

**Long-term Visioning and
Recommended Actions**

**Vision
2020**

towards

STREET CHILDREN FREE DISTRICT

Five Years Designed Document

2016-2020 (BS 2073/074-2077/078)

(2+3 years)

Prepared by:



**दियालो परिवार
Diyalo Pariwar**

Narayangarh, Chitwan

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Partly amended after close consultation with stakeholders

Preface:

This design document has been prepared on the basis of working experiences of almost 12 years in the sector of child rights and protection by the Diyalo Pariwar.

The group of Street children, comparing with others children engaged in child labour, is one of the hard to deal and group by nature and due to the causes of being a street child. But the efforts were and have been made so far and the few significant results are in front of us.

The experiences gained, from the different types of short activities and events working with them has always hit to think that what is the permanent solution to make them fully reintegrated with their families and make the city free from street children restoring their childhood as like as other normal children and assuring them for their better future with quality of life and the solutions are always brainstorming!

After much interactions, analysis of the past experiences and current programmes as well as consultation with local bodies and stakeholders including review of the National Child policy and National Plan of Action for Children and other literature reviews, we have come up with the long-term visioning against the issue of street children. Although this visioning is still in its initial phase of formulation but we hope this initial draft will be able to give few concrete interlinked ideas to develop the better interventions for the street children.

We keep the opportunity of further discussion and review in this draft open hoping for more ideas for the programme may come up which will highly helpful to make this document more result oriented and effective to address the street children. Specifically, we are hoping more technical and programming guidelines and financial support from UNICEF-Nepal. We do hope from DDC and Municipal offices and other respective local bodies like District Education Office, DCWB and DWCO for the activity level suggestions as well as availability of local fund allocation in this regards.

We sincerely thank all parties involved for their valuable inputs during the draft preparation and welcome continues feedback, suggestion and support in the coming days.

Diyalo Pariwar
Narayangarh

Part-A

Who are Considered Street Children?

The term of "street children" or "children on/in street" has been used for the first time in 1980, at Rio-de-Janeiro. The term "street children" refers to children for whom the street more than their family has become their real home. It includes children who might not necessarily be homeless or without families, but who live in situations where there is no protection, supervision, or direction from responsible adults.

Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) asserts that "States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

Whilst there is no international agreed definition on street children UNICEF refers to 'street children' as children for whom the street, more than their family, becomes their real home. It is almost impossible to accurately count the number of street children because of the frequent movement of street children and the fact that many go undetected to protect themselves, but figures by UNICEF have been put somewhere between 100-150 million worldwide.

UNICEF has categorized street children into three types: **Street-Living**, **Street-Working** and **Street-Family** although in reality there are a lot of overlaps and movement between these 3 groups. (*Human Rights watch, Consortium for Street Children*)

Street children facts

- There are an estimated 100 million children living in the streets in the world today.
- Children living on the streets are especially vulnerable to victimization, exploitation, and the abuse of their civil and economic rights.
- International indifference to the problem has led to continual neglect and abuse of these children.

- **Street Living:** Children who sleep in public spaces without their family. Among these three categories, the reality of street living children is dismal. According to UNICEF, "Street living children are children who may have lost their families through war or illness, or have been abandoned because they had become too much of a burden, or else ran away from their abusive, dysfunctional, poverty-stricken families and now live alone on the streets." They work, living and sleeping in the streets, often lacking any contact with their families. These children are at highest risk of murder, constant abuse and inhumane treatment. They often resort to petty theft and prostitution for survival," reports UNICEF.
- **Street Working:** Street working children are children who spend most of their time working in the streets and markets of cities, but may or may not return home on a regular basis.
- **Street Family:** Children from street families are children who live on the streets with their families. Some street children spend so many years on the street that they start families and bring up the next generation on the street as well.

Similarly the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) has divided Street Children into Four Categories:

- A **'Child of the Streets'**: Children who have no home but the streets, and no family support. They move from place to place, living in shelters and abandoned buildings.
- A **'Child on the street'**: Children who visit their families regularly and might even return every night to sleep at home, but spends most days and some nights on the street because of poverty, overcrowding, sexual or physical abuse at home.
- **Part of a Street Family**: These children live on sidewalks or city squares with the rest of their families. They may be displaced due to poverty, wars, or natural disasters. The families often live a nomadic life, carrying their possessions with them. Children in this case often work on the streets with other members of their families.
- **In Institutionalized Care**: Children in this situation come from a situation of homelessness and are at risk of returning to a life on the street.

Street Child Statistics

The hidden and isolated nature of street children makes accurate statistics difficult to gather; however, UNICEF estimates there are approximately 100 million street children worldwide with that number constantly growing. There are up to 40 million street children in Latin America, and at least 18 million in India. The estimated numbers of street children in Nepal is 5,000 (CWIN's estimation). Many studies have determined that street children are most often boys aged 10 to 14, with increasingly younger children being affected (Amnesty International, 1999). Many girls live on the streets as well, although smaller numbers are reported due to their being more "useful" in the home, taking care of younger siblings and cooking. Girls also have a greater vulnerability to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation or other forms of child labor.

Where Street Children Live around the World

Homelessness is largely an urban phenomenon, yet children are homeless and living on the streets in every region of the world from developing countries to the most affluent countries. Latin America and India, for example, are known for their large populations of street children, despite the significant efforts of some governments and non-governmental organizations. Children often experience the effects of political, economic, and social crises within their countries more severely than adults, and many lack the adequate institutional support to address their special needs. Eventually, they end up on the streets.

Vulnerability and Street Children

Children who are vulnerable to street life include those who have been abandoned by their families or sent into cities because of a family's intense poverty, often with hopes that a child will be able to earn money for the family and send it home. Children who run away from home or children's institutions frequently end up on the street since they rarely return home due to dysfunctional families, or physical, mental, and/or sexual abuse. In addition, children separated from their families for long periods of time repeatedly find nowhere to go but the streets.

The ill-effects of Street Life

Street life has extremely detrimental effects on children. Their unstable lifestyles, lack of medical care, and inadequate living conditions increase young people's susceptibility to chronic illnesses such as respiratory or ear infections, gastrointestinal disorders, Children fending for themselves must find ways to eat; some scavenge or find exploitative physical work. Many street children are enticed by adults and older youth into selling drugs and stealing.

Drug use by children on the streets is common as they look for means to numb the pain and deal with the hardships associated with street life. Studies have found that up to 90 percent of street children use psychoactive substances, including medicines, alcohol, cigarettes, heroin, cannabis, and readily available industrial products such as shoe glue.

The mental, social and emotional growth of children are affected by their nomadic lifestyles and the way in which they are chastised by authorities who constantly expel them from their temporary homes such as doorways, pavements, temples outdoor, bus parks. Street children lack security, protection, and hope, and continue to face a deep-rooted negative stigma about homelessness. And, more than anything else, they lack love.

Protecting Children

Many governments, nongovernmental organizations, and members of civil society around the world have increased their attention on street children as the number of this disenfranchised population continues to grow dramatically. Nonetheless, more action is necessary.

In 1992, the United Nations issued a Resolution on the Plight of Street Children, expressing concern over the emergence and marginalization of street children, and the acts of violence against them. The Resolution called for international cooperation to address the needs of homeless children and for enforcement of international child rights laws.

On a local and regional level, initiatives have been taken to assist street children, often through shelters. Many shelters have programs designed to provide safety, healthcare, counseling, education, vocational training, legal aid, and other social services. Some shelters also provide regular individual contact, offering much-needed love and care.

The Context of Nepal:

The reasons behind street children in Nepal are complex but include witness to and victims of abuse at home, exploitation and trafficking, the introduction of step families leading to a breakdown of relationships, single parents unable to provide and extreme poverty in the rural areas forcing children to come to the city to find work when temporary solutions become a long term reality. The results are children and young people living or working on the streets in hazardous conditions, poor health, poor opportunities, lack of supervision or adequate care and vulnerability and victims to all types of exploitation and abuse including ongoing sexual abuse by adults, peers and physical and mental abuse by people in positions of authority.

Although there is no data on street children, there are 5,000 to 6,000 street children in Nepal, and Kathmandu alone has 1,500 to 2,000 of them, according to the estimated data of Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN) in 2010. It is estimated that 75% of street boys suffer ongoing sexual abuse. Some young people grow up on the streets and begin to have families of their own who also grow up there marred by poor parenting and vulnerability. Glue sniffing is prevalent in children as young as five to stave hunger and encouraged by peers. It is highly addictive and has frequent devastating consequences. Other children and young people suffer with alcohol and drug issues such as the use of injecting "brown sugar". Subsequently, street children and young people experience low morale and self esteem, inability to maintain accommodation placements, build trusting or safe relationships and experience multiple social and emotional issues.

There are a number of reasons behind children coming to streets. Family tension, family violence, lack of protection from parents and guardians, child abuse and brutal torture by family members and others, misguidance, wrong motivation, attraction for the city, hatred from parent or step father or mother, increment of migration and urbanization, exploitation from guardians, search for new job and escaping after theft or misdeed are prominent reasons for children coming to streets.

Local Context of Chitwan District:

There has been a focus on removing children from the streets by providing accommodation or reunification back home which often fails because they do not wish to be separated from the 'street community' that has become their family, or because the problems within their real families continue to be an issue.

More investment in their futures is needed using non formal dynamic approaches. We have to fully recognize their rights to choice. We must have to plan to support street children using a strengths based support community approach and by building self esteem and supporting them into safe and positive income generating activities or vocations by investing in their futures and enabling them to invest in themselves.

Diyalo Pariwar is committed to the principle that children should live free from exploitation. There are between 150-200 children living on the streets of Bharatpur and Ratnagar Municipalities of Chitwan District, falling into the arms of petty crime and drug abuse and other odd jobs. These children are forced to live by a substandard quality of life, with little hope for their future.

Diyalo works on the front line to reduce this devastation, creating new futures and opportunities for these children and trying to ensure to make them able to maintain a stable future for themselves.

How do they survive?

Life of Street children is so miserable and worse. They are found to be working as plastic gatherers (rag pickers), beggars, tempo/micro/magic boys and street vendors to sell newspapers, seasonal fruits, water and ready to eat snack packets, biscuits, etc. They are also reported to be involving in washing dishes in hotels and restaurants, carrying water and working as construction labourer. They mostly suffer from different types of violence like sexual, moral and physical, drugs addiction, social exclusion, health problems, malnutrition delinquency, criminality, alcoholism, and starvation.

In Chitwan, many of the street children manage try to earn money as an individual or as a group in the following ways:

- Garbage collection/Rag-picking (Plastic gathering) and selling them to the junkyards
- Begging in the streets of Bazaar areas
- Working in garage
- Helper (tempo / micro / magic)
- In some context, pick-pocketing, stealing etc.

Part – B

Past experiences and Lessons Learned by Diyalo Pariwar

B.1. Diyalo's Profile working with Child laborers / Street Children:

Diyalo Pariwar started to interventions and child labour issues since the year 2004, with the funding support fro DDC/ILO/IPEC started programme on domestic child workers under the worst forms of child labour in Bharatpur municipality as mini action program.

Since then, we have been continuously engaging ourselves in the issue of child rights, protection and education through various targeted interventions with the support of UNICEF- Nepal, local bodies and from own sources.

Past Interventions:

S.N.	Activities / Services	No. of Benefitted Children	Remarks
1	Services through "Day Care Center"		
	Breakfast, morning meal and Tiffin	160	Nutritional diet
	Providing cloths to needy ones	50	
	Regular sport activities for fitness		Center visiting all
	Creative activities		Center visiting all
	Educational film shows and reading room facility		Center visiting all
	Primary health care education		Center visiting all
	Periodic health camp	60	
	Morale education and psychosocial counselling	27	
2	School attending supports	7	
3	Skill based training (4 wheel driving, electrician and embroidery)	11	
4	Drug Rehabilitation	4	
5	Special attention services to HIV infected children	5	
6	Free legal aid support	10	
7	Support for income generating activities	10	
8	Empowerment training to selected children	10	
9	Family reintegration and socialization	32	

Current Interventions:

S.N.	Activities / Services	Benefitted Children	Remarks
1	Child Help Line Services (CHLS)		continued since last 3 years
1.1	Other activities under the CHLS - Family Reintegration	45	
	Provision of Hot Line toll free dial 10-9- 8	230	
	Emergency center for recued children	90	5 bed center in operation
	Reintegration of the rescued children after exploring their parents and origin / source	7	
	Publication of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and their distributions	5 sets	500 pieces
	Psychosocial counselling to rescued children	38	
	Primary health care services through periodic health camps	52	
	Emergency response in rescuing to those children facing child labour exploitation	37	
1.2	Family reintegration of children (found from the missing list and referred to the child help line through various sources)	84	
2	Continued intervention on Reintegration and Socialization of the street children and children at risk		
2.1	Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Campaign	3 events	
	Interactions with the stakeholders	3 events	
	Publication and distribution of IEC materials	2 sets	
	Radio program- Street Children: Our Concern	52 episodes	
	Engaging child in creative activities	5 events	
	Interactions on ill-effects of using child laborers	5 events	
2.2	Family reintegration and socialization of street children through various means of support activities	25 Fmilies	
	Micro entrepreneurship training (SIYB-start and improve your business)	59	including the family of the street children
	Orientation and business entrepreneurship and cooperation	50	including the family of the street children
	Psychosocial counselling service	50	

	School attending support (Direct school enrollment)	21	
	Primary health care services through periodic health camps	165	including the family of the street children
	In-kind support for street children and their families	45	including the family of the street children
	Interactions sessions with Children homes and District Child Welfare Board	2 events	
	Interactions sessions with stakeholders to ensure the rights of the street children as far as possible from respective places / institutions	7 events	
	District level consultative workshop on better and effective interventions for street children	2 events	
	Regular monitoring and evaluation and joint monitoring activities	3 joint events	

B.2. Findings

B.2.1 Causes of coming to the street and becoming a street child:

Diyalo Pariwar has concluded its finding on why the children are coming to the street and engaged themselves as a street child with the following result scores.

S.N.	Causes (Pulling and pushing factors)	Percent (%)
1	Domestic Violence / Neglected from Family	37 %
2	Poverty	26 %
3	Peer Pressures	21 %
4	Attraction of city life	6 %
5	Search for work	5 %
6	Natural disaster / manmade disaster (war effect)	3 %
7	Others (no opportunity at villages or home areas)	2 %
	Total:	100 %

B.2.2. Problems facing by Street Children and their risk factors:

Personal and emotional

- Lack of parental guidance, care and love
- Not having the means to get what one wants
- Inability to solve daily problems, both as a result of lack of money
- Being dependent on others
- Discrimination with in siblings and deprivation
- Alcohol abuse by parents and beaten by them

Physical

- Lack of proper shelter (living in doorways, pavement, public places, garage and roughly in junkyard etc.)
- Lack of access to health care (medicine, immunization)
- Vulnerable to diseases (skin, ear, joint pains and wounds, TB, HIV, bronchitis etc.)

Family and social

- Lack (missing) of one or both parents
- Being forced to live on the street because parents cannot support all/any of children
- Family breakdown (step father and step mother)
- Households with many children and with no use of family planning
- Inability to enroll in school or to pursue education on an ongoing basis as a result of school costs, uniform and stationeries etc.
- Lack of protection from abuse, exploitation
- Junkyard owners often take advantage of them by exploiting in wages
- Involvement in petty criminal activities (stealing, pick-pocketing, looting etc.)

Financial and material

- Lack of money, clothing, food, accommodation
- Lack of skills to survive and earn money
- Lack of opportunities and sources of income
- Child labour exploitation
- Lack of access to transport and Communication facilities.

Environmental

- Living in an area susceptible to land slides, floods and drought
- Lack of clean and safe water and latrines
- Living together in groups, unsafe sexual practices

B.2.3. Characteristics of Street Children identified in Chitwan:

Most of the street children are:

- aggressive, quarreling, slang speaking and attacking by behavior, and also have roaming nature
- habitual not only in smoking but are usual snuffing shoe glue and take other drugs
- engaged in stealing, gang fighting among themselves (as they are engaged in different areas and nature of works – rag-picking, working in garages, tempos etc.) and looting / grabbing juniors by seniors are common acts
- living in groups, sometimes accompanied with girls street children and have unsafe sexual practices

B.3. Challenges in shaping or improving their behaviors /characteristics:

Multiplicity of concepts / definitions of street children and the focus on the legal definition only, which puts this group of children in the category of criminals, Increase the number of displaced boys / girls being exposed to many risks and abuses in the streets and community with the unresponsiveness of the issues of street children including lack of coordination /liaison among the actors and local bodies working for the protection, care and rehabilitation of street children are some of the key challenges.

- They often moving from one city to another and they have found lack of concentration, so it is usually difficult to intervene BCC activities to change their risk behaviors as BCC take time.
- They have own world in which they do not want others interfering, by which controlling and bringing them for the programme is one of the hard to manage issue.
- Some elders among them have negative attitude towards those who are comparatively improving their life & they try to reverse the situation of improving children in the initial stage.
- Without having attractive package that includes food, shelter, more funs etc., it is difficult to hold the children only for the behavior change activities.
- Few of junkyards are still have non-cooperative behaviors as they still fear that the children may ask for their proper wages and other facilities once they empowered.
- The deep-rooted negative behaviors of local citizens especially from elite groups that the street children are part of criminals and they have to be dealt like criminals!

B.4. Lessons Learned:

We've been asked several occasions for our initiations targeted to the street children which were providing free supports for their better future in different short-term ways. Although often set up with best intentions and supported by Local bodies and UNICEF, there are many areas of real concern to be focused.

- Traditional charity approaches like support for school attendance, health check-ups, series of orientation sessions among others may work in certain situations, but is not enough as the causes are where the real need is to break the cycles of poverty that lead children onto the streets and need a long-term thoughts and actions.
- The street children (also called Rag-Picking Children), dominated as "Khate", they work closely with junkyard owners, who often take advantage of them by exploiting in wages. The children sell what they collect to earn the money they need to survive without proper food and shelter. Street children are tenacious and resourceful, and will do almost anything to alive by engaging them even in criminal activities too. Such children are also found vulnerable to drug addiction and also to HIV infection.
- However, immediate responses are helpful to attract them into the program as the objective of keeping them off the streets, and preparing them for a future within their families and society through education, training and employment. This is crucial, we also work with their

- They develop a range of skills.
- Children become used to looking after themselves. The adult world is hostile and untrustworthy.
- A range of coping strategies are developed – many of which are considered anti-social by the community.
- It is important to support children to leave the street as soon as possible: the longer they stay, the harder it is to change habits.

parents to ensure that they increase their income so they can feed and educate their children stopping them to go to the street life.

- Activities and involvement of staff members and expertise in short-term or piece base projects/grants is not much favorable to establish the organization or theme more strongly in the concerned sectors of interventions.

B.5. Results and effects:

Few positive changes have been realized and accounted as the results are seen on ground. In aggregation, out of reached 120 street children,

- ☺ 50 % of children are integrated with their family or returned back to their home and enjoying the family environment and engaged in various works leaving street life.
- ☺ 25 % of street children are now changed in their behaviors and off from the street life.
- ☺ Many street children have got access in formal education

Similarly in other hand, there are considerable numbers of children who have re-returned to the street life as the result of domestic violence and continuing attraction of the street life. Out of 60 children (which is 50% of total reached), 26% children are found reengaged as a street child even they were integrated with their families in the past.

Repeatedly in the street:

The reason of repeatedly comeback on the street has been found as the consequences of deeply-rooted social stigma and discrimination (S&D) against the street children. It is also due to their addictive habit of taking drugs as well as their choice of being freed from family affairs due to the lack of love and attention by the parents and independent life in the street.

B.6. Recommendations:

- Creation and mobilization of "Self-Help Groups" on Child Rights promotion activities at different level enhancing protection issue by the provision of execution of existed laws and formulation of effective coordinating body as required through regular BCC and other short-term activities,
- Establishment of the "center base activities" and Strengthening the "Child 2 Child approach " for better results through the provision of fully equipped and functioned Whole Child Development Center (WCDC) which can be developed as Street Children Village (SCV) later on after end of second year,
- Addressing the issues of domestic violence and social stigma and discrimination in all ways at community level, household level and particularly at the source as per the tracking. And the issue of poverty also be addressed through the family interventions promoting them for the income generating activities.
- Creating and strengthening forums/platforms for advocacy on sustainable environment development as well as healthy child rights practices &
- Tripartite coalition (NGOs/CBOs, Employers and Employed Children) for the effective implementation of WCDC / SCV as well as attention should be drawn for the multi sector approach where as possible.

Part – C

Long-term Vision for the street Children

RATIONALE:

We believe that many of the street children, despite their incredibly difficult circumstances, show amazing survival skills, resourcefulness, creativity and entrepreneurial thought. We want to support the community to foster and build on these skills and talents giving a chance to simply 'be children' through a ***programme of fun activities, workshops and developmental groups.***

GOAL (Development Objective):

Overall number of children engaged in exploitive child labour (focusing street children) of Chitwan District reduced by improving quality of life of street children.

PURPOSE (Immediate Objective):

Targeted children withdrawn from exploitive child labour (from street life and works) or prevented from entering in worst forms (focused on street life) of child labour educated.

TARGET CONSTITUENCY/GROUP:

Basically the project aims to reach and manage 200 street children by the end of the fifth year. 130 currently identified street children recorded and assessed during the period of previous interventions done by Diyalo Pariwar will be categorized according to their priority and will be segregated in 3 different phases. This program estimates that there will be additional 70 new street children in the towns by the end of third year.

There will be the support-enhancing package with follow-up components for the parents and junkyards and other stakeholders. Similarly this program will cover the district level child concerned GOs and NGOs through the comprehensive advocacy programs for influencing the existing unfavorable policies and negligence of polices etc.

STRATEGIES:

This will be mainly integrated effort to work collaboratively aiming Street Children Free District. The activity will take place as yearly priorities and as part of continuous efforts bridging the previous activities. Diyalo Pariwar will extend its interest for joint works with other working NGOs/CBOs and Groups in order to achieve better results as per the relevancy.

The project will be guided by four key strategic principles:

- Strengthening local ownership;
- Increasing effectiveness and accountability;
- Institutionalizing coordination and collaboration;
- Building local capacity development.

The following operational strategies will be exercised comprehensively for the successful program implementation especially for the purpose of the Street Children Village:

- A feasible and sustainable system will be explored to enable the project has a ground based reality and a long-term effect, to benefit more street children in the future.
- Gender and rights perspectives will be mainstreamed into the knowledge, information, and life skills training.
- Possible network strengthening and linkage with existing networks among concerned stakeholders and possible corporate partners.
- Continuous advocacy at local government will be also one of the approaches to make available allocation of funds for the children as part of the local bodies.

RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES:

Activity A: Short-term and continuous activities:

For two years upgrading Child Help Line as Whole Child Development Center

Activity B: Long-term activities: (linked and upgraded from third year) Establishment of Street Children Village (to be initiated from the second year under the WCDC)

Activity A: Short-term and continuous activities:

1. Outreach, awareness and referral

- Production and distribution of BCC/IEC materials for awareness among the parents, teachers, community members and stakeholders.
- Conduct awareness raising meetings with ward presidents, local leaders and other key community leaders in targeted communities.
- Continuity of the media programs
- Additional targeted media campaigns
- Referral activities as per the requirements (referring to child help line, children homes, schools etc)

2. Recreational and learning Center activities

2.1. Good recreational center (rehab shelter) for the street children

- Conduct Family re-integration and regularly monitor the process of re-integration
- Increase more and more referrals of the street children to the rehabilitation centers.
- Organize regular counseling program aiming to remove them from the street

2.2. Good quality self-sustaining education

- Conduct systematic initial NFE (Non Formal Education) assessment of the street children referred in the children home and schools.
- Strengthen the day to day psychosocial and rehabilitative activities of the rehabilitation center for the children.
- Ensure child participation through children regular meeting in order to review their daily timetable.

2.3. Improved health standards

- Conduct regular health check-up activities to ensure they are growing with good health.
- Conduct regular exposure visits for the children in different places to ensure mental health evolution and amelioration of the children.

2.4. Psycho-social support activities

- Art and personality developing Therapy (creative art competition, essay and oratory contests)
- Play Therapy (indoor and outdoor sports activities and replacement in sports training)
- Music Therapy (dance competitions, replacement in dance classes etc.)
- Individual Psychotherapy (personal healing and counselling)

2.5. Child Speaking Bureau

- Session conducted by the senior / improved children for fellow children on their issues
- Initiation of child to child approach for different activities

3 Educational Programs

3.1 Re-engagement Program

- a) Hiring and training of teachers and outreach staff members (S/Ms)
- b) Develop outreach methodology and orientation among the S/Ms
- c) Outreach to targeted street children and children engaged in exploitive labor begins
- d) Adaption of curriculum and finalization
- e) Install and customize the student tracking system and training on its use.
- f) Quarterly meetings to review and improve program

3.2 School Attendance Support Program (SASP)

- a) Outreach, home visit and assessment
- b) Training of Social Workers
- c) Development of academic support programs appropriate to street children
- d) Periodic meetings with officials (District Education Office) and teachers from targeted formal school to assess progress and address any issues
- e) Quarterly meetings of project staff to assess progress of treatment plans and make rulings on any barriers Social Worker believes have been sustainably resolved
- f) ongoing tracking of students, annual updates and annual home visit

4. Targeted interventions at source

Based on the findings from the past experiences, the major root causes that are fueling to become a street child are domestic violence, poor economic condition of the families, neglecting by family members, cause of step mother and father. Thus the targeted interventions at sources have to be design and intervene with the linking and networking of the local organizations and support groups. Few identified programmes are:

- 4.1 Family tracking system establishment
- 4.2 Household and community interventions for the awareness
- 4.3 Focused discussions with the parents of the tracked children
- 4.4 Continuation of In-kind support and SIYB for income generation

5. Linkage, Networking and resources mobilization

In this category, the comprehensive interactions with local bodies including the police and other social actors who are directly can be part for the targeted interventions (TI) regarding the street children will be focused: Few activities are:

- 5.1 Interaction sessions with police to handle properly the street children from their side ensuring all CRC components
- 5.2 Frequent and cascade orientation and sessions with local bodies
- 5.3 Series of focused discussion with respective TLOs, schools and other concerned groups

6. Policy and Institutional Strengthening

6.1 Policymakers informed

- a) Study of extent of child labor and best practice policy options
- b) Develop list of key policymakers with portfolios relevant to child labor and education
- c) Major Event releasing findings invited
- d) Follow up individual briefings held with each targeted policymaker
- e) Publish study findings updated annually and results
- f) Hold annual release events to highlight updates

6.2 Child Labor Policy Implement

- a) Develop coalition to determine elements to include in national policy
- b) Work with coalition to develop draft policy
- c) Coordinate advocacy and other support to ensure policy is implemented after adoption

7. Sustainability (Advocacy and leadership development)

7.1 Permanent District Child Labor Coordinating Body

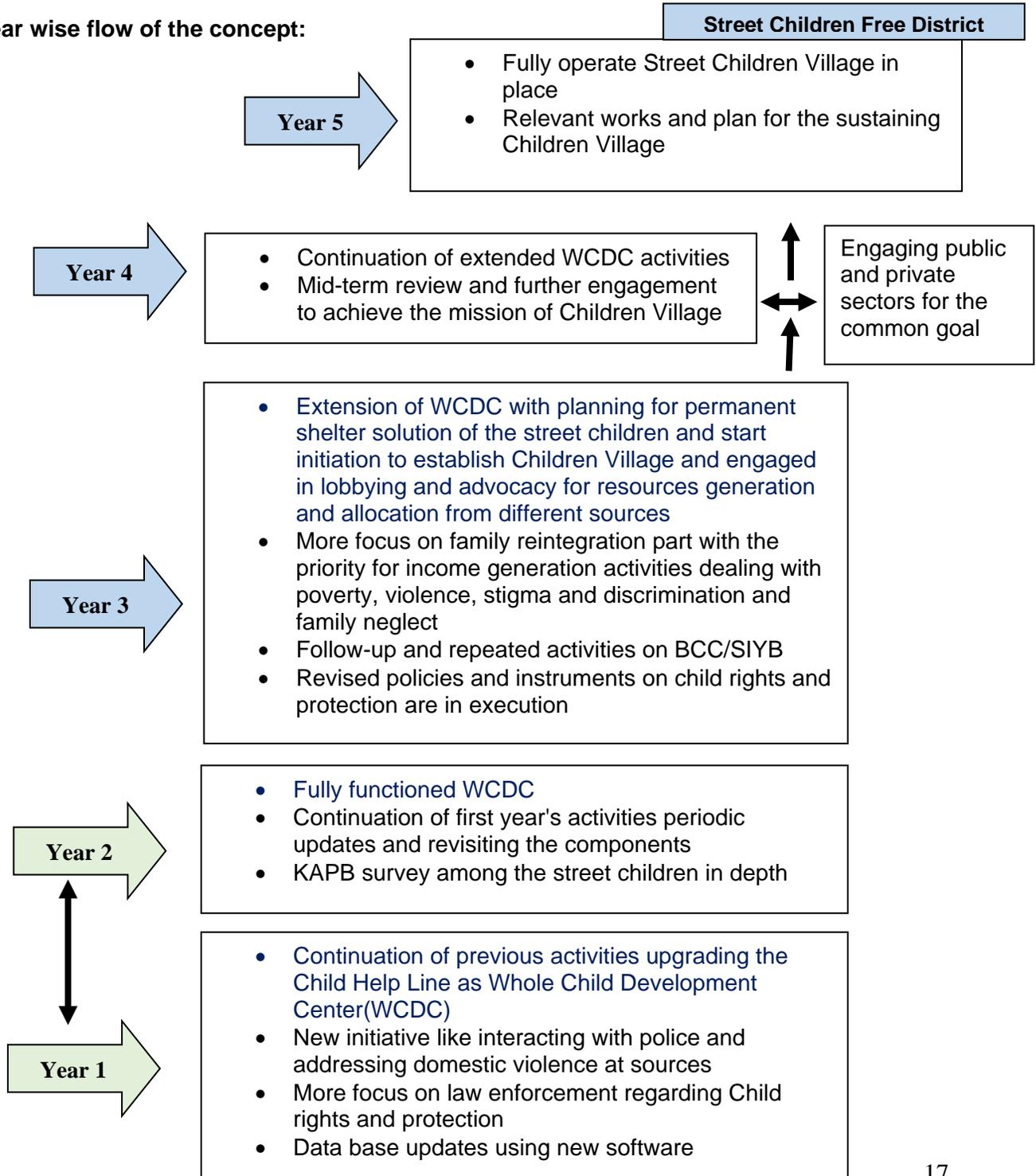
- a) Advocate for development of permanent body among local bodies and other child rights and human rights centered institutions
- b) Develop draft legislation supporting establishment of child labor (street children) body
- c) Advocate for passage of legislation
- d) Coordinate efforts with body once established; support initial meetings

Activity B: Long-term activities: (linked and upgrade from third year)

Under this mission, we are suggesting to establish the Street Children Village. And, all entire components and contents are subject to develop. The explanation about this idea has been conceptualized below.

PLAN OF ACTIONS:

Year wise flow of the concept:



Phase – 1:

Upgrading the existing Child Help Line as Whole Child Development Center (WCDC)

Mission:

The mission of Phase-1 is to upgrade the existing Child Help Line program as the Whole Child Development Center (WCDC) to promote the **Self-help Concept to improve the situation of street children in the town** making them able in small scale earning opportunities with facilitating them to become habitual in money saving habits. This mission is hoped *to contribute in eliminating the worst forms of child labors by the provision of Child-centered activities with the direct involvement of the targeted Children.*

Specific Project Goals

1. To establish the WCDC with all components i.e. education. Training, health services etc.
2. Using advocacy techniques and facilitates creation of a social and policy environment conducive to reduction of vulnerabilities towards the street children through out the district.
3. To continue the behavior change communication interventions in support of the overall objectives.
4. Facilitate local decision-making regarding the most feasible and sustainable ways (i.e. - establishing the "Self-help" groups) to collect and sell Rags/Rubbish so that the street children will get the proper wages of their works.
5. Support the Children in their efforts to implement local Self-Help initiations.
6. Document the project processes and lessons learned and disseminate those lessons district wise to initiate the "Street Children Village" from the year third.

Strategies / Approaches:

- Creation / Upgrading the existing Child help line groups and mobilization of "Self-Help Groups" on Child Rights promotion activities.
- Strengthening of "Self-Help Groups" towards "Child 2 Child approach" for better results in a long term.
- Creating and strengthening forums/platforms for advocacy on sustainable environment development as well as healthy child rights and human rights practices.
- Development of the "tripartite coalition (Working NGOs/CBOs, Employers of the Children and Employed Children)" for the effective implementation in order to get the desired objectives.

Once the project is established as WCDC, the project will begin to initiate the multi-stakeholders involvement as it hopes to be turn to the "street children village" in the town.

Target constituency/ group:

Basically the project will be focused 130 currently identified street children recorded and assessed during the period of previous interventions done by Diyalo Pariwar. Although this program estimates that there will be additional 70 new street children in the towns by the end of second year. There will be the support-enhancing package with follow-up components for the parents, Hotels, Factories, house-lords and other stake holders. Similarly this program will cover the district level child concerned GOs and NGOs through the comprehensive Advocacy Programs for influencing the existing unfavorable policies and negligence of police etc.

Project Coverage and Venue:

This Program will cover whole district at large and will be run through upgrading the current Child Help Line as the "Whole Child Development Center".

Project Timeline:

Initially for 24Months, (Based on the results and UNICEF's assessment, the project is hoped to be developed as "Street Children Village as multi-stakeholders approach.)

Project Costs:

Estimation is around 50 Lakh NPR annually.

(Note: The detail budget break down will be prepared as per the practices of the previous activities / guidelines)

Key Project Components

All activities which are described in - Activity A: Short-term and continuous activities are the components for this mission.

Advocacy with local decision-makers and opinion leaders:

The Program team will work closely with a wide variety of local partners to increase understanding of Rag-Pickers' issues. There will be a special focus on creation of local solutions and social norms conducive to reduce the exploitations of Child labors. Key advocacy target audiences include: social, political, and local leaders; environmental activists; health care professionals and professional associations (junk-yards); police personal; social volunteers; and Tole Sudhar Committees as part of local supports.

Dissemination of Learned Lessons:

As the project progresses, the team will carefully document all phases of the process –what worked, what did not work, and why. These Important data will be used to develop the entire contents of the Street Children Village package.

Phase -2

Establishment of Street Children Village

(To be initiated from the second year under the WCDC)

Why Street Children Village?

Since 2004 when we started the program for the child labours (including street children) with the support of ILO/IPEC time bound programme through District Development Committee (DDC) Chitwan, we have been researching different models and methods to best achieve our aims regarding the rag-picking or street children as well as other children of worst forms including the domestic child workers.

We continued to try to remove the children from worst forms including street through different means of interventions each year with the regular support from the UNICEF-Nepal and DDC and Municipal Office. All programmes were in a piece basis and were not well linked with each other. But there were significant accomplishments like good understanding of the child labour issues, identification of the child labours and segregation of them according to the forms of labour, capacity building of the organization and experiences have been gain for the further interventions.

After many interactions within the organization and with the concerned stakeholders, the vision of developing the street children village has been identified as one of the potential long-lasting solution for the removal of street children equally emphasizing other child labours.

What is Children Village?

This is a concept of small family homes grouped together in a 'children's village' with all necessary learning, training, counseling, medical and play facilities as the best care and support approach to make the children's village a special place to live in which a Learning Centre, sports facilities and an adventure playground can be planned as per the land and plot availability.

We aim to not just educate the children but to develop them. Education is more than just reading and arithmetic. When fully realized, it includes learning how to get along with others, coping with setbacks, and discovering strengths. A good education provides children the foundation they need to reach their full potential, and is a basic right that no child should be denied.

To whom the children village is for?

The children village is for those street children who can not be reunified with their families and communities.

Diyalo Pariwar believes on community and family based re-integration of the street children with appropriate rehabilitation services. Furthermore, Diyalo works with the families and relatives of these children to open viable means for their reintegration to the family nucleus. And also believes the orphaned children must be sheltered and assured for their quality of life through the collaborative efforts with others. The orphaned street children refer those children who have lost their parents by different causes and have no one to care for them as a family and are based in the streets.

The study showed that currently there are 6 % street children are totally homeless out of 130 total street children which almost 8 in numbers. There is also estimation that the total street children will amount 200 by next 2-3 years and the percentage of homeless could reach up to 10 % and the total estimation of homeless or orphaned street children will be 20.

Therefore we need to fully rehabilitate these 20 street children either through the partnership and cost sharing basis with the existing children homes or have to think and act for the separate children village especially for the street children.

Features of Children Village:

Children village is the concept of aggregated and improved structural formulation of Day Care Center, transit center, orphanage and children's home. Thus the modality of the children home will be base on all services at one place accommodating at least 30 to 50 children at once which includes:

- homes for children with basic requirements (kitchen, bathrooms, play ground, auditorium, laundry and much more)
- Learning Center (to support school attending activities and further learning)
- Medical facilities (clinical services with trained health workers and referral links with District hospital and others)
- Stations / accommodation for care givers and associated staff members
- Volunteers replacement activities in targeted interventions (like: extra curricular, health education, cookery support and more)
- Guards Unit
- Transport facilities for the school going children and other outing packages / exposures

The program through the provision of street children village will be integrated with developmental opportunities to avoid creating dependency; education to as a high a standard as the child is capable of, in English or Nepali Medium schools; training in normal family life routines; active participation in sports to build confidence, teamwork, fitness and health; counselling, life skills training and career guidance to ensure a smooth transition into adult life.

The Learning Centre as part of the children village will educate 4 to 10 year olds who have missed out on their schooling to help them catch-up and thereby ease their re-integration back into mainstream school life and society.

A joint effort is needed to establish the "Street Children Village"

Area of Actions	Expected Accomplishments
Enhanced knowledge on street children including its effects in the society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the stakeholders based advocacy events • Established activity center (ICC) for street children for regular interactions in different places. • Published Periodic Newsletter for wider spread of sharing on the street children / child labours • Workshops at different level • Monitored and evaluated the progress • Set a PSA in TV/broadcast, Radios and set columns in newspapers • Developed appealing Posters and hoarding boards / notice boards in public places
Advocacy to political parties / local leaders and authorities including private business sectors and corporate houses to establish and allocate the support fund for the future Street Children / Child labour Activities through the children village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually allocated fund for the Children Village from the local authorities – DDC, Municipal Offices and Private sectors institutions (approach to Coca-Cola, FNCCI etc.) • Approaching funding request with EDPs (like- UNICEF, UNDP, Nepal Youth Foundation, Plan-Nepal among others) • Shared responsibilities to operate the ICC Centers at ward level from the year second
Opportunities/resources, commitments and strategies to mainstream Child rights and protection issues into existing development programs of various GOs/NGOs/CSOs sectors identified and mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed, adapted, pre-tested, and translated existing IEC/BCC materials • The effectiveness of above IEC/BCC materials evaluated • Developed safe mobility information kits for street children (including others) • Trained peer educators from Street Children • Trained local trainers to support and implement mainstreaming Child rights and protection issues into the existing development programs of the sectors involved • Formed local self-supporting groups/networks inline with local Approaches and Methods (Tole committees and others)
Leadership and coordinating mechanism/partnership strengthened at District and community levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy seminar involved relevant departments, such as public security, health, business, frontier defense, quarantines among others • Visit and occasional events for relevant managers/officer of GOs and CSOs in the targeted areas (VDC wise approach) • Organizing workshop on CSO participation and encouraging CSO participating in to motivate the Children • Holding the regular communication meeting of project progress as per the existing Channels and deviations
Operational and well-communicated Plan of Action for each components with all partners/stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized participatory planning activity in each VDC / Municipality to coordinate all stakeholders and developed feasible overall action plan. • Developed role and responsibility, strategies, actions and resources of each major collaborating partners involved in • Established Desk-operation in DCWB
Regular dissemination of the project outcomes, experiences and lessons learnt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking activities to support inter- linkages to support the sustainability • Edited and published the materials of project and disseminated them • Demonstrate an effective and sustainable model of translating District and National guidelines and policies into actions.

S.N.	Activities/Sub Activities	FIVE YEARS (2016 to 2020)																				Remarks
		Year-1 (2016)				Year-2 (2017)				Year-3 (2018)				Year-4 (2019)				Year-5 (2020)				
		Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0			
3	Educational Programs																					
3.1	Re-engagement Program																					
	Hiring and training of teachers and outreach staff members (S/Ms)																					
	Develop outreach methodology and orientation among the S/Ms																					
	Outreach to targeted street children and children engaged in exploitive labor begins																					
	Adaption of curriculum and finalization																					
	Install and customize the student tracking system and training on its use.																					
	Quarterly meetings to review and improve program																					
3.2	School Attendance Support Program (SASP)																					
	Outreach, home visit and assessment																					
	Training of Social Workers																					
	Development of academic support programs appropriate to street children																					
	Periodic meetings with officials (District Education Office) and teachers from targeted formal school to assess progress and address any issues																					
	Quarterly meetings of project staff to assess progress of treatment plans and make rulings on any barriers																					
	ongoing tracking of students, annual updates and annual home visit																					
4.	Targeted interventions at source																					
	Family tracking system establishment																					

S.N.	Activities/Sub Activities	FIVE YEARS (2016 to 2020)																Remarks							
		Year-1 (2016)				Year-2 (2017)				Year-3 (2018)				Year-4 (2019)					Year-5 (2020)						
		Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters					Quarters						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2			
									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0						
6.2	Child Labor Policy Implement																								
	Develop coalition to determine elements to include in national policy																								
	Work with coalition to develop draft policy																								
	Coordinate advocacy and other support to ensure policy is implemented after adoption																								
7.	Sustainability (Advocacy and leadership)																								
7.1	Permanent District Child Labor Coordinating Body																								
	Advocate for development of permanent body																								
	Develop draft legislation and Advocate for passage of legislation																								
	Coordinate efforts with body once established; support initial meetings																								
8	Behavioral study among the children																								
9	Participate and attend national and International Conferences on related themes and issues																								
10	Observe International day against Child labours and other days associated with children																								
12	Submit Quarterly Reports /Annual Report																								
13	Mid-term and Final External Evaluation																								
14	Final Documentation of project activity, process and outcomes etc.																								

Note:

- This Work Breakdown based Gantt-chart is subject to review before the implementation. Based on the approved activities and volume of allocated budget, activities need to review, add and deduction to best fit for the expected outcomes.

Reference Materials

Feedback and Recommendations received from the consultative workshop with the stakeholders

The summary of the recommendations that we have received from the series of consultations and workshops with different stakeholders held on various occasions as part of our initiation for the "Long Term Visioning for the Street Children in Chitwan (2016-2020)" are as follows:

Recommendation-1:

- The best solution of making the city free from street children is to reintegrate them to their respective home and families as well as communities. For those children who have no family and no shelter, state should initiate the permanent solution of the street children by providing them shelter and other facilities with the support of external development partners and local active NGOs / organizations.
- The comprehensive program through the provision of organized and managed child center has to be delivered putting the main goal of returning back them to their families after series of counselling and making them skilled according to their capacity analysis.
- Child to child (C2C) approaches can be strengthened within the center activities and in external activities too. The Child Clubs Networks that are existed in the district especially in the municipality areas need to be targeted and mobilized them to encourage the street children's participation.

Recommendation-2

- The targeted interventions (TIs) at sources must be included in the future activities as major root causes that have lead and fueled the children coming or forced to the street are from their unfavorable family situations (poverty, starvation, domestic violence etc.) and social stigma and discrimination (social exclusion by different causes) that they have been facing by themselves and by their family members.

Recommendation-3

- Some serious homework regarding the current laws and law re-enforcement instruments need to be done involving the related policy makers and key influencing actors and sectors with the support of DCWB and child rights and human rights defenders at district level to create safer environment for the children at risks and elimination of the condition of impunity.

Minors at Work

Child labor reflects the socio-economic condition of a country. As the families have to face difficulties arising from economic hardship, it directly affects and has a long term implications on the status of children. In such a dire economic reality the children invariably become the first casualties in that they have to contribute their share of labor so that their families can afford the two square meals a day. Nepal has its share of problem as far as child labor is concern. We can see our children working everywhere from disorganized to organized sectors.

The ILO definition (1983) on child labor is by far the most widely accepted definition. It states “Child labor includes children prematurely leading adult lives, working long hour for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and their physical and mental development, sometime separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities, that could open up for them a better future.” Nepal has been showing its seriousness in addressing the issues of child labor in the country.

In 1997, Nepal signed the Amsterdam Declaration on Child Labor and the Oslo Declaration on child Labor. And it has ratified the ILO convention 138, on the minimum age of employment. In June 1999, it adopted the ILO convention 182 which seeks elimination of hazardous and worst form of child labor. The constitution of Nepal forbids the engagement of the minors in a factory, mines or in a dangerous work place. Similarly, Nepal has already prohibited forced and compulsory labor and has also ratified the United Nation’s Convention on the Right of Child and expressed its commitment in the international level for the protection and promotion of child rights.

The Children Acts of Nepal prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in manufacturing industries. In 2000, the government introduced an act that requires an employer to provide the child worker with education, vocational training and medical treatment.

Child labor is a violation of human rights and child rights as such Nepal has also formulated laws that discourage and eliminate the child labor. However, the goal has not successfully achieved due to poverty and other social and economic reasons.

Source: partly from National Child Policy

Status of Nepalese Children

- 41% of the total population are children below 16 years of age
- 27, 000 children die of diarrhea every year
- There is only one 300 bedded Children's Hospital
- There is one child specialist per 104,066 children
- Out of 2.5 million disabled people, 5% are children
- 52% of the population do not have toilets
- There are 23,885 primary schools
- 32,000 children are working in stone quarries
- The child mortality rate of children below 5 years of age is 61 per 1000 birth.
- The infant mortality rate of below 1 year of age is 48 per 1000 birth.
- In Nepal, the neonatal mortality rate is 34 per 1000 birth.
- Children aged below 16 year's constitute 40.93 percent of the total population.
- 87.4 percent of children are admitted in primary level school. But about 40% stop school before primary level complete.
- Among the school going age children, 48 percent are girls.
- Children who are physically disabled constitute 1 - 8 percent of the total population.
- Four hundred seventy-five children have lost their lives in the armed conflict in Nepal.
- Twenty-four children have lost their lives in different political incidents.
- Out of all marriages, 34 percent are child marriages.
- There are approximately five thousand street children in Nepal.
- Every year 27,000 children used to die due to diarrhea but now it has become 24,000 in a year.
- There are 2.6 million child labors in Nepal.
- 1088 children below 19 years of age are infected by HIV.
- Children have contributed 6 percent of Nepal's total domestic production.
- Twelve thousands Nepali girls are sold in India every year.
- 40 percent (Thirty-seven lakhs ninety thousand three hundred and fifty seven) of children are suffering of malnutrition and are affected by diseases through it.
- 35 percent children's have birth registration of the total children's population in which 51.29 percent are boys and 48.71 percent are girls.
- There are approximately forty six thousand three hundred and nine consume drugs. Among them 21.6 percent between the ages 15 and 19 use drugs.

Out of 100 Children in Nepal....

- 86 live in villages
- 14 live in cities
- 90 are immunized
- 48 are malnourished
- 40 belong to extremely poor families
- 80 are admitted to school, but only 51 complete the primary level
- 86 boys and 74.6 girls are enrolled in primary level school

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN, NEPAL 2004/05–2014/15

Approved by the Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal, on 3 September 2012 and implemented

6.3 RIGHTS OF THE CHILD TO PROTECTION

Activities in this NPA concerning the rights of the child to protection will be coordinated by the MoWCSW in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM), CCWB and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). Overall objectives are as follows.

- Protect children from all forms of discrimination, sexual exploitation, abuse, stigma, traditional harmful practices, neglect, deprivation, negligence, oppression, worst forms of labour, circumstances to become involved in conflict, trafficking, kidnapping and other activities that are against the rights of the child, including separation from their parents.
- Ensure rights of children, focusing on those in especially difficult circumstances such as children with disabilities, children affected by conflict, street children, child labourers, and others.

In order to achieve the above objectives, strategies adopted are legal reform, service delivery, capacity development of institutions and human resource, networking, decentralization and collaboration.

Specific Objective 1: Make parents or guardians realize their responsibilities and duties on protection for their children.

Specific Objective 2: Review, revise and develop laws to ensure child rights.

Specific Objective 3: Develop and implement policies, plans and programmes to ensure child rights.

Specific Objective 4: Protect every child from all forms of discrimination, accusation, exclusion and violence including social discrimination, sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Specific Objective 5: Free children from the effects of armed conflict and ensure their rights.

Specific Objective 6: Protect the rights of children who are orphans, destitute, unaccompanied and who are in distress and have no primary caregivers and other such children.

Specific Objective 7: Ensure rights of children with disabilities.

Specific Objective 8: Ensure the rights of juvenile delinquents and children in conflict with the law or imprisoned by verdicts of courts and children dependant on prisoners.

Specific Objective 9: Provide social security schemes to children.

Specific Objective 10: Reduce child labour and eradicate worst forms of child labour, including domestic child labour.

Specific Objective 11: Expand child rights against sexual abuse and exploitation.

Specific Objective 12: Ensure child rights against sale and trafficking of children.

Specific Objective 13: Ensure rights of children affected by armed conflict.

Specific Objective 14: Identify and provide services to refugee and displaced children.

Specific Objective 15: **Rescue and rehabilitate street children.**

Specific Objective 16: Reduce gradually harmful practices being exercised in the name of tradition.

Specific Objective 17: Ensure juvenile-friendly justice system.

Specific Objective 18: Develop information management system.

Specific Objective 19: Address rights of adolescents.

Plan of Action for:**Specific Objective 15: Rescue and rehabilitate street children.**

MAJOR ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SUPPORT AGENCIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME
Maintain systematic documentation for street children.	MoWCSW, MoHA, CCWB, Nepal Police	DCWBs, local bodies, EDPs, NGOs, civil society	Documentation prepared	By 2014
Rescue street children and place them in transit centers, and conduct integration programmes with their families	MoWCSW, MoHA, CCWB, Nepal Police	DCWBs, local bodies, EDPs, NGOs, civil society	## street children rescued, and ## children reintegrated in to families	Continuous
Implement programmes as required such as rescue, rehabilitation (health services, psychosocial support, and substance addiction treatment) and socialization of street children.	MoWCSW, DCWBs, MoHA, Nepal Police	DCWBs, local bodies, EDPs, civil society	## socialization programmes conducted	Continuous
Assist children with families but who are living on the street through family reunion.	MoWCSW, CCWB, MoHA, Nepal Police	DCWBs, local bodies, EDPs, NGOs, civil society	## children reintegrated with their families	Continuous
Orient drivers and children about traffic rules to protect them from road accidents.	CCWB, Nepal Police	MoHA, MoLTM, DCWBs, local bodies	Drivers and children oriented about traffic rules at district level and motorcycle riders oriented about defensive driving	Continuous

बालबालिका सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय नीति, २०६९

(नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रपरिषद्बाट स्वीकृत भएको मिति : २०६९।१।४)

द. नीति

द.१७ सडक बालबालिकाको अभिलेख दुरुस्त गरिने व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ । सडकमा आएका बालबालिकालाई उद्धार गरी ट्रान्जिट सेन्टरमा राख्ने एवं परिवारमा पुर्नएकीकरण गर्ने कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ । यसका लागि पारिवारिक सहयोग मनोसामाजिक परामर्श लगायतका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ । सडक बालबालिकाको उद्धार, पुनःस्थापना (स्वास्थ्य सेवा, मनोविमर्श, कुलत छुटकारा), सामाजिकीकरणका लागि आवश्यक कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ । यस कार्यका लागि जिल्ला बाल कल्याण समिति, नगरपालिका लगायतका निकायहरुलाई जिम्मेवार बनाइनेछ र आवश्यकतानुसार यसका लागि सन्जालको निर्माण गरी समन्वयात्मक रुपमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।