



Nepal

Progress on SDG Target 8.7

May – December 2023

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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.

Editing notes: Please just report progress that is relevant and aligned to the Roadmap. The progress should be from the reporting period between May 2023 and December 2023. Focus should be on results rather than processes. If progress has been made towards a specific result, even if the result has not been achieved yet, it should be clearly stated. For example, a submission such as "training on child labour for government representatives" would not suffice and require further information, such as the dates of the training and number of participants.

1. Since May 2023, 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"?*

All seven provinces of Nepal: Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Gandaki Province, Bagmati Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpaschim Province have developed Children's Act/ Policies/Strategies specifying that child labour is prohibited.

They are:

Koshi Province Child Protection Regulations, 2023 (<https://mosd.koshi.gov.np>),

Madhesh Province -The Act related to Provincial Child Rights 2020

(<https://mossw.madhesh.gov.np>)

Karnali Province -Early Child Development Strategy 2022

(<http://mosd.karnali.gov.np>)

Bagmati Province -Children's Policy, 2023 (<https://ocmcm.bagamati.gov.np>)

Sudurpaschim Province- Province Children's Act, 2020

(<https://ocmcm.sudurpashchim.gov.np>)

Lumbini Province- Children's Act 2019 (<https://mosd.lumbini.gov.np>)

Gandaki Province- Child Rights Act 2021 (<https://mosd.gandaki.gov.np>)

These acts are aligned with federal law, especially with the Act Relating to Children, 2018. In the Act Relating to Children, children, who are being engaged in labour that is forced, bonded or hazardous, or worst in the form, are considered children in need of special protection.

As per the federal structure, the Ministry is set to draft a new law to address child labour. This proposed law will replace the existing Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, of 2000 as the existing law should be developed according to the current federal structure of Nepal. The Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security (MoLESS) developed a draft bill and shared it for feedback. The Ministry received feedback from development partners, experts on child labour, and stakeholders on the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 2023. This bill is now in the further consultation phase. Also, The Hazardous occupation list for children attached to the Act (Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 2000) has been updated and published in Nepal Gazette in May 2024. (<https://rajpatra.dop.gov.np/>)

2. Since May 2023, 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"?*

Among 753 local levels (Metropolitan Cities, Sub Metropolitan Cities, Municipalities, Rural Municipalities), 373 local levels have developed child rights and child protection guidelines. The guidelines are developed for local governments, community members, parents, and schools on protection of children. 209 local levels have established a local child rights committee. 294 local levels have designated child welfare officers. 246 local levels have established child funds. Baal Griha (Children's Homes) should submit the details of the children (children's background and circumstances) who are kept in Baal Griha to the Local Child Rights Committee through child welfare officers, and based on the details provided, the local child rights committee submits a report to Provincial Child Rights Committee.

The Provincial Child Rights Committee (the committee is chaired by the respective Minister of the province, and the members are determined as per the province) and Local Child Rights Committee (the local child rights committee is chaired by the member of municipality/rural municipality designated by Deputy Mayors and

their function, duties are determined by respective local level) periodically inspect and monitor the overall status of children in the local level (Workplaces, wards, communities) and the quality and effectiveness of the available services within the province and the local level, respectively.

The role of the Child Welfare Officer is to protect and promote the rights of the child for the implementation of the Child Protection Act.

The use of child funds is used for immediate rescue, relief, and rehabilitation and for providing compensation to children. The local child rights committees recommend the local authorities to mobilize child funds for the rescue, relief and rehabilitation.

3. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Enhance monitoring capacity and establish local committees for child labour monitoring and rescue"?*

There are eleven labour offices located in different provinces of Nepal. The labour inspectors and the Factory Inspectors (A total of 31) appointed at those labour offices inspect factories to ensure that there are no work-related hazards and that children are not in child labour situation. With the support of the ILO Bridge and ESP projects, two-and-a-half-day capacity-building programs were organized for the labour officers (Factory Inspectors and Labour Inspectors) during the reporting period. The training covered the issues of both formalization and forced labour. The objective of the training was to improve the capacity of labour inspection system to better inspect and respond to cases of forced labour, understand formalization in the national legislative context of Nepal and develop guidelines for better inspection in the informal economy. Altogether, 31 participants (1 female and 30 male) participated in the event.

National Child Rights Council (NCRC) operates Child Helpline Services 1098 and Missing Child Response Services 104. The Municipalities/Rural Municipalities have formed local committees for monitoring the use of child labour in their areas.

Chandragiri Municipality, Budhanilkantha Municipality and Kirtipur Municipality have set an example by taking initiatives. They have declared child labour free wards and the monitoring is a continuous process. This is carried out to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.

Local Government Operation Act, 2017 defines the roles of the respective wards (small units of municipality). Wards are assigned to ending social superstitious and ill practices like child marriage, child labour, human trafficking, and gender-based violence. They are also tasked with making the wards child-friendly. The Act was promulgated in 2017 but it is enforced to date.

4. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Declare ten child labour-free municipalities by 2020, to serve as an example for other municipalities"?*

By December 2023, Two municipalities (Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam and Banganga Municipality, Kapilvastu) and 4 rural municipalities (Tribeni Rural Municipality, Rolpa, Myagde Rural Municipality, Tanahu, Raghuganga Rural Municipality, Myagdi and Pauwadungma Rural Municipality, Bhojpur) have declared child labour free municipalities/Rural Municipalities. MoLESS released the first installment of the conditional grant to 151 local levels based on the Child labour free local level declaration procedure 2020- Those funds should be utilized for the different programs and activities – needed to eliminate child labour in particular municipalities/rural municipalities. The majority of the wards of Chandragiri Municipality have been declared labour-free. Similarly, 11 wards among 12 wards of Panauti Municipality have declared child labour free and Kirtipur Municipality has also started declaring child labour-free wards. Many other local governments are in the declaration process.

In 2023, MoLESS, the Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat and ILO Nepal jointly made a monitoring visit from 30 November- 4 December 2023 to Banganga Municipality, Kapilvastu (<https://bangangamun.gov.np/>) and Tribeni Rural Municipality, Rolpa (<https://trivenimunrolpa.gov.np/>) to observe the process and the sustainability of the child labour-free local-level declaration. The team interacted with the local

representatives, students, and community members. Both local governments were found to have invested resources for the sustainability of the programs.

5. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Revise the Foreign Employment Act of 2008, and other related acts, to eliminate loopholes that leave room for abuse"?

The major loopholes that leave room for abuse to foreign employees have been identified through consultation with stakeholders and the Foreign Employment Act, 2008 to eliminate room for abuse is under revision process.

6. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority y "Establish bilateral agreements with destination countries to formalize a shared responsibility for labour recruitment issues and to protect migrant workers"?

In total, Bilateral Labour agreements have been made with 12 countries. In previous years, bilateral agreements were made with the UK, Israel, UAE, Mauritius, Japan, Malaysia, Jordan, Bahrain, South Korea and Qatar.

Nepal signed a legal agreement with Romania and Germany in October 2023 to add a labour destination for Nepali migrant workers. Collaboration between Nepal and Romania targets identifying skill labour markets, particularly for women workers, preventing dual contracts and addressing language skill gaps. A Joint Declaration of Intent was signed regarding fair and legal skilled labour immigration and knowledge exchange.

Such Bilateral Agreements enable the protection of workers from exploitation, wage discrimination, inadequate pay, and hazardous working conditions.

7. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority "Mainstream forced labour and human trafficking into regular data collection and integrate databases for an informed policy response"?*

The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens has developed software to record cases of human trafficking. It was developed in 2023. The software is in operation in some local governments and local levels have started updating data. And it will be expanded to all 753 local level.

Similarly, with the support of the International Labour Organization, software to record the cases in the area of SDG 8.7 -Human Trafficking, Child Labour, and Forced Labour- has been developed. It has recently been handed over to MoLESS by the ILO and Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat will operate the software under the supervision of MoLESS. Moreover, Nepal is conducting a Labour Force Survey in 2024 which will reflect the fresh figures on child labour and forced labour in Nepal.

Progress on the identified next steps

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

**This section is not applicable for countries reporting for the 1st time.*

**If you provided more than 3 next steps in the last Report, all your next steps will show up in this section.*

8. What's the status of your next step #1 "National Action Plan on Combatting Human Trafficking (Human Trafficking)"?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments:

The Ten-Year Action Plan on Combatting Human Trafficking has been drafted. It was drafted in 2022 and consultations were conducted in 2023. The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) completed consultations in all seven provinces of Nepal. Feedback was collected during the consultation and they were

incorporated into the Action Plan. The Ministry is drafting an Anti-Human Trafficking Policy and the Ten-Year Action Plan will further be aligned with that Policy.

9. What's the status of your next step #2 "Implementation of NMP-II Action Plan (Child Labour)"?

- Not achieved
 - Planned
 - Ongoing
 - Completed
- Comments:

II National Master Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour covers the period of 2018-2028. It is in implementation. Activities are defined and time frames are stated in the Action plan. MoLESS is collaborating with UN agencies, international development partners, civil society, different ministries and the National Child Rights Council in its implementation. MoLESS also works closely with Trade Union and Employers' organizations. Employer Organizations have made commitments not to engage children in the workforce. The II National Master Plan has five pillars including strong coordination with stakeholders. MoLESS chairs the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on the Elimination of Child Labour where different Ministries, INGOs, UN Agencies, and NGOs come together and share their achievements and such sharing contributes to avoiding duplication. A quarterly meeting of the working group is held at MoLESS.

As part of Law revision, amendment, and formulation, the existing Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2000 will be replaced by the new Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act that is being drafted by the Ministry. Civil society organizations have provided inputs to ensure that the act addresses all factors that contribute to child labour. Moreover, the task of rescue and rehabilitation of child labourers is being done by the respective labour offices and the National Child Rights Council.

10. What's the status of your next step #4 "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."?

- not achieved
- Planned

- Ongoing
 - Completed
- Comments:

According to the data updated by the Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB), it has organized 23 different training sessions and 3 awareness events in this reporting period. Three coordination meetings were held during this reporting period. 48 human trafficking cases were registered. The majority of the trafficking cases were linked to trafficking during human smuggling. 12 were online scamming cases. One was a marriage-related case trafficked in China. Seven cases were found to be trafficked for prostitution in India. AHTB developed a telefilm named “Mansara” for awareness and sensitization on the risks of human trafficking in 2023. This telefilm is about trafficking of a woman during foreign employment, the abuses and violence she faces abroad and role of Anti Human Trafficking Bureau in her rescue and punishing the perpetrators. The telefilm also alerts the community members to follow the legal path during foreign employment.

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) ensures that the security forces at the provincial level will be deployed under the provincial government. However, those forces are not deployed under the provincial government yet. Accordingly, the AHTB branch also has not been established in the provinces yet.

11. What's the status of your next step #5 “Establish Early Child Development Centers in 20 Brick Kilns (Child Labour)”?

- not achieved
 - Planned
 - Ongoing
 - Completed
- Comments:

Good weave certification with the support of ILO Nepal implemented child protection and child labour elimination activities in 20 brick kilns in 2023. The interventions included early childhood development support to children, removal and remedies (education and other support), forming child labour monitoring committees, linkage with local schools for children’s education as well as the involvement of local authorities (respective municipalities and labour offices) for continuing the child labour monitoring regularly. As a result, 503 children were enrolled in Early Child Development (ECD) centres, details of 124 young children (14-18) were submitted to local authorities, 94 children were identified and removed

from industries (brick kilns). A total of 128 school-aged children from the 20 participating brick kilns were enrolled in nearby community schools, with support from the kiln owners. The owners provided uniforms, school bags, and other necessary stationery items to the children and 9 child labour monitoring committees were formed at the local level to monitor child labour cases, comprising three municipal-level and six ward-level committees. Good Weave has again signed a partnership with UNICEF to continue child labour prevention in the source districts. Source districts refer to the regions from where brick kiln workers migrate for employment.

12. What's the status of your next step #6 "Inspection and Monitoring (Child Labour)"?

- not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments:

It is a continuous process. Monitoring is conducted through respective labour offices. Different committees are formed at the local levels. Wards are given responsibilities to ensure that their respective areas are child-friendly spaces.

13. For the period from January to December 2024, what are the priorities for your country to achieve the roadmap? *

- We will formulate relevant Policies and acts and develop Action Plans at federal, provincial, and local levels and we will amend the existing ones as required. For e.g.: Policies against Human Trafficking, the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, the Integrated Forced Labour Act, and the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking have been under drafting/revision process
- We will further sensitize and provide conditional grants to the local levels (Metropolitan cities Sub Metropolitan Cities, Municipalities, Rural Municipalities) for child labour-free local-level declaration. We will conduct regular monitoring.
- We will expand the formation of various committees (Provincial Child Rights Committee, Local Child Rights Committee, Child Welfare Officers) so that local-level structures are strengthened that contribute to the elimination of child labour.

- The number of countries with bilateral agreements will be increased to ensure that workers are protected at their workplace.
- A fully operational database on Human Trafficking, Child Labour, and Forced Labour Cases will be established.
- Coordination, coordination, and partnership with stakeholders will be strengthened. Awareness Programs will be conducted at all levels of government.
- Labour Force Survey 2024 will be conducted with the collaboration between the Nepal Statistics Office, the Government of Nepal, and the International Labour Organization, Nepal.
- Nepal Police Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau will prioritize identifying the vulnerable districts for human trafficking and implement context-specific activities.
- Workplace Monitoring from the Labour and Employment Offices and Awareness programs in the communities will be prioritized.
- We will strengthen Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat by allocating resources and capacity building to Provincial Focal Persons will be carried out.

14. Which challenges would you anticipate in this process?

For the local-level declaration programs, it might be possible to receive less number of proposals from the local governments. so we need to increase their awareness level and local government capacities.

Sensitization of the local government officials, elected representatives and other stakeholders (community members local groups, civil society organizations) becomes crucial to achieving SDGs. More resources are required for effective interventions.

15. Do you need more support in the implementation of your Roadmap? If so, please describe in which way and from whom.

Implementation of the roadmap is a joint responsibility of the three layers of the Government and civil society including employers, and workers. So equal efforts from all sectors are required.

Moreover, Nepal can also learn from the other pathfinder countries' experiences in their efforts to meet SDG 8.7.

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

- no progress
- little progress
- some progress
- great progress

17. Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported) between May 2023 and December 2023 what would you like to highlight on your country's Pathfinder Country profile page on the Alliance 8.7 website and reports? *

Editing notes: Are all these highlights meaningful enough to be considered worth "highlighting"?

- National Children Policy 2023 has been endorsed by the Government of Nepal
- Conditional Grants have been released to 40 local governments to support them for the child labour-free declaration program.
- 11 Labour and Employment Offices have prioritized the issue of addressing child labour. They conducted monitoring of the workplaces, fined charges to the perpetrators, and rescued children. During the reporting period, 2619 factories were inspected by Labour and Employment Offices to ensure that there are no children employed. 33 child labour-related cases were registered. 51 children were rescued from workplaces.
- The government, Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat, and the International Labour Organization, of Nepal made a joint monitoring visit to Banganga Municipality, Kapilvastu (Lumbini Province) and Tribeni Rural Municipality, Rolpa (Lumbini Province) and observed the functioning of local governments and child labour-free local level declaration process. It was learnt that the interventions from local government become effective and sustainable in the elimination of child labour.
- Sudurpaschim Province has endorsed the victims' rehabilitation guidelines/procedures (victims of former bonded labour).
- Haruwa, and Charuwa (Agriculture Former bonded Labour) data collection, verification, and identification are prioritised for this year's program of Madhesh Pradesh (Province 2).
- Lumbini Pradesh has also drafted rehabilitation guidelines for former bonded labour.
- The Integrated Labour Act is in the parliamentary process for ratification.

18. 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

19. What were these meaningful successes?

The Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens is developing an Anti-human Trafficking Policy and amending the existing Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act 2007. Nine Baal Sudhar Griha (child correction homes) are in operation where 1200 children are sheltered. A separate correction home is established in Nepalgunj where people above 18 years old (who were children when cases were registered) are kept until they are socially rehabilitated. 417 temporary transit homes are there in Nepal.

At present, 5 rehabilitations center (for trafficking survivors) are in operation (budget released to them), and psychosocial counseling and employment skills are provided to those affected.

36 children (28 Male children and 8 female children) were rescued from India, repatriated to Nepal, and provided counseling and rehabilitation support during the reporting period. It was a joint effort of the National Child Rights Council, Child Helpline Services 1098 and Missing Child Response Services 104, Labour and Employment Offices, Local Child Welfare Officers, Local Government Officials, and different organizations working on promoting child rights. The Embassy of Nepal in India also facilitated repatriating children to Nepal.

National Child Rights Council (NCRC) supports system-making and policy formulation. They provide temporary protection through Child Helpline Services 1098 and Missing Child Response Services 104.

Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN) is a civil society network organization that has been working in 10 districts of 3 provinces to prevent vulnerable groups from human trafficking.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) develops the annual “Trafficking-in-Person’ Report.

As per the Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB), Internal and cross-border trafficking cases were registered during the reporting period. Marriage-related trafficking cases were registered.

Ministry of Home Affairs- The Action Plan of Palermo Protocol is in the implementation phase. During the reporting period, Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force were deployed for monitoring and inspection at the border areas. Training for police personnel was held for combatting HT. The representative of Home Affairs is in the National Coordination Committee Against Human Trafficking (NCCHT) of the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens. Communication with the Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens to activate the District Coordination Committee Against Human Trafficking (DCCHT) is continued.

Office of the Attorney General - This office provides legal advice related to different criminal cases to the government. In 2022/23, 20 cases of human trafficking were proceeded. 133 cases of human transportation and 5 cases of prostitution were in the trial process.

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

Children dropping out of school has been identified as a problem. Not having disaggregated data at the local level is an obstacle to data-driven interventions. There are deeply rooted driving forces of child labour and forced labour. Poverty and lack of awareness are few of them.

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

School enrolment campaigns were accelerated and different schemes were continued (like Midday Meal, Sanitary Pads for Girls, and Scholarships for marginalized groups) for the retention of the children at schools. To get authentic

data, the establishment of the database was prioritized. Different social protection schemes (e.g.: non-contributory social security allowances and child grants) were continued to support families from poverty.

There were some learnings as well. The root causes of child labour and forced labour should be identified and addressed urgently. Income-generation programs should be designed and implemented for vulnerable families. Social protection schemes are also crucial. Child Helpline Services 1098 and Missing Child Response Services 104 should be expanded to all provinces/Local levels. We must address the changing dimensions of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

The importance of knowledge and evidence generation also becomes very crucial.

Assessment of achieved progress in the last months

22. 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, namely: Thematic Consultations with different stakeholders

23. 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.

Editing notes: Please use your answers from the previous question, i.e. surveys, case studies, other. Please send also a link/least references of the reports, or any other way this can be verified. Were formal evaluation tools used or other types of evidence?

A checklist was developed and shared with government bodies, UN Agencies, Trade Unions, Employers' Organizations, and Civil Society to gather information on their interventions and further plans.

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

Since civil society consists of multiple sectors, it was a challenge to narrow down the organizations for consultation. We identified key network organizations, trade unions, employer organizations, and leading NGOs working to achieve target 8.7. in Nepal. Information gathering from them required regular follow-up. The consultations were carried out by inviting the relevant organizations to the Ministry. Later on, a checklist was shared and the key contacts of the organizations were followed up on the phone. We found that their interest and engagement in the Pathfinder country reporting process were encouraging. To gather evidence of the progress, a detailed information sheet was shared where they were requested to share achievements, challenges, lessons learned, and plans for 2024.

25. 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. What was the level of involvement (information shared, consulted, involvement in implementation, validation of results)?

Government Agencies-

Consultation with the Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, Department of Labour, Nepal Police Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Attorney General was carried out to assess the progress.

NGOs were also consulted to gather information. The consulted NGOs were Shakti Samuha, Biswas Nepal, Child Development Society, AASMAN Nepal, Maiti Nepal, Swatantrata Samuha Nepal, and Purple Foundation.

Information was gathered from Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations. Similarly, key network organizations like NCPA, CZOP, Consortium Nepal, NACG, NCFLG, and AATWIN were also consulted.

Collaboration with international partners

26. Did you collaborate with any international partners? *

Please select all that apply.

Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. See more [Pathfinders | Alliance 8.7 \(alliance87.org\)](#).

ILO

United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)

International civil society organizations

other, namely: _____

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

International Labour Organization, Nepal:

IEC materials were disseminated and handed over to three local governments which contributed to awareness raising and knowledge sharing. Refresher training was given to journalists on reporting the cases of child labour. Alliance 8.7 workshop was conducted in Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province and orientations were organized for provincial and local governments on combatting child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

ILO further supported developing integrated software for Alliance 8.7 Secretariat, technical support was provided in reviewing the list of hazardous occupations which was endorsed by the cabinet. A study was conducted on child labour rehabilitation modality, interventions were made in 20 brick kilns in collaboration with Good Weave, Capacity development of the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI, Trade Unions like All Nepal Trade Union Federation (ANTUF), and Nepal Trade Union Congress (NTUC) was organized, Supported to three municipalities (Pauwadungma, Bhojpur, and Panauti Municipality) for declaring child labour free local governments, learning and sharing with Project partners were conducted, Training to MoLESS, NCRC and Alliance 8.7 Nepal Secretariat officials for ILC Reporting were carried out, Joint monitoring visit to 2 CLF declared municipalities were made during the reporting period.

ILO Bridge Project:

Capacity assessment workshops were held in Sudurpaschim Province and Madhesh Province and the workshops identified baseline status of the organizations in key thematic areas like governance and resource mobilization. There were 32 participants (24 males and 8 females) in Sudurpaschim Province and there were 31 participants in Madhesh Province (21 Males and 10 females).

A training was organized for Labour Inspectors on forced labour and the informal economy where 32 officials were trained on Prevention and enforcement and victim assistance.

The project also supported conducting discussions on law revision (Proposed Integrated Forced Labour Act).

ILO is designing a program to conduct a field study on the Adult Entertainment Sector (AES).

ILO is also focused on sustainable livelihood in three districts of Sudurpaschim and Karnali province. Cost estimation research for forced labour elimination in terms of prevention, protection and remedy is done.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A research study, conducted by Agriculture and the Forestry University of GoN and supported by FAO, assessed the prevalence of child labour, working conditions, and occupational safety and health in the agriculture sector. 480 HH respondents and 230 children responded-a survey was carried out to assess the prevalence of child labour. Posters and leaflets were prepared to describe the Child Labour in agriculture scenario and hazardous work for children in agriculture. Technical manuals were developed on child labour, occupational health and safety (OSH) and decent rural employment for children above the minimum age for employment, and the reference material for the agriculture extension workers was developed.

Orientation, and awareness training on CI, FL, hazards, and risks were conducted. 10 orientations were carried out where 300 young workers and adults were oriented. Technical training was provided to provincial and local level officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and key stakeholders on child labour, OHS and decent work opportunities for young workers in agriculture. 37 participants (government officers) were selected from the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Gandaki province Ministry of Social Development and Health.

25 participants were invited to attend policy-level training representing MoALD, MoLMAC, UN Agencies, and other concerned GOs and NGOs.

INGOs

World Education-

It has been working with 400 child porters from the Everest region of Solukhumbu district. World Education provided livelihood support to their parents and as a result, 400 women (parents and families of children) gained financial literacy and a small enterprises development program.

Terre Des Hommes (TDH)-

TDH supported the local government in forming the Local Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (LCCHT) in Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam. It provided training to duty bearers on the victim identification process, dimensions of human trafficking, and existing legal instruments. Livelihood support was provided to vulnerable families. TDH also conducted child labour action research (child labour in the Adult Entertainment Sector) and national-level advocacy workshops. Psychological counseling was provided for working children and vulnerability mapping was also conducted to identify children at risk.

World Vision International

In partnership with Child Development Society, World Vision International organized.

Capacity building training to local government representatives on child labour free local level declaration process. Similarly, educational support was provided to vulnerable children, mass awareness campaigns were held against employing children at work, orientations were provided on social protection and financial literacy, and vocational and livelihood support was provided to most vulnerable families. Four daycare centres were established in brick industries and it also supported declaring child labour free wards in Chandragiri municipality.

Good Weave Certification:

It provided sponsorship education for the carpet weavers of their school-going children by paying school fees, supplies etc (supported 26 children). Good Weave established daycare centres and provided early childhood education (170 children). Regular monitoring of 400 carpet factories was conducted to ensure there was no child/forced labour. Community-based rehabilitation program for rescued child

labour was provided and 31 children were reintegrated into their families. Residential facilities (38 children were kept in transit home), and school-based rehabilitation programs were carried out. The child labour elimination project was implemented at 20 brick kilns around Kapilvastu and Rupendehi districts with the support of ILO.

The Asia Foundation-

The Asia Foundation completed the first phase of the literature review related to child trafficking, forced labour, and child labour in Nepal. 10 years of the literature were reviewed, and mapping of some sectors like the Adult Entertainment Sector (AES), Carpet, cross border, and Jari work were conducted. (The art of weaving and doing embroidery on clothes with golden and silver threads is called Jari work).

Freedom Fund-

FF worked with agriculture-bonded labourers and it supported creating alliances with the victims of former forced labour. The organization provided tuition/education support, and school enrolment support for the children of Haruwa Charuwa (Agriculture Based Former Bonded Labour mainly residing in Madhesh Province).

28. 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

29. Please tell us more about the sub-regional/regional/global initiatives you've supported.

N/A

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
- Survivor organisations and networks

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

Swatantrata Abhiyan Nepal- It organized sensitization programs at the local level adopting a sector-wise approach and connecting stakeholders.

Rashtriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal- It supported child club formation at local governments of Sudurpaschim province.

National Child Protection Alliance (NCPA)-It was engaged in supporting the local government in declaring a Child labour-free process in Bakaiya Municipality, Makawanpur. A consultation was organized to provide inputs to the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000.

National Child-Friendly Local Government (NCFLG-Forum)- Action-oriented activities were conducted during the reporting period.

Children as a Zone of Peace (CZOP) - Advocacy activities were carried out for child protection engaging closely with the government.

Consortium Nepal - It promoted child participation and child protection through various capacity-building programs and consultations

National Action and Coordination Group (NACG)-12 National-level consultations were held during the reporting period.

Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI)- Letterheads with “no child labour” were circulated among its members. It conducted awareness programs to the member organizations about the harms of child labour.

Maiti Nepal -

Workshops were held in 10 trafficking-affected areas engaging Nepal Police, and Judges. It provided shelter to children at risk of child labour. It also provided education and legal aid. Teresa Academy, operated by Maiti Nepal, provides free education to underprivileged children. The education focus is for those who are at high risk of trafficking and exploitation. Now Teresa Academy has 344 students with 90 percent being girls. Maiti Nepal Child Protection Center is also in operation.

837 women and girls received training, orientation/education, and health facilities during the reporting period. To combat human trafficking, Maiti Nepal raised awareness through community campaigns and educates people about preventive measures. Dedicated legal aid services were provided to trafficking survivors. It was engaged in advocacy campaigns and policy dialogue to address the factors contributing to human trafficking.

Shakti Samuha - It has been operating safe houses for trafficking victims and it also rescues victims who are trafficked in India and third countries.

Biswas Nepal - It has been working on preventing internal trafficking, especially those vulnerable engaged in the Adult Entertainment Sector.

Purple Foundation - A situation analysis of freed Haliya in Karnali Province (Surkhet, Jajarkot and Humla Districts) with support from ILO Nepal was conducted. The study found that education, livelihood, and freedom from discrimination are some of the key areas which need immediate action. Purple Foundation has also been conducting transformative leadership and movement-building programs. In this program, 50 leaders from 25 organizations are engaged in a year-long leadership program (started in 2023) and will transform their learning into their organizations and communities.

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

Yes

No

Please describe:

We have expanded the members in the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on the Elimination of Child Labour. The inter-agency working group meets every three months in MoLESS and the members of the working groups are representatives from other Ministries, UN Agencies, International NGOs and Civil Society. Also, in this reporting period, Child Labour Elimination Committee Meeting was held at the Ministry inviting trade unions, and employers. A monitoring visit was conducted jointly with ILO Nepal in Lumbini Province.

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

We added new members to the Inter-Agency Working Group on the Elimination of Child Labour such as members from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, Municipality Association of Nepal, National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal. Collaboration has increased efficiency in interventions and facilitated the exchange of knowledge and ideas.

34. Was the Pathfinder process considered useful? *

Yes

No

35. If yes: How would you describe the impact of the Pathfinder Process in your country?

The pathfinder process provides opportunities to reflect on the achievements made against the country's roadmap. During roadmap implementation, engagement with UN Agencies, Development Partners, and civil society is strengthened and there is better coordination among the Ministries and other government bodies.

The roadmap is developed through the intense engagement of all stakeholders so this is not only the government's roadmap but it is also owned by all stakeholders equally.

Future prospects

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

Yes

No

37. What needs to be updated? Please select all that apply.

Need to update the priorities

Need to update roadmap goals/targets

Other, namely:_____

Thank you!