

CPCS

“Child Protection Centres and Services”



**January to December 2006
Program and Progress Report**

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Introduction

Following is the annual program and progress report for the “*Child Protection Centres and Services*” (CPCS) for 2006. (Thanks to Marie Sepulchre, Alexandra Harkay, Michelle Newman and all the CPCS team for their contributions to this report.)

CPCS was established to address the needs of the hundreds of working street children of Nepal. Due to the increasing trend of urbanization, family economic instability, disintegration, domestic violence, unemployment and other socio-economic and political problems, many children have migrated to various cities in the country. In these cities, children are compelled to live on the streets where they have to face various problems and challenges without any means of social support. The children become vulnerable to exploitation, physical, sexual and emotional abuse and are exposed to risks of substance use.

The CPCS team, comprised of more than 90 professionals, works with and for street children from a position of understanding and respect. CPCS seeks to be a bridge between the street and society and to show that street children are human beings who need to be accepted and helped, not scorned and treated as pariahs.

The two main aspects CPCS are: **Risk Reduction Centres and Services**, which provide short-term measures to reduce the dangers that street life presents and **Social Rehabilitation Centres and Services**, which provide long-term plans to reintegrate the child back into society. CPCS centres and services are available to all children who have chosen or who do not have any other choice than to work in the streets and there is no selection criterion based on caste, history or social stature.

CPCS has centres in Kathmandu, Narayangadh, Butwal and Dolakha and we now run a program for Local Action Support and Services (CLASS) in Gorkha, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Jhapa and Naryangadh, which has been in operation since mid 2006.

Throughout Nepal, up to **350 children** are supported daily through our field activities, **350 to 400 children** are sheltered in our socialization shelters, **300 former street children** and/or children at risk attend school, **100 children** are sheltered in our rehabilitation centres and dozens of others are helped by our medical and legal services. We are very proud of the hard work our team does each day and the numbers quoted above are proof that our programs are and will continue to work efficiently and effectively.

CPCS continues to establish and build trust with the children by applying long-term, effective procedures in our centres and programs, all designed to address their needs. We have improved our general system of administration and finance, while at the same time all of our basic services such as shelters, street work, activities and our direct link with the street have remained intact.

From January to December 2006, CPCS received support from many individuals, schools, institutions and organizations. Our main working partners were GRT (Italy), the Vieujant Foundation (Belgium), the “Association des Amis de Sœur Emmanuelle” (Belgium), SOS Enfants-Abandonnés (Belgium), the Simons Foundation (United States) through the Himalayan Foundation, the American Himalayan Foundation and the Embassy of Finland. CPCS NGO is also connected with other countries through the International Network of Street Workers (coordinated by Dynamo International) and is represented in Europe by CPCS International and its team.



Main Objectives of CPCS :

- Provide street children with emergency shelters, an emergency telephone line, and emergency support in order to reduce the consequences of street-based life.
- Address the problems of street children with understanding and respect by regarding and treating them as competent and able persons and not as delinquents or victims.
- Raise and broaden public awareness about the situation and problems of street children.
- Be a bridge between street children and society.
- Reduce the risks threatening street children while on the street.
- Provide street children with basic education, care and support.
- Protect the children's basic rights while on the street.
- Raise national and international concern about the situation of street children in Nepal and abroad.
- Provide street children with access to health care and personal hygiene products.
- Rehabilitate the children in their communities and reunite with families according to children's wishes.
- Progressively reduce and abolish all forms of child exploitation.
- Reduce the occurrence of some of the worst forms of child labour.
- Mobilize communities, organizations, institutions, and families towards the needs and concerns of the street children.
- Support the implementation of the Child Act (1992) in the legal support of street children.



A. The Risk Reduction Centres and Services

The philosophy at CPCS is the belief that the first step towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of street children involves risk reduction, which is comprised of short-term actions to reduce the dangers of street life. This is the reason we consolidated this approach by continuing to reinforce and improve existing centres and services.

Narayangadh is in the Chitwan region, 130 kms south of Kathmandu, near the Indian border. This city is strategic in the migration of populations since it is located in the middle of the highway that goes through Nepal from West to East and is the last point of transit before reaching Kathmandu.

Butwal is 250 kms south west of Kathmandu in the Terai region, along the highway that links the West with the East of Nepal. It is one of the many forgotten cities of Nepal as far as street children are concerned.

The West of Nepal is rural and mainly inhabited by the poorer castes and economically and socially dominating ethnic groups. As well, it has suffered the most devastation in Nepal because of the conflict raging since 1996. Many of the children from this area arrive in the big cities located along the highway in the hope to find work while fleeing the violence of the conflict, the Maoist enrolment or having been ejected by their parents in order for the family to survive. For these reasons Narayangadh and Butwal are very important migration points and places of work for the children.

The Dillibazar (Kathmandu), Narayangadh (Chitwan) and Butwal (Terai) Socialization Shelters:

The Dillibazar Socialization Shelter, located in the centre of Kathmandu, offers shelter, support and counselling to working and street children. Daily between 150 and 200 children use our different facilities and 100 to 120 street children stay in the shelter each night. In Narayangadh, the shelter supports between 30 and 60 children every day and we can accommodate between 50 and 80 children in our new shelter in Butwal daily.

Program costs are supported by the following partners: GRT, Vieujant, les Amis de Soeur Emmanuelle..



The facilities offered in our shelters around the country include a “street banking system”, socialization and education classes, showers, nutritious meals, clothing lockers and sports and cultural activities. The participative approach allows children to become involved in the kitchen, the classes and all other activities. Events such as picnics, sports tournaments and drama productions are organized for the children every week.



Our shelters include among other things:

- **Street Bank:** At the request of the children we opened the street bank last year, as the risk of being looted is very high for them on the street. There are more than 130 accounts in operation since December 2006.
- **Library:** The shelter library contains books on many different subjects and is used by 15 to 30 children to read books each day.
- **The Lockers** allow the children to safely store their belongings (clothes, shoes and valuables) while they are at the shelter.
- **Kitchen Club:** Every day two children are in charge of cooking the rice, lentils and vegetables for all the CPCS children and staff.
- **Daily activities:** Every day, the children can participate in education sessions, sports and cultural activities in the prospect of socialisation. We also offer them karate training, music classes and football matches and tournaments.



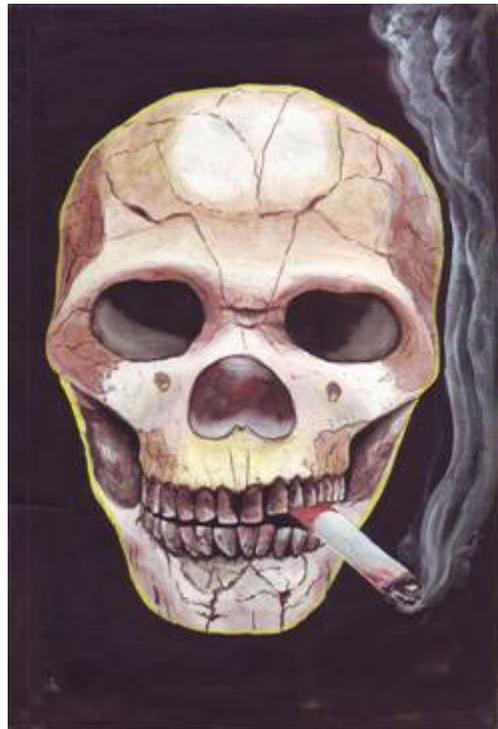
Smoking Habit Reduction Program:

We launched our “Smoking Habit Reduction Program” in July 2006 as part of our shelter programs within CPCS premises so we can help the children reduce and hopefully stop their smoking habit.

This program has more positive than negative effects among the children. Because of this program, children are not going outside the shelter. By not going outside, they reduce their exposure to harmful substances and drugs, involvement in criminal activities, engaging in public disturbances in surrounding communities and becoming more integrated with their street gangs.

Our staff members strictly monitor smoking times, and there is a designated area and schedule in place in order to help manage the children’s habits. They are not permitted to smoke during the hour-long class session 3 times a day and not after 10:00 pm at night. This program continues to be effective in encouraging the cessation of smoking by the children and they participate willingly as they are very interested stopping smoking.

Our goal is to reduce the children’s smoking habit and educate them on the ill effects of smoking, which can lead to disease and sometimes death. It is our responsibility to protect them from the dangers street life presents and to encourage them to follow a healthier lifestyle. They have developed this habit from their carefree lifestyle on the streets where they do as they please and where habits are easily adopted. They are indifferent to the health effects of smoking therefore we educated them while managing their existing habit.



CPCS has made a small corner for the smoking zone. The entry gate of the smoking zone is situated in front of the upstairs desk and office giving the staff the opportunity to screen the children. Smoking is allowed for youth and shelter kids. If we disallowed smoking on the CPCS property, the children would go off property to smoke, thus exposing them to more than just cigarettes, like marijuana and partaking of other drug use. Therefore, establishing the “Smoking Habit Reduction” program, is key in ensuring the children are only smoking cigarettes at prescribed times while remaining within the safe grounds of the shelter.

INCOSH:

We have recently launched the INCOSH Program to make the children aware of the benefits of saving money through the bank and to further protect the children from having their money stolen by street gangs such as the Junkyard Owner and Junky boys. Through education in this area, the children come to understand why depositing their earnings in a bank is a safe and viable alternative. The benefits of INCOSH are twofold as it also provides an opportunity to further socialize the children and helps them adopt a more responsible lifestyle.

The process works this way: The children are provided with their own separate savings and current bank accounts. The proceeds from the sale of their goods are directly deposited into their current account. They can then transfer some of the money from their current account (their working account) into their savings account. This process teaches the children how to save part of their earnings for future use.

They have been rewarded with Rs.2/-in per Kg. from selling their goods and developing a savings strategy.

Interest is based on the duration the money remains in their savings account:

- **Level 1 - (0 to 10 weeks) = 0% interest and one t-shirt**
- **Level 2 - (10 to 20 weeks) =10% interest with one pair of half pants**
- **Level 3 - (20 to 30 weeks) =15% interest with one pair of trousers**
- **Level 4 - (30 to 40 weeks) =20% interest**

They can also borrow up to 20% of their total savings. The loan is to be paid off as soon as they earn the funds to do so. The children cannot close out their savings accounts until they become self-dependent.

The criteria for becoming self-dependent are:

- **Being integrated back with their families**
- **Starting their own small business**
- **Enrolled in a training program**

Children are reacting very positively to the INCOSH Saving System as it promotes self-esteem and empowerment.



Field-Street Based Activities:

Although most of our activities for the children are organized and take place within the CPCS premises, we also venture out to the street, where some of the children live and work. Our main activities while on the street are: Informal Education Services, Field Visits, Street-Based Actions & our Community Involvement Program.



A. Informal Education Service (IES):

Each day, 8 to 10 social workers spend three hours on the street, in the main areas of Kathmandu where street children live and work. The children who wish to participate can get involved in socialization and educational activities such as games, sports, basic education (e.g. reading books) and awareness classes about HIV, drugs, basic hygiene and medical care.

Average Number of Children Who Participated in IES between January and December 06

Month	Number	Month	Number
January	340	July	280
February	360	August	285
March	330	September	310
April	300	October	315
May	350	November	300
June	300	December	320
		Total	3790

B. Street-Based Actions and Community Involvement Program (SBA-CIP):

The SBA-CIP's goal is to establish a link between social or field workers and the community. CPCS staff meets with police officers, shopkeepers and other NGOs in order to involve the public in our activities by helping them recognize that street children are a part of our society. This is accomplished through organizational visits, public relations meetings and authority relations.

C. Field Visits:

Each day CPCS field/street staff visits many areas in the city to talk to street children and inform them about the risk reduction centres and services. The staff members also encourage every child who wishes to go to the centre to accompany them there.



The CPCS Clinic:

The CPCS clinic is a 24-hour medical facility, staffed by trained nurses and regularly visited by a qualified doctor. We offer street children outpatient, inpatient and pharmacy services and refer more serious cases to the hospitals for x-rays and medical tests.

The clinic has four beds for emergencies, eight beds for tropical diseases, twelve beds for general patients and one dressing room. The young patients can also use our library, TV and games facilities.

The clinic is supported by The Simons Foundation (United States) through the American Himalayan Foundation (AHF)

We also have smaller clinics in Butwal and Narayangadh where the children can receive first aid treatments. We refer more serious cases and the cases that need investigation to our clinic in Kathmandu. In the event that one of our girls is sick, we send our doctor to treat them at our girls' hostel in Siphali. If the case is serious, we refer her directly to the hospital.

The Monthly Services of CPCS Rajesh Clinic (July to December 2006)

	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Out Patient Services	1937	1637	1523	1497	1308	1246
Number of inpatients	58	46	46	51	25	28
Inpatients bed nights	450	416	454	504	289	410
Number of inpatients hospitalized	3	4	6	5	6	4
Hospitalization days	35	34	39	28	45	25
Hospital Out patient referrals	35	23	33	21	31	30
Medical field treatment patients	197	171	397	113	283	232

The Monthly Services of CPCS Clinic (January to June 2006)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Outpatient services	1394	1117	783	646	1006	1308
Number of inpatients	47	43	33	25	42	47
Inpatient bed nights	358	342	349	334	344	412
Number of patients hospitalised	3	5	2	3	3	3
Hospitalisation days	49	31	32	20	34	12
Hospital outpatient referrals	20	7	27	10	33	36
Medical field treatment patients	165	124	99	55	107	157

The co-operation and efficient co-ordination of all our medical departments has ensured excellent results in our clinics, increased public awareness, improved hygiene practices, regular follow up and rehabilitation.

Most Common Patients Illnesses from July to December 2006

Respiratory Problems	13%
Muscular-skeletal (Sprains)	9%
Urinary System Problems	3%
GI Problems	10%
ENT Problems	6%
Cut/Open Wound/Injury	15%
Fever	6%
Skin infections	7%
Drug Users Suffering from abscesses	3%
Viral Infections	4%
Eye Problems	3%
STD and others	3%

VIT Deficiency/Malnutrition	3%
Enteric Fever	2%
Dog Bites	2%
Jaundice	2%
Endocrine Disorders	2%
Allergies	1%
Cardio Vascular Problems	1%
Psychological Problems	1%
Dental Carries	2%
Surgery Cases	1%
Others	1%
Total	100%

HIV aids cases are increasing at an alarming rate .We have detected 15 cases among our young patients. We are sad to report that five children have died of PLWHA. One of the deceased was one of our first patients and we have honored him by naming our clinic in his memory: CPCS Rajesh Clinic.

Our Medical Staff plans to launch a large HIV awareness campaign for the street children to minimize the epidemic and prevent further deaths.

Stories from the CPCS Clinic:

Sujan D is a two-year-old boy. He was born in the street where his mother and father faced many problems that prevented them from caring for their child. We admitted Sujan in the hospital for 12 days as he suffered from malnutrition. We are happy to report that Sujan is improving each day and will continue to prosper and grow with the excellent care he is now receiving in our Siphah rehabilitation home.

Sujana R was an 18 year-old girl who was admitted to our CPCS clinic on August 13th. She was then transferred to the hospital to be treated for HIV and a chest infection. Unfortunately she died in Teku hospital on September 25th, from complications due to HIV. She had contracted HIV as a result of using drugs and prostituting herself to buy food.

Counselling Services:

Many street children suffer from psychological and psychosocial problems such as low self-esteem, loneliness, anxiety, depression, various fears, feelings of hopelessness, feeling alone and afraid and aggressive behaviour all of which are often a result of poverty, violence due to the conflict, lack of parenting and sexual, physical or mental abuse. CPCS addresses all these problems through our counselling programs. The counselling services serve to improve the overall mental health of the street children by having them participate in individual and group counselling sessions. We also provide them with information and awareness about various risks such as HIV, drugs, alcohol and exploitation. Our counselling services are part of a think tank by networking with other NGOs.

The Simons Family Foundation supports our counselling services.

A. Individual and Group Counselling:

The counselling team providing individual and group counselling is composed of one full-time counsellor and an expert in awareness programs. The counsellors work with the children to identify their psychosocial challenges with the ultimate goal being to rebuild their psychological health.

Increasingly, children ask to receive counselling, as they see and understand the benefits of those sessions.

Number of Children Who Received Group and Individual Counselling

	Group Counselling	Individual Counselling	Total
January	188	71	259
February	199	57	256
March	201	38	239
April	190	40	230
May	273	72	345
June	235	38	273
July	220	45	265
August	230	52	282
September	251	71	322
October	280	62	342
November	204	35	239
December	179	41	220

B. Awareness Classes:

The awareness classes, run by the CPCS social workers, educate the children on a number of important issues (mental, sexual and physical abuses, HIV/aids, exploitation, the use of drugs, STDs etc.) and to advise them on health and hygiene.

One very important topic the awareness classes address is mental, sexual and physical abuse. During these sessions our counsellors and social workers try to make the children understand that abuse is a crime and that they can safely talk about it if they are victims of such abuse.

CPCS NGO, in coordination with Voice of Children conducted a survey of 100 street children. According to our research findings more than 60 percent of the children had suffered from some form of abuse. We plan to publish our entire findings by March 2007.

Some CPCS Counselling Stories:

Angita K, 11 years old and her sister Ankita, 9 years old are from the village of Ramechhap. Their father was an alcoholic and was often violent. He almost killed his wife several times and tortured his two daughters on many occasions. Their mother took the girls, left home and came to Kathmandu. Because of their poor economic situation and for the security of girls, their mother brought them to CPCS. At the beginning, the girls felt unsafe, lonely and unloved. As they began receiving counselling their mental health, feeling of security and their general demeanour increased. Their deep psychological problems have been gradually worked out. Life has completely turned around for these sisters and their hopes and dreams for the future are bright.

Subash, who is 9 years old, was a disabled child who was found in the Pashupatinath area. He was brought to the CPCS clinic where he underwent treatment. In the beginning, he didn't want to communicate with anyone and preferred to spend his time alone. After some counselling sessions, he began to tell us his story. His mother had died and his father was an ironsmith. We can assume that his family who regarded him as a burden left him in the street. Since the death of his mother, no one had taken care of him. At CPCS he can now feel safe and cared for. His life has turned around and he is now walking and plays with the other children. He communicates freely now and always has smiles for everyone.



The Emergency Line:

The emergency line is a 24-hour medical and legal emergency line for street children. This line has been working for one year and a half now and the number is getting more and more famous among the population. We have 2 cars and motorcycles to be able to quickly respond to any need for medical treatment or police liaison. We receive many calls from all the community: organizations, children, parents, police, partner NGOs and citizens.

Most emergency calls are from the children, who request medical support (23%) and legal assistance (27%), from the public to ask information (30%) and from parents to report lost children (20%). However the service also helps children to recover wages that their employers owe them and is used by the police to inform CPCS about a child's release from custody. We have received 748 emergency calls since July 2006. In the second part of the year we can see an increasing of calls, we received lots of calls from public who want to have more information about our activities. But also that Emergency Line starts to be famous in street's world.

The main sponsor of the emergency line is the Simons Foundation through the American Himalayan Foundation.

Number of Emergency Line Calls in 2006

	Medical Support	Legal Support	Lost Child	Enquiry Calls	Other	Total Calls
January	3	7	7	5	-	22
February	9	6	4	4	-	23
March	17	12	5	7	-	41
April	8	7	5	11	1	32
May	10	14	12	7	5	48
June	15	11	8	10	5	49
July	26	20	10	15	5	76
August	39	27	9	30	15	120
September	22	20	10	60	20	132
October	30	15	15	50	10	120
November	30	20	20	50	30	150
December	15	25	10	60	40	150
Total calls for 2006	224	184	115	309	131	963

Emergency Line Story:

Anil L, 17 years old, came to Kathmandu before the age of 11. He escaped from home and worked in a teashop in Balaju for 2 years, and lived on the street with friends. After 2 years of cleaning jobs in Swajambu and Kalanki, he went back home. He found his family in a bad situation, his father had died from TB and his brother worked in

stone extraction. He returned to Kathmandu with his brother and worked as a porter and street vendor and after a few months of living with his brother, he went back to living on the street with his friends. It was then that he started to use drugs. On November 23, while working, he fainted and fell to the street unconscious. Fortunately one of his friends called our emergency line and we brought him to CPCS and then to hospital for treatment.

Legal Support:

Relations between street children and security alliances are very tense in Nepal. Many street children are illegally arrested and abused by the police, military personnel and private security staff. Legal authorities often take the street children into custody without evidence and many times those children are charged with various criminal activities they never committed. CPCS has a team of lawyers which works diligently at defending and pleading the cases of street children who are in custody and prison.

In 2006, CPCS provided legal services to dozens of children. Most cases involved offering legal support to children in police custody. However, some cases also entailed recovering labour wages for children whose employers withheld pay.

Number of Children who received Legal Support by CPCS

Month	Number of Children
January	14
February	44
March	15
April	22
May	45
June	39
July	10
August	27
September	22
October	13
November	15
December	25
Total cases	271



We have always had and continue to work with security forces (and the police) concerning the street children. We attempt to sensitise them to the problems street children face (drugs, abuses...) and encourage them to bring street children directly to CPCS instead of putting them in custody. Our relations are slowly improving and increasingly they bring us new detainees and allow the children call our emergency line when they are arrested.

Nevertheless, we have had to work hard for the release of 10 children who were kept in custody for citing the police's bad behaviour. Despite our numerous appeals to the police, many of children were found beaten for no reason by the security forces in Balaju and Dilibazar. This is a plight we will continue to fight in 2007.

Some Highlights from the Legal Support Program:

- The military person who almost killed one of our children in April is now in jail.
- We succeeded in recovering the inheritance of two orphaned brothers and opened a bank account for them. .

The Education Ticket (E.T.) System (in all locations):

The Education Ticket System is one of our most amazing and effective tools in making the children aware of their responsibilities and helps them realize that they can and are able to be the managers of their lives in the long term.

We organize three sessions of informal education everyday: One in the morning, another in the afternoon and the last one in the evening. These times allow the working children to catch one session before or after going to work. For each hour of informal class attended, the children get one educational ticket that they can trade in for everyday items. The E.T. shop stocks single use soap bars, toothbrushes, sandals, football shoes, combs, gel, shampoo, pants, t-shirts, scarves etc.

The informal education's specific goal is to empower the children with life skills in order to avoid the dangers of street life and with the fundamentals that will allow them to understand and fit into the society they live in.

The lessons teach basic math and reading, English, human rights, children's rights, self-management, Nepali, the legal system of Nepal, the importance of basic hygiene, the risks of using drugs, to name a few. We also present them with information on the general (politics, social and economical) situation of Nepal and on the social structure and the importance of the family. We help them to understand the responsibilities that being a citizen involves and educate them on their rights and duties.

These informal classes are also a good means of socialization - during the lesson the children interact between themselves and our educators are there to teach them how to behave with friends and how to communicate using appropriate language. If they so wish, they have the opportunity to demonstrate their skills in front of their classmates. For example, they may want to report an important event that occurred in Nepal, to exercise their storytelling and public speaking abilities. One of the most important aspects of these classes is to teach them how to contribute to a small group, and how to cooperate and work with other children for the benefit of all. The teachers and educators use simple and direct means of teaching. They use pictures and real stories; they discuss various topics at length with the children, and encourage them to participate by talking about their own experiences and how they managed them.

Thanks to this system, the children soon realize they receive many benefits from attending informal classes. Rather than going outside to work, they can stay inside our premises where they are safe, and learn interesting and constructive skills with the added bonus of earning tickets to buy items they need. Even so, the children have to participate and be attentive during class otherwise the teacher has the right to take back their tickets.

Our vision is to employ this system to build up the children’s self-esteem by having them earn the things they need while learning skills that will be useful to them in their pursuit of becoming self-sufficient. The children need to understand the importance of anticipating their everyday needs and retaining enough of their earnings to cover their basic necessities. By utilizing the ticket system they are adopting this mindset. It is also important to teach the children the economical importance of things, the difference between getting something for free and wasting it and preserving and budgeting their earnings. They soon realize the sense of pride that comes with being the manager of their own money.

After launching the ET program they are more concerned about their personal belongings and possessions. They begin to value the things they have acquired as they have earned them.

Examples of what the children can earn with the E.T. system:

Items	Number of E.T.
Shampoo	1
Tooth Brush	3
Notebook	3
Pen	4
Battery	5
Underwear	8
Sandals	15
Scarf	15
Hair cut ticket	15
T-Shirt	30
Half pant	35
Towel	35
Watch	50
Football Shoes	85
Trousers	100
School bag	100

B. The Social Rehabilitation Centres and Services:

The second aspect of the CPCS program, after risk reduction, is the social rehabilitation of street children. Social rehabilitation involves long-term programs in order to reintegrate the child into society or back with his/her family.

Family Reunification Program:

The family reunification program aims at re-establishing the link between the child and his family members. We always keep in mind that one day the child may want to see or be reunited with his family. The reintegration process involves social and psychological work with the child and his father, mother and/or guardians. There were 49 children reunified with their families from July to December 2006.

Steps to Family Reunification:

- Our social worker works with a child who wants to be reunited with his/her family. This involves having meetings with the child to evaluate his motivation and assessing his family conditions, the causes of his departure and his subsequent history.
- We then work with the child to rebuild his physical and mental health.
- The next step is to raise the awareness of the child about various risks such as HIV, drug, alcohol and exploitation.
- We only re-integrate a child into a family environment that is autonomous and balanced and we provide him help in case there are difficulties with the reintegration.
- Finally, we compile an administrative file on the child in order to stay in contact with the family.

Story from a Family Reunification:

Jiban K., 12 years old, studied grade 4 in Shree Bhuneshwor Secondary School, in Panauti, in the Kavre district. Because of his parents' poor behaviour, his brothers left with him and moved to Kathmandu. While they were working in the city one day his older brother trade a bicycle with another person and as a result Jiban and his older brother were accused of stealing that bicycle. As Jiban was too young to be arrested, the police of Janseva referred him to CPCS. He wanted to go back to his village and after the reintegration counselling we were able to unite him with his family. Our counsellor brought him to his village and when his parents saw him looking happy and well, they realized they had made mistakes and they promised to try their best and ask us for help if and when they needed it.

The Street-Arts Program:

We developed the CPCS "Street-Arts" Program for the former street and working children who want to leave the street life and be involved in a creative and dynamic environment. We work with the children at developing their skills by the means of sports as well as cultural and artistic expression. We would like them, through this program, to build or rebuild their self-confidence, to become aware of their individual rights and to share their feelings with others.



Street-Arts is mainly supported by Shenpen Foundation and SOS enfants abandonnés.

Many street children need a transitory environment between the street and their return in family or before getting enrolled at school. The Street-Arts rehabilitation program is this second step in the socialisation of the former street and working children. Through this program we teach the children how to abandon their negative street habits in order to be ready to be enrolled at school with our schooling program.

During this phase we provide the children with:

- Educational support and progressive reinsertion into school or family.
- Full-time care of the child outside the dangers and temptations of the street.
- Legal, medical and psychological support to overcome their street past.
- Socialization by the means of sports and arts.

Since the beginning of 2006 we have had an average of 38 children (8 years old to 16 years old) participating in the 'Street-Arts' program in Kathmandu and 10-15 children from the shelter entered the 'street-arts' group each month until now. Many of them left street-arts to enter the schooling program. A few re-entered the shelter because they were not ready. We opened our street-arts program in Narayangadh in April 2006 and at the end of the same month 12 children participating in this program left to join our schooling program. We reopened it in June with 10 children and among them one child went back to his family.

In October 2006, we decided to move our street-arts program from Dillibazar, Kathmandu to Narayanghat for several reasons:

- First, we wanted to minimize the risk of return to the street by children by isolating them from dangers of the big city. There are many temptations for them in Kathmandu, they know the system, they know lots of place where they can go,

they have many streets friends and it's a level of their rehabilitation where they are still fragile.

- Secondly, Dillibazar was to fund its first activity, the Shelter, and with winter setting on, we realized we didn't have enough free space to welcome new children.
- Thirdly, it's better for our staff to have all the street-arts in the same location in Narayanghat. This way the staff can concentrate on one big group, making it easier to do subsequent activities.

Stories from the Street-Arts Program:

"My name is Bikas P and I am 11 years old. I came to the streets of Narayangadh because my father and my stepmother did not take care of me. I first worked as a beggar and when I met other street children I started working as a rag picker and I used to steal goods from people to sell them. I also smoked cigarettes and hashish and I used to take dendrite but I quit everything when I arrived in the CPCS shelter. It has been one month that I am in the Street-Arts program and I like it very much: it helps me to become a good man. When I arrived on the street, I did not want to have any contact with my family anymore but now, I am thinking about seeing them again."

"My name is Sagar N and I was born in Chitwan. My mother died when I was child and my father left for India, leaving my brother, my sister and me without any land or properties. At first I wanted to be a soldier but I ended up on the street and I started to smoke marijuana, cigarettes and I used to steal from people. We went to another organization for a while and my sisters took me to CPCS, where I got enrolled at school. I left the program, because of my friends and came back on the street. Now I am in street-arts again: I regret to have lost time on the street again and I want to go back to school for good."

"My name is Santosh P, I am 15 years old and I am from Dharan. My father was tailor. He used to beat my mother. I left home and came to Kathmandu, where I passed about 4 years on the street, using all kinds of substances. I went to CWIN and they sent me back to my family but I could not stay there. After 6 months, my dad became ill and died because he drank too much. I left again and came back to the street in Kathmandu. Now I am in the Street-Arts in CPCS, I take tuition classes and I want to become a good football player."



Street Children Drawing in Street-Arts

The CPCS Schooling Program:

We launched the CPCS Schooling Program in April 2005. More than one year later we still see the wonderful aspects of this program in terms of reintegration of the children with their family or into society. The children in the program attend classes in public school from 9 am to 4 pm. They learn Nepali, English, mathematics as well as social studies and they participate in sports, drawing and painting.

We opened the schooling program in Narayangadh in April 2006 and in Butwal in May 2006.



Children in the CPCS schooling program

We selected children from our shelters for this program and children from the Informal Education Services on the street, who showed a strong motivation to study and who gradually wanted to leave the street life and reintegrate into society.

AHF (American Himalayan Foundation) supports all the schooling costs in Kathmandu and Dolakha.

A. The Ratopul (Kathmandu) Schooling Home:

The Ratopul Schooling Home is located in the centre of Kathmandu and houses 79 boys, all going to school. Ratopul is focused on boys rehabilitation. Most of them are former street kids with a difficult and strong background. They benefit from a good environment (hostel like) with the service of teachers, counsellors,... Some of them still have family and we are trying our best to rehabilitate them inside as soon as possible. At the end of December 06, Rato Pull programs received a support from EVCA to go ahead with its activities.

Progress in education and final exams

About 80% of our children were attending school before they became street children. Although this is a high percentage, there are still important gaps to fill in their education to make their transition to 'school life' successful. Even though they have the opportunity to learn, to improve one's education and skills is solely the choice of the children. CPCS teachers and social workers support and instruct – both in a formal and informal manner- children who chose to engage in the challenge.

Our first priority is the alphabetisation process and basic numeration, followed by compulsory tuition classes twice a day on the CPCS premises. From 8 to 8.30 am and from 6 to 7.30 pm children attend different classes such as geography, sciences, English, Social Studies, Math and Nepali. Other informal classes like discussions on the role of the society and family, socialization, personal health and hygiene are also part of the program. CPCS also maintains very close contact with schoolteachers. From time to time, the teachers meet with us to discuss the student's progress.



CPCS' staff helping street children study

In almost all cases thus far the children have performed well and some are even in the leading position in their classes.

There were 80 children enrolled at school for the last semester of the academic year (July to December 2006). We did not have any dropouts for this period. The children from our schooling program were very motivated by their new environment and worked hard to pass their exams. Everyday, they did their homework together and asked for the help of our teachers. They often asked for additional information on subjects they studied at school and participated often in class by asking the teachers many questions. They were also very motivated by the extracurricular activities (museum, quizzes, songs, drama, sports...). Being in a "studying environment" gave them the will to study. They were in a learning dynamic that also gave them the strength to give up their street life. Many of our kids found the will to learn and are very good at it, as many of them proved it with their final exam marks. Of the 80 children enrolled, only 7 children failed and have to restart their year.

Socialization process

We noticed the same improvements in the behaviour of the children compared to the first part of the year. Going to school changed them in a positive way, they want to learn more (most of them never miss the homework sessions with our teachers), they are proud of what they are becoming and many give up their bad habits (cigarettes, drugs...).

The children of our schooling program were enthusiastic to go to school. They like to learn, be part of a small community (their class and their school), where they learn many social rules. Some of our kids were monitors, many won awards (best hygiene award, best racer...). Their behaviour towards the other children is also better: they use fewer rude words and act friendlier with people in general. Their "street-behaviour" is disappearing little by little. We feel that they are more hopeful towards their future.

Many of the children take better care of their appearance and their hygiene and subsequently, their health. Being at school with other children encourages them to be neater and cleaner. They take showers three times a week and take better care of their clothes (ironing, cleaning) and hair.

Studying at school with friends that live with their parents also encourage the street children to contact their families. We have noticed that when the parents hear that their child is going to school they make contact with them and come to visit them at CPCS. During this last semester, 20 children from the schooling program have been completely reintegrated with their families.

Some highlights of the children's performances include:

Children in the Schooling Program are attending different schools from our shelter on a regular basis. They put great effort in their studies to ensure their future. They are happy going to school and they commit themselves to be good men in the future. After school, qualified teachers offer children morning and evening tuition classes. **Arjun B** became the Class Top in the last year and he is very talented in drawing. **Buddha L, Manoj L, Mohan L, Suresh G, Bhimsen S, Manoj L and Anish D** passed in the First Division of last year. **Gopal B, Bikal P, Badri T, Sunil A, Raj Kumar G, Sagar T, Deepak K, Nirajan D, Roshan T** were in the Second Division. In the Final Exam, 30% percent of students scored 60-80% of the total marks, 40% percent of students scored 45-59% of the total marks, 20% percent of students scored below 45% of the total marks and 10% percent students are pass division. Besides their studies they have also participate in different types of outdoor activities e.g. football, table tennis, other creative types of art skills, drawing and painting etc. The children are very interested in participating in these different competitions. As customary, the children took part in the Second Term Examinations at the end of December. Some of the children did well and others, not so well. To address this problem, the children that did not do so well are being provided separate extra and special tuition classes that identify their weak subjects. Because of the extra tuition, children can now have hope that they too can do well in the coming final Exam.

Number of CPCS Students Enrolled in Schools in Kathmandu in December 2006

Number of CPCS Students Enrolled in Schools in Kathmandu at the end of December 2006				
School	Location	Num of Boys	Num of Girls	Total Students
Bijaya Memorial Higher Secondary School	Dillibazar	33	*	33
Nandi Secondary School	Naxal	48	2	50
Shivapuri Higher Secondary School	Maharajgunj	*	17	17
Nepal Adarsa Secondary School	Ganabahal	1	1	2
Supper Vision English Boarding School	Lagankhel	1	*	1
Nawajiwani (School for Handicapped)	Kalanki	1	*	1
Panchakanya Secondary School	Baluwatar	*	5	5
Aakash Ganga Eng.Boarding School	Kumarigal	*	1	1
Gyan Bikash Lower Secondary School	Gyaneshwor	*	1	1
Vishwo Niketan Higher Secondary School	Tripureshwor	2	3	5
Rastriya Nirman Secondary School	Mulpani	*	1	1
Saradha Secondary School	Tilganga	1	1	2
Pre Schooling Process	*	3	*	3
	Total	90	32	122

B. The Siphah Rehabilitation Home:

In September we moved the hostel from Balwatar to Siphah, because we wanted a larger house for the girls. They now have gardens and an open outside area for outdoor activities, and we can now provide separate bedrooms for older girls and younger ones. This home is also closer to Dillibazar where our clinic is located. There are now 24 girls and one young disabled boy who all attend school through our schooling program. All of them passed their final exams and are enrolled for the new academic year. Our teachers are in regular contact with their schoolteachers to discuss their progress and discuss any possible problems the children may be having. The program extra costs for giving separate facilities to girls is supported by the American Himalayan Foundation.



Before going to school, from 8 to 9 am and after school, from 4.30 to 6.30 pm, the girls get tuition classes during which they do their homework with the teachers and are further instructed in English, Nepali, math, sciences, social studies and health classes. They also participate in extra curricular activities like drawing, painting, cultural visits and games. The girls are also involved in the kitchen. Every Friday, they get awareness classes (about hygiene, diseases, dangers of street life, drugs, exploitation) and Saturdays are dedicated to hygiene; they wash and iron their school uniforms and clothes and clean the premises. The girls also have access to our individual or group counselling sessions during which they can get information on other topics such as adolescence and puberty.

Six of these girls were referred to us by the police, one comes from our shelter in Narayangadh and five were referred to us by other NGOs that took them off the street, because of domestic violence or conflict, but did not have the space or budget to take care of them. The sixteen remaining girls are in our centre thanks to our fieldwork. We also care for an eight-year-old boy who is mentally disabled and who receives education in an adapted school. With reunification with his family being impossible, we sent him to school.

We reunified a ten-year-old girl with her family in Pokhara and regularly organize family visits with a social worker. Some of the girls' parents come to the hostel to visit them from time to time.

C. Residential Schooling Support Program (RSS):

The Residential Schooling Program is a spin-off of the CPCS schooling program. We help children who live with their parents in slums (banks of the Bagmati and Bishnumati Rivers and the garbage collection centre in Nepali Kowar) by sending them to school when their parents cannot afford to pay the school fees and uniforms. Most of these children's parents work as street vendors, porters, masons or stonebreakers and do not put any importance on their children's education. These children have a higher risk of ending up on the street since many are from small ethnic groups, lower castes and very deprived groups and many of them have to help their parents at work after school.

In April, thanks to this program, 14 students who live with their parents finished their school year and we further enrolled 16 children from class one to nine for the upcoming school year. We support their education by paying for the school fees, uniforms and equipment and by remaining in constant contact with their families, schoolteachers and parents to motivate them to encourage the children.

D. The Narayangadh schooling program:

We opened the schooling program in Narayangadh in May 2006 and there are presently 11 children attending school at this time.

They are working hard to stay at the level of the other children since most of them have never attended school. Our teachers give them tuition classes four hours a day, two hours before and two hours after school in order to fill the gaps in their education. We first consolidate their knowledge in basic alphabetisation and numeration and give them classes on various subjects such as geography, sciences, English, Social Studies, Math and Nepali. The children also attend other informal classes and discussions on the role of the society and family, personal health and hygiene. This semester children obtained good grades and secured good marks in the exam.

So far, the children are all very motivated and serious in their work. Their classmates positively influence them and they want to reach a higher level of education, to be healthy and to quit their bad street habits. Our team of teachers is always there to support, help and advise them and stays in frequent contact with our children's teachers in order to closely follow their growth.

E. The schooling program in Butwal:

We opened the schooling program in Butwal in May 2006 and we already have 28 children returning to school. 10 are in preparation. The program is supported for a part of the cost by SOS enfants abandonnés (Belgian NPO)

We chose to send some of the children from Kathmandu and Narayangadh to this city



because it is smaller in size and less 'attractive' than major cities, therefore the children find fewer occasions to drop out of school. Since it is the first time an organization gives the opportunity to the street children of Butwal to leave the street and to learn, our children are ready to put in a great effort into their studies. They attend the tuition classes twice a day and are very inquisitive.

The children also participate in many activities (like football, carumboard, drawing and painting) and are responsible for the cleaning of the premises and cooking for everyone.



F. The Dolakha Education Program:

Dolakha is a rural city located 140 kms northeast of Kathmandu. From January to June 2006 we supported the education of 45 children who came from marginal, poor or internally displaced families.

At the end of this school year many of the students in this program accomplished significant achievements: three got first position, two got second position, two got third position and all the remaining children passed the final exams. All the students are now much better aware about health, children's rights and personal hygiene. They have also gained practical knowledge through activities like quiz contest, drawing, debate, sports and other extracurricular activities.

Weekly Routine of the Dolakha Education Program

	6:30-8:00 am	10:00am-4:00 pm	4:15-6:00 pm
SUN	Homework and Nepali	School	Tiffin, homework and Nepali
MON	Homework and Math	School	Tiffin, homework and Math
TUE	Homework and English	School	Tiffin, homework and English
WED	Homework and Social Science	School	Tiffin, homework and Social Science
THU	Homework and English	School	Tiffin, homework and English
FRI	Health and General knowledge	School	Tiffin, homework and quiz debate
SAT	10.00-12.00 games 12.00-14.00 TV watching	14.00-15.00 bathing 15.00-16.00 Tiffin	

Each Friday, CPCS organizes socialization classes for the parents from 5.00 pm to 6.30 pm and on Saturdays they can benefit from our counselling sessions from 4.00 pm to 6.30 pm. As a result of the regular weekly meetings, the parents are more aware of their responsibilities and duties towards their children. We also have raised the parents' and the children's awareness on the risks of street life, city life, family violence, discrimination and domestic violence.

G. The CLASS (CPCS Local Action Support and Services) program in Gorkha, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Jhapa and Narayangadh:

We chose to intervene in these five cities specifically because the needs there are real and urgent.

Dolakha and Gorka are 140 kms far north of Kathmandu, in the northeast and the northwest of the capital city respectively, while Jhapa, Sindhuli and Narayangadh (explained up) are located in the Terai region, south of Kathmandu at 600, 400 and 130 kms respectively.

In each one of these cities, one of our social workers lives in the village or the city and organizes prevention, development and empowerment programs with 12 children and their families.

Our work there is at two different stages:

First, our main goal is to reintegrate the children with school and to support their schooling through two ways. The first one consist of organizing a "homework school" one hour a day to assist them, as we noticed that many children give up school because their parents are not able to help them and follow their work at home. Secondly, the more deprived parents face financial problems at the beginning of the school year when they have to pay for the school fees, the exercise books, the school uniforms etc. and do not send their children to school for economical reasons. Consequently, we help these families financially or we provide them with what the children need to go to school (clothes, shoes, bags, books etc.)

Our second goal is to sensitise the parents and the community on the risks faced by the children if they run away from home to leave to live on the street. Often, this occurs for minor reasons such as bad relations between the parents and the children. Our resident educator meets with the parents to discuss the child's rights, their duties as parents, the problems of domestic violence, alcoholism, hygiene, health and/or any subject that the parents want to discuss.

We also intervene in schools to raise the children's awareness should they have dreams of living in the city. We share with them that these dreams are not realistic and outline the real dangers they will likely face such as drugs, disease and exploitation.

We also provide deprived persons with non-formal alphabetisation and awareness classes as well as empowerment sessions.

Therefore, through CLASS, 60 children and their families have benefited from our support and we plan on increasing this number going forward.

Some Stories from the CPCS Schooling Program:

Arjun B is a 15 year old from Ramechhap. This child has an iron will; he worked diligently and studied hard during this schooling year to be at the same level than his friends in Nandi Secondary School, Kathmandu. He ended the final term in the first division with a passion for writing: he is very enthusiastic when he says that he will work hard to become a writer. He is now enrolled in Vijay Memorial School for the 2063-2064 schooling year in class 7.

Anup A and **Sanup A** are brothers who were studying together in class 7 in Vijay Memorial School, Kathmandu. They did not take their studies seriously and spent more time playing and having fun with their friends than studying. Due to this lack of discipline and disregard for success, they both failed. Seeing their friends passing their exam and being proud of it, they understood that it was in their own interest to study hard and to invest time in their studies.

Sushil T was studying in class 2 in Nandi Secondary School. In the middle of the school year, he ran away and left school and the CPCS to stay with his mother in Dharan. When he did not find her there, he started doing the same job he used to do before he came to Kathmandu and CPCS (rag picking). Knowing that his life was safe in CPCS, he came back to Kathmandu and to CPCS rather than face the prospects of street life in his village. Sushil went back to school and worked very hard to make up lost time, as he had not taken the Second term exams. He ended his class 2 in second division and made a promise to himself to attend school at least until his secondary curricular is over. This child is now an “example” for the other children; he had the will to leave his village and to come back to school.

Rita G is a ten-year-old-girl who lives in Narayangadh. She wants to be a teacher but her father is an alcoholic who does not care about the education of her daughter and her mother is a rag picker in the streets of Narayangadh and cannot afford to send her to school. She was enrolled on May 9th at Chamdi School of Narayangadh for this new academic year. This is the first time Rita attends school and is very happy.

H. Youth Rehabilitation Program.

During these months our focus is on Youth rehabilitation in Society - youth meaning older than 16 years old. In the beginning of this program we had 27 youths but due to the country situation this number has increased. These youths are now an important part of CPCS. We offer them different opportunities such as: becoming a CPCS worker, helping in the kitchen, Shelter Class, Computer Class, hygiene and/or participate in IES. They can also follow any kind of workshop they choose.

They are an important part of society, they are not yet adult but they aren't children anymore, and they still need support to enter into a working life and become good members of society. They also need to learn and understand their responsibilities. We give them the opportunity to learn but also to be heard by the Awareness Class.

For the past 6 months, 10 youths decided to follow training or we have helped them to find a good job.

1	Sanjok G	Works as a carpenter
2	Dillip N	Works in a Computer Embroider Factory
3	Surya P	Cook in training, Shangri-La Home
4	Rabin B	Carpenter training, Shangri-La Home
5	Prakash T	Carpenter training, Shangri-La Home
6	Abin T	Carpenter training, Shangri-La Home
7	Sakash B	Motor repairing/driving training
8	Roshan T	Motor repairing/driving training
9	Rupash A	Training in Community Health Development Worker
10	Krishna L	Training in Community Health Development Worker

We held 16 Awareness Classes for them and discussed the following topics:

- Importance of National Identity Card/procedures to secure NIC.
- Planning for their future life.
- Family rehabilitation/the importance of family.
- Training/the importance of training.
- Importance of communication/respect with friends and teachers.
- Society.
- Health and Hygiene.

C. Others (The team – links with other ngo’s – 2007) :

C1. The Team

The team at CPCS is composed of 92 professionals; many of them (60 %) are former street youth. The following persons manage the team and departments:

International Director: Ryckmans Jean-Christophe

Director: Himmat Maskey

Coordinator: Bijesh Shrestha

Administration Manager: Arjun Mohan Bhattarai

Vice-Director and legal expert: Hem Budhathoki

Vice-Director and social expert: Rajkumar Tripathi

Head of Psychological Support Program: Shambar Thapa

Vice-coordinator: Aita Raj Limbu

Head of account section: Krishna Shrestha (+girls project)

Department in Charge CPCS Clinic: Nawaraj Pokharel

Department in Charge Rehabilitation/SA: Surendra Niraula

Department in Charge Emergency Line: Ekta Pradhan

Department in Charge Butwal Centre: Badri Acharya

Department in charge Schooling Program: Surya Prakash Shrestha

Department in Charge Family Visits/Reunification: Shyam K. Darlami

Department in Charge Youth Rehabilitation: Purna Sakya

In charge of Dolakha Programs: Dabal Pandey

Our team continues to work very hard, and with heart and passion... The better the social environment we offer them, the higher the satisfaction they feel when working with CPCS, and for children.

Training is very important in the field of childcare and support and it gives our social workers the opportunity to be creative, more aware and to improve their knowledge and skills. Therefore we regularly organize various kinds of training for social workers with the Street Alliance Members Organization (CPCS, SAATHI, CONCERN, SAHARA GROUP, SAATH SAATH, VOC, CWIN, and CWCN).

Training Programs for CPCS Staff from July to December 2006

Name of Training Program	Organization Running the Program	Date
General Health Awareness & knowledge on First Aid	CPCS	June 30
Child participation & Creativity (SCREAM)	CPCS	August 3 & 4
Workshop/Training on psychosocial counselling	CPCS	August 31 and Sept 1
Child sex exploitation & legal provision	CPCS	Sept 1
Interaction on field activities - Report writing skills and Fire Management	CPCS	Nov 20

C2. Links with other NGO's :

A. Links with other Organizations :

Realizing that CPCS programs are not the only solution to solve the problems faced by the street children in Nepal, we find it necessary and advantageous to coordinate and cooperate with all the organizations involved in caring for street children (in Kathmandu and outside the valley). They may they be from civil society, the government, local communities and other partner NGOs and INGOs. It has always been one of our main priorities to build up strong relations with the neighbouring communities through regularly informing them about our programs. We have always responded to suggestions from the local community very positively.

The District Administration Official and Social Welfare Council regularly call us to interact and participate in policy making and planning for street children in Nepal.

CPCS NGO has developed an excellent rapport with government authorities, local bodies, clubs, communities' organizations, NGOs, and INGOs, to name a few. The local people visit and interact with CPCS regularly. They come to us to get informed on our activities and our working style. Many people from abroad and inside the country are interested in joining forces with us for the sake of street children. The Educational Institution Organization sends their students and researcher to learn about our programs such as our field and IES activities, both inside and outside of our NGO. Media houses also approach us to highlight our activities in the interest of public awareness and broadcast our stories in their media TV, Radio and newspapers.

During the first part of the year, NGOs such as CWIN Balika, Transit B, SATH SATH, SAATHI, Planet and LACC referred children to CPCS for shelter and rehabilitation. CPCS referred 15 youths for skill training in Shangrila Home and 9 children are now willing to be reintegrated with their families in Balika (far West of Nepal) in CWIN Balika.

The APSC (Association of the Psychosocial Counsellors) has frequently been involved in our programs dealing with counselling the children.

CPCS was also involved in researches conducted by partner NGO (CHREPA and STUPA medical college among others) and particularly in data collection about the street children conducted by the Central Child Welfare Board.

We also began a research in partnership with the National Alliance of organizations working with Street Children (NAOSC) on our partner NGOs' services for the street children. The goal is to come out with a clear analysis of the situation and to spread the results among the organizations working with street children and then meet together to discuss strategies in order to avoid duplication of services provided to the street children.

CPCS jointly with Police, CCWB, CWIN, CWSN, Concern, VOC, Sahara, Diyalo, SaathSaath, Saathi, APC, UPCA, carried out a campaign against begging. We published

brochures about children and begging in order to raise public concern. As well, the children of CPCS performed drama directly on the street, and portrayed real life situations and daily activities of children who roam and beg and the tragedies they suffer in urban areas of Kathmandu and other cities of Nepal.

They performed this drama 6 times in Butwal, 4 times in Narayanghat and 11 times in Kathmandu and all performances enjoyed great success. Through this drama, the children acted out their feelings and portrayed the difficult and risky life on the street. The philosophy of the drama was to send a message to all the sophisticated public and street children who are being denied their right to food, education, and legal rights, rights they are born with, like every child in society is. The performance also attempted to send the message to the person or passer by who gives money directly to the children – that although they are trying to be kind, their actions indirectly spoil the children’s future.

This Begging Drama affected the children and the public in very positive way. We touched an average of 4,100 people. Knowingly or unknowingly they were on the street, but after we performed the drama, many children became more aware and conscious of their own lives. Some of them returned to their home and many of them left to go to different organizations. They work and beg in the daytime but at night they come back to their chosen organization of their own free will. The general public now have a more positive attitude about NGOs. Before the drama, and our other endeavours raising public awareness, the public did not show sympathy to the street children or understand their plight. They learned through our drama how risky life is on the street and what these children survive and face everyday. The general public also came away with a heightened awareness to regard street children as a part of their society.



B. The Political Turmoil of April – May 06:

The anti-government demonstrations that took place in April 2006 provided another occasion to see the vulnerability and helplessness of the street children. Our organization reported many child injuries, arrests and detentions. The events affected every service of our organization. We rushed to open new programs rapidly in order to empower the street children in our Kathmandu and Narayangardh centres and provided them with tools to prevent them from participating and being used in demonstrations on the street and to deal with protests and curfew. We also opened an emergency shelter, organized extra recreational and sport activities, made field visits to educate the children on the political turmoil and we visited the demonstration areas before and after to take the children in our premises to prevent them from being injured or arrested. During this difficult period we had occasion to see the wonderful work and determination of our staff as they were helping and supporting the street children in whatever situation there was. They were on the street for the street children, despite the curfew and demonstrations.

Our counselling service, joint with our education and social team also organised specific life skills training during the political unrest in order to empower the children with tools that permit them to deal with demonstrations and curfew. Our teachers and counsellors explained the importance of rules and regulations during the shelter class and one of the most important points was about the curfew: it was necessary to give details on what a curfew is and to explain them what is tolerated and what is not during this time. We told the children that they were not allowed to be on the street during a curfew, even to collect plastic or garbage, to sell, to beg... and that to go against the law could put them in trouble (detention, beatings...). The point was also to make clear that participating in demonstrations could be dangerous for them: there were risks of gunshots, mass arrests, incontrollable crowd movements and injuries.

Our social workers and legal officer also clarified the political situation of Nepal: what was going on, who were the antagonists and why is there trouble between them.

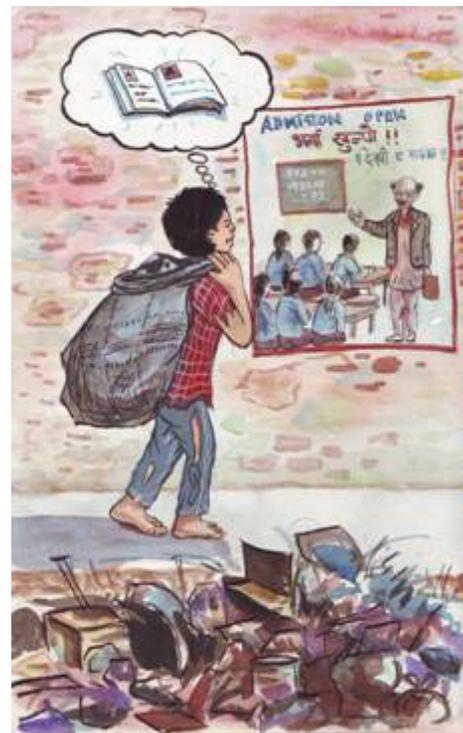
Our staffs did their best to persuade them to stay in the shelter and the CPCS premises to enjoy the extra activities we organized for them.

During the first days of the curfew in April, we put an advertisement in 2 daily mass-selling newspapers, the Anapurna Post and the Himalayan Times, in both English and Nepali, to the attention of the police forces and political parties.



C3. Plan and focus for 2007

- Launching of a large scale campaign about glue sniffing
- Opening of a farming and rehabilitation project in Kakani
- Extension of the Dolakha Rehabilitation Centre into a full fledge center
- Launching of a campaign about “Rights of Image” among the street children.
- Improvements of all programs and departments
- Special attention and focus on family rehabilitation programs
- Opening of a national line about missing children / Lost family
- Realisation of a TV Serial/film about street children
- Support of the field workers informal network
- Support and participation to the national Alliance of organisations working with the street children
- Improvement of our administration
- Continuity and follow up of the data-base about street children (both digital and files)
- Improvement of our relations with the Press
- Publications of two researches and one book
- Publication of rights-focused calendars in april (nepali new year)
- Follow up inside custody and jail – relations with police focus.
- Reinforcement of the shelter project – base of all programs
- Research of strong and long lasting new partners
- Improvement of Hygiene inside all centers
- Opening of three new CLASS prevention programs
- Opening of a family planning system supporting prevention programs



And the main focus of 2007 is the implementation of the following system :

C4. 2007 New Management System :

Objectives :

- 1- better coordination between our different centers, departments, programs, activities
- 2- clarification of the decision-making system (good and partly decentralized governance with empowerment of the department in charges)
- 3- better implementation and understanding of the NGO policies, decisions and philosophy by the entire team. (up to down and down to up)
- 4- Constructive and effective support for the street children and children at risk concerned by CPCS action.
- 5- Progressive resolution of the main working challenges faced by CPCS

2007 System Summary :

1. Board of Directors :
 - a. Every 6 month fix, and more as necessary.
 - b. Decisions about Philosophy, centers establishment, new projects
 - c. Control and guidance of the Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee
 - d. Control of the budget and finances
 - e. Confirmations and/or modifications of the CCMC decisions
 - f. Control of the NGO long-term objectives and vision
2. Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee :
 - a. Every week fix, and as necessary
 - b. Implementation of the board decisions
 - c. Regular Management of the NGO and staffs
 - d. Coordination of the working committees
 - e. Decisions about working committees propositions
 - f. Protection of the NGO philosophy and way of work
 - g. Coordination with donors, partners...
 - h. Coordination with Children governments, courts and parlements
3. Working and Monitoring Committees :
 - a. Implementation of the CCMC decisions
 - b. Following of the on-going projects, programs, activities
 - c. Suggestions, propositions to the CCMC for new projects, programs
 - d. Coordination with Children governments, courts and parlements
4. Departement In Charge
 - a. Control and coordination of their departement
 - b. Implementation of the WMC decisions accepted by the CCMC
 - c. Suggestions to the concerned WMC or directly to the CCMC
 - d. Coordination with Children governments, courts and parlements

The central key of the CPCS SYSTEM : The CCMC

Main FOCUS: Appropriate coordination and efficiency of the NGO's projects, programs and activities through the 6 working and monitoring committees (WMC).

Focus:

- Coordination between the 6 working committees
- Implementation of the Board decisions
- Human Resources management
- Reports and data collection system
- Coordination with the General Director

i. Objectives:

- Ensuring proper and effective coordination between the working committees
- Decisions about staff positions, days off, management of staff support and system
- Proper and appropriate implementation of the Board of Directors decisions
- Proper Circulation (spreading) of all-important information to the entire team
- Proper Coordination with children governments, courts and parliaments

The 6 Working and Monitoring Committees:

Working and Monitoring Committee 1 – Prevention

Main FOCUS: Preventing children from leaving their village and family to become street children and prevention-awareness about street dangers towards the staff and the children.

Working and Monitoring Committee 2 – Risk Reduction Centers and Services

Main FOCUS: Ensuring that field and shelter activities are efficient and appropriate

Working Committee 3 – Emergencies and Protection

Main FOCUS: To ensure quick and reliable medical and legal service for the street children and to ensure protection and hygiene inside centers. (safe environment).

Working Committee 4 – Social Rehabilitation (external)

Main FOCUS: To rehabilitate as many children as possible within their family and/or society

Working Committee 5 – Social Rehabilitation Centers

Main FOCUS: To ensure quality and efficient service inside all our rehabilitation centers and programs

Working Committee 6 – Public Relations

Main FOCUS: To promote and inform about CPCS work, action and philosophy among « outsiders »(public, organizations, press) and to develop public awareness about street children's problems and situation.