues, to provide necessary preconditions while formulating policies and programs and to establish coordination among various organizations for their proper implementation.

• **Information Collection**

NWC has established women information center to collect all the available information on women related issues. In order to collect information it is making efforts to establish and to identify proper coordination with the various channels, including those of the HMGN.



- **Counseling Service**

It provides continued counseling to resolve the problems of injustice filed by various women in short period of time.

- **Poverty Eradication and Women Employment**

It helps to develop and to implement programs effectively to eradicate poverty, especially for women who are the poorest among the poor.

- **Victims of conflict**

To initiate the especial programs activities for rehabilitation of those women and children who are suffering from internal conflicts by providing them education, health awareness program, skill development and self-reliance scheme

- 10. Please provide detailed information on the Dalit Commission, including its mandate composition and the allocated human and financial resources, and indicate how the work of the Dalit Commission impacts on children's daily life and the enjoyment of their rights.**

Introduction

The Dalits' access to the national resources still remains quite low. The literacy rate is also comparatively low among Dalits, about 10% and 3.2% among males and females, respectively, in comparison to aggregate national rate, which is around 50%. The annual per capita income of Nepal is 240 US\$, whereas the per capita income is inconsistently less among Dalits. Similarly, out of 17% of the poorest population of Nepal, majority of them belongs to the Dalits, and most of them are landless. In such a background, HMG felt the need of an Institution for constantly activating works towards the overall development and up-liftment of Dalit community. The National Dalit Commission (NDC) was thus created.

Objectives

The sole objective of the NDC is to increase the active participation of socially, politically, educationally, economically, backward Dalit community and to bring them into the mainstream of national development by preserving and augmenting their fundamental rights provisioned in the prevalent laws and Constitution.

Formation

NDC was formed in accordance with the resolution passed by the council of Ministers on 19th March 2002. The officials of NDC shall be a president, members and a member-secretary with the tenure of two years. In the initial order, 10 officials including president, member and member-secretary had been managed. Similarly, in accordance with decision of Council of Ministers, the body of board members was formed in January 27th, 2005. The body consists of 11 members including president and member-secretary. NDC, established through HMG's order, is a sole institution to protect the rights of Dalit Community, preserve Human Rights and assist HMG in Dalit up-liftment program.

Functions, Duties and Rights

The resolution passed on 22nd August 2002 by HMG identified the following functions, Duties and Rights of NDC

- Perform necessary functions to create favorable environment of exercising welfare and rights of Dalits.
- Recommend HMG to amend policies and necessary prevalent law to carry out the stated functions.
- Formulate required working policies & strategies and recommend HMG to put these into action for the effective implementation of the international documents on Human Rights and against social discrimination in the side of Nepal.
- Co-ordinate and inspect the functions of NGOs involved in the up-liftment and development of Dalit.
- Implement the program of social vigilance to abolish social discrimination, untouchability and traditional rituals for the up-liftment and development of Dalit through NGOs.
- Provide and cause to provide justice against any kind of social discrimination and illegal functions according to the prevalent law in co-ordination with National Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Promotion Center, Local Administration and Local Bodies.
- Arrange special initiation for preserving the right and welfare of Dalits, Disabled, Children and Dalit Women and mainstreaming them in national development.
- Co-ordinate and monitor the programs – by preparing the record – conducted by different agencies/organizations aiming at uplifting and empowering the Dalits according to the National Human Rights Action Plan 2061 B.S.
- Draft the necessary Act to formulate appropriate legal system for NDC.
- Recommend ministry of local development to publish inventory of Dalits after their identification and confirmation.

Up-to-date functions performed by NDC

- Preparation of draft of Act of NDC.
- Preparation of working plan and strategy of NDC.
- Definition and collection of caste list of Dalit.
- Study of situation of Human Rights in Dalit Community in Maoist affected region.
- Completion of national seminar on situation of racial discrimination in modern Hindu society.
- Publication of various books/booklets about Dalit.
- Prepare draft on reservation working plan for Dalit Community.
- Prepare draft on concept paper of Communication policy – 2004-2005
- Prepare report on citizenship and land ownership status of Dalit Community in Nepal.
- Prepare study report on development of traditional skill of Dalit Community.
- Construct draft on Dalit in nation building (biographies).
- Translation and publication of International Convention on Elimination of All Kinds of Racial Discrimination and Nepal's Commitment – 2004-2005
- Prepare analytical report on curriculum and textbooks relevant to Dalit.



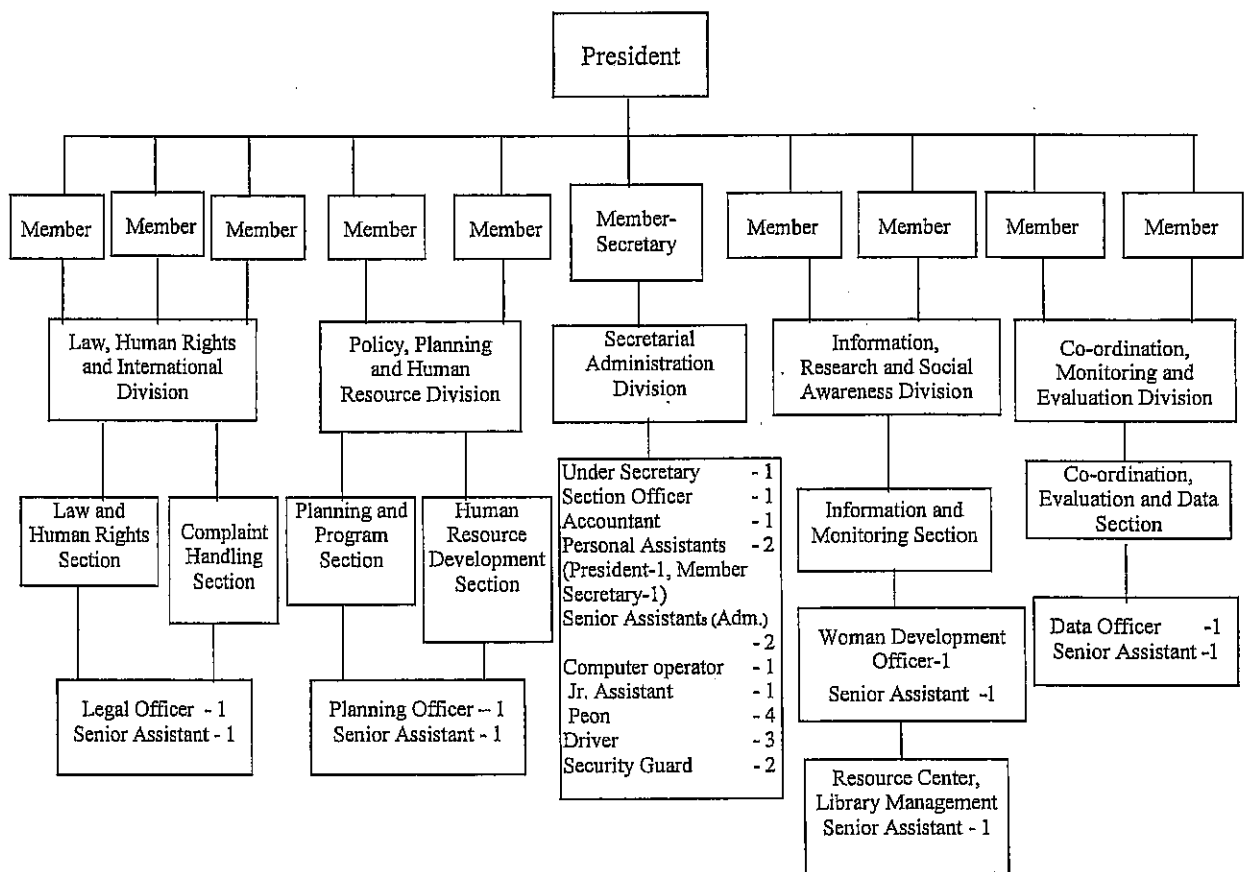
Management of Secretariat

NDC has five divisions in view of organizational structure. These divisions function with the co-ordination of ministries and departments of HMG, international organizations and NGOs. The officials of NDC assist in policy-making and alliance the functions in each of these divisions.

Name of Various Divisions

1. Law, Human Rights and International division.
2. Policy, Plan and Human Resources division.
3. Secretarial Administration division.
4. Information, research and social Vigilance division.
5. Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation division.

Table: 37, Organizational Structure of the Commission



11. Please provide information on the National Human Rights Commission, including its mandate, functions, human and financial resources made available to the Commission, number of cases investigated and their outcomes and provide specific information on cases involving children (e.g. number and nature of complaint filed by, or on behalf of children). Furthermore, please indicate how the independence of this Commission is ensured, in light of the Paris Principles (Geneva; Assembly resolution 48/134, annex)

"The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Nepal is an independent and autonomous statutory body established in the year 2000 under the Human Rights Commission Act 1997 (2053 BS)". *(Please refer www.nhrc-nepal.org for the full text of the Act)*

"Article 9 of the Human Rights Commission Act vests primary responsibility in the Commission to protect and promote the human rights of Nepalese people. In order to perform this responsibility, the Commission can conduct inquiries and investigations, on its own or upon a petition or complaint files to it on violation of human rights and abetment thereof, and carelessness and negligence in the prevention of violations of the human rights by any person, organization or authority concerned. It can also inquire into a matter with the permission of the court in respect of any claim on violations of human rights, which is sub Judic in the court. The Commission can visit and observe any authority, jail or any organization under the Government of Nepal and to submit necessary recommendations to it on the reform to be made on the functions, procedures and physical facilities which may be made necessary for such an organization for the protection of human rights."

"Apart from these powers, the statute maintains that the Commission may review the provisions on safeguards provided by the Constitution and other prevailing law for the enforcement of human rights and submit necessary recommendations for the effective implementation of such provisions. As such, it can also make necessary recommendations to His Majesty's Government regarding reports to be furnished by Nepal pursuant to the provisions of international treaties on human rights. On the matters of Nepal's obligation to furnish reports under international treaties on human rights, the Government is obligated to furnish reports upon receiving the opinion of the Commission thereon."

"The Commission is also responsible to undertake or cause to be undertaken research in the field of human rights, and evaluate the existing human rights situation of the country. It may publicize and propagate human rights education among the various sections of society through various seminars, symposia, conferences and also build consciousness and awareness about the guarantees bestowed by law for the protection of human rights. Another power of the Commission is to encourage the functioning and efforts of institutions working in the non-governmental sector. In addition, there is a general power to carry out such activities, as the Commission may deem necessary and appropriate for the enforcement, promotion and protection of human rights."

"The Commission has one Chairman and four other members. They all are full time appointees All of them are appointed by His Majesty the King upon the recommendation of the Recommendation Committee constituted under the Act. The remuneration, facilities and other conditions of service of the Chairperson and members of the Commission are prescribed by the Regulations of 2001. In any case, there is a statutory guarantee that their remuneration and facilities shall not be less than the remuneration and facilities to which judges of the Supreme Court of Nepal are entitled. The Secretary of the Commission is the focal point for the administration. He is also appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Commission. The Commission has power to appoint employees as may be required to carry out its functions. In case the Commission requests any government office for assistance in the performance of its functions, the office so requested must provide the required assistance. The Commission may, in order to carry out the objectives of this Act, frame necessary rules. While doing so the Commission may consult His Majesty's Government. It can also delegate any of its

powers to the Chairperson or any member or employee of the Commission or to an officer of the Government or to the Committee or sub-committee that may be constituted under this Act or to any person."

"The budget of the Commission comes from His Majesty's Government. But the Commission may obtain such means and resources from different agencies by way of grants as are required for the performance of its functions. The accounts of the Commission is to be audited by the Auditor General of Nepal."

Child Rights Desk at National Human Rights Commission

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), has decided on 30th November 2004 to establish Child Rights (Monitoring) Desk in the Commission. The concept of establishing and functionalising Child Rights (Monitoring) Desk particularly is the realization of having a separate unit within the Commission specifically focusing on the protection and promotion of children's rights within the mandate of the NHRC.

12. Please provide updated information on activities to increase awareness and knowledge of the convention among the public at large and children and parents in particular and on training programme for teachers, social workers and others professionals working with/for children.

There are several activities launched by the government, development partners, civil society organization and child clubs to increase awareness and knowledge on CRC. Many handbooks, posters, pamphlets, advertisement materials, jingles, songs, Cartoons, street drama, literary works, inclusion of CRC in curriculum, media campaign and so on has been organized, developed and disseminated. A program is soon going to be started in all the district, Nepal in which one teacher from each school will be appointed as CRC focal point. These focal points will be given a format to collect and compile the basic information about the children of specific areas. Women health workers are providing the basic health knowledge in the villages and remote areas. They are contributing considerably to make the national level vaccination campaigning, national de-worming programs and so on a success. The child clubs are being one of the most effective and proper tools to raise aware the community concerning CRC. They are emerging as agents of change in the society.

13. Please provide updated information on the cooperation between the state party and the international community including non-governmental organizations, in the efforts to implement the convention.

The coordination and cooperation among the state party, the international community and the non-governmental organizations is satisfactory. The preparation process of the Second CRC Periodic Report, on a broad representative basis, is a good example of the coordination and cooperation. All the development partners working to promote the welfare of children have agreed that the 10th Year National Plan of Action for Children will be the guiding document to all of them while developing and implementing the programs related to children. Accordingly, efforts are being made to continuously monitor the progress, including obstacles encountered in the implementation of the CRC through increased collaboration, understanding and cooperation among the three parties



14. Please indicate the issues affecting children that the state party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the convention.

The Government of Nepal considers the following issues requiring urgent attention:

- More financial resources.
- Children affected by the armed conflict.
- Better coordination and collaboration among and with key stakeholders
- Strong monitoring mechanism.

Please refer to the National Plan of Action for Children for 2004/5-2014/5 recently developed by the government.

Please provide copies of the text of the convention on the rights of the child in all official languages of the state party as well as in other languages or dialects, when available. If possible, please these texts in electronic form.

Under this section, the state party is so briefly (3 pages maximum) update the information provided in its report with regard to:

- **New bills or enacted legislation,**
 1. 11th. Amendment on Civil Code 2020 BS (1964A.D) which provides equal rights on parental properties to the women until they get married.
 2. Child Labor Prohibition and Regularization Act.
 3. SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution" ratified.
- **New institutions,**
 1. National Dalit Commission.
 2. National Women Commission.
 3. Poverty Alleviation Fund.
 4. National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children established under the NHRC.
 5. Human Rights Promotion Center.
 6. National Human Rights Monitoring Committee.
 7. Women Development Officer (WDO) appointed as a district focal point for issues concerning children and women and District Child Welfare Officers.
 8. Various capacity building for the law enforcement- "Women and Children Service Centers" of Police expanded to 16 districts.
 9. More than 3,000 child clubs functional in the country and actively involved in awareness raising on, CRC, CSEC, CSA and Trafficking in



communities and schools along with various other issues related to children and families.

- **Newly implemented policies,**

1. Based on the outcome document ' A World Fir For Children" United Nation's General Assembly Special Session on Children (UNGASS) the Government has developed the 10 year National Plan of Action for Children ,which is enclosed
2. National Human Rights Action Plan" developed
3. National Strategy on HIV/AIDS 2002-2006" developed.

- **Newly implemented programme and projects and their scope**

1. Relief Program for the children and women affected by Conflict.
2. Conflict affected children development and protection Program.
3. Educational Schemes to conflict affected Children.
4. MWCSW/ Joint Initiatives against Trafficking (JIT) organized Joint Indo-Nepal Cross-border committee.
5. Enabling programs to conflict affected women.
6. Comprehensive Minimum Standards for Care of Children in Need of Special Protection" (special reference to institutional care) being developed by CCWB, MoWCSW, ILO and UNICEF.

Note:

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Nepalese Year
English Year

74 NRs
Bikram Sambat 2062
2005

**CRC MONITORING INDICATORS
CENTRAL LEVEL**

CRC Article	Main area	Indicators	Source of Information
1.	<i>Definition of child</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal provisions regarding the age of the child Total child population (14, 16 and 18 years) and % of total population (boys and girls). 	Laws and policies Census, survey (CBS report)
2.	<i>Non-discrimination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted (for non-discrimination) Programme and intervention from GO, and civil society organizations. Different aspects of discrimination- based on sex, caste, economic status, geographical location (rural and urban), disability etc and Situation (incidences/ cases) of all types of discrimination. 	Laws and policies Programs reports Studies Official records Newspaper reporting
3.	<i>Best interests of the child</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions (to promote the best interests of the child). 	Laws, and policies Programs, Records Reports/ Studies
4.	<i>Legislative, administrative and other measures.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism (and its implementation) to address children's rights Analysis of the functions of such measures/ mechanisms 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
5.	<i>Parental guidance \ Legal guidance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Parental education programs Situation and best practices 	Laws, and policies Programs, Records Reports (including newspaper reporting) Studies
6.	<i>Right to life and development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Status of basic services such as health, immunization and education facilities (availability and access and use by all children without discrimination.) (Merge with Article 24). 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
7.	<i>Name and Nationality (Birth registration)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions for increasing birth registration Number and % of registered children (Girls and boys) Causes of non-registration 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Vital (Birth) registration record
8.	<i>Identity including citizenship</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Constitutional and legal provisions, policies, and special measures as well as analysis of the gaps Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Situation and cases of children not having citizenship certificates 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
9.	<i>Separation from parents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Programs and interventions from GO, civil society 	Cases reported Cases decided by

		<p>institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation and cases of children being separated from their parents • Causes of separation of child • Provisions of national and international adoption of children and monitoring mechanisms as well as provisions for the child to meet his/her biological parents, 	<p>the courts Reports, Studies</p>
10.	<i>Family reunification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No and cases of children who leave the country (adoption) 	<p>Cases reported, Cases decided by the courts</p>
11.	<i>Illicit transfer and non-return</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted including bilateral understanding/agreements • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • No and cases of children (girls and boys) subjected to sale or other forms of illicit transfer 	<p>Cases reported Studies</p>
12.	<i>Right to express views of children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted on right to express views of children • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • Practice, ways and media of expression, and recognition of the views of children, 	<p>Reports</p>
13.	<i>Freedom of expression and right to receive information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted (including legal provision of right to demand and receive information on any matter of children/public importance) • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism to address on child right issue • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • The initiatives/ work of media for providing appropriate information to children • Involvement of children in different media • Publication of child literatures. • IEC materials in ethnic language / mother tongue 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications</p>
14.	<i>Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted. • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • Practice (including reported cases of violations and responses) • Respect of religious belief 	<p>Laws, and policies Studies Publications</p>
15.	<i>Freedom of association</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions for ensuring children's rights to association, 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of child led organizations and associated children (Boys/girls; disability, caste/ethnicity, etc.) 	
16.	<i>Protection of privacy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism for protection of privacy Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Cases reported, responses and execution of the provisions in practice 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications Juvenile hearings Media reporting</p>
17.	<i>Access to information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child programs on mass media (electronic, print and others) Publication and distribution of information. Involvement of children in the media and children's own involvement for the access of information (also refer to article 13), School as a place for providing different types of information to children 	<p>Reports Publications,</p>
18.	<i>Parental including legal guardian's responsibilities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions (including programme interventions for sharing child care information among parents) Practices Provisions of assisting to economically weak parents by the state and social organizations Child care centers for children of working parents Situation and coverage of children homes and child care 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies</p>
19.	<i>Abuse, violence and neglect</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Practices for the protection of the rights of the children Disaggregate information (girls and boys) about the children victimized by abuse, violence and neglect. 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Reported cases Newspaper</p>
20.	<i>Deprivation of family environment and provision of alternative care for those children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Information about alternative care facilities available (including socialization center, rehabilitation homes) No. of children (boys girls) living in homes (alternative care services). 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications Regular visit of such facilities</p>
21.	<i>Adoption</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted (including provisions for in and out country adoption) Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism for adoption 	<p>Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • Practices (formal and informal) • No. of adopted children (boys and girls, country of destination) • Situation/condition of adopted children (outside the country). • Follow up and monitoring mechanism and practices for the same 	Cases recorded in MoWCSW
22.	<i>Refugee children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • Situation (including the number) of refugee children living in Nepal and facilities provided to them. 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Publications UNHCR reports
23.	<i>Disabled children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted (including in the cases of basic rights such as education, health, skill training, rehabilitation, accessibilities, coverage) • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • No. and % of children with disabilities (boys and girls and according to types of disabilities) • Number and nature of rehabilitation projects (services, institutional care and homes, foster parenting, and sponsorship) (Regional distribution) working with and for children with disability • Information about self-help organizations, • Number and situation of children benefited from the facilities/ services available, 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies, publications Reports of the organizations working with children
24.	<i>Health services Not sufficient</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • Disaggregate data on health status (nutrition, mortality rate, immunization, school health and adolescent etc). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IMR and CMR ○ % of newborn of low birth weight (boys and girls) ○ % of malnutrition (boys and girls) ○ % of household to safe drinking water and sanitation (boys and girls) ○ % of immunized children (boys and girls) ○ coverage of pre and post natal care for mothers ○ % of population with access to health education including family planning education and services ○ Breast feeding practices • Health centers/hospitals /pediatrician /nursing homes etc. • Traditional Health care and services & its upgrading- Amchi, Dharmi Baidya, Traditional healers etc. • Negation on harmful activities prevailing in society-traditional and modern. 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies

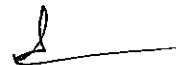
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of children infected affected by sexually transmitted infection and HIV/AIDS. Adolescence health education; health service and counseling services available School health provisions and IEC materials on health (education and awareness) 	
25.	<i>Periodic review of placed children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of cases reviewed Follow up and monitoring and review provisions and the government structure for the same 	Reports
26.	<i>Social securities and child care services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, policies, and special measures adopted Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism (on social security) Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions Practices Health insurance and social insurance system and policies as well as other social security (Do we have social security?) 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
27.	<i>Standard of living, Maintenance for children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of families below poverty line % of families receiving poverty relief and welfare as a proportion of the total poor families Systems and mechanisms of supporting the parents and families who could not offer basic minimum standard to their children 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
28.	<i>Education (including vocational training)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net and gross enrollment ratio by (caste and) sex, ethnicity, School completion rate by (caste and) sex % of drop out children, causes of pushing children out of the school (primary to higher secondary level) Achievements of compulsory and free primary education No. of children taking part in vocational training No. of schools (of different levels) and training centers No. of trained teachers and teachers students ratio Availability of textbooks, related IEC materials. No of private schools Scholarships given by GO/ private school and other sources No of hostel and its capacity School management committee Provisions of children's representation in the management committees No of female teachers Number of school teaching children in their mother tongue (also the languages). NFE/OSP facilities/ Alternative education No of Special education school/technical school Sanitation facilities especially separate toilets for girls and boys 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies Information collection from BPEP, EFA, MoE etc

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library facilities, • Minimum standards for play and recreational facilities in the schools, • Provisions for extra curricular activities in schools • Educational policy for combating discrimination and promoting equality (refer article 2) • Policy for scholarships for children from ethnic community as well as children from low economic family, • Minimum standards on the classroom facilities, • Non-violent teaching learning facilities as well as adequate training opportunities for teachers for alternative disciplining, • Provision of health check-ups and counseling (refer article 24) • Disaggregate data on school enrolment, dropout and completion, etc. 	
29.	<p><i>Aims of education, Quality and content of education</i></p> <p><i>What is the aim of education?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Education Act • Aims of education • The Governments' programmes and policy for promoting quality in education and relevancy of the content of education (life skills to develop good citizens) • Education for appreciation of social values, culture and traditions 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
30.	<p><i>Minority or indigenous group</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • % of minority or indigenous children (girls and boys) • Facilities or special measures taken to uplift their social, cultural, religious and economic statuses 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
31.	<p><i>Leisure, recreation and cultural activities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions and practice in accessing (children) to have recreational facilities • Access to extra curricular activities (Games, libraries, cultural activities, special events) • Planned and structured initiatives of GO and civil society institutions 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
32.	<p><i>Economic exploitation including child labor</i></p> <p><i>Are these enough</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions • No. and % of child labor, child labor in hazardous conditions (boys and girls), • Types of worst forms of child labors • No. and situation of bonded labor (with focus on children) (boys and girls) • Special measures taken to protect their rights, programs and beneficiaries, 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies

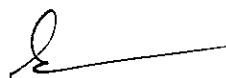
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions offered by GO and civil society organizations for uplifting their living standards 	
33.	<i>Drug abuse</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted (including legal provisions against the use of children for drug trafficking) • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions from GO, civil society institutions for combating the issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preventive measures, ○ Rehabilitation and drug detoxification program, ○ Psycho-social supports to affected children • Situation and cases of children using harmful drug or substances • Problems encountered 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
34.	<i>Sexual exploitation and abuse, and child prostitution, and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions (Preventive and curative measures and rehabilitation-including Psycho-social supports to affected children) from GO, civil society institutions • No. and % of child prostitution, exploited and abused children • General trend and situation of exploitation and measures adopted for combating the issues • Cases of pedophile • Problems encountered 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
35.	<i>Sale, trafficking and abduction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws (against sale, trafficking and abduction of children), policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions (Preventive and curative measures and rehabilitation-including Psycho-social supports to affected children) from GO, civil society institutions • No. and % of victimized children (girls and boys) • Interventions taken to address this issue • Problems encountered 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
36.	<i>Other forms of exploitation including child marriage</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victimized/exploited children in forms other than mentioned above (e.g. selling of organs, circus, begging, desexualization) • % of child marriage • Average age at marriage. • Magnitude and gravity 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies
37.	<i>Sentencing of juveniles, Deprivation of liberty, Torture or other cruel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws, policies, and special measures adopted • Legislative measures, administrative procedures and institutional mechanism • Programs and interventions (e.g. legal aids, advocacy) from GO, civil society institutions 	Laws, and policies Program reports, Studies

**CRC MONITORING INDICATORS
DISTRICT LEVEL**

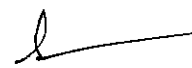
CRC Article	Main area	Indicators	Source of Information
1.	Definition of child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total child population and % of girls and boys. 	District profile Census
2.	Non-discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and special measures taken for non-discrimination (By GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies). • Cases discriminations (based on caste and gender, disability, religion) in <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Education, ii. health and iii. Other sectors. 	Programs profile Studies Official records
3.	Best interests of the child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies to promote the best interests of the child. 	Program profile Official records Reports
4.	Legislative, administrative and other measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child focusness in the programmes and activities of district line agencies (are there any special provisions) 	Program profile Official records Reports
5.	Parental guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies. • Cultural and traditional practices and norms, values (prevailing in the society) for offering guidance to children as well as rearing children 	Program profile Official records Reports
6.	Right to life and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies in basic facilities such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Education, ii. health and iii. Other sectors. 	Program profile Official records Reports
7.	Birth registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program and interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies for birth registration • Number and % of registered children (girls and boys) • Causes of non-registration (including general trend in the district) 	Program profile Official records of VDCs, Municipalities and DDC Reports



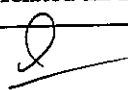
8.	Identity including citizenship		
9.	Separation from parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and cases (including cases of court) about children being deprived of personal relations and contact with parent during separation of parents • Support mechanisms for ensuring rights of the children 	Cases reported Newspapers
10.	Family reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and cases of children where permission to leave a country was denied 	Cases reported Newspapers
11.	Illicit transfer and non-return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of children subjected to sale or other forms of illicit transfer 	Cases reported Newspapers
12.	Right to expression (views of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice, ways and media of expressing views for children • Are there any fora available for children to express their views? 	Reports Cases reported Newspapers
13.	Freedom of expression and right to receive information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and practice of right to demand and receive information regarding matters concerning children and of public importance • Administrative measures taken in the district • Use of children in different media (Positive and negative) • The initiatives/ work of media for providing appropriate information to children • Involvement of children in different medias for expressing themselves, • IEC materials available in ethnic languages / mother tongue • Publication of child literatures in the district. 	Reports Cases reported Newspapers Publications
14.	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions and general practices in respecting different beliefs, religion and culture 	Reports Cases reported Newspapers Publications
15.	Freedom of association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of child led organizations and no of children engaged with them (Boys/girls/disability/caste etc.) • Activities/support mechanisms available for ensuring children's rights to association 	Reports Cases reported Newspapers Publications
16.	Protection of privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial procedures, administrative measures and prevailing practices. 	Reports, Cases reported Newspapers



17.	Access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child programs on mass media (electronic, print and others) • Involvement of children in the media (providing information to other children) and children's own involvement to access information, • Different types of information offered by school to children 	Reports Cases reported Newspapers Publications
18.	Parental including legal guardian's responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme interventions of GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies in supporting to the economically weak parents • Child care centers established in the district • Practices for sharing (if needed offering) child care information to the parents 	Programme profile of the organizations Reports Publications
19.	Abuse, violence and neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation and cases children victimized by abuse, violence and neglect (Disaggregate information about the victimized children-boys/girls, disability, caste etc.) • Interventions made from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies 	Reports Studies
20.	Deprivation of family environment and provision of alternative care for those children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative care services and No. of children in benefited 	Reports Publications
21.	Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative procedures • No. of adopted children(in-country and inter country) (boys and girls, country of destination) 	Reports Publications
22.	Refugee children		
23.	Disabled children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % of children and different types of disabilities (boys and girls) • Facilities provided by GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies (including number of institutions providing working with and for) in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education, health and skill training etc • Facilities/ services available e.g. Children's homes, care center, foster parenting, sponsorship and number of children benefited 	Reports Publications
24.	Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of malnutrition 	Reports



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of household to safe drinking water and sanitation • % of immunized children • % of population with access to health education including family planning education and services • Health centers/hospitals /pediatrician /nursing homes etc. • Traditional Health care and services & its upgrading- Amchi, Dhami etc. • Negation on harmful activities prevailing in society- traditional and modern both. • No. Of children infected by sexually transmitted disease - HIV/AIDS etc. • Provision and programmes in adolescence health education. • IEC materials on health education 	Publications Studies
25.	Periodic review of placed children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of such facilities available in the district • No. of cases reviewed • Follow up and monitoring and review provisions 	Reports
26.	Social securities and child care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies • Situation of children covered by social security programmes. 	Reports Publications Studies
27.	Standard of living, Maintenance for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of families below poverty line • % of families receiving poverty relief and welfare as a proportion of the total poor families • Systems and mechanisms of supporting the parents and families who could not offer basic minimum standard to their children 	Reports Publications Studies
28.	Education including vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net and gross enrollment ratio by sex • School completion rate by sex • % of drop out children, causes (primary to higher secondary level) • No. of children in vocational training • No. of schools and training centers • No. of teachers and information about trained teachers (male female) • Availability of textbooks, related IEC materials. 	Reports Publications Studies



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of private schools • Provisions and policies of scholarships given by govt/ private school and other sources (girls and boys and dalit including children from children from ethnic community as well as children from low economic family) • No of hostel and its capacity • School on mother tongue. • NFE/OSP facilities/ Alternative education available • No of Special education school/technical school • Sanitation facilities especially separate toilets for girls in schools • Library facilities • play and recreational facilities in the schools, • Provisions for extra curricular activities in schools • Non-violent teaching learning facilities as well as adequate training opportunities for teachers for alternative disciplining, 	
29.	Aims of education, Quality and content of education		
30.	Minority or indigenous group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child population of minority or indigenous communities • Facilities or special measures taken for ensuring education 	Reports Publications Studies
31.	Leisure, recreation and cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation on access to recreational facilities • Types and magnitude of such facilities 	Reports Publications
32.	Economic exploitation including child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial procedures and administrative measures (including reported cases) • Situation of child labor, child labor in hazardous conditions, bonded labor • Special measures taken to protect their rights programs and beneficiaries • Cases reported against exploitation 	Reports Publications Studies
33.	Drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of children using harmful drug or substances • Problems encountered 	Reports Publications Studies
34.	Sexual exploitation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial procedures and administrative measures 	Reports



	abuse, and child prostitution, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation of child prostitution, exploited and abused children (nature of exploitation) • Interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies to address this issue • Problems encountered 	Publications Studies
35.	Sale, trafficking and abduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation and reported cases (including Judicial decisions and procedures) • Administrative measures • Interventions taken to address this issue • Problems encountered 	Reports Publications Studies
36.	Other forms of exploitation including child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victimized children exploited in forms other than mentioned above • Situation of child marriage 	Reports Publications Studies
37.	Sentencing of juveniles, Deprivation of liberty, Torture or other cruel treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases filed and decided (including investigation procedures) • Situation and number of children living in prison and/or jail • Different programs of GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies (including the number of children benefited) 	Reports Publications Studies
38.	Armed conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation of victimized children • Deprivation on education, shelter and family • Program/interventions from GOs, civil society organizations and district line agencies (including the number of children benefited) 	Reports Publications Studies
39.	Recovery and social reintegration of child victims of neglect, exploitation or abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social programs or rehabilitations • Number of beneficiaries • Facilities/ services available e.g. Children's homes, care center, foster parenting, sponsorship 	Reports Publications Studies
40.	Administration of juvenile justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions taken to address this issue • Problems encountered 	Reports Publications Studies

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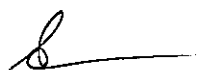
Records of Homes Working In Nepal

Katmandu

S.N	Name of Homes & Organization
1.	AADARSHA BAL BIKASH KENDRA
2.	AASHA DEEP
3.	ABC NEPAL
4.	AJAR NEPAL
5.	AMA GHAR
6.	ANATH ASHAHAYA BAL SUDHAR GRIHA
7.	ANUGRAHA CHILDREN HOME
8.	ASHAHAYA BAL BALIKA SHIKSHYA KENDRA
9.	ASSOCIATION FOR WELFARE OF CHILDREN
10.	BAL ASHRAM
11.	BAL BATABARAN NEPAL
12.	BAL GRIHA
13.	BAL SUDHAR GRIHA (UCEP AFFILITED)
14.	CHANDRODAYA SHELTER
15.	CHILD CARE SCHOOL Masular Dryphotrophy Child Care Society.
16.	CHILD ENVIRONMENT NEPAL
17.	CHILD HEAVEN INTERNATIONAL
18.	CHILDREN CLUB OF NEPAL
19.	CHILDREN HOPE OF LOVE
20.	CHILDREN WELFARE CENTER
21.	CHILLY HOME
22.	CONCERN APATHKALIN GRIHA
23.	CWIN
24.	CWISH
25.	DIGO BIKASH KO LAGI PRAGATI SHROTH KO BIKASH
26.	GARUDA CLUB
27.	GOOD NEIGHBOUR NEPAL
28.	GRACE CHILDREN HOME
29.	GUM NEPAL
30.	HAMRO GHAR
31.	HAPPY HOME
32.	HELPLESS CHILDREN PROTECTION HOME
33.	HIMALI CHILDRENS ASSOCIATION



34.	HOPE CHILDREN HOME
35.	HOPEFUL HOME FOR ORPHANS
36.	HOUSE OF HOPE
37.	HOUSE WITH HEART
38.	HUMAN RESEARCH AND DISABLED CHILDREN PROTECTION CENTER
39.	IEDI
40.	JYOTI SAMRAT SEWA SANGH
41.	KARUNA BHAWAN
42.	KATJA HOUSE FOUNDATION
43.	KUMBESHWOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL
44.	LALIGURASH BAL UDHYAN KENDRA
45.	LIGHT FOR NEPAL CHILDREN
46.	MAITI NEPAL
47.	MANAVIYA SAROKAR KENDRA
48.	MEET NEPAL
49.	MENDISE HEAVEN
50.	META CENTER DHYANKUTI BAL ASHRAM
51.	MORNING STAR CHILDRENS HOME
52.	NAMUNA SHISHU SHYHAR KENDRA
53.	NAVA KIRAN BAL ASHRAM
54.	NAVAJEEVAN APANGHA GRIHA
55.	NAVAJYOTI CHILDREN HOME
56.	NEBPROF
57.	NEPAL ASHAHAYA BAL GHAR
58.	NEPAL CHILDRENS HOME
59.	NEPAL JESUIT SOCIETY
60.	NEPAL MA BHAYAKO AANATH ASHAHAYA BAL SUDHAR SEWA SANG
61.	NEPAL MATRI GRIHA
62.	NEPAL RUGMARK FOUNDATION
63.	NEPAL VISION CHILDREN HOME
64.	NEPALESE YOUTH OPPORTUNITY FOUNDATION (J And K Hostel)
65.	NEW BAL GRIHA
66.	OOCED
67.	ORPHAN AND STREET CHILDREN REHABLITATION CENTER
68.	OSHIN CHILDREN DEVLOPMENT CENTER
69.	PAM NEPAL
70.	PANAUTI CHILDREN HOME
71.	PARIZAT NESTLING HOME
72.	PEACE LOVING CHILDREN HOME
73.	PRAYAS NEPAL



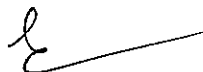
74	PRISONERS ASSISTANT MISSION NEPAL
75	PUMA HOME
76	ROKPA INTERNATIONAL
77	SAATHI
78	SAGARMATHA ASHAHAYA SEWA SANG
79	SAGUN
80	SAHARA BAL GRIHA
81	SAHARA GROUP
82	SALIGRAM BAL GRIHA
83	SAMANTA
84	SANJIVANI HOME CENTER INTERIGATED EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
85	SATH SATH
86	SHANGRILA ORPHANAGE HOME
87	SHANTI SEWA GRIHA
88	SHREE MOTHER NEPAL DISABLED ASSOCIATION
89	SHRINE ACADEMY
90	SOS CHILDREN VILLAGE
91	SOSTIK
92	ST. XEVIS SOCIAL SERVICE CENTER
93	TERRE DES HOMES
94	UCEP NEPAL
95	VICTIM SUPPORT & PEACE LOVING HOME
96	VICTIM SUPPORT AND REHABLITATION CENTER
97	VOICE OF CHILDREN
98	WORLD YOUTH INTERNATIONAL (Sapana Dreaming Home)

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Records of Homes Working In Nepal

District

S. No.	Name of Homes & Organizations
1	ABC NEPAL
2	ASHAHAYA BAL ANATHALAYA
3	AMOR CHILDREN HOME
4	ASHAHAYA BAL KALYAN SAMAJ
5	ATMA NIRVAR BIKASH MANCH
6	BAL BIKASH KENDRA
7	BAL GRIHA
8	CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY
9	CHILDREN CONTACT CENTER
10	CHILDREN EDUCATION (MATCH HIM)
11	CHILDREN'S HOME
12	CHLIDREN WELFARE HOME
13	CLCSA
14	COMMUNITY BASED REHABILILATION CENTER
15	COMMUNITY LEGAL RESEARCH CENTER
16	COMMUNITY LEGAL RESEARCH CENTER
17	COMMUNITY LEGAL RESEARCH CENTER
18	CWIN
19	CWIN
20	FORWARD
21	GAJA YOUTH CLUB
22	GONESA
23	HDRC
24	HURANDEK
25	KALI GANDAKI NATAYA SAMUHA
26	MACCHAPUCHRA DEVLOPMENT ORGANIZATION
27	MAILA ARTHIK SWABALAMBAN SANSTHA
28	MAILA TATHA BAL BIKASH KENDRA
29	MAITI NEPAL
30	MAITI NEPAL
31	MILAN
32	N.G.O CC
33	NAMASTE CHILDREN HOME
34	NARI BIKASH SANGH
35	NARI UTTHAN KENDRA



36	NAVA PRAVATH SAMAJ SEVI PARIWAR
37	NEPAL CHILDREN ORGANIZATION
38	NGO CC
39	NISHAHAYA BAL BALIKA SEWA ASHRAM
40	ORPHANAGE SERVICE CENTER
41	PIDIT MAILA TATHA BAL BIKASH KALYAN KENDRA
42	PURBANCHAL ANATH ASHRAM
43	RURAL ENVIRONMENT AND IMPROVEMENT CENTER
44	RURAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT CENTER
45	SAFE NEPAL
46	SAHARA BAL GRIHA
47	SAHARA GROUP
48	SAMUDAIK BAL BIKASH AVAM JAGRAN KENDRA
49	SARSWOTI BAL ASHRAM
50	SECORD
51	SETI GURASH BAL BIKASH KENDRA
52	SETO GURASH BAL BIKASH KENDRA
53	SETOGURASH BAL BIKASH KENDRA
54	SETOGURASH BAL BIKASH KENDRA
55	SETOGURASH BAL BIKASH KENDRA
56	SHOFED
57	SHREEJANA BIKASH KENDRA
58	SOS BAL GRAM
59	SOS CHILDREN VILLAGE
60	STAR CHILDREN
61	SUBODH SADHANA KENDRA
62	TEAM ORGANISING LOCAL INSTITUTE (TOLI)
63	UCPA
64	UNESCO
65	UPAKAR ANATHAHALAYA
66	WOREC

