



Nepal

Progress on SDG Target 8.7

Contents

ANNUAL PROGRESS ON ROADMAP PRIORITIES	4
1. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority "Align federal laws related to child labour with national laws by 2019 and ensure coherence between child labour policies and education laws, in terms of children's ages, to establish a coherent countrywide legal framework"? *	4
2. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #2 national roadmap priority "Establish committees for child labour inspection at the provincial and local levels, to complement workplace inspection systems"?	4
3. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Enhance monitoring capacity and establish local committees for child labour monitoring and rescue"? *	5
4. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #4 national roadmap priority "Declare ten child labour free municipalities by 2020, to serve as an example for other municipalities"? *	5
5. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #5 national roadmap priority "Revise the Foreign Employment Act of 2008, and other related acts, to eliminate loopholes that leave room for abuse"? *	6
6. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #6 national roadmap priority "Establish bilateral agreements with destination countries to formalize a shared responsibility for labour recruitment issues and to protect migrant workers"? *	6
7. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #7 national roadmap priority "Mainstream forced labour and human trafficking into regular data collection and integrate databases for an informed policy response"? *	7
Progress on the identified next steps	7
In your 2021-2022 annual report, the following next steps were identified for the period May 2022-April 2023.	7
8. What's the status of your next step #1 "Fully functional Alliance 8.7 Secretariat (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?	7
9. What's the status of your next step #2 "Declaration of Child Labor Free Municipalities (child labour)"?	8
10. What's the status of your next step #3 "Awareness Program (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?	8
11. What's the status of your next step #4 "Capacity Building (child labour and human trafficking)"?	8
12. What's the status of your next step #5 "Developing and revising the existing acts and laws and regular labour inspection (child labour and human trafficking)"?	9
13. What's the status of your next step #6 "Partnership with development partners (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?	9
14. What's the status of your next step #7 "Development of integrated database and coordinated work plan (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?	9
15. What's the status of your next step #8 "Develop Child Labour Master Plan - Action Plan"?	10
16. Please tell us more about the progress of the next steps you've identified.	10

Overall progress in the last 12 months	11
17. How would you rank your progress made on your roadmap priorities? *	11
18. Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported), what would you like to highlight between May 2022 and April 2023 on the Alliance 8.7 homepage and reports? *	11
19. Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve target 8.7?	13
20. What were these meaningful successes?	13
21. What challenges did you face when implementing your roadmap priorities and next steps? *	14
22. How did you overcome the challenges? What are the lessons learned?	14
Assessment of achieved progress in the last 12 months	15
23. Which of the following formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence were used to assess the progress of your national priorities? *	15
24. If applicable, please tell us more about the formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence that you used to assess the progress of your national priorities.	15
25. Please tell us the challenges you have encountered (if any) in gathering evidence to assess your progress.	16
26. Please specify the names of other stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, social partners, civil society organizations) and their involvement, if any, in assessing your progress. *	16
Collaboration with international partners	17
27. Did you collaborate with any international partners? *	17
28. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your international partners.	17
29. Have you supported any sub-regional/regional/global initiatives, including South- South initiatives, on the elimination of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery? *	19
Collaboration with domestic partners	19
31. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your domestic partners.	20
32. Compared to last year, do you think there was increased collaboration with domestic stakeholders? *	22
33. Please tell us what has improved in your collaboration with your domestic collaborator(s) and efforts.	22
34. Was the pathfinder process considered useful? *	23
Prospects	23
35. Is there a need to revise your country's roadmap priorities? *	23
36. What needs to be updated?	23
Next steps in the next 12 months (until April 2024)	24
37. Until April 2024, what are the next steps for your country to achieve the roadmap priorities? *	24

Annual progress on roadmap priorities

Let's look at i) your national priorities to eliminate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery, and ii) the next steps outlined in your Pathfinder Country Report from last year.

1. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority "Align federal laws related to child labour with national laws by 2019 and ensure coherence between child labour policies and education laws, in terms of children's ages, to establish a coherent countrywide legal framework"?

*

There is a gap found in protecting children who have crossed 13 years but have not reached 14 years. Since the legal working age is 14 years, The Act relating to Compulsory and Free Education 2018 has ensured up to 13 years, so firstly, it has to be made coherent.

Similarly, gaps have been identified in the Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act 2000 so it should be aligned with the new federal structure. Since Nepal is in the federal structure, there are three layers of government: Federal, provincial, and local level. We have one federal government, 7 provincial governments, and 753 local governments.

These gaps to be addressed include different mechanisms like local committees, labour inspectors, etc to protect children from child labour in the act but their roles are not very clear. There are no monitoring mechanisms to inspect if children are made to work as child labour. Employees are not made accountable.

This Act is in the revision process. The Ministry has received inputs from development partners. The list of hazardous work is also in the revision process. For that, the stakeholder consultation took place in the first quarter of 2023. Policy revision is one of the pillars and priorities of II National Master Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour 2018-2028.

2. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #2 national roadmap priority "Establish committees for child labour inspection at the provincial and local levels, to complement workplace inspection systems"?

There are 11 labour offices in Nepal and there are over 10 labour inspectors who regularly inspect the factories, industries and other workplaces to ensure that

there is no child labour. However, the numbers are not sufficient. In line with ILO guidelines, the mandate of labour inspection applies to all workers and workplaces, whether private or public, rural and urban, and formal and informal economies. The number should be adequate to cover all sectors in Nepal. It has been the priority of expanding labour offices too. Labor Inspectors' capacity building program was organized in 2022 at the federal level and it will be continuous.

3. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Enhance monitoring capacity and establish local committees for child labour monitoring and rescue"? *

Federal level Child Labour Elimination Committee has been already formed after the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000 was formulated, and it is chaired by the Secretary of MoLESS. The committee discourages recruiting children at work and establishes an effective monitoring system to see if the industry or a factory has a proper mechanism in place to ensure that there is no child labour. The federal government is capacitating the provincial and local governments in conducting monitoring and establishing local committees to ensure that there is no child labour from the federal to the local level. As indicated in Child Labour Free Local Level Declaration Procedure 2077, there should be a Provincial Coordination Committee and Local Coordination Committees. The Provincial Coordination Committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Social Development Ministry.

4. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #4 national roadmap priority "Declare ten child labour free municipalities by 2020, to serve as example for other municipalities"? *

During this reporting period, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security received proposals for child-labour-free local level declaration from 40 local levels (municipalities and rural municipalities) and the budget has been in the release process to the local levels. This is the increase in the number of municipalities that have expressed interest compared to previous years. Tribeni Rural Municipality from Rolpa District has already been declared a child labour free zone. And similarly, with the support from Goodweave Certification Nepal,

Myagde Rural Municipality, Tanahu has also been declared a child labour-free rural municipality. And other two municipalities/Rural Municipalities are in the process of declaration which is supported by ILO. International Partners like UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision International, and Global Fairness Initiative has been actively supporting the local governments in the declaration process. These practices have been examples to other municipalities. Nepal has 753 local governments and the child labour-free declaration will take place gradually.

5. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #5 national roadmap priority "Revise the Foreign Employment Act of 2008, and other related acts, to eliminate loopholes that leave room for abuse"? *

The Foreign Employment Act of 2008 is in the revision process. The hazardous list of work mentioned in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000 is also in the revision process. The stakeholders' consultation for revising the list of hazardous work took place in the first quarter of 2023. The government has formed a technical committee to take this task forward. The first meeting is taking place in late June 2023.

6. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #6 national roadmap priority "Establish bilateral agreements with destination countries to formalize a shared responsibility for labour recruitment issues and to protect migrant workers"? *

This year, after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Kingdom for sending nursing manpower from Nepal, the Government of Nepal is developing an implementation protocol for the same. And regarding the labour agreement with Germany and Romania, the government has developed a draft MoU document and has sent it to the Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs for review and input. There is a shred of evidence that such bilateral agreements ensure the minimum wages, safety, and fair working conditions of the government.

7. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #7 national roadmap priority "Mainstream forced labour and human trafficking into regular data collection and integrate databases for an informed policy response"? *

Integrated database development is underway. The ILO is technically and financially supporting the establishment of the database and is currently in the recruitment process, once the supplier is selected, it is expected that the database will be finalized in three months.

Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat is coordinating with different stakeholders (NCRC, Nepal Police, Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens) to obtain and compile data for integrated software. The Secretariat will be responsible for coordinating and operating the database, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, the Secretariat will enter data manually or through the software. ILO has been providing financial and technical support to establish the database. Information on all SDG 8.7 areas (child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking) will be captured in the database.

Progress on the identified next steps

In your 2021-2022 annual report, the following next steps were identified for the period May 2022-April 2023.

8. What's the status of your next step #1 "Fully functional Alliance 8.7 Secretariat (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

9. What's the status of your next step #2 "Declaration of Child Labor Free Municipalities (child labour)"?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

10. What's the status of your next step #3 "Awareness Program (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

11. What's the status of your next step #4 "Capacity Building (child labour and human trafficking)"?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing

Completed

12. What's the status of your next step #5 "Developing and revising the existing acts and laws and regular labour inspection (child labour and human trafficking)"?

Not achieved

Planned

Ongoing

Completed

13. What's the status of your next step #6 "Partnership with development partners (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?

Not achieved

Planned

Ongoing

Completed

14. What's the status of your next step #7 "Development of integrated database and coordinated work plan (child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking)"?

Not achieved

Planned

Ongoing

Completed

15. What's the status of your next step #8 "Develop Child Labour Master Plan - Action Plan"?

Not achieved

Planned

Ongoing

Completed

16. Please tell us more about the progress of the next steps you've identified.

Example:

- Next step 1: [...]
- Net step 2: [...]

Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat is functioning smoothly in the premise of MoLESS. It has two full times staff and its operation is supported by UNICEF following the completion of one-year support of the ILO. The Secretariat supports the Ministry in all its child labor elimination interventions and also coordinates with line Ministries (Particularly, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative, and Poverty Alleviation and National Child Rights Council) working on combatting human trafficking and forced labor. It has social media pages <https://www.facebook.com/alliance8.7nepal>, Instagram-[sdgalliance8.7nepal](https://www.instagram.com/sdgalliance8.7nepal), and <https://twitter.com/Alliance87Nepal> and disseminates information on these areas regularly. It conducts sensitization programs about Alliance 8.7 in different provinces in Nepal. It has a major role in liaising between the Nepal Government and with Alliance 8.7 Global Secretariat. The Nepal

Secretariat also provides technical support in developing status reports and position papers.

Capacity building has been one of the priorities of the Ministries and other government entities. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security organized capacity building of provincial stakeholders, and local government representatives in seven provinces. Last year, the Ministry of Labour jointly with the International Labour Organization provided a three-day training on eliminating child labor in Nepal to the labor officers. Representatives from most of the labour offices took part in the training program. There are altogether 11 labour offices in Nepal. Nepal Police has conducted a capacity-building program for its police force to monitor and eliminate the risk of human trafficking. Various networks have conducted sensitization and capacity-building programs for concerned stakeholders in Alliance 8.7 areas.

The government is working with development partners like Save the Children, World Vision, Winrock International, Saphla Neer, World Education, Global Fairness Initiative, etc in alliance 8.7 areas. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security hosts an Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on the Elimination of Child Labour and holds meetings every three months. Nepal Police Anti Trafficking Bureau has partnered with organizations like WINROCK International and USAID and organizes sharing workshops on curbing human trafficking. The details of the joint work are described in the other part of the report.

Overall progress in the last 12 months

17. How would you rank your progress made on your roadmap priorities? *

No progress   Great progress

18. Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported), what would you like to highlight between May 2022 and April 2023 on the Alliance 8.7 homepage and reports? *

- The Action Plan of the National Master Plan (NMP -II) has been approved and endorsed by the MoLESS and it is on implementation.
- Increase in the municipalities expressing interest in making it child labour-free municipalities than the previous years
- Provincial Focal Persons for Alliance 8.7 have been assigned to all provinces
- The provincial dialogue on Child Labour and Forced Labour is completed in seven provinces. The district-level sensitization program was held during this reporting period.
- The Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation (MOLCPA) has drafted Integrated Rehabilitation Procedure and Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the former bonded labour (freed Haliya, Kamaiya, Kamlari, and Haruwa-Charuwa with the technical assistance of ILO/Bridge Project. The MOLCPA has forwarded the draft Procedure and Action Plan to the Ministry of Finance (MOF) for their consensus to submit further for its endorsement.
- MoLESS has drafted an Integrated Forced Labour Act with the technical assistance of the ILO/Bridge Project.
- MoLESS developed IEC Materials together with ILO (Radio PSA on Child Labour in three languages, Posters, Policy Brief, TV PSAs)
- In the Nepali fiscal year (2021-22), in total, 5771 children have received protection support from the National Child Rights Council and among them, 3795 were girl children.
- 197 local levels (municipalities and rural municipalities) have assigned child welfare officers and among them, 180 local levels have established child funds. There is a local child rights committee at 206 local levels and child protection policies are in place at 290 local levels.
- The National Human Rights Commission is preparing to open a separate Human Trafficking Division in its office.
- The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens is developing a software program in collaboration with WINROCK International to update the data on human trafficking cases.
- The Ministry of Women and Children organizes regular media campaigns as part of a preventive program. The Ministry publishes an annual report on human trafficking.
- Nepal Police Anti-Trafficking Bureau has conducted capacity-building programs for its case investigation team and its community police sensitizes the community regularly. This year, they have counseled 2481 people about the risk of trafficking.
- In the fiscal year 2078/79, 145 human trafficking cases were registered with

Nepal Police and 215 male and 76 female perpetrators were held.

- Regional Consultation on the Elimination of Child Labour was held in Nepal which was organized by the Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, and the program was coordinated by the National Action and Coordination Group (NACG). The program developed a regional strategy document and it is in the consultation process for validation.
- Nepal's delegation participated in the Fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour held in Durban, South Africa. Nepal presented its good practices of eliminating bonded labour and rehabilitation support provided to them.

19. Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve target 8.7?

Please also consider aspects of SDG 8.7 that are not covered by your roadmap (i.e., child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery).

Yes

No

Not applicable

20. What were these meaningful successes?

- Regular and timely meetings and work status sharing in the Inter-Agency Working Group on Elimination of Child Labour meetings which have avoided duplication in our interventions. More than ten international partners are affiliated with the working group.
- Integrated forced labor act has been drafted by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and consultations with various stakeholders are ongoing.
- National Child Rights Council has provided capacity-building training on case management to police officers who are working in Children Investigation Coordination Center 104.
- The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens has drafted an Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. It is holding consultations in different provinces to receive inputs and feedback from the province and local levels.
- Gradually people are much more aware of the program because of local

governments.

21. What challenges did you face when implementing your roadmap priorities and next steps? *

Challenges include COVID-19, if relevant.

- Lack of capacity among local level representatives and members of child right committees, lack of clarity on the roles among federal, provincial, and local levels, COVID-19 impact, and budget constraints.
- Though the task of rehabilitation of the forced labor victims is at the local level, the local governments have less prioritized this task as needed and it is difficult to receive accurate data from the local level.
- The required structures for child protection have not been established at all local levels which has made difficulties in case management.
- Identification of vulnerable children/people is a challenge since people are migrating at a fast pace and are always on the move.
- In the federal model of the state, some old institutions are made non-functional and new structures have not been created so there is a gap in service delivery.
- Human Trafficking is a global problem, so one country's effort is not enough. It should be a common agenda of the countries. Cross-border trafficking is one of the major challenges.
- Though there are various NGOs, networks, and civil society working on this issue, there is a challenge in reporting the progress to each other.
- As not having a separate human smuggling act, Nepal Police Anti-Trafficking Bureau faces problems in investigating and taking action on human smuggling cases.

22. How did you overcome the challenges? What are the lessons learned?

Adjusted with an existing budget with maximum utilization, capacity building of local representatives, regular coordination with concerned stakeholders The stakeholders are part of the Inter-Agency Working Group on the elimination of child labour, established by the Ministry, where there are around 10 development partners like Save the Children, Sapla Neer and world vision international. Quarterly meetings are held to make strategies and avoid duplication. MoLESS also works with trade unions and employers' organizations.

Learning:

The issue of child labor, forced labour, and human trafficking is interrelated, so multi-dimensional efforts and interventions are required. The interventions should be continuous since different dimensions keep appearing. For eg: the trend of human trafficking is different from the past. To combat cross-border human trafficking, joint regional action is required.

Assessment of achieved progress in the last 12 months

23. Which of the following formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence were used to assess the progress of your national priorities? *

Please select all that apply.

Surveys

Case studies

Focus group

discussions

Interviews

Anecdotal evidence

Information from third

parties

Not applicable

Other

24. If applicable, please tell us more about the formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence that you used to assess the progress of your national priorities.

Please use your answers from the previous question, i.e., surveys, case studies, anecdotal evidence, other.

Example:

- Surveys: [...]
- Case studies: [...]

The questionnaire was Developed, and In-person visits were made.

Reference was taken from the Database. A literature review was conducted.

25. Please tell us the challenges you have encountered (if any) in gathering evidence to assess your progress.

N/A

26. Please specify the names of other stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, social partners, civil society organizations) and their involvement, if any, in assessing your progress. *

Example:

National statistical office & ILO: Conducting a survey on Forced Labour in the agricultural value chain [...]

Nepal Police Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau National Human Rights Commission

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security

Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative, and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (Anti Trafficking Division) National Child Rights Council (NCRC)

ILO, UNICEF, FAO

Good weave Certification, World Vision International, SAPHLA Neer, SAVE the Children National Action and Coordination Group (NACG)

Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN)

National Child Protection Alliance (NCPA)

Collaboration with international partners

27. Did you collaborate with any international partners? *

Please select all that apply.

Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. See more
<<https://www.alliance87.org/pathfinder-countries/>>.

ILO

United Nations Agencies (other

than ILO)

International civil society

organizations

Other

28. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your international partners.

Example:

- Other Alliance 8.7 countries: [...]
- UN agencies: [...]

ILO:

ILO is providing technical and financial support to 4 municipalities to implement the guidelines for declaring them as CLFZs. The supports include – baseline surveys, orientation to ward-level local officials and stakeholders, formation and orientation of child labour monitoring committees and orientation to primary school teachers. Awareness of CL and CP through IEC Materials (developed jointly by the ILO, MoLESS, and Worldview Nepal) at the local level. ILO is working with National Statistics Office (NSO) for preparatory work on the preparation of Child Labour Module to incorporate in the next labour force survey in 2024.

Research on child labour within Haliya and Haruwa-Charuwa Communities is going on. ILO is also providing support to the Federation of Nepal Brick Industries (FNBI) and Workers' Organizations to participate in the Child Labour Free Zone Declaration Processes.

ILO/UNICEF Joint Intervention on brick kilns – a model of child labour prevention and child protection interventions is piloted in Kapilpastu district (20 kilns) that provides ECD support to children.

ILO Bridge Project and ARC Project in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS) and Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat, provincial consultations on combatting child labour and forced labour in Karnali and Lumbini Province have been conducted. The Provincial Ministry, Municipalities/Rural Municipalities, Province Police, Trade Unions, Non-Government Organizations, Media, and Statisticians have taken part in the program. It sensitized provincial stakeholders on combatting child labour and forced labour, it also enhanced the knowledge on the status of Child Labour, Forced Labour, and Human Trafficking at the province level.

UNICEF:

From 2022 December, UNICEF is supporting the operation of the Secretariat of Alliance 8.7 in Nepal. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security hosts the alliance secretariat on its premises. And UNICEF interventions have been effective in protecting the health and safety of children.

FAO:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU) is working on

the project entitled “Support to strengthen policy environment and institutional capacity of MoALD for the prevention and elimination of child labour and promotion of decent rural youth employment in agriculture in the context of Alliance 8.7” with objectives to assess the prevalence of Child labour, working conditions and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) challenges faced by young workers (14-17 yo) in agriculture, prepare the outreach material packages to raised awareness for decent employment of youth through reducing child labour hazards and risk and OSH and to capacitate national and provincial agriculture stakeholders on the causes and drivers of child labour in agriculture, hazards and risk of child labour, effective policies and interventions to address them and promote decent work opportunities for young workers in agriculture in the Gandaki province of Nepal. Three districts namely East Nawalparasi, Kaski and Mustang were selected representing the three agroecological zone to carry out the project activities.

Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat has participated actively in the inception meeting held to select the study districts and municipalities and desk review of the plan and policy related to child labour in Nepal. The regular informal and formal meeting was carried out to share knowledge and experience with the Alliance 8.7 secretariat.

29. Have you supported any sub-regional/regional/global initiatives, including South- South initiatives, on the elimination of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery? *

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Collaboration with domestic partners

30. Did you collaborate with any domestic partners? *

Please select all that apply.

Private sector

Employers'

organizations

Workers'

organizations

Local civil society

organizations

Ministries within your

government

Other

31. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your domestic partners.

Example:

- National statistical office: [...]
- Ministries: [...]

National Action and Coordination Group (NACG):

NACG is a network of 18 National Networks working in the area of child rights and child protection in Nepal. It has four organizations working as observers. They are Care Nepal, Plan International, Save the Children, and World Vision International. It coordinated the regional consultation program on eliminating Child labour in Kathmandu in 2022. The representatives of the Government, NACG, and civil society from 8 South Asian nations took part in the consultation program. A regional strategy document on combatting child labour was developed from the meeting.

NACG also held a national-level consultation and developed a position paper in preparation for Fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour held in Durban, South Africa. The document was handed over to the government and mainly to the government team led by the Secretary of MoLESS going to Durban. NACG consults regularly with other civil society networks and conducts continued advocacy for the elimination of child labour and the promotion of child protection.

National Child Protection Alliance (NCPA):

In this reporting period, NCPA facilitated for inclusion of the issue of child labour while drafting a child protection policy at the local level. It also conducted advocacy with Bagmati Province to end child labour by orienting all local levels on the effects of child labour. Bagmati province will be a model province in terms of eliminating child labour and it is expected that this province will be an example for other provinces too.

Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN):

During the reporting period, AATWIN conducted several programs including closed sessions with trafficking survivors and entertainment sector workers. The consultations with these groups were conducted separately. After identifications and findings, they were given capacity-building training and immediately afterward, AATWIN conducted stakeholder consultation meetings including the government, civil society, INGOs, and rights holders, and encouraged the survivors to speak about their expectations and challenges in that

meeting. AATWIN has conducted sensitizations on SDG, UPR, and other issues of trafficking.

AATWIN member organizations were sensitized to what is trafficking, its difference from smuggling, differences from entertainment sectors, etc.

AATWIN has also contributed to the policy. It organized stakeholders' consultation on the draft National Action Plan Against Trafficking and submitted the input to the Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens. It also raised voices on the effective implementation of the Palermo Protocol which was already ratified by Nepal. It has also developed a model policy to combat child labour.

FLeAG:

FleG has played a coordination role in organizing a sensitization program on the need for the ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the forced labour convention, 1930 by the Government of Nepal. It has also provided coordination support in organizing various workshops and seminars related to combatting forced labour from Nepal.

32. Compared to last year, do you think there was increased collaboration with domestic stakeholders? *

Yes

No

33. Please tell us what has improved in your collaboration with your domestic collaborator(s) and efforts.

Example:

We have strengthened our cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior by introducing new laws to combat human trafficking.

We are expanding the members in our Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG). We already started inviting NGOs in addition to international development partners. We will make it wider and include other networks and civil society organizations working on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking.

34. Was the pathfinder process considered useful? *

Yes

No

Future prospects

35. Is there a need to revise your country's roadmap priorities? *

Yes

No

36. What needs to be updated?

Please select all that apply.

Need to update the priorities

Need to update roadmap

goals/targets

Other

Next steps in the next 12 months (until April 2024)

37. Until April 2024, what are the next steps for your country to achieve the roadmap priorities? *

Please provide the following information:

- Title of next step
- What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step? (please be precise)
What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?
- Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? (please choose at least one) Child labour
- Forced labour Human trafficking Modern slavery

Example:

Next step 1: Implementation of the revised national action plan for businesses and human rights

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: During the course of 2023, we will further align the policy with parties involved and the Cabinet will take a decision about the content of the national action plan. Based on this decision, further actions will be taken.

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?

The decision on the content of the national action plan will be communicated to Parliament.

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery.

Next step 2: [...]

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: [...]

Title: National Action Plan on Combatting Human Trafficking (Human Trafficking)

The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens will formulate National Action Plan for 10 years. An action Plan will be in place by 2023.

Title: Integrated Forced Labour Act (Forced Labour)

The Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security will bring an integrated act to cover all forms of forced labor and bonded labour in Nepal

The will be formulated and implemented.

Title: Implementation of NMP-II Action Plan (Child Labour)

MoLESS will hold consultations to share the responsibilities of the action plan among the stakeholders. Stakeholders will also take responsibility as per the pillars of the NMP-II Action Plan

Title: Expanding Nepal Police Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau in all seven provinces and continue sensitization to the communities in identifying and eliminating human trafficking (Human Trafficking) Nepal police will establish its bureau branch in provinces.

The bureau branch will be in place in all provinces. Communities will be able to identify and prevent human trafficking.

Title: Organize Capacity Buildign Program to the Alliance 8.7 Focal Persons and Expansion of Alliance 8.7 mechanism in all provinces (Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery) Alliance 8.7 Provincial focal persons have already been appointed in all provinces.

The provincial committee/mechanism will be established in all seven provinces. All provincial focal persons will be sensitized on the issue of SDG 8.7 so that the interventions are better coordinated at all levels.

Title: Establish Early Child Development Centers in 20 Brick Kilns (Child Labour)

ILO and UNICEF are piloting a model intervention to protect children and prevent child labour in Brick Kiln Sector. This target to set-up Early Child Development Centers in at least 20 Kilns and other child labour preventive programmes back to their villages.

Title: Inspection and Monitoring (Child Labour)

Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat along with the MoLESS will carry out the monitoring visit to those local level which has declared labour free and share the good practice.

38. Which challenges would you anticipate in this process? *

Resource constraint, natural threats like covid pandemic, capacity constraint with local government. Since the federal structure is new to Nepal, the local government representatives have to be clear on their roles and responsibilities, and their area of authority. Moreover, they need to design programs for all beneficiaries including women, children, and persons with disabilities. There are provisions of different mechanisms at the local level.

So, first, these local government representatives should understand these mechanisms. Recently MoLESS with support from ILO, organized a sensitization program to the provincial stakeholders in all 7 provinces on child labour, human trafficking and forced labour.

39. Thank you! This is the end of the form. Is there anything else you'd like us to know? *

Our other international partners:

Save the Children-

Save the Children is working on supporting the local government in declaring child labour free local level. With its technical support, Triveni Rural Municipality was declared child labour free zone. It is supporting in various districts including Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh, Saptari, Sarlahi, and Mahottari.

Saphla Neer-

In close coordination with Manahari Rural Municipality, Bagmati Province, technical support was provided in the form of child helpline activities such as rescue, rehabilitation, education support, legal support, medical and emergency support, and counseling. PSA has been developed and broadcast for mass awareness about the negative effects of child labour. The rescue vehicle is being operated by Child Helpline Makawanpur for conducting child helpline activities such as emergency support, rescue, reintegration, and legal support. It has provided training on child labour monitoring procedures and it has supported a guideline for case management. This guideline has helped in selecting the 200 vulnerable children along with the steps to be implemented for case management of 200 children. With Saphla Neer support, the PSA has been developed and for mass awareness, the PSAs are broadcasted in five radio stations across Manahari.

World Vision-

World Vision in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the Central Bureau of Statistics conducted a national-level survey on the 'changing state and prevalence of child labour in garment and carpet industries in Nepal 2021" to establish data to contribute to strategic objectives of National Master Plan on Elimination of the Child Labour (NMP). The BRiCKK project aimed to protect children and their families from hazardous work. The project has supported educational materials to 1676 brick industry children to continue their education and provided daycare services to 1245 children with nutritious food. Learning numeracy, alphabets, and rhyme. The project also facilitated the formation of a child rights committee and establish a child fund to support children in difficult circumstances, 112 children were supported under the lead of the local government.

Good Weave Certification-

GoodWeave certification is doing regular child labour monitoring in its affiliated carpet factories (around 400 factories) around Kathmandu Valley to ensure that no children below 18 years are working in any of the work processes of carpet production. As part of the preventive program, it is also providing early childhood development facilities to the carpet weavers so that they can enroll their children aged up to 8 years in the daycare center. It is also supporting sponsorship education support programs. GoodWeave is engaged with Maharajgunj Municipality, Kapilvast district, Buddhabhumi Municipality, Kapilvastu and Myagde Rural Municipality Tanahu district for child labour free declaration work. With its

support, Myagde Rural Municipality declared child labour free rural municipality last year.