

**Final Evaluation of Safer Environment for Girls (TOLI)
in Kaski and Tanahun District
(Evaluation on Dec 2011)**

Final Report

Submitted to:

Save the children, Nepal Country Office

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CCWB | Central Child Welfare Board |
| CDO | Chief District Officer in District Administration Office |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against W |
| CFLG | Child Friendly Local Governance |
| CFVDC | Child Friendly Village Development Committee |
| CoC | Codes of Conduct |
| CRO | Child Rights Officer |
| CSA | Child sexual abuse |
| CZOP | Children as Zones of Peace |
| DACA | Decentralized Action for Children and Women |
| DPAC | District Project Advisory Committee |
| DCPC | District Child Protection Committee |
| DCWB | District Child Welfare Board |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DEO | District Education Office |
| DOE | Department of Education |
| DPHO | District Public Health Office |
| DWCO | District Women & Children Office |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| ECED | Early Childhood Education and Development |
| EDP | External Development Partner |
| FCHV | Female Community Health Volunteer |
| GO | Government Organization |
| INGO | International Non Government Organization |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |

| | |
|--------|--|
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoHP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MoLD | Ministry of Local Development |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MoWCSW | Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| NLSS | National Life Style Survey |
| NPA | National Plan of Action |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| RBA | Rights-Based Approach |
| SMCs | School Management Committees |
| SWC | Social Welfare Council |
| SEGP | Safer Environment for Girls Program |
| VCPC | Village Child Protection Committee |
| VCT | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Health |
| TOLI | Team organizing local institute |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Team Organising Local Institution (TOLI) is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization registered in the District Administration Office, Kaski in July 1993. Save the Children has partnered with TOLI since 2000.

The project made interventions that addressed child sexual abuse, early child marriage, and engaged parents, teachers and other stakeholders on child protection initiatives. There was an increase in the trend of reporting and responding to cases of child rights violation. The Women and Children Service Centres of District Police Office became functional that improved the protection of children in school settings, and empowered children to be able to protect themselves, particularly from violence, sexual abuse and exploitation. As of 2011, the project has covered two districts: Kaski (one sub-metropolitan city, one municipality and three villages) and Tanahun (one municipality and four villages).

The Safe environment for girls program had succeeded to break the silence on the hidden issues. The girls suffering from violence, sexual abuse and exploitation have started to raise their voices. Almost all stakeholders expressed their positive perception on the program and its impact. There was a great demand for follow up and monitoring of the existing mechanism established for the program. The stakeholders participated in the evaluation expressed that the program would be supported by concern stakeholders continuously. However, their worries were how to sustain the results and they were skeptical on their ability to contribute the inputs that might not be in same speed.

Since last two years, the stakeholders had involved in annual planning process through half yearly and yearly review system. The parents, children, teachers, and concern district authorities were actively involved in this program. The issues were recognized as social issues and prioritized – and due to their involvement response has been significantly made easier. As per the TOLI, the project objectives set in annual project agreements have been achieved 75% except in the case of early child marriage. The attitude and behavior of service delivery organization was highly positive and supportive than before. The survivors are regularly going to school and living with family (except 2 survivors whose family were migrated due to threat received) and withdraw the case. Children's leadership has been increased to plan, co-ordinate, to interact and to manage the program by child club and started to speak out on the issues without hesitation.

There was commitment by different stakeholders for sector issues such as education, emergency rescue, protection and continue support for children at phase out event.

Child club, CPC, district children network, linkages with DCWB, DEO, interaction with stakeholders, DPAC involvement of teachers and parents are the mechanism to sustain the program. Maximum child participation of children through child club, children network, CPC at school and community has obtained through out the project period. Having partnered with TOLI for 11 years, Save the Children decided to phase out the partnership effective from January 2012. An exit strategy has been developed and shared

with district stakeholders and seek commitment of concern authorities to ensure that project results will be sustained as much as possible. Throughout the partnership, Save the Children always focused on strengthening local capacity so that results are sustained.

The objectives of this final evaluation were:

- To assess the project effectiveness, and the overall impact
- To analyze the achievements of the project against set objectives
- To review the effectiveness of the sustainability measures that had planned,
- To generate learning and document the understandings of the stakeholders, including children affected by the project interventions, and
- To suggest some strategies for policy measures.

On the whole this evaluation assessed both the results achieved so far, and the exit plan. The outcome of the evaluation will be an opportunity to reflect on the progress as well as to apply the learning experience from the final evaluation of the project in both organizations.

The government has good structure to access education, health, and child protection services up to grassroots level through DEO, DPO, DHO, DCWB, WCO, DDC, and VDC. These all structures need to be mobilized, strengthened and functional, and to be monitored for the prevention and protection from CSA, violence and exploitation.

SCN needs to work in collaboration with NGOs, and mobilize all the existing structure of government at grass root level for extensive coverage, fast expansion, community ownership, sustainability, and to minimize the cost. For instance, during the evaluation, the worries were that all the past efforts will be at zero level after phase out of TOLI support as it needs to restart again, which is in fact, waste of resources.

Two districts namely Kaski and Tanahu were visited for the purpose of evaluation. Based on the findings of this evaluation, the recommendations have been prioritized and categorized into following different headings and detail of recommendations (pls. see on chapter four).

1. Addressing Child Protection Issues.
2. Management Issues: (Capacity building, coordination, monitoring)
3. Partnership and Networking
4. Addressing child friendly education
5. Operational level
6. Advocacy to establish Community Support Systems at local level

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Team Organising Local Institution (TOLI) is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization registered in the District Administration Office, Kaski in July 1993.

Save the Children has partnered with TOLI since 2000. The main focus of the partnership was child protection with special emphasis on protection from sexual abuse and violence against children, and particularly girl children. Meanwhile, education, disability and HIV/AIDS have been taken as cross cutting thematic areas. As of 2011, the project has covered two districts: Kaski (one sub-metropolitan city, one municipality and three villages) and Tanahun (one municipality and four villages).

This external evaluation was commissioned by the Save the Children for this 10 years long project on Dec 2011. The objectives of the final evaluation were *inter alia* assessing the achievements, effectiveness and efficiency of project and approaches; and to assess the overall impact and examine the institutional capacity of TOLI and draw programmatic lessons that can be share with outsiders and to build the program in future. In this background a comprehensive final evaluation of the project has been felt necessary to analyze the achievements of the project against set objectives and to assess the overall impacts. Save the Children also deems it necessary to review the effectiveness of the sustainability measures that have been planned and document the perceptions of some of the stakeholders, including children affected by the project interventions.

The overall approach of this project intervention was formation and strengthens of child group/CG network and child protection committee in school as well as community level in inclusiveness manner and develop mechanism to institutionalize the child protection committee in partnership with the child group. The program also supported infrastructure maintenance such as drinking water, toilet, library, and educational materials to enhance safer environment in school and developed coordination with different related stakeholder to support on internalization and implementation of CSA, violence and mobilization of mass media.

1.2 National Context - Violence, sexual abuse and exploitation

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child (UNCRC), ratified by Nepal , state that children have a right to live free from abuse. Violence against women and girls including their trafficking (VAW&G) are serious concerns in Nepal since decades. The existing patriarchal value system reinforces discriminatory social attitude and behavior towards girls denying equal rights and status in the society and is made vulnerable to violence. Violence continues across the lifespan of women, from before birth to old age. The main causes behind violence against girls are prevalent patriarchy, socio cultural mindset of the society, and lack of consistent efforts to address the violence and CSA.

According to a data 5,000 to 12,000 girls between the ages of 10 to 20 years are trafficked outside the country for forced prostitution and in exploitative conditions.¹ The IIDS and UNIFEM study also revealed that girls as young as 12 to 18 years of age are trafficked.²

Children are trafficked within the country, to India the Middle East for commercial sexual exploitation or forced marriage, as well as to India and within the country for involuntary servitude as domestic servants, circus entertainers, factory workers, or beggars.

Research suggests that up to 36 % of girls and 29 % of boys have suffered child sexual abuse. (WHO , 2004) Child marriage is still rampant in the country. A patriarchal value reflects the influence of religion; socio culture and media are the factors relating to marriage. As per the law, both girls and boys should attain the age of 20 years for marriage without the consent of guardians and 18 years for marriage with consent from guardians. (country code 1963) About 47 % of the population and 55 % of the girls in Nepal get married between 15 – 19 years of age groups. (CBS 2001) Both girls and boys used to get married before 17 years of age.

1.3 National Response:

Article 22 of the Interim Constitution recognizes the rights of the child, the CPA agrees to protect the rights of women and children in a special way. Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) has earmarked, in all 3913 VDCs, 20% out of block grant for funding projects designed to empower children, women and other disadvantaged groups. The Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) National Strategic Framework has been prepared by the MoLD.

All district police offices have women and children service centers. Child Protection Committees (CPCs), Paralegal Committees, Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs), District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) as watch groups have been created for the protection and are cited as best practices.

Child clubs and their networks have been established at VDC and DDC levels. Major successes in this component include (a) increase in the consultation with children during formulation child related plans and policy, (b) over 10,357³ child clubs have been formed, (c) Child Friendly Village Development Committees(CFVDC)/municipality programmes are being implemented, (d) MoLD has directed all VDCs to allocate 15% of their annual budget to fund activities targeted to ensure the rights of children, and (e) participation of children in DCWB and DCPC activities and in the meetings/activities at

¹ Government of Nepal 2009 National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence for 2010.

² Integrated Institute of Development studies(IIDS) and UNIFEM 2005 ‘Status and Dimension of Trafficking Within the Nepalese Context.’

³ CCWB, (2010). Statistical Figures: The State of Children of Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal.

the community level VDC/School Management Committees though it varies greatly between and within the communities and districts. Overall the participation of children at all level has noticeably increased, and awareness regarding is increasing by the day.

The Gender Equality Act 2006, Human Trafficking Act (2007), Regulation (2008), Domestic Violence (Control and Punishment Act) 2009, Foreign Employment Act (2007), Regulation (2008) in place. The existing National Plan of Action on Trafficking is being revised based on the new Human Trafficking Act and Regulation. The 2007 Interim Constitution of Nepal provides an explicit guarantee against' violence against women / girls and provided that 'No physical, mental or other form of violence shall be inflicted on any woman, and such an act shall be punishable by law.'⁴

Government of Nepal has adopted a 13 point national policy to combat trafficking, all discriminatory and exploitative practices directed towards women, uplift their socio-economic status and to prevent and protect victims of sexual exploitation. The "National Policy" has been substantiated and made operational by formulating 'National plan of action against trafficking in children and women for sexual and labor exploitation'.

An Action Plan on VAW (2010) has been launched by the Prime Minister of Nepal calling for celebration of violence free year in 2010 a violence. The launch coincided with the 16 days of Activism on violence against women and girls in Nepal on 25 December 2009.⁵

A Procedural Guideline on Sexual Harassment against working Women / girls in Cabin Restaurants and Dance bars has been made by the Supreme Court of Nepal.⁶ A Guideline on camera Hearing has been developed and published to promote implementation of a legal provision on In camera Hearing.⁷

National Day against Trafficking Declared and Celebrated since September 2007 calling for greater commitment from all sectors to address trafficking against women and girls.

Curriculum of Masters in Gender Studies includes Men Engage Component to address VAW and girls.

⁴ Article 20 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007.

⁵ The Prime Minister of Nepal has declared the year 2010 as Violence against Women free air and has already come up with a joint plan involving various line ministries, UN System in Nepal and I/ NGOs and other concerned stakeholders. On his address the PM also urged all men and boys to join hands to work towards ending VAW&G. To address the issues and concerns of the affected there will be provision of complaint desk and at the office of the Prime Minister, there is also a provision of 24 hours hotline telephone service, in addition there are provision for providing legal assistance, psychosocial counseling, health are some of the noteworthy provisions that have been included in the work plan that came out from the office of the prime Minister for addressing GBV.

⁶ Propublic. 2008. Verdict and Procedural Guideline from Supreme Court on Sexual Harassment against Working Women in Dance Bars and Dance Restaurants.

⁷ National Judicial Academy 2008. In Camera Hearing Guideline.

CHAPTER TWO

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Tools and Techniques*

Methodology of this evaluation was primarily the qualitative study in which, numbers of participatory and exploratory techniques were applied. **Please see the check list in ANNEX -3.** To the extent possible some quantitative data from secondary sources was also included to complement the analysis and expand the conclusion. Participatory tools (FGD and interactive sessions in particular) were used not just to extract the information but were used in interactive way so that two ways learning was possible. The evaluation process itself was a learning experience for both group i.e. evaluators and stakeholders at the district and central level. Qualitative and participatory techniques used in this evaluation were as follows;

1. Documents Review (project reports, monitoring reports etc)
2. Focus Group Discussion with child clubs members, teachers; parents,
3. Interactive meeting with (DCWB, DDC, DEO, WCO, TOLI, Children, school teachers ,
4. Case studies

2.2 *Study Sample*

Supported program districts were visited for qualitative data collection. Numbers of documents were reviewed and; 12 FGDs were carried out represented by schools, children, teachers, parents from the program area. Similarly, 12 interactive meeting were conducted. There were altogether 4 schools selected in two districts and captured diversity as far as possible to cover areas representing a variety of geographical locations i.e rural, urban, semi urban socio-cultural settings in a way that provide a fairly good representation of the district situation. The time plan and selection of actual places and groups consulted with TOLI and finalized it on 1st day of field visit. School selection criteria were;

- One school from Kaski district HQ,
- One from Lekhnath municipality
- Two schools from Tanahun interior municipality and VDC (one school from interior VDC)

Categories and Individuals met

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| TOLI Executive Members | 3 |
| Teachers | 15 |
| Children club members | 60 |
| District authorities | 17 |
| Parents Group members | 14 |
| Other NGO staff | 2 |
| TOLI staff | 6 |
| Total Individuals met | 117 |

2.3 *Ethical consideration*

Confidentiality on sero status and any other personal information about participating individual were strictly maintained during discussions, interactions and analysis. During FGD and interactive session an extreme care were taken to respect individual views, ethnic characteristics, and gender differences. Individuals were clearly

explained about the purpose and process of the evaluation (FGD and interactive discussion) beforehand so that they could actively participate in the process. The evaluator ensured the guiding principle of ethics for GBV such as respect, non discrimination, confidentiality, and safety while expressing their views.

2.4 Constraints and limitation

Due to Nepal Banda, unintended event happened at Tanahun district police office (one of the police killed his wife) during the final evaluation and situation was tense; all the district stakeholders could not be consulted as planned earlier. Like wise due to students' half yearly exam the district children network could not be consulted as they need to come from far away. The staffs of women and children service center of Tanahun were out of station. Also all the targeted schools were phased out in end of the 2011; thus we decided to drop the phase out school from sampling during the field visit. Similarly VCPC was not formed in TOLI working VDCs and we couldn't take VCPC. Making video documentation and field evaluation of girls' project at the same time also presented the constraints and it was especially hard for TOLI to organize. Due to Nepal Banda on that day the consultant had to walk for attending the meeting with three stakeholders in district headquarter at Kaski. Because of the student's half yearly exam in both districts most of the students who participated in the discussion only provided less than an hour, and they were from near to the district headquarters. Therefore certain bias influenced by access to information and proximity of district headquarters can be expected.

2.5 Evaluation Districts

Table 1: Districts and Date for Stakeholder's Consultation

| Districts | Date of Field visit Including Travel Time |
|-----------|--|
| Kaski | 17 th to 19 th , 22 nd , and half 23 rd Dec 2011 |
| Tanahu | 20 to 21 st Dec 2011 |

2.6 Timeline

The evaluation work had started from the 1st week of December and completed at the end of December 2011. The breakdown of working days as follows:

- Review of documents and desk study: 3 days
- Preparation of evaluation scheme and plan : 2 days
- Field trip for data collection in the sample villages/municipalities : 7 days
- Data analysis and report writing including sharing draft findings to Save the Children: 13 days
- Report finalization by incorporating comments from Save the Children : 5 days

CHAPTER THREE

3. FINDINGS

3.1 *Relevance of the Project to the Country Context*

As per country strategy plan 2010 to 2013 of Save the children; Protection of Children has been recognized as a highest priority. Still 34% of the total marriages in Nepal are child marriages⁸; no less than 12000 women and girls are trafficked to India every year, and approximately 12000 children are growing up in institutions⁹. Out of 40,000 girls working in 1200 cabin and dance restaurants in the Kathmandu Valley, half of them become victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation¹⁰. Cases of sexual abuses are significantly prevalent among adolescents and children (13% boys and 15% girls have experienced contact forms sexual abuse)¹¹.

Prior to the full-fledged implementation of the Project, a base line study was conducted in 2005 carried out by SCNN and edited by Keshari Kanksakar on Safer Environment for Girls Project. During FGD with community and teachers, 59 cases of child marriage in Pokhara. According to the teachers; 75% of child marriages take place among Dalits, Janjati and Other in Kaski. During FGDs with community people in Surkhet and Kaski, 34 rape cases were identified and the abusers were teacher, own father, stepfather, brother, so-called boyfriend, stranger, drug addict, grandfather, and neighbor whereas the survivors were girls, boys and sister-in-law. During the discussions with communities in Surkhet and Kaski, 16 girl trafficking cases were recorded, 7 girls were nabbed in the process of trafficking, 6 girls were returned, 3 girls were engaged in sex trade, one girl was found working in cabin restaurant and one girl was HIV positive.

A girl of 7 years old was raped by 17 years old boy who used to studied in same school of lekhnath municipality Kaski District in grade 2 and 9 respectively. Rape was happened on March 30, 2007 wheat field at around 3:30 pm. At that time the parents of the girl were working in another field as a laborer. Due to 5 small daughters and one son at home, the elder daughter was assigned to look after houses as well as younger siblings.

The elder sister searched the fourth sister, when she didn't see her and went to wheat field at the same time she saw her being raped. The culprit ran away when she asked about his wrong behavior. The girl came in sense after long effort of feeding water and washing her face. But she could not speak. Due to fear of the society they could not disclose the case; however they informed and consult with their relatives. Due to unaware about the conserving convict's proof they washed all the clothes and injured part. Next day morning they took her to Gandaki regional hospital. The doctor said that

⁸ CCWB 2008

⁹ CCWB 2008

¹⁰ HR commission report 06/7

¹¹ CWIN/ Save the Children

the girl was being raped and suggested to report in police office. After they filed the case, the police arrested the culprit and forwarded case in district court.

In deed the father of culprit and survivor's families were relatives both were from poor family. Both of them used to work in others farm. Father of the culprit wants to negotiate by giving 65,000 Nrs. According to the family source, father of the girl was alcoholic in nature and did' not have decisions making capacities.

On April 30th 2007, TOLI invited parents and relative of the survivors and knew their opinion's because society and relatives were suggested them to negotiate. Few suggested preceding case in court against culprit, on this situation suppress the culprit by either forwarding the case in court or pressured the culprit through society was option. In this context child network were activated in close association of TOLI and gave pressure from media like FM interview, press appeal in news paper and FM'S.

On May 6th 2007, network of lekhnath municipality and child club organized rally of student with play card and banner to pressure to send culprit in jail and provide compensation to the girl for studying and rehabilitation. Now she is with the family and regular going to same school. She is first girl of her school

Regular meetings with the Child Rights Projection Committee to coordinate on cases of abuse have been very helpful for referral. They may decide to contact the administration, the police, lawyers and medical personnel in cases where incidents are not taken seriously. Frequent meetings with relevant NGOs have helped to deal with the issue more effectively by acting in a coordinated manner. The Meetings also provided opportunities to organize press releases and campaigns, and to coordinate advocacy efforts. These meetings are useful to improve the interventions made at the field, to share situations and to encourage each other.

Three main objectives of SEGP program **Objective 1:** Establishing child abuse, exploitation, violence and child marriage as an issue of social concern, **Objective 2:** Empowering children especially girls to protect themselves from and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation; **Objective 3:** Strengthening child protection system at District, VDCs and community level to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation and violence were identified as critical needs, and all activities were focused on breaking the silence and fighting against violations of children rights, especially girls who are suffering from gender based violence. The objectives defined to address this need responded on three levels: sensitizing about CSA, violence and exploitation, mobilizing social actors to take action, protecting the survivors and providing recovery and reintegration activities.

For the exchanges of experience, information and participation between the different actors of the projects which can be observed and had taken into account and realized through different means and activities: training, orientation, half yearly and yearly review, meetings, and informal exchanges.

As per the Chandra Gurung – Inspector of women and children service center in Pokhara told that program is well known and highly appreciated the approach of working with

children club at school and community. Most of the minor problems of teasing, vulgar abuse, harassment, violence are managed by children at village or school. Only major problems are referred through Toli such as rape or try to rape case. She shared that so far only one child marriage case registered. During evaluation time the forms of violence they received in center. A 15 yrs old girl (who used as child sex worker) was rescued from hotel at Pokhara as it was informed by CWIN and with local coordination they rescued the girl and sent to CWIN KTM via CWIN PKR for better psychosocial counseling purpose but girl again ran away on next day and came at hotel in Pokhara. Again women and children service center rescued the girl from the hotel and put in custody for few days to convince the girl. The girl asked that why you only rescued me there are other girls who are working at hotel and she didn't feel any guilt to work as sex worker. At the end this girl was reintegrated with her family at Baglung district at the time of evaluation. Till how long girl will stay with family is a big question? Like wise there was a 15 yrs old girl who try to gang rape by nearest relative four brothers and those boys age were from 13 to 16 yrs old. Another case was a 14 yrs girl who was adopted by family and their son (brother) abused sexually. Chandra Gurung told that mostly parents reported in service center to identify for their lost children (khojtalas)

During the field visit in Tanahun it was reported that a 14 yrs old girl who worked at hotel in Kaski pokhara became pregnant and hotel owner arrested for the investigation. It is consistency that the coherence of the support activities proposed by TOLI, since they advocate interventions for the prevention and management of violence, child sexual abuse and exploitation including: multidisciplinary and coordinated responses, the integration of survivors, as well as community-based support, monitoring and reporting.

As per Bhagwati Pahari, private Advocate she shared a story that a girl who was studied in 4 grade put kerosene, burned and died. The reason was that a teacher sexually abused her. Later on her daughter also took poison and died. These stories are many more but hidden until and unless there are strong support from people and organization to raise the issues. It is groomed to raise this issue and someone needs to raise, lobby and advocacy and do follow up and support continuously so that issues which are raised now will not killed.

3.2 Effectiveness:

The methodology used in the TOLI project is based on capacity building of children club, district children network, child protection committee, family, teachers to promote the active participation of the community. The aim is to make sure that children have control over their lives that they seek their rights and they respond to their duties.

IEC materials have been widely distributed to sensitize on the issue. Innovative approach used including children poems, songs, case studies sharing to know tricky safety measure. Numerous rallies and campaigns have been organized in the districts, sometimes in collaboration with other NGOs. Children have been actively participated in competitions and events around the prevention of abuse, violence and child marriage campaign. Parents and women group are now alert against child marriage and they

immediately inform TOLI if any such incidence occur. Through the initiation of training, participants organized interaction program on child marriage in the community. After the training, the attitude & behavior of teachers (who were abusive) has changed towards children, especially girls. In the past, the teachers see the girls as weak and unable to participate in all the activities as boys do, but after workshop and time to time orientation even girls get opportunity to play football and volley ball.

To ensure adequate professional involvement, sensitization training were organized for relevant professionals such as teachers, police, WCO, DEO, parents, District Child Welfare Board. These meetings have been important to secure support and cooperation, and to redefine the different roles of each stakeholder. A check list was developed by TOLI to identify the most serious types of violence abuse and exploitation to monitor. After the street drama show parents and community people liked the concept of drama that they requested the CC to perform the drama in their community.

During the 16 days campaign against violence of women, different line agencies and organization appreciated the drama and requested to perform the drama against child marriage during the campaign.

One girl who was in high risk of CSA has referred to children home in coordination with like minded organization. Now the girl is provided with free education up to class 12.

After the training from TOLI, the participants conducted the same training in their respective schools. No of times CC & CCN coordinated with CCN, CPC, DCWB and TOLI on issues and also during organizing extra activities. 48 child clubs actively engaged in awareness raising on CSA and Child marriage, and implemented different activities in schools and community. Schools also give responsibility to CC to organize Friday program. 48 child clubs implemented at least 75% of planned activities. Child protection code of conduct was implemented in 15 schools. The CPC members support the child club, and organized inter schools poem and debate competition program through their initiation. Through the initiation of community base CPC, one child marriage case was returned. Through the initiation of child club, one case on child marriage pursued girl and boy to stay separate until the age of 21 and to continue their education. Similarly, one child marriage case was stopped by a child club.

DEO and DCWB and CPC committed to support for implementation of child protection code of conduct. DEO also realized it as very necessary and actively supported to implement Child Protection Code of Conduct in school. As it was widely consulted with different stakeholders, all the participants internalized the necessity of child protection code of conduct in school.

I'm General Member of child protection committee. Previously I use to scold my son whenever he wanted to go to child club for meeting. I used to think "How could a small child club have meeting?" One day that child club organized a meeting in that community; despite my interest, I attended that meeting due to my children pressure. After being part of that club I got chance to participate in different training, I found

training was very useful and fruitful and I also enjoyed training. Eventually I felt that I have to change. Now I don't stop my children for going on child club, encouraged them to participate too. - Bina Napit, Parent, Child protection committee.

Ganga (name changed) at first, due to her language she was teased by her school friends, they use to call her language 'Dhotini Bhasa'. Friends don't play with her and she was frequently ignored by them. Teacher also ignored her; they don't ask any question to her and use to give punishment in small mistake as well. Boys also use to tease her at school but she couldn't respond her. Her father also restricted her to go outside their home. Due to the different language she was scared to talk with her friends and couldn't ask question in class. Due to this she couldn't get good marks in exam and also couldn't oppose that she was mistreated by others.

After joining Barahi Child club, she worked actively in club and that child club became more active, Club also started doing extra activities. Her relation with teacher and other colleagues were improved, she also scored good marks in exam. She began to raise voice Father went India to earn money and return back only in every 2 year, she used to sell vegetable. Her father told my daughter use to go school and her teachers are appreciating her, her studies has improved, I was so proud when she got prize at district level; her works were also appreciated by different non government organization - Ganga's mother

Nowadays she was the one who was most demanded in the school, for the any program within school or outside the school or with other school student in inter school competition. Head teacher said that they are wondering when Ganga passes out from this school who will be there to take Ganga's place in this school.

It was seen that knowingly and unknowingly child sexual abuses is happening in school as well. She talked against child abuses that may happen in school and other places, and also played a drama in school to aware about child sexual abuses ,participated in debate and essay competition. She also started doing anchoring in school's program and actively performed lead role in each and every activity - Focal (Teacher Radha Timilina)

Due to various trainings and workshop, I 'm now aware about the sexual harassments, violence and exploitations happening around, thus these types of issues quickly draw my attention nowadays. Others use to say that, engagement in child club may hamper your study but it has helped me a lot. Moreover my interest towards study and outside knowledge has increased. In my view any child should get free from any kind of sexual exploitation and if any child is facing such exploitation he/she should be able to raise the voice against it. Thus, I suggested them to organize meeting at least 3 times in a year and used to give training on how to protect oneself from child sexual abuses once in a year. Previously I used to scare all the time; I'm really surprised due o the changes that has came on me, my teacher Radha Timilsina has great role in all this changes. My father and mother has also great key role in this whole process.

TOLI is strongly lobbying with Government lawyer, DEO, DCWB, Police Station, WDO and other organization against child sexual abuse. Issues are coming out but because of lack of strong laws it has become challenging that community people prefer to solve the issue in community itself. Annual review meeting feed back of different stakeholders has praised TOLI to raise the challenging issue and also stated that issues are coming out. The capacity of child club member has been built up and strengthened.

3.3 Efficiency:

Under the efficiency criterion, this section provides some views on how the resources allocated to the TOLI projects are being used efficiently including the quality and adequacy of technical, financial, and personnel management. The technical support has been provided by the SCN: an international organization working for children rights. TOLI has provided and organized most of the training activities, and had conducted the monitoring process. As for the financial resources, the major funding comes from SCN which includes about 90 percent of the total funding. As per the document review of 2011, 74% of the budget was spent for program activities, monitoring, organization development, equipment and 26 % was spent for program staff cost, which is fairly beneficial to the target population.

It was reported that TOLI has supported 50,000 NRS to DCWB in Kaski and Tanahun as part of basket fund for child protection issues. The planned activities for 2011 has almost finished at the time of evaluation and 1500 NRs was over expenses than budgeted amount, which was very nominal and managed by TOLI.

TOLI has built good co-ordination and co-operation with DDC, DEO, DCWB, WCO, INSEC and other concerned organization for the effective implementation and better achievement. There is good coordination with Child Protection Network (Loose forum of GO's and NGOs) in Tanhaun and Kaski for child protection. In Tanhaun, Interaction on Child Protection especially child marriage and child sexual abuse program implemented through coordination and cooperation with Child Protection Network.

During the evaluation in Kaski district, it was observed in women police center that there was child friendly setting, such as child friendly activities and play materials, reading books for the children, which was recently supported by TOLI with support of SC where as this support was not established in Tanahun though all the materials were ready.

The staff management is under the responsibility of the project coordinator. The management style is participative at all levels; staffs demonstrate strong commitment to the project. In general they appeared to be motivated, caring and positive atmosphere. Staff turn over is reported to be low, and professionals are proud to work for TOLI. During the activities they are participative, express their feelings and opinions and are respectful to one another. The cohesion of the staff is important to ensure self care and quality of the activities. Decision makers prove to be flexible and open minded, and young professional are given the opportunity to show their management capacities.

Like wise the use of complain box in 4 different areas were different. In Kaski shree Barahi HSS, malepatan there were no any complains received for this year, and teachers claimed that students are sensitized on the issues so that teasing, speaking vulgar words has completely stopped in school. In Gagangaunda HSS, Lekhnath municipality the complain box was not put in wall as it was not used at present due to the construction work. In Shree Panchamuni HSS, Dulegaunda, Tanahun they opened it every week and if there were problem they would be shared with children club. If issues are small they can be sort out by themselves, if not they will be referred to the Principal. In Shree Barahi HSS at Farakchaur they opened it twice every week. One of the complaints they received on teachers' teaching performance, which was not good and should be transferred in other place. Children mentioned that such issues couldn't be deal by them as teachers were recruited from DEO, and so they referred to the school principal.

3.4 Impacts:

The impact of the awareness-raising program is being felt in its target areas. Children are now more aware and it is apparent that the awareness-raising sessions organized by TOLI have been successful in mobilizing children for the cause of violence and abuse against children. While being hesitant at first, participants in the trainings gradually open up to the subject and share their feelings and experiences. Children are aware of the difference between 'good and bad touch', know how to protect themselves and where to seek help. The reporting of case coming to the knowledge of TOLI indicates that the dissemination of information is working.

Sangita (Name changed) case was registered on 2065/1/ 18, with support of Child club and went Lekhnath police office to surrender Sita Nepali who was the perpetrator but police officer said they couldn't do anything there and suggested to take her to district police office. But perpetrator Sita Nepali run from Lekhnath police office. It was identified that, Sita Nepali is the one who sold Sangita with two taxi driver only at 1100Nrs and those drivers turn by turn raped her. Sangita's mom and Mina Thapa (child group leader and now working as advisor) only knew when, next day perpetrator Sita Nepali returned Gagangauda without Sangita. When police officer were seen less interested in this case, Mina Thapa took Sangita to Nawajyoti child network, after that Nawajyoti Child club informed the group and they jointly went Kaski district Police station to file the case against perpetrator, but DSP Bhojraj Ojha disagreed to file the case saying that this is not rape because it was done with the consent of that girl.

But after the consultation with women advocates and according to Act no.1 of Muluki Ain, The sexual relation with girl with or without consent who is below 16 year is known as a rape, police officer only filed the case when they were verbally informed about this statement. The case was only registered after 25 days of the incident. Mina Thapa was blamed by Mothers groups for supporting a girl like Sangita, Police officer also restricted a case file and she was threatened by taxi driver for helping Sangita. Mina Thapa continued her job and succeeded to give justice to survivor with the help of relatives of Sangita. Mina Thapa was neglected by her own family for helping Sangita.

Before sangita was very weak in study, just pass in class, not interested in study. Child club sent her to Shakti samuha (group of girls who were trafficked before and united against trafficking) for her protection throughout the case. After that there were changes on her, her studies has improved. She passed in second division. And slowly She turned into matured girl. Currently she has become a member of Gogangaunda child club and building her leadership quality. She is working hard in child club nowadays.

First Mina Thapa was threatened by the perpetrator because of the cause that she helped Sangita. Sangita was also criticized by mother group they said 'this girl's character is Not Good. Without caring all this they filed a case against perpetrator and Sangita won the case and society attitude has positive changed toward Sangita.

Kaski district court declared the perpetrator of human trafficking and rape namely, Sita Nepali, Navaraj Thapa and Dirgha Bahadur Gurung for 10/10 year of imprisonment and 50/50 thousand fines as a relief fund to survivor. According to the Act 1 of Muluki Ain, The sexual relation with girl with or without consent who is below 16 year is known as a rape .In the same act there was also mentioned that, if the girl is below 10 to 14 year is raped then perpetuator will be confined with 10 /10 years imprisonment and will be fined appropriate to case and condition. Thus, according to law all the three perpetrator of human trafficking and rape was given 10/10 year of imprisonment and fifty thousand fines as a relief fund to survivor. In a defense of survivor's case district government attorney Mr. Shiva Bahadur Ranabhat and advocates Mr.Kamal Prasad Aryal and Ms Bhagwati Pahari had taken charge of this case.

My group has helped me a lot, without them I couldn't have succeed and win this case. Mina didi has also helped me a lot throughout this case. Now in coming days I will prove myself as a good human being.- Survivor

Mina Thapa who got training from child group was aware about the CSA, violence and exploitation thus she succeeded to bring out this issues and perpetuator got appropriate imprisonment. This issue has also helped to change the concept of community people and proved that if we come in front and speak against violence then we can surely get justice. I'm happy that my effort has succeeded- Mina thapa

Child club has helped her a lot and there was a huge change before and after the case registration – Mohan raj baral School Principal of Gagan Gaunda HSS, Lekhnath Marg

Boy's participation has been helpful. They recognized their role in ending the violence such as teasing, harassment, speak vulgar words has completely stopped in school and play the supportive role to end violence.

The school teachers and DEO mentioned that in the past, parents didn't send the girls to the school regularly and have more absenteeism when they had menstruation, but now girls are going to school regularly. In some cases if girls have severe pain during menstruation they take permission from teachers to take a leave from the school.

During the evaluation in both districts the DEO's expression was very positive for establishing child friendly mechanism in school. They suggested a need of collaboration and coordination from the beginning of project, and also discussion and interaction is needed with RPs and school supervisors on those issues even the program could not target to all school. Their concerns were no consultation was made with them while selecting the schools.

In both district DEO authorities mentioned that they are very happy to extend code of conduct, complain box and sanitary pad in other schools under girl's friendly strategy, with little technical support of external facilitation. In fact DEO already started to build and support separate toilet for girls. The linkages and referral mechanism of NGOs to access legal services is well functioning at present.

I am very happy by this program as it has given opportunity to many children of our village who are deprived of resources. This program has given space for all children through which an arena to bright future is safeguarded. The people couldn't talk such issues openly before but through creating awareness among the children, teachers, parents' now slowly people are raising the issues and accepting them. I wish this program will continue and future too and support many other children who are in real need. – A 15 years old girl study in Grade 10.

The child rights protection committee was formed with representation of concern government authorities and children related NGOs is encouraging in both districts. The task of this committee is to identify the issues, lobby and advocacy for policy making.

Another good motive of this program was also to come together on monthly basis for meeting at school level or in district level. This project has been proved very effective in terms of changing gender roles as boys and girls work together. Nevertheless, if provided the opportunity, no matter of status, girls can also do like boys.

Pls see ANNEX of staff analysis based on results .

Unintended Results

The co-ordination and collaboration with various governmental and nongovernmental organisations has brought much support for the project activities and has thus made the implementation of the project easier. Interactions have been organized between service providers and children (police, district education, DCWB, DHO, lawyers) so that the latter could listen to the problems encountered when dealing with such services. This has helped not only to encourage these services to provide friendlier services but also for the Children to learn about what services they are entitled to and how to benefit from them.

Introducing sanitary pad for girls in school, established complain box mechanism and code of conduct can be easily replicated through out the country under girls' friendly environment in schools with little technical support.

The children during FGD mentioned that “Earlier we really used to feel shy and scared, for this reason our problems used to get unheard but now we are confident and enough to express our problems in simple manner.” Now they felt and see the positive hopes.

Though in project there is equal participation of boys and girls in children club the boys are less expressive during the evaluation. This was felt by other stakeholders as well during their monitoring visit.

The school teachers expressed that child marriage is very common among Dalit caste compared to other group and it’s the fact that 3 girls who married in last year from child club from Shree Barahi HSS in Farakchaur all were Dalit. The reasons of marriage were socio economic factors.

There were invisible stigma and discrimination for the survivors. At private level, especially the mothers were faced with a lot of emotional tortures expressed by their own relatives for their children. The problems faced by the survivor families are attributed more in the absence of male members at home, and double burden of social and economic responsibilities and lack of father’s love and affection.

In one of the ritual(Puja) of neighbor, one of the girl who was sexually abused was mistreated and they didn't put red Tika for her as it was considered impure where as her elder sisters had red TIKa as kanya (not married and purity). This mistreatment had severely hurt to her emotion and try to suicide. Later her mother saw the situation and express her love and care and show the empathy and she is now regularly in school. Later mother shared the story with TOLI team even family is positive and supportive. From this scenario it seems that whole community needs to be mobilized and sensitized for the better treatment to survivors. If people did mistreat it affects the girls' whole emotional status. The community people also do not want to come in contact with those families and don't believe that it happened due to power relation factors.

New child clubs are established without coordinating with existing child clubs in schools; it has made labeling among students. Most of the programs are designed and prioritized according to the organization thus children priorities are over shadowed. The child don’t have long-lasting action plan, thus, they are uncertain about the programs. Few children felt their studies have been hampered due to the program *(as per the monitoring visit report)*

According to INSEC Coordinator, there is very little coordination among the institutions and the stakeholders at action level but exists more as the lips services. Unhealthy competition among NGOs was also expressed by TOLI staff. For instance, TOLI facilitated and widely consulted among district authorities, and NGOs to make the code of conduct final. In the end, Children Nepal organization put the code of conduct board in certain schools where TOLI supposed to put. Like wise DEO authorities in Kaski told that in same school there are many children club formed by many NGOs and belong to TOLI, Kopila Nepal and Children Nepal which was overlapping of resources.

Though the children are aware about the complain box, the use and access of complain box in Kaski HSS, Malepatan and Gangaunda HSS in Lekhanath has not received any complaint nor used for last 6 months to one year. It is found less meaningful, and the chances of misuse are still high in such situation. During the time of evaluation, it was only two months when the code of conduct was put in wall, which requires follow up and monitoring

3.5 Sustainability of the Project

Sustainability needs to be seen from the viewpoint of ownership from the community rather than merely focusing on the continuation of the program. The child club in school and knowledge they gained were very helpful to protect from sexual abuse, violence, and exploitation through out their life. These children have passed the knowledge, skills to new leaders that helped to sustain their knowledge and skills in school for new children.

Access to sanitary pad for all girls during menstruation at school and its mechanism to sustain was incredible. In every school there was 9000 – 14000 Nrs for children club to manage child club activities and for emergency management. Strategies were designed to access and respond services for survivors with mobilization and support of existing structure of local government and other NGOs. It was envisioned that once CC are trained; they would train new members as regular extra curricular activity in the school annual calendar. In addition to this, other dimension of sustainability was also discussed particularly sustaining the attitude and behavior gained over the project period. Most of the children clearly expressed that the changes they have acquired over the period would remain through out their lifetime. The observation of parents, schoolteacher, DPAC members and other stakeholder was also in this line i.e. good attitude and behavior (good character) will remain throughout their life.

The LDO in Kaski mentioned that VDCs and DDC can allocate 10 % fund for children that its entirely for the benefit for the children. LDO in Kaski suggested that it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of program in 3 ways which are fund, function and functionaries to sustain and reach at lowest level, so without establishing those 3 key areas the program couldn't handover or phase out rather it needs to mainstream the issues and support accordingly. He doubt whether TOLI has used such mechanism or not in working area.

As per the discussion with TOLI, the program can be sustained if it mobilizes existing groups formed by government or other NGOs. TOLI mentioned that if initiates social dialogue among different stakeholders they feel responsible and that can be sustained.

Obviously, financial sustainability is important in the district level, and absence of external support does not guarantee much scope for sustaining the program. Although DEO, DCWB, DHO, WCO in both districts expressed their willingness and commitment to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and survivor's rights, but no solid actions or decisions have been taken in this regard.

Sustainability will depend on the extent to which the action is taken for real commitment and its continuation which needs to follow up by TOLI in future. All the stakeholders mentioned that external support is needed to enhance the capacity of children club, concern stakeholders and families in order to update knowledge, enhance skills and capacities. Since last two year TOLI focused and made more accountable to DPAC, CC, District children network, district child rights protection committee, DCWB and strengthening existing structure and matching fund established.

3.6 Child participation:

TOLI had started Child group with mix up of boys and girls. In each child club, there are 30-35 members who used to meet every month. The club has easy access to reach more members, and to mainstream knowledge, skills experience to new members (e.g. students who reached 10 grade they give more responsibility to new members of 6-9 grade students) This is how the leadership of child club passing on. All children clubs formed by TOLI in school has already affiliated with DCWB in Kaski and Tanahun.

Almost all children to whom we met during the evaluation mentioned that they have developed positive attitude, have confident enough to make own decisions. Involving in child club has not only built up confidence but also got opportunity to participate in training, meeting, interaction with district authorities, outside visitors and developed a positive attitude of family and society towards us.

It was found that the participation of children club and its mobilization to address the issues at grass root level has taken positively by all stakeholders, and children are speaking up and demanding to get services from NGOs, DCWB, DEO, women and children service center, private lawyer, VDC, WCO and DHO.

Their self-confidence and strength has also increased due to group solidarity. The children indicated that when they came in the training they have a chance to share their issues. This also helped them in solving their problems through sharing and discussions.

"Before being a member of a child club, I was totally unaware of extra knowledge, I was only aware of knowledge that is within my books. But after the affiliation of child club I got involved in various activities there. Previously I was unaware about children's problem, and I was also unknown that simple teasing may also affect children. I became clearer after hearing children's sharing in child club, now I have changed a lot; My parents and teachers are also realizing this change on me. Now I used to tell my friends about creating secured environment for the girls."- A boy of child club

As they have a good network and monthly meeting they can expand the members. They demonstrated their capacity with strong resilient and can manage their lives. They can identify the issues and refer the children to different organizations to receive the services. The children club stated that they have to listen to the children, and also to meet children's need as per condition. It was repeatedly mentioned by all children " now we move ahead and develop confidence ourselves and to look after other children and secure

their future”. Those people who were against them now support and pay a good respect. In the beginning, the children did not talk with each other but now they have started to trust each other and create a positive environment for building their strength. They developed confidence, self respect, and learned to solve their problems by themselves. As they were worried about themselves, they mentioned that children have to be loved and cared which has helped in making their life comfortable.

I used to think that how children can advice me but after seeing a drama performed by child club I was really touched. From this drama I got to know that jokes may also affect negatively to other, not only by touching but our verbal words may also affect others.
- Lok Bahadur Tamang (local people)

My self confidence will lead me to the path of success

It was a whole new experience for me. To be born in a conservative and gender discriminatory society as a girl has been a hard thing. I wanted to prove to the society that there is nothing a girl can't do, she only needs an opportunity. I have my gratitude to TOLI which has given me the support that I received for orientation, training on CSA, child rights and got opportunity to interact with parents, teachers and district stakeholders. Apart from that, I gained confidence. I am aware about the issues related to sexual abuse and violence, trafficking. A lot of changes have occurred in me after the training. Those children who went to training they used to give orientation at their respective children club during the meeting. I am motivated to help other girls like me hence; I have also started to work as a volunteer for child club as advisor – A girl in Farakchaur CC.

I always have and will always have good wishes for safe environment for girls. I hope it will be able to help as many girls like me to become self reliant and confident. There are not enough words to express how thankful I am towards the TOLI for helping me to come out.

This program has really helped in our education and also helped for equal treatment for girls. This program gives spaces for the children to demonstrate the capacity and potentiality. If we don't like teachers' behavior we had shown drama and reflected their behavior to make them realize or whose attitude and behavior was not good then they send teacher in training. We want this program to continue, then it will be very beneficial to the new children even we left school and group. – Rupa Sunar, chairperson of children club and district network Sree Barahi HSS Farakchaur, Tanahun

I have become positive towards life

I came to learn about various issues like trafficking, sexual abuse, and HIV/AIDS. I also learned about life skills and ways of building up confidence. These trainings and classes have boosted up my confidence. My view of life has changed. I have become more positive towards life. I am very much interested and committed to my work. I have built a

vision for myself where I am doing well in this field. Not only my positivism has increased but society's way of looking at me has changed. Nowadays, people talk to me properly, they don't spread rumors, and make foul remarks anymore. I have gained respect and love from everyone around. No one can exploit me and I can prevent from all sort of violence, I hope; I can continue my work.

My life has a new meaning now. I have gained respect and skills which has made me independent.- *A girl work as advisor for child club before she was member of child club*

These children club are **doing watch dog activities, public demonstration**, rally and public debate against violence of children. They are supporting to each other or become a friends and coming together at police office or in TOLI office.

3.7 Lessons Learned of SEGP Program

The program has enabled to increase the openness for reporting problems, which were hidden before, and create the demand to access services. As per the findings of evaluation, it would commend the organization for making a really positive start to their work on this very difficult issue. It is very apparent that all sectors of society in Nepal find it difficult to speak openly on matters relating to sexual behavior. Within this context, it is even more difficult to address the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation of children, where there is considerable denial, and a widespread silence.

Program implemented through co-ordination with line agencies, concerned organization, network of child protection make it easier to implement, and at the same time it has increased the sense of ownership as well as very positive thinking towards the program. Working in coordination with VDC helps to implement program effectively and sometimes VDC can also provide some funds for children club.

In rape case, if the victim family themselves report and lodge FIR, there is a high chance to win the case. The staff needs to be responsive on the situation rather than moving in with a pre-conceived plan of action, and remain as facilitator than as an expert.

Mobilizing the media is good approach of mainstreaming the issues for wider mass and it can also be a good advocacy tool.

Different line agencies and concerned organization has made commitment to formulate child protection code of conduct in the whole District. TOLI formed 48 number of child groups in the area. This has been a successful entry strategy, and links have been made with DCWB, DEO, women and police service center and needs to build links with existing community group such as women's groups, mothers group and youth club that were already in existence. With linkages of child club with such group in the community make it easier to response and support survivor, and address the challenges that child club faced at present to deal with survivor. Further follow up can be done with the community.

When the children groups are united and empowered, it gave them strength in recovering their life in a dignified manner. It also helped survivors and families to sustain their lives and become less dependent to NGO partners.

It is important to have formal and informal dialogues and interactions between the government service providers, NGOs and service receivers regularly in order to reduce the gap between them. It also helps to strengthen the relationship, and to provide immediate access of services in friendly manner rather than blaming each other.

Good teamwork needs to be continually nurtured. Team work is a key to success for an excellent output of the organization and the team should have the “we feeling” that will help in accomplishing success of the program. This effort has to be continued so that community structures and mechanisms are strong enough to assume the responsibility for the well being of children. The capacity of TOLI has to be strengthened to start care and support program for survivors and it has already realized to start response in holistic way. While dealing issues associated with it, the staff should not lose their patience and have good listening skills; The problems should be empathized and not sympathized.

While organizing any programs, if all the stakeholders are collaborated, it will develop an attitude to take and share the responsibilities resulting in the efficient and effective delivery of the services in a sustained way. To reinforce protection, close ties are kept with the DCWB and continues its lobbying to ensure that the issue is taken seriously.

Giving spaces to children and families in order to express their feelings and create positive environment in community is important by all stakeholders. It is critical to bring up and review the updated issues of survivors to take corrective action immediately.

The identification and monitoring of children (who faced sexual abuse, exploitation) who are in real need of services could be identified if the responsibilities of selection and monitoring are given to the community members that will also ensure the involvement of community to increase their ownership. Community ownership can assure the effectiveness of the programs when they are involved from the beginning. Planning process of implementing agencies needs to be strengthened especially the planning exercise should start from the community prioritizing their needs. When dealing with CSA problems it is necessary to identify the challenges, the alternative solutions. It is necessary to analyze whether the problem is genuine or not from their perspectives.

Including boys in the program against violence helped significant changes are observed; Boys are playing supportive role in dealing with the issues of violence against girls. When the children are included and involved in any of the social issues they work with full dedication in bringing a significant change. So, children should not be isolated rather make them participate actively and children should not be viewed only as beneficiaries.

Working together among teachers, political leaders, journalists and human right activists in dealing the issues of children is found beneficial in overcoming the problems.

Share experiences among children network helps to encourage the new ones to report their problems and also gives strength in helping them recover from their problems and live their life in a dignified manner. Trainings and awareness sessions should be conducted in such a way through which children may feel that they are the part of it such as role play, drama, case studies and experience sharing tools help for creative learning.

A good relation has to be kept with all the section of the society. Before conducting any new plans and programs the community people has to be included in all phases of the project including the planning phase. When listing out the pros and cons of the proposed plan after the discussion then it can be conducted smoothly in the community.

3.8 Best Practices that can replicate in future:

Support of the Local Government and Local Groups

With TOLI co-ordination, linkages at all levels with different sectors and involvement of DPAC for the program monitoring, it is easier to make understand how TOLI conduct program at community. Both DPAC and Children club have opportunity to interact with each other and DPAC have also got chance to see what's going on at field. TOLI made an joint plan with communities such as when, where, who should be invited and discussed whether issues of violence, CSA, child marriage is priority of community or not. Due to liaison with DPAC; TOLI and child club are getting support from all level and all sectors. Safer environment for girls was possible in reality with participation of all stakeholders. The district level forums, committee highly acknowledged the work of TOLI during the evaluation. The police, lawyers, other NGOs, doctors and district court are taking issues seriously if it has been forwarded by TOLI / children club.

Referral System

Those children who faced minor problems like teasing, speak bad vulgar words, beating are managed by children club at school and came in contact with TOLI, if there are major problems like rape or try to rape and referred children. They also work as informant at their village and shared their own experiences in parent's group meeting of child club activities. Due to inspiration of child club activities and TOLI's continue follow up to the survivors; (so far 9 case registered) they are regularly in school and carry on normal life except 2 cases migrated from the place where they live and withdraw the case due to threat receive from abusers' family. Also children who completed SLC few of them work at radio program, few worked as researcher for child marriage survey and mostly worked as advisor for children club at local level on voluntarily at their own community. Wherever they go either they do emotional support or referred and come together in TOLI office as a friend. Children told that they didn't see the teasing, speaking vulgar words against children and also solved immediately if it happens. Children who are getting scholarship they have continued education and support to other children who faced difficulties. They also recommend other needy children to get scholarship in child

club. Nowadays children even directly contact to women and children service center or Ms Bhagwati Pahari, (Private Advocate, treasurer of Bar association) to get suggestion and respond legal action if they faced violence. If children feel their rights are violated they raised the voice and report to child club or put in Complain Box.

Concept of sanitary pad is the best practice of TOLI with its continuity and effectiveness and replication can be done by other schools and organization. User has to pay 5 Nrs as minimum charge for using sanitary pads, this practice is to make concept of using sanitary pad more long lasting, after this concept the girl students use to stay full hour at school and absenteeism has also reduced. Almost all teachers and children felt that the girls are regularly in school even during menstruation. The girls do not necessary go home when they have menstruation during school time, they can easily ask sanitary pad by saying " Girls problem " even with male teachers. If girls have severe abdominal pain they request to teachers and upon learning about these problem of girls, teacher give leave without asking much questions.

Confidence Building through child club

A girl who is studying in 10 grades now; had faced lot of problems in the past especially from school teacher. Her socio economic status and family status was low. Teacher accused her and shared with her sister that she had love affair with a boy who was her best friend, they were only best friend. After she involved in children club at Barahi HSS, Malepatan, club members shared with teachers that it's not good to accuse and blame the girls unnecessarily. The girls and boys can be best friend. The girl was also supported scholarship by child club, however his friend was restricted from that school and joined in another school. Girl's were worried that it's not good way to restrict his from school.

Due to involvement in child club; girls are regular in school and did hard efforts for the study. Children from club participated in various extra activities being conducted in school not only for SEGP project but for other activities conducted by school and have won prizes as well and become a more confident. Swarswoti Neupane from shree Barahi HSS asked a mother younger daughter is in child club, and how she has confident to talk than her elder daughter who is not in children club and mother realized the differences.

Good relationship with parents, teacher and performance in school

During evaluation almost all school principals, focal teachers expressed that it has been a matter of pride for the school to have a safe environment for children as initiated by TOLI. In a district level program the principals of the various schools had expressed their praise and happiness towards TOLI for providing children an opportunity to participate for the SEGP program. Such praise and acknowledgement has been received from the parents at Patneri village as well. During interaction with the parents, when asking about the changes observed among their children after the involving in program, one of the parents mentioned "my daughter has lot of friends, has a leadership capacity and she

teaches me to do things". In one of the meeting there was interaction between parents and their children. Only at that time I come to know that how my daughter feels towards parents what she likes and dislikes of us that we never pay attention to. From that meeting; I learned how important to listen children's voice in daily life. We feel very proud on it.

Under this program the children are also being enhanced in the knowledge like child rights, child sexual abuse, violence, trafficking, tricky safety measures. This program enhanced their knowledge about various issues hence building their confidence and ability to deal with different situations and also helped to improve in education. Due to increased the level of confident we can analyze, ask questions to teachers very easily which is not clear to us and manage our time for the study. – *Children in Patneri village*

The sensitization program (that makes aware on tricky safety measures to children at school, hamlet level and solves the problems immediately) is the good approach and protect the children from CSA, Violence and exploitation. The Women and Children Service Center has actively involved in monitoring and interaction program organized by TOLI. At present, there are free services for writing application for the children and women where two women lawyers used to come in center supported by UNDP. The service center is managed by four women staff led by Inspector where children can approach easily.

There are other organization such as CWIN, Shakti Samuha, Children Nepal, INSEC, Kopila Nepal, CWS, Nepal House, Advocacy forum and CAPCORN who are doing protection activities for children. There are also paralegal committees in 30 VDCs and in 2 municipalities. In that committee, 1 boy and 1 girl also represent from children club. Children's orphanages home are more than 65 in Kaski district, Shelter for girls are mostly sent to Shakti Samuha and CWIN. As Tanahun and Kaski district is very near, children are referred to Pokhara with coordination of DCWB Kaski from Tanahun. There is also available of government Sewa Kendra in Tanahun, which is supposed to put for women, but with coordination of DCWB they also accepted girls in the center.

This program can be considered as a unique project to change the stereotypical role, in fact the girls were more vocal compare to boys at evaluation. Thus the society started to look at them positively. Being in the group they have realized that they are not alone. This has given them hopes and courage among each other. The participants got this opportunity to be stress free in group which made them enjoyable. Practices of sanitary pad, mechanism, complain box and established code of conduct welcome all children in school and is good way of access education in friendly way regardless of their status.

3.9 Issues and Challenges of SEGP Program

The TOLI had given a least attention for trafficking prevention, psychosocial counseling for the survivors and their families. When talking with parents and NGOs, it was found that the social support for survivors and families from neighbors and own relatives was

very weak. This is perhaps due to the lack of orientation, sensitization and lack integration. The SEGP program couldn't be linked well with other program of SCN such as education, HIV/AIDS program which would have been more beneficial for developing sustainable mechanism.

Establishing and Reaching to VCPC was not been inbuilt within the program structure to the extent anticipated in the project document. Also all the schools were phase out at the end of December 2011. Also reaching community and follow up of the survivor beyond school was difficult task due to low number of social workers.

There were social movement program against child marriage but its impact to reduce was very low and challenging. The children from child club and who represent in district children network had married by themselves rather pressure from parents.

As per children there are still writing in wall and make matching of name connection has not completely reduced. School teachers told that though school children didn't write in school; outsider might come and had written such words in school wall, or toilet wall.

While reviewing documents, the major gaps identified include un-systematic and irregular participation of children, especially at homes, schools, VDCs, DDCs, health posts etc. The dependence of child clubs on donor agencies was also cited as one of the issues that directly affects their sustainability. Also, due to the low level of community awareness on laws and policies to ensure the rights of children, the decisions taken by the MOLD/Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), etc are being minimally implemented at the community level. Similarly, the transition of children from child clubs to youth clubs is not planned, and they are not prepared for this. Their capabilities are not fully utilized when they transit from child clubs to youth ones.

There is lack of systematic updating of information, the exact number of problems, its magnitude and the precise extent of their sufferings, nature of the problems, recording and reporting are not available at school level nor in implementing districts, which is the most priority area for implementing the program.

There is a structure of DDC, VDC, VCPC, DPO, DHO, WCO, DCWB throughout the country to protect rights of all children including survivors, but none of them are actively mobilized or functioning in the area of prevention and response of violence, sexual abuse and exploitation until and unless NGOs are involved.

Many district authorities were aware about this program only during the phase out process. The LDO in Kaski mentioned it's not time for evaluation until it reached 5 years and later it was clarified that it has already 11 years of program implementation.

In both districts, the psychosocial needs of survivors and families has not explored and not analyzed to prioritize their needs. Through discussions with TOLI, they could offer – including positive listening, offer time, space and privacy, treating all survivors with respect, safety, confidentiality, non discrimination and acceptance. Staff might need counseling training to see that their interventions to be viewed positively by their clients.

There is a lack of monitoring mechanism for the survivors going to school, follow up to see their participation in extra activities, their school performance and regular attendance. There are still invisible stigma and discrimination due to CSA, RAPE to access participation and opportunities. Thus when replicating the program in other areas, SCN should consider and integrate the basic principles on GBV in the program in order to address the attitude and behavior of society and ensure that survivors are equally benefited from all services. It is also critical to think on how survivor participation can be increased in other development activities implemented by SCN or other organizations.

The protection and safety of survivors and families hasn't given much attention by all stakeholders. In 11 years period; 9 cases has registered. Out of that, 2 cases withdraw and left the places due to threat received from abusers. In fact there are paralegal committees, and NGOs; however, none of them had addressed these safety issues of survivors.

Changing behavior is a long process and people are still often very suspicious, uncooperative and menacing. Even the family sometimes would rather settled the case with money than proceed further with legal action. This was even harder with limited number of social mobilizers especially to monitor and follow up support.

Among district authorities, school teachers and parents, there is a continuous expectation to get support, which is one of the great challenges for the TOLI and put a lot burden for letting all the responsibilities of the Children issues to the organization. TOLI might face a great difficulty to provide follow up and monitoring in absence of external support.

TOLI has faced a number of challenges when children club members get married on their own at young age, and children knew that they shouldn't marry before reaching the age of 20, which hamper the realization of this objective especially to reduce early child marriage.

Cooperation with the police remains difficult, as they tend to rely greatly on TOLI. Although the procedure stipulates that the police should handle the case at court, the police expect TOLI to support the whole procedures.

Sometimes survivors retract their claim for fear of being blamed by their family and community. Staff and children security was also an issue of growing importance as they received threats from abusers while involved in legal action on behalf of survivors.

It is still difficult to solve cases through legal means as community members are still very much influenced by consideration on money and relationships. Sometimes it is also difficult to go through legal actions as there can be very powerful people in the community whose interests are not served.

Chandra Gurung, Inspector of women and children service center mentioned that the challenges are mostly the people who are well oriented by law and polices they forget when it happened around them they try to mediate at local level rather than going for

legal action. As per the INSEC and CWIN representative, there needs to develop mechanism to work on common issues like CSA, Trafficking and exploitation.

3.10 Partners' Capacity

TOLI gained the positive experiences from implementing program on safer environment for girls in Kaski and Tanahun which had long history of eleven years working experience for the prevention of CSA, violence, and exploitation. It also felt that this program gives a sense of realization why there is a need to focus on child protection issues.

The SEGP program in Kaski and Tanahun in urban city, semi urban context has further strengthened the image and credibility of TOLI at the district level. TOLI team and organization is dedicated and committed in action for safer environment of girls. Staffs are from same district and they also did best performance on the issues in collaboration and coordination with authorities and doing strong advocacy on the issues. The staffs appeared to be motivated and caring, also demonstrated strong commitment to the project. In terms of gender, almost all the staffs are women which made easier with children.

TOLI has learned management skills, established financial system and procedures, procurement system from SCN and expand their contact with district authorities over the period. In other words, this program has played a catalytic role in expanding their contact with schools, DEO, DHO, DPO, DCWB, VDCs. TOLI experienced that their own knowledge, attitude and capacity have improved substantially regarding children issues especially CSA, exploitation and violence issues. There was a realization that the project should be balanced between prevention and response including psychosocial counseling.

The strength of TOLI is; working with Child cubs, district children network, district child rights protection committee and child protection committee at schools. They are committed and dedicated for action. They are in regular contact with school teachers, and one of the Principal of Gagangouda from Lekhnath Marg is also board member of TOLI.

TOLI is recognized as a group working on raising awareness on the sexual abuse of children, violence and exploitation. Their work is very much appreciated as a way of increasing the community's capacity to protect children from such abuse and violence. During the phase out process, district authorities acknowledged that it was transparent process. For many other NGOs, they did not inform when they enter in the community and when they phase out.

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| <p>TOLI is very sensitive, showing commitment by action and responsible against issues of violence. Due to expertise on issues, the team can give logic and influence in practical way either at community or district to give justice for children who faced violence. TOLI raised the voice of sufferers where there is violation of rights. TOLI perform regular follow up the cases that had gone through legal process until and unless s/he gets the justice.</p> |
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The weakness of this organization is that it depends only one international organization partner for last eleven years for child protection issues, and lack linkages, networking with other donors and private sectors. There is also a need to develop the human skills on report writing and proposal writing in order to build the capacity of organization. Most of the board members are highly educated but lack time to develop and explore resources.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Program is highly demanded by all stakeholders, and has been an effective means of protection of children from CSA, violence, exploitation and providing basic rights of education in child friendly way, and rights to participate and development of children.

The effectiveness of sanitary pad mechanism in school, complain box and code of conduct can be replicated in other districts as per the context with wider consultation, participation of children, teachers, SMC, parents DCWB.

The local government especially VDC and DDC has budget and can allocate 10 % for children, which can be used for this program as well, if the VDC / DDC people are sensitized on the issues. Families, Teachers, NGOs, district authorities, and DCWB expressed the need to allocate more resources for Child protection and also to reach the services in remote areas. In addition, the real action is very much important than only on paper.

Virtually there was no monitoring of such concerns or track their immediate records on what type of problems solved and how many problems were solved by children. Likewise, Survivors who were reintegrated at family, it is necessary to monitor their daily life and status at family and community.

The initiation of social dialogue on child protection issues among all district stakeholders in both districts was observed since last 2 years only. DEO authorities clearly expressed that there has not been true interaction for school selection process from the beginning.

The psychosocial effect on children was widely felt to be one of the most serious problems. TOLI and district authorities mentioned that there is lack of psychosocial services especially survivor might live in a society of fear, low confident due to their feelings of loss, confusion and the insecurity.

Legal protection is required for the staff and children, who work for child rights protection. There is a need to coordinate with GBV network, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, women's federation to deal for the safety of staff and district bar association. There is lack of co-ordination among NGOs and Government to

monitor on activities “who is doing what?” Often there is a duplication of activities by different agencies without being aware of each other’s support programs and there are no tracking systems to monitor that information. The service provider needs to know to whom they are providing services and also the information needs to be recorded and reported for the future planning and management of resources.

During the evaluation it found that girls of young age has involved as sex worker and faced problems. Thus new partnership with hotel association in national level and district level needs to start to reduce sexual exploitation of girls.

These recommendations are based on the evaluation of two districts namely Kaski and Tanahun. It is the responsibilities of all sectoral team for the prevention and responds on CSA, violence and exploitation. The interventions on policy program and activities under prevention, protection need strong commitment and action from decision makers (government, donors) for its adequate resource allocation, and effective coordination among the implementers and effective monitoring mechanism.

Looking the benefit of program, there is an urgent need for expansion of program in other district, where the need has felt. SCN and partner should meet its commitment to protect children from CSA, violence and exploitation through the following means:

Awareness: Ensuring that all SCN staff and its local partners are aware of the problem of CSA, violence, its magnitude and its risks to children,

Prevention: Ensuring, through awareness, training and good practice, that staff and partners understand how to minimize the risk

Reporting: Ensuring that SCN and its local partners know what steps to take whenever concerns arise regarding the protection of Children

Responding: Ensuring that appropriate action is taken to support and protect children, whenever concerns arise regarding access services.

Based on the findings, the recommendations have been prioritized into different headings.

4 Addressing Child Protection Issues.

4.1 SCN should work with central child welfare board in national level, DEO, DDC and DCWB in district level, and ensure that all stakeholders will fulfill their responsibilities to protect children from CSA, violence and exploitation.

4.2 Conduct training to child facilitators, volunteers, teachers, parents, NGOs, and women group leader, community leaders of existing group about knowledge on CSA violence and exploitation, basic principles and practices of protection and care. Facilitate VCPC to monitor, and report immediately if CSA, and violence.

- 4.3 SCN should facilitate to maintain minimum standard in the children's home as per the child protection policy, which is virtually non-existent. LDO in Kaski mentioned that there are more than 65 children's orphanage homes (Bal Griha) which need to be monitored. He found that many children from children's homes are used as beggars with foreigners.
- 4.4 SCN should facilitate clear referral mechanisms for legal issues related to survivors especially working closely with legal organizations, DCWB, WCO. Likewise the process of law enforcement needs to be improved. Social and emotional support to survivors and legal awareness especially on CSA, violence, exploitation of children should be widely recognized.
- 4.5 SCN should establish a referral mechanism for survivors through a network of NGOs, government services from grass root level to district and district to national level. Mechanism of regular monitoring of service sites and referral institutions would be beneficial to maintain optimum care and support for survivors for the compliance of standards and protocols by service providers.
- 4.6 SCN should support DCWB for continuing their work and strengthening their coordination role for being able to coordinate child protection issues and referrals.

5 Management Issues : (Capacity building, coordination, monitoring, data based)

During the evaluation, it was also found that the commitment of getting support and allocation of resources for sector issues has to be monitored whether reflected in action or not. The DCWB, WCO officer in Kaski, the district authorities expect coordination and sharing the experiences to all stakeholders on child protection issues for their commitment and responsibilities. This should be spelled out and taken into action from the beginning not only at the phase out stage.

- 5.1 SCN and partners should jointly assess the possibility of alternative mechanisms for regular monitoring measures to improve the DCWB management capacity. SCN should do advocacy for additional information on DOE, EMIS section to monitor the child marriage, survivor's record and should strongly reinforce the DEO and the RPs for the regular monitoring to ensure that child marriage cases and survivors are regular in school.
- 5.2 TOLI should perform regular monitoring and study their impacts of code of conduct to see whether it makes differences or not, which was just established at the time of evaluation. Also complaint box and its use need to be monitored continuously to ensure it has been in place within the school after phase out from TOLI.
- 5.3 In new areas; SCN should effectively activate and mobilize the DCWB / DCPC / VCPC / DPO / DDC, DEO/ RPs / school supervisor / school teachers with good orientation on child protection issues, and their roles and responsibilities.

Sensitization training should be planned to strengthen the capacity of VCPC to DCPC on child protection issues.

- 5.4 SCN should support the reporting of disaggregated information on survivors' record keeping, periodic assessment of progress and establish regular feedback mechanism in a more systematic way and introducing alternative monitoring mechanism from VDC to district to see the support and progress made.
- 5.5 SCN must coordinate with different team within SCN in order to ensure the child protection issues has integrated and cross fertilized in all work, and monitor constantly to know what is going on related child protection issues.
- 5.6 SCN should facilitate in MOE/DOE as different stakeholder further recommended that the issue of CSA, violence and exploitation must be included in school curriculum and expand program in boarding school too in coordination with DEO / PABSON.

6 Partnership and Networking

There appear to be opportunities for greater networking particularly within local government. For example, the VDCs and DDCs have fund to allocate 10 % for children. District Education Office (DEO) has also funds to pay for schooling.

- 6.1 SCN and partner should focused communication and coordination from the very beginning of the project with district stakeholders in order to get local fund.
- 6.2 In order to build partners' capacity, it requires strengthening overall program management capacity and needs to be built into agreements as required.
- 6.3 A common coordination forum with the representation from the all child protection agencies and linkages with GVB network should be established for advocacy purposes at national and district level to allocate more resources for girls' safety and for increasing efficiency of the activities.
- 6.4 SCN should do a mapping of “who is doing what” to address the child protection issues for the prevention and response and do collaborative work with different agencies. At the same time, it is necessary to seek strong commitment from all allies, donors and government to address the child protection issues.
- 6.5 MWCSW and its district (DCWB, and WCO) should take the lead role in organizing meetings among concerned authorities (DPO, DEO, DHO, DDC) to share and foster understanding on practical issues on child protection.
- 6.6 The partnership with HAN should be initiated for policy level dialogue in national level and for the implementation at district level to reduce sexual exploitation of girls.

7.1 Addressing child friendly education

7.1 SCN should lobby to coordinate with DOE in national level and DEO in the district to integrate into the government system and providing matching funds to establish complain box, code of conduct and sanitary pad for girls in school to ensure sustainability.

7.2 There should be a better communication and sensitization among VEC, VCPC, parents and teachers, so that they could make proper arrangements for child friendly education. (Sanitary PAD, complain box, code of conduct). With support of DEO /RPs it can be done through out the district not only targeted schools to increase the regular attendance in school or decreased the dropped out due to menstruation or violence.

7.3 SCN / TOLI should tap the opportunity of the global campaign of “Welcome to School” to disseminate safety tricky measures to prevent from CSA, and violence.

7.4 SCN should influence to other districts where Girls' enrolment are comparatively low apart from the systematic targeting for this SEGP program in government schools.

7.5 SCN and partner should facilitate social environment through dialogue to access:

- a) Facilitate supportive and positive mothers groups and adolescent peer support linked,
- b) Facilitate to identify positive individuals from civil society, GBV network, who are interested to support survivor and families.

8. Operational level

8.1 School /VDC selection should be done in more coordinated way with DDC, DEO, VDC with the full participation of other stakeholders to ensure representation of deprived and marginalized community, and consolidating efforts must be done to reduce and focus on high risks and vulnerabilities. (Partner)

8.2 SCN / Partner should organize regular sharing program among NGOs, DCWB, DEO, DHO, WCO, DPO within the districts to enhance understanding on practical issues related to child protection issues and updating their knowledge base.

8.3 Continue assessment of CSA, violence, exploitation its magnitude, nature of problem and survivor situation should also be an integral part of programming to contribute in experiential sharing and advocacy to wider community. (SCN)

8.4 Promote participation of children in school, village, existing groups, and support to access resources and opportunities for extra activities. The rights and hopes of Children and their achievement should be constantly on the agenda at all levels especially in the family, VDC, DDC, DCWB and involve children in the decision making process and include them as full and active partners in identifying their own issues and in planning, implementing and assessing programs which will have more sustainable impact.(partner)

9. Advocacy to establish Community Support Systems at local level

Advocacy to protect survivors' rights is very weak and that might be one reason of low reporting. It was observed that there was a complete lack of emotional and social support mechanisms at community/families, who are affected from CSA, violence and exploitation. Evaluation shows that few survivors are still faced with discrimination in daily life. Hence listening, creating a climate of confidence, and discovering new values and collecting their strength are highly recommended. Active participation of survivors and families may help to enhance the self-esteem and to develop a sense of identity in the society. It may also give survivors a collective strength in the society.

Recommendations for this are;

- 9.1 Organize orientation, training, and awareness activities on Child protection issues of government existing lowest structure, NGOs group, information dissemination at different rally organized by political parties, local feast and festival in every village to prevent and respond for CSA, violence and exploitation. A wide spread campaign through posters, TV, radio and other media should be organized to aware on the child protection issues and promote this theme inside and outside.
- 9.2 Partner should sensitize district authorities, service providers, family and society on the basic principle to work on GBV for friendly environment to get services.
- 9.3 While expansion in other district the program should be focused in more sustain mechanism like school, teachers, SMC, children club, PTA, women groups.
- 9.4 Wider community awareness on laws and policies to ensure the rights and safety of survivors through community support group or coordination with district women and children service center and children's home, who are providing food and accommodation for survivors at the initial phase .
- 9.5 SCN and its partner need to facilitate existing support mechanisms to provide psychosocial support to survivors and their families through WCO- DCWB or NGOs while expansion in district.
- 9.6 There is a need for integration, collaboration and coordination among number of projects intervention in order to access services and impact positively on survivors and families. Exploring and build linkages should be a priority.
- 9.7 Identify existing local facilitators, local youth and volunteers, who are interested to work on child protection and psychosocial area, and build the capacities of those facilitators, so that they can provide social and emotional support for the survivors and ensure safety, respect, confidentiality and non discrimination in day to day life.

9.8 SCN should support income-generating activities for vulnerable parents such as vocational skills, micro credit and savings programs, life skills that are able to empower and able to take care children (food, shelter, livelihood, education) in the long-term.

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ANNEX- 1

Exit Plan for SEGP - Team Organizing Local Institution (TOLI)

- Developed capacity assessment form for child clubs
- Capacity mapping of child clubs
- Identified and continued discussion with working structures and stakeholder for sustainability
- Child Club are listed in DCWB and Municipality
- Discussed on Create Basket fund in DCWB
- Prepare letter to be sent to schools for exit of the program
- Coordination and collaboration with DEO for implementation of code of conduct in school
- Prepare the organization for the exit, Plan for meeting with district/community stakeholder to inform about the exit
- Linkage Child Club with DCWB, Include child protection issues in DCWB periodic planning and in District Child Network periodic plan
- Develop capacity of the structures for resource exploration & mobilization the fund from VDC through VDC level CCN and VCPC.
- Initiate for the commitment from local print media to publish child protection issues.
- Follow up the implementing action the code of conduct in through out the district through District Education Office
- Discussed in real action of phase out with all concern stakeholders in VDC, school and districts on program exit
- Review on their action plan and support in their initiatives
- More linkage, coordination and collaboration with government agencies
- Continue support to the structures even after the exit of the program. Provide morale support to the structures
- Identify new program and submit the proposal.
- Maximum utilization the organization belong material and advertise it for fund collection and mobilization
- Developed follow up plan and implement for sustainability of program structure and issue.
- Make aware the staff on exit of the program.
- Support to stakeholder and agency in related issue even program is phase over
- Voluntary support in related issue to maintain coordination/collaboration with line agencies

Terminology:

Sexual abuse of children can be defined as contacts or interactions between a child and an older or more knowledgeable child or an adult – a person in a position of authority, trust or power, such as a parent or caretaker, a sibling, or a stranger – when the child is being used as an object of gratification for an adult’s or an older child’s sexual needs and gratification. These contacts or interactions are carried out against the child using force, trickery, bribes, threats or pressure, and without informed consent for which the child is not developmentally prepared. Sexual abuse can be physical, verbal or emotional.

Sexual exploitation is the use of a child for sexual purposes in exchange for cash or in-kind favours between the customer, intermediary or agent and others who profit from the trade in children for these purposes. The commercial sexual exploitation of children consists of practices that are demeaning, degrading and often life threatening to children. There are three primary and interrelated forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children: prostitution, pornography, and trafficking for sexual purposes. Other forms of sexual exploitation of children include child sex tourism, and forced marriages.

As per IASC guideline

Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.

- Acts of GBV violate a number of universal human rights protected by international instruments and conventions.
- Many — but not all — forms of GBV are illegal and criminal acts in national laws and policies.
- Around the world, GBV has a greater impact on women and girls than on men and boys.
- The term “gender-based violence” highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts; in other words, the relationship between females’ subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability to violence so it is necessary to address the GENDER INEQUALITIES that cause and contribute to the violence.
- The nature and extent of specific types of violence vary across cultures, countries, and regions. Examples include:
 - Sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/ abuse and forced prostitution
 - Domestic violence
 - Trafficking
 - Forced/early marriage, Harmful traditional practices

ANNEX- 2

**(TOLI) Gharipatan, Pokhara Safer Environment for Girls Program,
Its Coverage and Chronological – History**

| S.N. | Year | No of school | Focused Activity |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | 2000 | 3 | Concept sharing, Staff hiring, feasibility survey |
| 2. | 2001 | | Identification and categorization of unsafe spaces, listing out of the school for program expansion, children's progress on study collected |
| 3. | 2002 | 11 | Concept Sharing with different stakeholders, School and district level support committee formation, program expansion |
| 4. | 2003 | 2 | Concept sharing in School with teacher and student, child club formation, home visit, interaction with the stakeholders to make spaces safe for the children, capacity building |
| 5. | 2004 | 14 | Program expansion, capacity building of the children, experience sharing, problem identification |
| 6. | 2005 | 7 | Program expansion, concept sharing, Child Protection Committee formation |
| 7. | 2006 | | Discussion with parents and community people, Capacity building of CPC, meeting with child club graduated children |
| 8. | 2007 | 7 | Capacity building of child club and network, CPC formation, physical support to school, Focus on prevention and emergency support including legal, educational and medical support, capacity building of staff |
| 9. | 2008 | 3 | Expansion in primary and lower secondary School (learning from 2007), Orientation to parents, teacher and stakeholders on CSA/CP |
| 10. | 2009 | | Relationship buildup between children and parents, strengthening of stakeholders on CSA, Training for phase out, IEC material developed |
| 11. | 2010 | | Coordination and linkages build up with line agencies and stakeholders, Girls friendly schooling |
| 12. | 2011 | | Phase out and mainstreaming of the program |
| Total School | | 47 | |

ANNEX- 3

Check List for FGD and KII

- How is the participation of parents, children, survivor, teachers, students, District authorities(DPO, WDO, Govt lawyers, women and children service center, DEO, DDC, VDC, DCPC, VCPC) had involved in designing the project and annual planning process towards creating safe and supportive environment for children?
- Is this recognized as social issues and prioritized – is there significant results due to their involvement ?
- What sort of child protection systems are established for girls / safety in this district, school, village?
- How far survivors have gone through normal life, (eg easy access to health care, continue education, getting legal aid as per need and living in their own families / communities)
- What are the mechanisms to prevent and respond (CSA, child marriage and trafficking) at local level?
- How is the attitude and behaviors of service delivery organizations and communities towards survivor in terms of caste, age, gender, and poverty?
- How far the district line agencies are supportive, are they allocating resources to support the project?, Is child protection code of conduct has implemented already in schools?
- What are the changes that the projects bring at personal level, in their families, schools, and communities? Could you pls give evidences
- What are the lessons learned in this program and how can these built upon in future work?
- Are there any unintended or unexpected results of the program and why and how it happen
- What approaches are being used for sustainability of the program
- How far children are able to prevent and protect from CSA, child marriage, trafficking and violence?
- What innovation factors are in place for the project success?
- What sort of challenges faced to implement the project?

Check List for focus group discussion (FGD) and key informant interview (KII) as per group:

Executive Board / Toli staff

- During the last 10 years how far the org could address the changing need of target group
- Based on last year experience from phase out what new ideas come for exit plan
- How far district stakeholders are playing positive and supportive role
- Do they support continuously after phase out in last year
- What are the existing services are available to respond CSA, violence, trafficking
- How is organization overall capacity in terms of staffing structure, technical competency, governance, how far the issues come from financial audit are addressed
- What was your selection criteria of village or school for the program, how far the vulnerability group reached
- What were the innovation for the project, what direct and indirect benefits you feel, observed from this program, How those changes are possible, what contributed to bring such changes / results?
- What is the coverage portfolio in different phase of project- piloting, expansion, and consolidation,
- Could you pls explain what chronological order had gone through in project period, and what process has followed to bring full fledged project to exit out?
- What is the link between impact and project intervention, how far it contributed
- How is the referral mechanism- do you receive any problem referred by child club, child network, and what support you are providing
- What are the existing services are available to respond CSA, violence, trafficking
- How far the existing mechanism has been utilized and responded for the protection of children? Is it functioning continuously?
- How to go further- what suggestions you like to give for future similar projects?

District Stakeholders:

- How is your overall impression of the program, what you like most
- How far you had involved and contributed,
- How is organization overall capacity in terms of staffing structure, technical competency, governance?
- How is the referral mechanism- do you receive any problems referred by child club, child network, Toli, and what support you are providing
- What are the existing services are available to respond CSA, violence, trafficking?

Children / Teachers / Parents

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>girls to protect themselves from and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation</p> <p>Result 1: Child club members able to identify potential risks and action taken (the risk like, touching the sensitive organ, one sided love letter, teasing, & using vulgar words)</p> <p>Result 2 : Children report cases to appropriate mechanism</p> <p>3- Child club children engaged in awareness rising and acted as pressure group against abuse, violence and exploitation.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Objective 3: Strengthening child protection system at District, VDCs and community level to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation and violence.</p> <p>Result 1 School developed Child Protection Policy and implemented it.</p> <p>Result 2 Child Protection structure strengthened and able to respond</p> <p>Result 3 CC and CPCs strengthened and continued there activities in school</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

Working area for SEGP

| District | Location | Child Club | | | | CC Network | CPC | | Remarks |
|----------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Level | | | | | School | Community | |
| | | H.Sec.School | Primary School | Com. | Total | | | | |
| Kaski | Lekhnath Municipality | 8 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 2 | |
| | Bharatpokhari VDC | 3 | - | - | 3 | | 3 | | |
| | Pokhara Sub-Metropolis | 19 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 19 | 4 | |
| | Sarangkot VDC | 1 | - | - | 1 | | 1 | - | |
| | Bhalam VDC | 1 | - | - | 1 | | 1 | - | |
| Tanhaun | Vyas municipality | 7 | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | |
| | Dulaigauda VDC | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | |
| | Jamune, VDC | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | | 3 | - | |
| | Chang VDC | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | - | |
| | Ghasikuwa VDC | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | - | |
| | Total | 47 | 3 | 9 | 59 | 3 | 49 | 9 | |

Details of children benefitted

| Description | Numbers | | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------|---------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|-------|
| | | | Dalit | | Janjati | | Disability | | Others | | HIV/AIDS | | |
| | | | Boy | Girl | Boy | Girl | Boy | Girl | Boy | Girl | Boy | Girl | |
| Pokhara Cluster | Boy | 276 | 81 | 102 | 97 | 170 | 1 | 1 | 97 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 719 |
| | Girl | 443 | 183 | | 267 | | 2 | | 267 | | | | |
| Lekhnath Cluster | Boy | 126 | 42 | 63 | 35 | 79 | 1 | 2 | 48 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 385 |
| | Girl | 259 | 105 | | 104 | | 3 | | 163 | | | | |
| Tanahun Cluster | Boy | 205 | 51 | 73 | 80 | 135 | 0 | 1 | 74 | 118 | | | 532 |
| | Girl | 327 | 124 | | 215 | | 1 | | 192 | | | | |
| Grand Total | Boy | 607 | 174 | 238 | 212 | 384 | 2 | 4 | 219 | 403 | 0 | 0 | 1636 |
| | Girl | 1029 | 412 | | 596 | | 6 | | 622 | | 0 | | |

ANNEX-5

Profile of Partner NGOs

Team Organizing Local Institution (TOLI) is a non governmental/non profit making organization registered in DAO Kaski in July, 1993 under the association registration Act 2034 and affiliated with SWC and NGO's Federation of Nepal. With the inspiration from restoration of democracy in Nepal followed by Government of Nepal (GON) eight plan policy, this organization was born to implement development projects as a supplementary organization of GON. Since TOLI is professional organization, one of the major silent features of it lies on advocacy without any prejudice. However the stepping stone of TOLI's activity was intervention in children, women and natural resource management sectors.

The Value of TOLI is "Participatory approach" through institutional development of the grass root level organizations, whereas the empowerment of the children, women and disadvantaged group through capacity building on holistic right based approach is its thrust. The socio-economic development & justice of needy children, women and disadvantaged group is the commitment.

Participation of target groups in the process of decision-making, implementation, evaluation and sharing benefits of project is the approach with financial transparency and accountability.

Strategy of TOLI

Empowerment of the children, women and disadvantaged groups with fulfilling overall process to achieve projects' goal is the short-term strategy.

Working Area of TOLI

- Natural resources Management and Environment
- Child Protection (Child Sexual Abuse and violence and Exploitation)
- Women empowerment
- Intuitional Development
- Income and Skill Development
- Social Capacity Building

The organization has been working in association with the following networks:

- Social Welfare Council
- NGO Federation
- NGOCC, Kaski, Tanahun
- District Child Welfare Committee, Kaski, Tanahun

- Nepal Parma culture Group
- Civil Society Development Council, Kaski
- District Education Network, Kaski
- District Agriculture Network
- Civil Society Network for Peace

Vision, Mission, Goal and Objective of the Organization

Vision

An equitable, prosperous and inclusiveness through democratic governance.

(Equal wages, free from sexual harassment, reciprocal access and control over the resources, positive attitude and behavior, enhanced decision making capacity, equal participation in development activities, freedom to speak, free from all forms of discriminations against caste, class, gender and disability. Financially self-sufficient, safer mother and child health, enhanced leadership capability, well managed natural and human resources, adequate provision of technical and skill oriented education)

Mission

- To mainstream participatory gender and social inclusive society.
- To ensure right based approach in development plans and programs.
- To institutionalize capacity enhancement at all levels.
- To establish and implement rule of law.
- To reduce risks through preparedness, mitigation and adaptation.

Goal

- Poverty reduction and good governance at the local level

Objectives

- To restore livelihood condition of the deprived and underprivileged population of urban and rural areas.
- To manage natural and human resources for the productive and gainful employment.
- To institutionalize the capacity enhancement of the local institutions at the regional, district and VDC level.
- To advocate for sustainable development and justice society.
- To strengthen partnership with the government, donor, INGOs, civil society and local communities.
- To institutionalize and enhance the knowledge management in rural and urban development sector.

Core values of the organization

1. Transparency
Financial transactions and reports of the organization will be maintained with transparency. Stakeholders will be informed timely about important agendas and decisions that influence the organizational life.
2. Participatory

- It is expected the active participation of all stakeholders in organizational activities. Moreover, the important decisions will be taken through participatory method.
3. Information sharing & Knowledge management.
Organizational activities will be disseminated to the stakeholders' time to time using appropriate mean of communication.
 4. Accountability
Each and every members, executive board and staffs are would have responsibility according to their designation.
 5. Partnership
The organization can adopt partnership policy to run projects and programs when needed.
 6. Cost effectiveness
The organization will give emphasis over its professional efficiency to carrying out activities. It will also keep serious consideration on time factor.
 7. Sustainability
 8. Gender & Social inclusion.

Analysis of target groups and working area

Target group: socio economically underprivileged & deprived population with major focus on Women, Children, Dalit, Janajati and poor people

Selection criteria:

a. Children

- *Voicelless/vulnerable*
- *Physically Accessible*
- *Willingness for the participation*
- *Lack of healthy living opportunity in terms of physical and mental well being*
- *Lack of opportunity in quality education*
- *Inadequate number of organizations working in this field.*
- *Facing hindrance in socialization process*

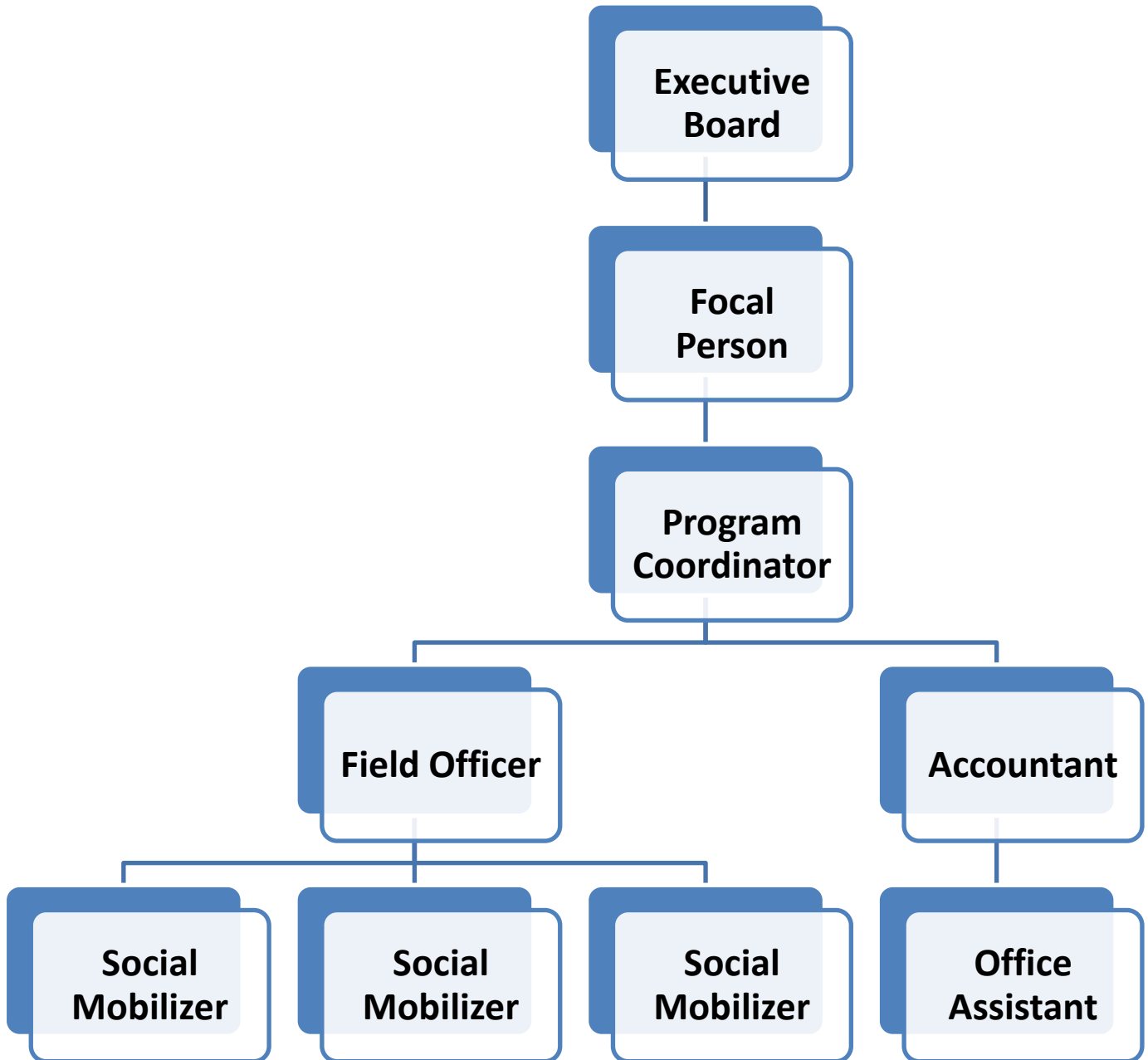
b. Women, dalit, janajati and poor people

- *Socially/economically back warded*
- *Unorganized, uneducated and lower standard of awareness*
- *Lack of alternative knowledge and skills to improve quality of life*
- *Lack of access to natural resources*

Working Area:

- Currently working in Kaski and Tanahun district
- According to the need/demand and availability of resources the working areas could be extended.

**Team Organizing Local Institution (TOLI)
Safer Environment for Girls
Organ gram of the Project**



ANNEX -6**Program Scheduled for the Evaluation of safer environment for girls in Kaski and Tanahun****Day-1 Saturday 17 Dec 2011**

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 12:40 | Departure to Pokhara via Buddha air | |

Day 2 Sunday 18 Dec 2011 Kaski

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 10:00- 10:30 | Shared plan with TOLI Program Co-ordinator and finalized the schedule | |
| 11:00-12:00 | Meeting with women and children service center (Chandra Gurung) | Inspector |
| 12:00-1:00 pm | Meeting with women and children officer Purna Shrestha , and child right officer Bharat Raj Baral | |
| 2:00- 3:00pm | Meeting with DEO focal person , Ramesh Raj Poudel , | joint secretary |
| 3:00- 3:30 | Travelling to Gagangouda school | |
| 3:30-4:00 | Meeting with school Teachers at Gagangouda higher secondary school | Lekhnath Municipality |
| 4.30- 5:30 | Meeting with children club at Patneri (Chetana Samudayik Bal Samuha) | |
| 5:30- 6:00 | Meeting with Parents at Patneri village ward no 1 Lekhnath Municipality | |

Day 3 Monday 19 Dec 2011 Kaski district

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| 10:00-11:20 | Meeting with Guru Prasad Subedi, LDO, Kaski Pokhara | |
| 11:30-1:00 | Meeting with Ms Bhagwati Pahari, Private Advocate | Treasurer Bar |
| 1:30- 2:00 | Meeting with Shiva Bdr Ranabhat, District Government Attorney | |
| 2:30- onwards | Due to Banda worked at hotel | |

Day 4 Tuesday 20 Dec 2011 Tanahun,

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 8:00 – 9:30am | Travel to Tanahun | |
| 10:30- 11:30 | Meeting with Shree Panchamuni bal samuha at school | Dulegaunda VDC, |
| 11:30 -12:00 | Meeting with Shree Panchamuni school teachers | Dulegaunda VDC, |
| 12:00- 12:30 | Travel to Damauli | |
| 12:30-13:30 | Meeting with DEO and team | Damauli, |
| 13:30- 2:30 | Travel to Farakchaur | |
| 3:30-16:30 | Meeting with Shree Barahi HSS, Adarsha Balclub | Farakchaur Vyas municipality -4 |
| 4:30-5:00 | Meeting with Teachers , Shree Barahi HSS Farakchaur | Vyas municipality -4 |

Day 5 Wednesday 21 Dec 2011 Tanahun

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 8:00- 9.30 | Travel to Damauli | |
| 10:00- 11.30 | Meeting with CRO in Damauli | |

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 12:30-1:30 | Meeting with Women and children office supervisor | |
| 1:30-2:00 | Lunch | |
| 2:00-3:00 | Meeting with DDC- program officer , social desk | |
| 3:00-5:00 | Travel to Pokhara | |

Day 6 Thursday 22 Dec 2011

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|----------------|---|---|
| 09:00-10:00 | Breakfast and travel to Toli office | |
| 10:00-12:00 | Discussion with Toli team | |
| 12:00- 12:30 | LUNCH | |
| 12:30-12:45 | Travel to Malepatan-4 Pokhara | |
| 1:00-2:00 pm | Discussion with shree Barahi HSS children club | |
| 2:00- 3:00 | Discussion with shree Barahi HSS, school teachers | |
| 3:00 -3:15 | Back to TOLI office | |
| 3:30 - 4:30 | Continue discussion with TOLI staff | |
| 4:30 - 5:30 pm | Discussion with Executive board | Most of the members were out of station |

Day-7 Friday 23 Dec 2011

| Time | Activity | Remarks |
|---------------|--|---------|
| 8:00 – 9:30 | Prepared for debriefing – summary of field | |
| 10 :00 -11:00 | Debriefing to TOLI team | |
| 12:40 | Departure to Kathmandu via Buddha air | |

List of the Participants met in the SEGP Evaluation , Kaski and Tanahun

Children club at Patneri -1 Lekhnath municipality (Chetana Samudayik bal Samuha)

| SN | Name of Children Participants | Grades | Boys | Girls | Age |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| 1. | Rohit Sunar | 6 | √ | | 15 |
| 2. | Krishna Sunar | 8 | √ | | 14 |
| 3. | Min Sunar | 8 | √ | | 17 |
| 4. | Arbin Sunar | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 5. | Sudip Sunar | 9 | √ | | 14 |
| 6. | Sangita Sunar | 9 | | √ | 14 |
| 7. | Sabita Adhikari | 9 | | √ | 14 |
| 8. | Anjana Adhikari | 9 | | √ | 14 |
| 9. | Mira Adhikari | 11 | | √ | 17 |

Shree Panchamuni HSS Children club at Dulegaunda VDC, Damauli

| SN | Name of Children Participants | Grades | Boys | Girls | Age |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| 1. | Krishna Gurung | 8 | √ | | 16 |
| 2. | Sagar Rokaya | 8 | √ | | 15 |
| 3. | Manoj Gurung | 8 | √ | | 13 |
| 4. | Dammar Gurung | 8 | √ | | 14 |
| 5. | Roshan Khad | 8 | √ | | 14 |
| 6. | Surya Gahatraj | 10 | √ | | 16 |
| 7. | Bidros Gurung | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 8. | Suman Pun | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 11. | Rasmita Shrestha | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 12. | Ashmita Sunar | 9 | | √ | 14 |
| 13. | Kusum BK | 10 | | √ | 15 |
| 14. | Nirmala Sunar | 10 | | √ | 16 |
| 15. | Sabina Khatun | 10 | | √ | 16 |
| 16. | Jenisha Sunar | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 17. | Sunita Sunar | 9 | | √ | 16 |
| 18. | Sangita Bk | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 19. | Sushila sigdel | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 20. | Pratima Sapkota | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 21. | Sarmila shrestha | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 22. | Punam BK | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 23. | Samichya Raut | 8 | | √ | 13 |
| 24. | Monika Bhusal | 9 | | √ | 14 |
| 25. | Sarmila Shrestha | 9 | | √ | 14 |

Adharsha Balsamuha, Farak chaur, Byas -4 in Shree Barahi HSS, Damauli

| SN | Name of Children Participants | Grades | Boys | Girls | Age |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| 1. | Milan Muwakoti | 6 | √ | | 14 |
| 2. | Bikash Nepali | 7 | √ | | 13 |
| 3. | Amrit Gurung | 8 | √ | | 14 |
| 4. | Yubara Bishwakarma | 9 | √ | | 14 |
| 5. | Suvash Neupane | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 7. | Swarswoti Neupane | 10 | | √ | 16 |
| 8. | Rupa Sunar | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 11. | Sapana Bohara | 8 | | √ | 15 |
| 12. | Sumitra Muwakoti | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 13. | Anita adhikari | 8 | | √ | 15 |

Shree Barahi HSS, Malepatan Child club -5 Pokhara Kaski

| SN | Name of Children Participants | Grades | Boys | Girls | Age |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| 1. | Narayan KC | 9 | √ | | 15 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----|---|---|----|
| 2. | Samir Prabin | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 3. | Shiva Ramdam | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 4. | Subash Kandel | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 5. | Ram Prasad Bastola | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 6. | Prakash Sharma Dahal | 9 | √ | | 15 |
| 7. | Kamal Poudel | 10 | √ | | 16 |
| 8. | Shrijana Shrestha | 9 | | √ | 15 |
| 9. | Asmita Thapa Chetri | 10 | | √ | 16 |
| 11. | Sarita Sharma | 8 | | √ | 14 |
| 12. | Parbati KC | 10 | | √ | 16 |
| 13. | Aarchana Nepali | 10 | | √ | 15 |

| SN | Name of Parents at Patneri village |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Shanta Devi Sunar |
| 2. | Maya Sunar |
| 3. | Bishnu Sunar |
| 4. | Buddhisara Sunar |
| 5. | Pramila Sunar |
| 6. | Sukmaya Sunar |
| 7. | Basundhari Sunar |
| 8. | Maya Sunar |
| 9. | Rita Adhikari |
| 10. | Lila Maya Adhikari |
| 11. | Krishna Maya Adhikari |
| 12. | Mana Rupa Nepali |
| 13. | Maya Biswokarma |
| 14. | Kalpana Banjara |

| SN | Teachers in Gagangauda, Lekhnath | Position |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Mohan Raj Baral | Principal since last 5 yrs |
| 2. | Laxman shrestha | Focal teacher for the project since the beginning |
| 3. | Meena Thapa | Advisor for child club(before she was in child club in gagon gauda) |
| 4. | Ram Khatri | Teacher |
| 5. | Badri Bishal Ojha | + 2 Co-ordinator |
| 6. | Surya Mani Pokhrel | Teacher |
| | Tanahun District | Name of Teachers in Shree Panchamuni HSS |
| 7. | Dhruba Kumar Malla | Acting Principal |
| 8. | Bishnu Kumari shrestha | Focal teachers (who involved in the project) |
| 9. | Dhruba raj Pradhan | Focal teachers |
| 10. | Ram kumara shrestha | Focal teachers |
| | | Shree Barahi HSS, Farakchaur – Byas- 4 |

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 11. | Shanta Khadka | Focal teachers |
| 12. | Uma devi Bhattarai | Focal teachers |
| | Kaski | Shree Barahi HSS, Malepatan – 5, Pokhara |
| 13. | Somnath Bhurtel | Principal |
| 14. | Sambhu Parajuli | Focal teacher |
| 15. | Radha Timilsina | Focal teacher |

| SN | Dist. Stakeholders (Kaski) | Position |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Chandra Gurung | Inspector, Women and children service center |
| 2. | Bharat Raj Baral | Child rights officer, DCWB |
| 3. | Purna Shrestha | Women and children officer (WCO) |
| 4. | Guru Prasad Subedi | Local development officer (LDO) |
| 5. | Ramesh Raj Poudel , | Under secretary, + DEO focal person |
| 6. | Shiva Bdr Ranabhat, | District Government Attorney |
| 7. | Ms Bhagwati Pahari, | Private Advocate , Treasurer Bar association, + legal support to TOLI at Tanahun + Kaski |
| 8. | Tanka khanal | INSEC |
| 9. | Prem Songmen | CWIN |
| | Tanahun District | |
| 10. | Dina nath Puri | District education officer, Tanahun Damauli |
| 11. | Madhav Adhikari | Resource person ,DEO (Focal person) |
| 12. | Hutmani adhikari | Resource person ,DEO |
| 13. | Yubaraj Bagale | Under secretary, DEO |
| 14. | Kulprasad Poudel | Under secretary, DEO |
| 15. | Sarita Karki | Child rights officer, DCWB |
| 16. | Deepa Ghimire | Supervisor, WCO |
| 17. | Rishi Bhakta Wagle | Program officer, social protection desk, DDC |

| SN | Name of TOLI Staff | Gender | Position |
|----|------------------------------|--------|--|
| 1. | Kashi Gurung | F | Progrm coordinator |
| 2. | Soma Wagle | F | Social mobilizer |
| 3. | Nabina Basnet | F | Social mobilizer |
| 4. | Mona Giri | F | Field officer |
| 5. | Gita Chhetri | F | Social mobilizer |
| 6. | Bhagwati Pahari | F | Legal officer |
| | Toli Executive Member | | |
| 1. | Rajaram Parajuli | M | Secretary |
| 2. | Srijan Gyawali | M | Advisor and Chairperson (2008 – 2010) |
| 3. | Kashi Gurung | F | Treasurer |

Terms of Reference
Final Evaluation of 'Safe Environment for Girls' Program' implemented by
Team Organising Local Institution (TOLI)

1. Background to the NGO and the Project

Team Organising Local Institution (TOLI) is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization registered in the District Administration Office, Kaski in July 1993. One of its primary values is 'Participatory' approach and focuses on empowerment and capacity building of children, women and marginalized groups through holistic rights-based approach. Its overall working areas encompass child protection including child sexual abuse, violence and exploitation; women empowerment; institutional development; natural resources management; income and skill development; and social capacity building.

Save the Children has partnered with TOLI since 2000. The main focus of the partnership is child protection with special emphasis on protection from sexual abuse and violence against children, and particularly girl children. Meanwhile, education, disability and HIV/AIDS have been taken as cross cutting thematic areas. More specifically, the project has interventions addressing child marriage, engaging parents, teachers and other stakeholders on child protection initiatives, increasing the trend of reporting and responding to cases of child rights violation, making functional the Women and Children Service Centres of District Police Office, improving the protection of children in school settings, and empowering children themselves to enhance their own protection, particularly from sexual abuse and exploitation. As of 2011, the project has covered two districts: Kaski (one sub-metropolitan city, one municipality and three villages) and Tanahun (one municipality and four villages).

Having partnered with TOLI for 11 years, Save the Children has now decided to phase out the partnership effective from January 2012. An exit strategy has been developed and work is now in progress to ensure that project results are sustained as much as possible. This evaluation will assess both the results achieved so far and the exit plan. The outcome of the evaluation will provide both Save the Children and TOLI with an opportunity to reflect on the progress made and, if required, to review the exit plan so as to ensure that results achieved thus far are sustained over a period of time.

2. Rationale of the Evaluation

The eleven year long partnership between Save the Children and TOLI is coming to an end in December 2011. Throughout the partnership, Save the Children has always focused on strengthening local capacity so that results brought about by the project interventions are sustained. In this background a comprehensive final evaluation of the project has been felt necessary to analyze the achievements of the project against set objectives and to assess the overall impacts. Save the Children also deems it necessary to review the effectiveness of the sustainability measures that have been planned. On the whole, the evaluation will generate learning and document the perceptions of some of the stakeholders, including children affected by the project interventions.

3. Objective of the Evaluation

The evaluation will focus on the following dimensions of the project and document the findings:

- i. **Relevance:** How far were the project objectives consistent with the needs of target groups? How were the target groups and main stakeholders involved in designing the project and annual planning process?
- ii. **Effectiveness:** Assess how far the project objectives set in annual project agreements have been achieved and realized.
- iii. **Efficiency :** Assess the project implementation modalities, effective utilization of the project resources, contribution and participation of community and stakeholders etc. for the implementation of the project
- iv. **Impacts:** Identify and document the effects and changes brought by the project in the lives of targeted youths/children, community, implementing partner organization and the relevant government agencies directly or indirectly, intended or unintended and positive or negative.
- v. **Sustainability:** Assess what measures are in place to ensure that the project achievements, results and interventions will be sustained after the project will be phased out.
- vi. **Child participation:** Assess to what extent the project has ensured child participation and analyze the measures that have been put in place to make child participation meaningful and safe.
- vii. **Lessons learned:** Identify major lessons learned on the success factors, innovation approaches, and major challenges that can help to inform program personnel in replicating similar programs and designing new programs in future.

4. Methodology:

In order to collect data and information needed for fulfilling the evaluation objectives, the following methodology will be adopted:

- Review of project documents especially the project proposal, project agreement, project annual plans, annual, semi-annual and quarterly reports, and the relevant government plans and policies, including those at the local level.
- Relevant primary data/information related to project implementation will be collected directly from the field through field visits, focus group discussion/individual interviews with children, relevant staff of the NGO and Save the Children, teachers, local government bodies and other relevant stakeholders. Children beneficiaries of the project will be specifically targeted for both individual interviews as well as focus group discussions.

- Both Kaski and Tanahun districts will be covered by the field visit but the sampling of the actual VDCs will be decided together with the evaluation consultant. Efforts will be made, as far as possible, to cover areas representing a variety of geographical locations, socio-cultural settings and so on.

5. Scope of Work

The tasks to be undertaken by the evaluator include, but not limited to:

i. Review of relevant literature

- Project documents (project proposal, agreements, annual plan and annual/semi-annual and quarterly reports submitted by TOLI to Save the Children)
- Save the Children's four year (2010-13) country strategic plan
- Relevant government laws, regulations, directives, guidelines, policies and programs

ii. Develop evaluation scheme and plan

- Identify sampling strategy including the sample size
- Develop main research questions and relevant evaluation tools, checklists, data collection formats etc.
- Prepare field visit plan
- Share the evaluation scheme with Save the Children and finalize for implementation

iii. Collection of data from different sources including field work

- Collection of relevant quantitative as well as qualitative data from secondary information
- Collection of primary data from field visit using different tools and techniques developed and agreed upon

iv. Data analysis and draft report preparation

- Analyze the data as per the evaluation objectives
- Prepare draft report
- Share the draft report with Save the Children for comments

v. Incorporate feedback received from Save the Children and submit final report as per the agreed reporting structure by the end of December, 2011.

6. Timeline

The evaluation work will be started from the middle of November and will be completed by the end of December 2011. The tentative breakdown of working days will be as follows:

- Review of documents and desk study: 3 days
- Preparation of evaluation scheme and plan : 2 days
- Field trip for data collection in the sample villages/municipalities : 7 days
- Data analysis and report writing including sharing draft findings to Save the Children: 13 days
- Report finalization by incorporating comments from Save the Children : 5 days

7. Profile of the evaluation consultant

The evaluation will be conducted by a technical expert who has relevant academic as well as extensive practical research and evaluation experience. S/he should have practical experience of work in the area of children's sector, preferably with experience on facilitating children's participation and knowledge about child protection. The consultant will abide by the Child Safeguarding Policy of Save the Children throughout the agreement period.

8. Cost covered by Save the Children

Save the Children will pay the consultant **NRs.** per day for 30 days. The actual costs of his/her travel to and accommodation in the field will be covered and s/he will be provided with per diem as per Save the Children's HR Policy.

9. Structure of the Report

The final form of the evaluation report will be as per the structure annexed to this TOR.