

CPCS

Child Protection Centers and Services



**Progress Report:
Year 2008**

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Introduction

Here is the complete report for CPCS's « *Child Protection Centers and Services* » activities for 2008.

CPCS NGO was founded in 2002 to answer to the children's needs in the streets of Nepal. The growing urbanization, familial economic instability, domestic violence, disintegration, unemployment and other socio-economic and political problems in Nepal have provoked the migration of many children to different cities within the country. In these cities, they discover life in the streets and are left on their own to face multiple forms of danger and abuse (moral and physical) that come with such a lifestyle without any social aid. They are also exposed to the consumption of illegal substances. CPCS was created to help these children who have suffered due to their exposure to the streets, and to prevent more children from reaching the streets.

The organization's work can be broken down into two steps :

1. **Risk Reduction** : Short term perspective focusing on immediate reduction of the dangers of street life.
2. **Social Rehabilitation** : Long term perspective focusing on progressive and eventual reintegration of a child into society.

The CPCS centers and services are there for all the children on the street, including those who were forced or chose to live in the streets. At CPCS, there is no selection criteria linked to the origin, history or child's social ranking.

Our organization currently has six centers in the Kathmandu Valley, one in Butwal, and five other regional centers (Narayangadh, Gorkha, Dolakha, Sindhuli, and Jhapa) where CLASS (*CPCS Local Action Support and Services*) programs are being held.

In the entire country, up to 350 children are being helped daily with our onsite activities, 350 to 400 children go to our social centers, 300 ex-streetchildren go to school, 100 children take part in operating of our rehab centers and several dozen of them will receive medical and judicial support.

Here are some of CPCS's results during 2008

- 244 children joined schools thanks to CPCS's schooling program
- 16389 treatments for children from medical services
- 1668 children were taken care of in the streets by CPCS's mobile medical teams
- 334 children were taken in by Nepal's hospitals thanks to CPCS
- 2325 calls were received on our emergency line(dial 44 11 000)
- Psychologists saw 711 children for individual meetings and 1077 for group in 2008.
- Teams from legal protection visited 111 children who are in prison or on parole and freed over 69 of them
- The article « *The abuse of Street Children in Kathmandu* » was published in collaboration with VOC.

During 2008, CPCS received support from many individuals, schools, institutions and organizations. We'd like to acknowledge and thank the following collaborators for their contributions and support:

- The American Himalayan Foundation (AHF), from USA
- L'Association des Amis de Sœur Emmanuelle, from Belgium
- Dynamo International, from Belgium
- GRT, from Italy
- The Simons Foundation through the American Himalayan Foundation, from USA
- SOS Enfants Abandonnés, from Belgium
- La Fondation Vieujant, from Belgium
- Lies Fund, from Holland
- Street Children of Nepal, from England
- Child Welfare Society, from England
- Association Loisirs et Missions, from Belgium
- Groupe Développement, from France (ECPAT, from Luxemburg)
- Sibani Charity, from England



CPCS' primary objectives

- Take on the children's problems with understanding and respect, considering them not as victims or delinquents but like people with diverse skills.
- To be a bridge between the streets and society.
- Reduce risks that the children endure when they are in the streets.
- To give the street children basic education, attention and support.
- To defend the children's fundamental rights.
- To spread awareness of the street children's situation in Nepal and abroad.
- To give the children access to healthcare and hygiene products.
- To reintegrate the children in their community, and reunite them with their families (depending on the children's wishes).
- Reduce and progressively abolish all forms of child exploitation.
- To fight against some of the worst forms of child labor.
- Mobilize communities, organizations, institutions, and families to better meet the children's needs.
- Contribute to enforcing the Child Act (1992), legal support for children in the streets.



Risk Reduction Centers and Services

True to CPC's philosophy, we believe that the first step towards a child's reintegration into society is through risk reduction. These are short term actions with aim to quickly reduce the dangers and menaces of the streets.

These are CPC's risk reduction services:

- Street Work
- Informal Education Services (IES)
- Emergency Line
- Socialization Shelters
- Medical Services
- Street Banking System
- Education Ticket System (ET)
- Legal Protection



The street work

Around 60 to 70% of children working on the streets also sleep there at night. That is why street work taken on by our social workers in Kathmandu and in other regions of the country where CPCS operates constitutes a very important part of our organization's work. The social workers meet the children where they live and work. The workers take notice of the living conditions in the streets and think about how they can help.

These workers can use a vehicle, but most of the time they travel in a small bus. Each day, the teams made up of a team member and a young staff member cover zones highly frequented by the children. When our teams meet a group of children they stop and establish contact, then propose a series of activities to them.

Our actions in the streets can be presented in different forms : simple onlocation visits, Informal Education Services (IES) and Implementation of community programs and street-based actions.

Field Visits Service :

Depending on the day, the teams meet between 7 and 30 children. The first step of these visits is to create a link with the children to gain their confidence. This means treating them as human beings, respecting their life choices without judging them, and showing interest for their health and living conditions. Only after this do the social workers offer them aid, educative activities and talk about CPCS. In addition, the workers encourage the children to join one of our refuges, and accompany those children interested.

By walking the streets, our teams can keep an eye out for newcomers and can constantly check on things with the current children. They are in this way witnesses to all the problems that occur in the streets.

In every zone, there are the 'usual children' that workers recognize and with whom they try to establish a solid relationship. Some continue to prefer the street lifestyle because they have discovered and adopted a certain sense of liberty. For those children, the workers organize self-awareness meetings, give them tips on professional courses, and help them in any other ways appropriate. At present, these 'usual children' work as spokespeople for CPCS. They explain to newcomers the different services that CPCS proposes, and sometimes send their friends to us. They also help us find children whom contact has been lost with.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Area 1 - Dillibazar	14,00	13	8	14	13
Area 2 - Nayabazar	17,00	11	11	12	23
Area 3 - Kalanki	19,00	7	9	11	14
Area 4 - Jawalakhel	7,00	14	10	11	16
Number of children met by simple field visits	-	-	31	93	100
Number of children brought to center by simple field visits	-	-	20	1	10

IES : Informal Education Service



Our teams which work in the streets offer an informal education service to children living and working in the streets of Kathmandu. The children that our workers meet have the opportunity to get involved in socialization courses and educational activities such as games, sports, basic education, common knowledge, existing risks of street life, health matters, AIDS, drugs, personal hygiene and medical treatment.

The objectives of these visits are to :

- Obtain better relations between the children and CPCS
- Allow children to have a substance free day
- Allow them to see different places and areas
- Improve their knowledge (health, basic hygiene, etc.)
- Improve relations with the police and general population

Excursions, picnics, and entertainment programs are organized to educate and motivate the children, while also letting them have some fun.

Children's participation in the IES program in 2008

Average of children who received a medical intervention (per day)	4
Average of children who participated in the IES program (per day)	17

SBA-CIP: Street-Based Actions and Community Involvement Program

Another important role of our mobile teams is to improve the relationship with the local business owners, the police, landlords and other organizations supporting street children. We allow them to participate in our activities and make them understand that these children make up an active part of society. This program aims to create relationships between social workers and the society. The police forces have been informed about the lives of street children in order for their relationships to improve. The teams also place posters of the missing children in the different police stations. The police now call the emergency hotline to let us know about children they have arrested to allow us take care of them. The relationship with local storekeepers and junkyard owners continues to improve. Many people now know the children who live in their neighborhoods and most treat them with respect. The children respect the merchants and their properties as well.

Number of children identified each month on the street by our street workers

Locations	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jawalakhel	18	12	8	12	13
Lagankhel	13	6	18	25	17
Mangalbazar	12	6	6	14	5
Satdobato	17	17	4	13	8
Gwarko	6	3	*	*	4
Ekantakuna	6	*	3	3	4
Nakhkhu	3	2	2	3	0
Dhobighat	9	12	7	8	8
Kalanki	25	25	18	8	7
Kalimati	8	7	8	15	13
Balkhu	5	5	8	5	2
Ramghat	13	12	*	*	2
Dhunge Adda	3	25	5	6	5
Soltinod	13	3	*	*	2
Swoyambhu	3	3	8	3	12
Bashantapur	8	40	40	27	33
Thamel	30	35	25	14	20
New road	6	6	6	8	23
Balaju	12	12	9	20	38
Lainchour	4	4	0	10	0
Kaldhara	6	5	0	0	0
Jamal	6	6	6	5	0
Darbarmarg	8	8	8	6	7
Putalisadak	8	6	19	8	15
Pashupati	65	47	38	90	90
chabahil	11	25	18	13	13
Tilgnga	16	0	*	20	22
Bhatkyapul	8	*	*	13	18
Setopul	13	9	3	8	12
Gaushala	13	12	16	8	8
Old Baneshwor	13	*	*	15	13
Bhimsengola	13	*	*	*	9
Autre				60	60
Total	394	353	283	440	483

The Emergency Line – 44 11 000

The emergency line is a medical and legal information center open 24 hours a day. This line has been operational for over 3 years and is used by many children and by the general population. We have a car on location which allows us to act immediately if necessary (problems with the police, medical emergencies, etc). Every month, many children, parents, organizations, police officers, and other individuals call.

Emergency Line calls

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Total	Total % of calls
Medical Problems	47	64	60	44	50	49	45	50	40	55	60	93	657	30%
People Arrested	25	5	17	10	15	27	19	15	25	10	4	5	177	8%
Children's Work	*	1	*	*	*	*	3	2	1	*	*	3	10	0,5%
Information	85	104	87	64	73	65	89	90	95	81	95	89	1017	46%
Lost Children	16	*	*	8	7	7	10	10	5	4	4	4	75	3,5%
Missing Families	*	*	*	6	9	10	5	6	7	3	2	2	50	2%
Other	*	*	*	66	78	80	*	*	*	*	*	*	224	10%
Total	173	174	164	198	232	238	171	173	173	153	165	196	2210	100%

In 2008, most of the calls came from children who need different types of information (43.5%) and medical aid (26.5%). There are also parents who have lost a child who use our line (3.2%). We also receive calls from children who ask us to help them get their salaries from their employers. The police also do not hesitate to contact us when they accuse a child of theft or public disturbance. The emergency hotline received 2325 calls in 2008. The average number of calls per month increases each year: 125 in 2006, 152 in 2007 and 194 in 2008.

Our principal sponsor for the emergency hotline is the Simons Foundation by the American Himalayan Foundation.

Legal Protection

Relations between the street children and representatives of the law are tense in Nepal. There are many children who are illegally arrested or mistreated by the police, private security staff, etc. Many of them are often put in jail without reason and accused without any proof of being involved in criminal activities.

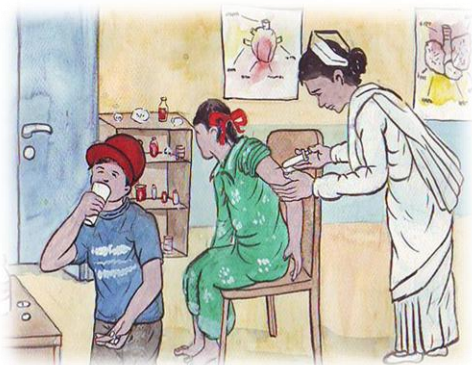
CPCS continues to collaborate with the police and security forces and tries to sensitize them to the problems and living conditions of street children (drugs, abuse, etc.). The team in charge of legal protection encourages the police to allow the children to call our emergency hotline directly. We try to get the children out on parole and send them to our centers.

Number of children having benefitted from CPCS's legal protection

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Total	Average
Visits in custody	5	13	5	6	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	2	58	4,8
Number of children/teenagers in custody	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	49	4
Visits in prison	0	3	4	5	7	2	4	5	4	6	5	4	49	4
Number of children/teenagers met in prison	13	5	1	7	9	2	6	15	4	5	4	4	75	6,2
Number of children/teenagers let out of prison	8	5	1	7	8	1	5	15	4	5	4	4	67	5,5
Number of encounters with police officers	1	2	3	4	2	0	2	5	*	1	2	2	24	2

During 2008, 111 children received a visit from CPCS while they were held by the police, on parole or in prison. This is an important number. Some received immediate support. Some had family there to support them as well. 69 of them have been let out this year. Meeting with the police officers is also an important mission for the Legal Protection team.

Medical Services



CPCS has two clinics and one mobile medical service. Located in Kathmandu, the Dillibazar Centre hosts the most important clinic, and a smaller clinic is also operational in the city of Butwal.

The excellent and efficient cooperation between the medical teams has enabled us to obtain very good results. They have improved the children's hygiene conditions and provided regular follow-ups for the patients and their rehabilitation.

On the field – mobile medical activities

The medical staff of CPCS are present at different zones of Katmandu, Butwal and Narayangadh. They either give first aid on the field or accompany the patient to a CPCS clinic. In the case of a medical emergency, children are immediately brought to the closest hospital.

The medical staff on the field are directly in contact with the street children. Thus, there is potential risk that these persons can be infected with AIDS, hepatitis, or other diseases. Preventive measures like training and immunization are put in place to ensure their health and safety.

The Rajesh clinic, Dillibazar



The clinic of Dillibazar is open 24 hours a day and is aimed at giving children and teenagers on the street basic access to healthcare. An experienced doctor and qualified nurses are constantly taking shifts. We offer the children day and night care at this center and can provide pharmaceutical products as well. The most severe cases are treated at hospitals in Kathmandu, where they can do x-rays and other medical tests.

There are twelve beds in the clinic where the sick children can watch television or read a book from our library. There is also enough space to arrange other activities or exercises.

The following chart indicates that the level of patient occupancy at the Dillibazar clinic is consistent. This also applies to the treatments taking place on the street. On average, 30 external patients are treated every day and 45 children join our clinics each month, which makes 1.5 a day on average.

Frequeantation of the Rajesh clinic, Dillibazar

Types of services	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Total
Number of external patients	991	694	828	1026	904	711	940	1019	1033	968	916	833	10863
Average number of external patients treated per day	33	24	27	34	30	24	31	34	34	32	31	28	-
Number of internal patients (in clinic)	30	32	36	24	32	29	41	146	56	38	29	25	518
Number of occupied beds in the clinic	201	203	218	212	207	178	270	160	254	216	139	206	2464
Average age of internal patients	7	13	12	13	13	14	13	13	15	15	13	14	-
Number of patients treated at the hospital	22	5	76	21	20	31	21	12	31	13	10	25	287
Number of hospitalized patients (nights)	3	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	2	1	1	19
Total number of hospitalization days	3	16	0	0	15	0	35	32	25	25	8	30	189
Number of patients treated on the street	382	298	163	141	55	108	17	93	42	21	50	39	1409

Most common patient illnesses at the Dillibazar Centre

Medical Problems	%	Medical Problems	%
Dental Problems	13%	Chronic OM of it Thumb	2%
Fractures : finger, hand, leg, etc.	9%	Burns	2%
Cuts	7%	URTI	2%
Fever	6%	Eye problems	2%
Wounds	4%	Rheumatic heart problems	2%
Diarrhea	4%	Weaknesses	1%
Sprain	3%	Cough	1%
Dog bites	2%	Chest Infection	1%
Abscess	2%	Gastritis	1%
Headaches	2%	Other	34%

The Simons foundation and the « American Himalayan Foundation » are the main partners of CPCS clinics : Dillibazar and Butwal.

Butwal clinic

The Butwal clinic offers first aid medical care to children. Patients who need more important medical follow-ups are then taken care of by our Katmandu clinic. In cases of severe wounds or illness, the children are sent to the Lumbini Hospital. The Butwal clinic also offers children courses on health and hygiene and other programs organized for the needs of the moment.



Monthly frequentation of the Butwal clinic

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Total
Number of external patients	232	343	245	421	347	421	537	744	682	681	352	369	5374
Average number of external patients treated per day	7	12	8	14	12	14	17	24	23	22	12	15	-
Number of internal patients (in clinic)	4	9	75	11	31	38	11	23	1	19	10	8	240
Number of occupied beds in the clinic	4	9	75	10	31	38	9	21	1	12	7	8	225
Average age of internal patients	16	13	18	10	10	13	14	13	13	12	na	14	-
Number of patients treated at the hospital	1	7	15	1	1	7	4	3	1	5	0	6	51
Total number of hospitalization days	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	15
Number of patients treated on the street	na	na	na	na	na	na	10	11	34	34	54	42	-

Most common patient illnesses in Butwal

Medical Problems	%	Medical Problems	%
Fractures : finger, arm, leg etc.	20%	Leg pain	5%
Abscess	16%	Wounds	4%
Headaches	11%	Bedsore/back sore	4%
Fever	5%	Cuts	2%
Scabies	5%	Other	28%

Stories from the CPCS clinics

Mana Ghising is a 17 year old boy from Lalitpur (Kathmandu valley). He was recently brought to CPCS by another boy. He was suffering from a wound on the head. He was then brought straight to the hospital where he went through an operation. CPCS supported him and took care of his follow-up. Today, he is healthy.

Nilam Dulal is a 16 year old girl from Lalitpur. She married Prashant Dulal a year ago. She is a housewife but receives medical help from CPCS. In spite of the medical assistance offered, we have seen her situation worsen. The doctor from CPCS decided to send her to the Shankhu hospital. She is currently under treatment and is slowly recovering.

Binod Dahal is a 12 years old boy from Kathmandu. His father is deceased and the social status of his family does not allow him to go to school. Sometimes, he joins the other street children and frequents a child centre. He does not have bad behavior although he used to smoke with his friends a couple of years ago. He is now capable of avoiding these bad habits. He just arrived to CPCS and was admitted in our clinic because of a stomach ache. His state is now stable. He has expressed the wish to stay at CPCS and has asked us for help so that he can start studies.



The socialization shelters

The aims of the socialization shelters are five-fold:

- To offer the children a safe place to sleep, where they can wash and socialize with other children
- To serve the children healthy and balanced meals
- To offer the children free access to medical care and counseling in our clinics.
- To give children the opportunity to access the « street banking system ».
- To offer the children a full school education, sports and culture.



In the centers, the children are required to participate in the daily activities. An example that illustrates this is the « Kitchen Club ».

In 2006, CPCS opened a canteen system for meals and snacks but many children lacked respect for the canteen and its owner. The children complained about the price and quality of the food. Consequently, the canteen was replaced by the Kitchen Club at the beginning of 2007. Each child is assigned into different groups such as the scholar program or the reunification program. Each group has a delegate who supervises the purchase of food on the market, the accounting (money withdrawn from the allotted funds) as well as the list of responsibilities related to the kitchen and cleaning. Particular attention is paid to the

safety and quantity of food in stock, distributed, eaten or even thrown away. It is the role of the children to be creative and care about the kitchen area, including cleanliness and the look of the kitchen. Life skills are continually being learned: respect for others, tolerance, teamwork and leadership. We also value improvement their self confidence in their abilities to complete given tasks in a timely manner. Every day, 2 children from the kitchen club prepare rice, lentils and vegetables for all members of their group. This is one example among many others.

In each centre there is a library as well as secured lockers. In the library, the children can find books on any subject. The lockers allow the children to safely store their personal belongings: clothes, shoes or valuable objects.



In 2008, CPCS shelters have:

- Served 44113 meals and snacks
- Given shelter to over 300 children
- Given courses to over 400 children
- Treated over 800 patients (individuals or in groups)
- Given medical treated 16 389 times
- Taken 334 children to Nepali hospitals

Program costs are supported by the following organizations : Vieujant Foundation, The “Association des Amis de Soeur Emmanuelle” (Belgium). The NGO « Street Children of Nepal » (UK) has also supported the creation of libraries in our shelters.

The Dillibazar socialization shelter



The Dillibazar socialization shelter, located in the centre of Kathmandu, offers protection, support and counseling to street children. During 2008, the Dillibazar centre served 47 meals on average per day and has given shelter to 23 children per night on average.

Approximately 52% of the children who spent the night at the centre attend educational classes the next morning. Everyday, courses in English, Nepali, mathematics, physical education, arts and socialization are given. Events such as picnics, sports tournaments and theater presentations are organized on a regular basis. In the evening, the children participate in discussions about health, hygiene, the street banking system, violence, rights and responsibilities, home management and discussions on good and bad habits.

Unfortunately, we have experienced that the attendance of classes drop by 34% from morning to afternoon. However, most children stayed in or around the centre because figures show that they attend the afternoon meal at the centre.

Of the 158 new boys register at the shelter since the beginning of 2008, most were referred to the shelter by a friend or came with that friend. This is gratifying because it means CPCS has had a positive impact on street children and that they consider the organization as a safe place and a viable alternative to street life.



The library at the Dillibazar center is supported by “Street Children of Nepal” NGO.

Daily average use of Dillibazar centre shelter facilities

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Morning class	18	27	12	10.16	11	9	9	14	7	2	12	12
Afternoon class	11	13	6	13.04	7	7	8	5	5	2	9	11
Evening class	14	24	7	9.12	10	8	11	12	9	3	10	10
Morning meal	17	23	13	11.86	12	9	10	14	16	22	12	13
Snacks	15	22	11	9.03	9	7	89	11	13	12	9	10
Evening meal	14	23	12	10.01	10	8	13	14	18	16	15	18
Night at the shelter	29	41	27	24.26	18	10	16	20	19	29	17	17
Average	19,6	28, 8	14,6	14,5	12,8	8,2	19,8	13,7	14	11,8	12	12

The Butwal shelter



Butwal is a small town situated in the Terai region, 250 km southwest of Kathmandu. Like Narayangadh, this town is along the highway that crosses Nepal from west to east. Butwal is one of the many cities that shelter numerous forgotten street children.

The Butwal center has served an average of 36 meals a day since the beginning of 2008 and has given shelter to 16 children per night on average.

Approximately 39% of the children who sleep at the centre attend classes the next morning. The classes consist of educational exercises but also art classes and sports (football, volleyball and caramboard—kind of billiard).

Daily average use of Butwal centre shelter facilities

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Morning class	4	5	3	5	5	12	11	9	8	4	1	0
Afternoon class	4	7	3	5	4	8	15	14	11	5	8	14
Evening class	10	10	8	5	7	14	20	16	13	7	10	14
Morning meal	5	5	3	5	7	12	13	10	13	17	1	16
Snacks	9	10	8	6	8	15	18	15	16	19	11	16
Evening meal	12	13	12	7	10	18	23	19	20	21	13	18
Night at the shelter	13	13	12	8	11	19	23	19	21	21	14	20
Average	8,1	9	7	5,8	7,4	14	11	9	8	4	1	0

The shelter of Butwal is supported by "Child Welfare Society », from England.

The Narayangadh shelter



Narayangadh is situated in the Chitwan region, near the Indian border, 146 km south of Kathmandu. This zone is strategic in the migration of populations because Narayangadh is located in the middle of the highway that goes through Nepal from west to east. For drivers, Narayangadh is also the last point of transit before Katmandu. The west of Nepal is more rural and is mainly populated by poorer castes and ethnic groups on economic and social level. The West also suffered from devastation

during the political conflicts of 1996 in Nepal. Many children decided to leave this region and move to larger cities on the highway to find work because they wanted to escape the violence of the conflicts, or they were sent away by their parents so that the family could survive. For these reasons, Narayangadh and Butwal have become important immigration grounds where children come to seek work.

The Narayangadh shelter has served 29 meals per day on average and has given shelter to an average of 14 children per night. All newcomers to the shelter either come with someone already staying there or they are sent by a friend.

Like in Butwal, the number of children present at the meals is greater than the number of children attending the classes. 50% of the children who sleep at the shelter attend classes the next morning, which is better than in 2007 (36%). The educational team is still exploring the lack of interest of the children to attend classes. However, many discussions have enabled them to bring up difficult subjects such as drug or tobacco consumption.

Daily average use of Narayangadh centre shelter facilities

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Morning class	8	9	6	6	6	/
Afternoon class	3	4	3	3	3	/
Evening class	11	8	5	7	5	/
Morning meal	8	9	6	7	6	/
Snacks	10	8	6	8	6	/
Evening meal	18	16	15	11	9	/
Night at the shelter	18	16	15	11	10	/
Average	10,8	10	8	7,5	6,4	/

IMPORTANT

CPCS now has to face a very difficult situation in Narayangadh because the local community and the police have decided to force us to close the CPCS centre. This difficult situation has already lasted for years. As we announced in the 2007 report, the Narayangadh centre is not very well perceived by the public. People express suspicion towards CPCS, its philosophy and services offered. To improve the image of the centre, we organized a drawing contest in May 2007 where the press was invited.

Everything turned on Sunday June 14th 2008, early in the morning (around 2 to 3 o'clock) when 3 children from 12 to 14 years old fled from the Narayangadh shelter (open centre). According to the police report and witnesses from the local residents, the children were stealing parts from a mini-bus and were caught while trying to sell them. The 3 children were arrested and beaten by public organizations and the police, before telling them that they just escaped from the CPCS center. People then took to the direction of the Narayangadh shelter. They were joined by the police who brought our staff to the police station around 10 o'clock in the morning. The principal members of the personnel, Yadav Chamrkar, the responsible person of the Narayangadh department, and Surya Prakash Shrestha, lawyer in charge of the education, were both arrested. It was a first time for them to be arrested. By the end of the afternoon, 2 of our staff members based in Katmandu, Hem Budhatoki, lawyer, and Nabaraj Pokharel went to Narayangadh. Surya Prakash Shrestha was released, but not Yadav Chamraka, even though there was no legal accusation on him. After 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was insulted and abused by the police from Narayangadh.

The next morning, a meeting was arranged with the local residents and the police. Numerous people claimed that the street children from CPCS are the culprits of various theft in the region. These persons also demanded the shutting down of the CPCS center. The police accompanied by the local residents returned to the shelter and seized files containing information about the children. Afterwards, they accused our banking system of protecting the money of the perpetrators.

Meanwhile, Yadav stayed at the police station, treated like a criminal and humiliated, although he had made no mistake and had no formal accusation against him.

We collaborate with the police in several districts in Nepal (in the interest of the children), and knowing that the Narayangadh police had previously sent around 30 children directly to our centre, what recently happened is even more difficult to comprehend. The situation seems unreal.

On the evening of June 15, Bijesh Shrestha, the president of CPCS, and Arjun Mohan Bhatarra, secretary general, went to meet the Narayangadh police in order to try to free Yadav in spite of the risk that they might also be humiliated. On June 16, after a day of negotiations with the police and the local residents, Yadav was finally released, but they experienced one of the worst humiliations in their lives. What our president, Bijesh Shrestha, was confronted with was particularly appalling and revolting (threats of abuse and death). Hem Budhatoki, the lawyer, and Yadav Chamrakar were confronted with physical violence.

After these 2 most painful days in the history of CPCS, we were forced to:

- Pay 58000 rupees as compensation (even though this penalty is totally illegal given the fact that it does not result from a court order)
- Close the shelter for street children in Narayangadh (rushing the shutdown of the waste collection center in the city and in the process return around 120 children back to the streets)
- Leave Narayangadh for good within the next 15 days or else our personnel will be beaten or killed.

CPCS is far from being perfect but we understand that working with street children is not easy. Even though it does happen that our staff and our social workers sometimes make mistakes, it is inexcusable that they be attacked like that and that CPCS has to close down a center that helps more than 120 children. This situation is very painful for all members of our organization and does not reflect at all what the new Nepal should become. All organizations are not “dollars eaters” who profit from the poor like many people believe.

Sometimes, the civil community does not support our work and they do not appreciate groups of street children hanging around on the streets in their neighborhood, but so much violence and lack of understanding is painful and difficult to accept. Every person who understands our programs know how and what we work for.

What happened recently represents a small tragedy in itself, not only for CPCS but to all NGOs that help street children. But we haven't said our last word because all the people involved in this situation, including the civil servants and the so-called social organizations who are more stimulated by the business than by the protection of the children, will be judged in court.

The Nayabazar shelter

This shelter opened in October 2008 and is located in the northern part of Katmandu, near the tourist district of Thamel, where many children wander in the search of good hearts. One finds in Thamel many child-beggars who earn important sums of money in the street, which allows them to be independent of their family or NGO's. It is thus very difficult for our social workers to convince the children, who have a higher daily income than themselves, to leave Thamel and resort to our services. If the children stay in the street, not only do they reject the possibilities of education or of socialization but it will be more difficult to escape the fate that the street reserves them - delinquency - drugs - marginality - prison - death. It thus seemed important to us to open a center in the outskirts of Thamel to be connected to this reality and to facilitate them with the access to our services, to encourage them, to allow them to join us, and to sleep in a protected place instead of in the street where abuses of all kinds are omnipresent during the night.



Beyond the traditional services of the shelter, this establishment will also be a small arts centre which will make it possible for the children to express themselves artistically. It is similar to what our program “street-art” allows, with the difference that this one addresses only the children of the rehabilitation, and not those who make the choice to continue to live in the street.

The shelter of Nayabazar is supported by « Groupe-Développement » (ECPAT Luxembourg).

Daily average use of Nayabazar centre shelter facilities

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Morning classes	11	7	6
Afternoon classes	6	6	8
Evening classes	-	6	8
Morning meal	11	7	8
Snacks	7	7	9
Evening meal	13	8	8
Night in the shelter	13	6	7
Average	10,1	6,7	7,7

The Kalanki shelter

The Kalanki shelter that we opened in June 2007 was forced to close its doors at the end of the year because of financial pressure. We were able to rebound and we are proud to announce that we are again present in this zone since August 2008. The Kalanki shelter is located in the suburbs of Katmandu. It is a vast strategic crossroads where marginals, travelers and tradesmen cross. Many children excluded from family support concentrate there because it acts as an entrance point to the capital from which many children attracted by the large city come.



Average daily use of the services of the Kalanki center

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Morning classes	18	19	7	12	11
Afternoon classes	15	19	8	14	11
Evening classes	15	18	6	9	10
Morning meal	18	21	16	13	12
Snacks	15	22	13	9	10
Evening meal	15	28	17	14	13
Night in the shelter	17	29	18	15	14
Average	11	15	3	27	16

The shelter of Kalanki is supported by « Groupe-Développement » (ECPAT Luxembourg).

Stories from CPCS socialization centers

His name is **Suresh Rokka** and he is 16 years old. He used to go to school and live with his parents, his big brother and his little sister. His father, Habu Rokka, works on the fields. He left home because his father had a drinking problem and used to beat him almost every night. On the street, Suresh earned 30 rupees (less than 50 eurocents) per day during a 6 month period. He was not satisfied and decided to quit his job. He then went to Chakrapatha and worked cleaning motorcycles. He earned twice as much as he did at his last job. After frequenting CPCS shelters, Suresh entrusted us with his dream: become a motorcyclist or have a motorcycle repair centre. CPCS will help him obtain the education required to fulfill this dream.

Sujan Dungana is 9 years old and fled home shortly after his mother left the family. He met someone who brought him to CPCS. Fortunately, he had no street experience. Today, he likes reading and writing. He also joined school. His father lives in Hanumandokha but he has not heard anything from him.

Sushil Shiwakoti is 12 years old. His parents allowed him to leave home to work in Buspark as a hotel waiter (where he earned 1000 rupees per month, which is around 12 Euros). His bad street habits were mainly limited to smoking cigarettes. He has frequented the centers and would like to become a conductor.



ET : Educational Ticket



The Educational Ticket (ET) System is a creative and effective method of making the children who live in shelters aware of their responsibilities. It helps them realize that they are in control and can change the course of their lives.

Every day, three one-hour informal education sessions are organized in our shelters – after the meals and afternoon snacks. 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 (ET). The ET can then be used to get items from the ET shop (see table below).

The ET's main 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 include basic mathematics, Nepali, English, human rights, children's rights, self-management, the legal system of Nepal, Nepali life, health and hygiene and the risks of using drugs. CPCS helps the children understand the responsibilities of a citizen and educates them on their rights and duties.

These informal classes are also a good means of socialization - during the lessons the children interact and our educators are there to teach them how to behave with friends and how to communicate using appropriate language. They also 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. Without realizing it, they become integrated into a group, acquiring concepts like cooperation and respect.

One of the most important aspects of these classes is to teach them how to contribute to a small group, and how to work and cooperate with other children for the benefit of all. The teachers and educators use simple and direct means of teaching: pictures, true stories and discussions about various topics to encourage the children to talk about their own experiences and how they managed.

Thanks to this system, the children soon realize they receive many benefits from attending 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 get items they need. Even so, the children have to take part and pay attention during class otherwise the teacher might take back their tickets.

Our vision is to use 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. We would like the children to understand the importance of anticipating their everyday needs and saving enough of their earnings to cover their basic necessities. The ticket system helps them adopt another state of mind, teaching them the economical value of things, and understanding the difference between getting something for free and working to earn it. They soon realize the sense of pride that comes with being the manager of their own money.

After launching the ET program the children are now more concerned about their personal belongings and understand the value and importance people give them.

Items available to be “purchased” at the ET shop

Items	Cost (ET)	Items	Cost (ET)	Items	Cost (ET)
Shampoo	1	Sandales	15	Clothes (Rs100)	55
Drawing Book	3	Chinese Pen	20	Raincoat	60
Nepali Book	3	Large Instrument Box	20	School Shirt	80
Tooth Brush	3	School Belt	20	Football Shoes	85
Ball Point Pen	4	School Tie	20	School Pants	90
Comb	4	Socks	20	School Sweater	90
Pair of batteries	5	FM Radio	25	Big School Bag	100
Coloured Pencil	5	Hair Gel	25	NGO Jeans	100
Ear Phones	5	NGO T-shirt	30	Clothes	105
Ribbon (2 pieces)	5	Slacks	30	School Shoes	120
Big Drawing Book	8	Shorts	35	Clothes	150
Underwear	8	Towel	35	Girls Clothes	150
Go swimming	15	Video Game	35	Full Clothes Set	200
Go to the Movies	15	Quality Sandals	50	Track Suit	225
Ink	15	Small School Bag	50		
Scarf	15	Watch	50		

The CPCS's street banking system



The CPCS's "street banking system" make children aware of the benefits of saving money through the CPCS "bank" and to further protect the children from having their money stolen by street gangs or junkyard owners. Through education in this area, the children come to understand why depositing their earnings in a bank is a safe and viable alternative.

Another benefit of the CPCS Street Banking System is that it also provides an opportunity to further socialize the children and help them adopt a more responsible lifestyle.

The process is as follows. The children are provided with their own separate savings and current bank accounts. The money is directly deposited into their current account. They can then transfer some of the money from their current account (their working account) to their savings account. This process teaches the children how to save part of their earnings for future use. Children that are still on the street can deposit their money directly with the Mobile Field Units or otherwise come to one of the CPCS shelters throughout Nepal.

On the 30th of June 2007, there were nearly 700 clients of the CPCS Street Banking System.

Interest and bonus accumulation in savings accounts

Level reached	Duration in account (weeks)	Interest rate	Bonus
Level 1	0 to 10	0%	1 T-shirt
Level 2	10 to 20	10%	1 pair of shorts
Level 3	20 to 30	15%	1 pair of trousers
Level 4	30 to 40	20%	

Account holders 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 unless they have become independent.

Money can be withdrawn from the savings accounts for useful purposes. These include :

- Being integrated back with their families
- Starting their own business
- Enrolling in a training program or purchasing ET items
- Rental money for their own room

Counseling Services

The counseling team providing individual and group counseling is composed of one full-time counselor and an expert in awareness programs. The counselors work with the children to identify their psychosocial challenges with the ultimate goal being to rebuild their psychological health. Increasingly, children ask to receive counseling, as they feel and understand the benefits of those sessions. Group counseling classes have been very effective in changing the children's deviant behaviors.

**“... 46% of the respondents reported occasional or repetitive physical abuse
... 44% of the street children reported feeling ridiculous...”**

- Pgs 95, 98 The Street Children of Kathmandu, CPCS 2007

CPCS Counselors have reported that the main types of problems are :

- Physical violence (usually beating with an object) caused by a family member or guardian and then by strangers
- Emotional abuse by way of social stigmatization, threats or discrimination from the public or being locked up at home
- Sexual abuse mainly by strangers in the street
- Labor abuse in small restaurants – momo shops, tea shops, etc.

The result of such abuse leads to a myriad of problems. Many street children leave home because of emotional and physical abuse caused by alcoholic parents, guardians & stepparents. Children develop psychological problems such as lack of trust, a feeling of constant insecurity and of being unworthy of love.

Number of children who received group and individual counseling

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Total
Individual counseling	43	51	57	62	61	46	67	55	72	66	72	51	703
Group counseling	70	91	90	94	102	98	106	39	90	114	94	85	1073
Total	113	142	147	156	163	144	173	94	162	180	166	136	173

Since 2007, there was a focus on sexual abuse. Most realize that sexual intercourse with children is a crime but many were not aware of other forms of sexual abuse. The CPCS Social Workers indicated that some children did not want to explore sexually related cases. A relationship of trust should first be built with the victims before discussing sexual abuse and the associated problems. Once this is done, the counseling group will hold more individual sessions & group awareness classes on the issue.

The Simons Family Foundation supports our counseling services through the American Himalayan Foundation.

Stories from CPCS Counseling Services

Krishna Lama is 20 year old. When he was younger, he went to Kathmandu with his parents. Later, his father left his mother, who remarried. Krishna couldn't stay with his stepfather because he was morally and physically abused. He went to live on the streets and slowly adopted bad habits and behaviors. He started using tobacco, alcohol and glue. He lived on the streets for a long time. He experienced a lot of things and was abused in many ways. He sometimes had feelings such as solitude, love or danger in the street. One day, he went back to see his mother, who didn't care about him. Since then, he never went back to his parents, because they don't accept him. He usually picked up plastic and sniffed a lot of glue. After that, his behavior became more antisocial. He went through major psychological disorders: sleep disorders, inferiority complex, asocial behavior, etc. When he realized the substances he used were dangerous for his health, he decided to get back in control. He agreed to take part in counseling sessions, where we observed a lot of change in his behavior. He stopped using drugs, and when the lack of substances came, he stayed strong. He's still afraid of being judged and needs help to overcome his inferiority complex. CPCS's counselors are there to give him advice to rebuild himself.

Binita Ghimire is 16 years old and was a street child. She doesn't know her father and stayed with her mother. She worked in the streets as a rag picker and slept in one of our shelters. Influenced by her friends, Binita started taking bad habits. She started smoking, drinking and sniffing glue. She wandered through the city streets with her friends. They ate anywhere. When they slept in the street, the Police often gave them foot kicks. She started sniffing glue and was sexually abused. Her psychological state wasn't good. She wanted to go back to the streets when she met her mother, who didn't want to acknowledge her. Binita then started going to counseling sessions. She first lied about her name but finally gave it. To overcome her problems, she needs love, support and regular advice.

Rajkumar is 13 years old and his family was in good financial position (his father works for the government). His parents got divorced and remarried. But when his stepmother came into his life, he had the impression his life became a living hell. He felt physically and psychologically tortured. His father neglected him, so he first went to sleep at a friend's house, then in the street. A social worker rescued him but Rajkumar didn't stay because he couldn't forget about the freedom of life in the streets. He then went back to CPCS and took part in the school program. He shortly went back to his family, where he was rejected, and then came back to CPCS. Today, his psychological state is good; he has friends but needs emotional support and attention.

Smoking Habit Reduction Program



CPCS has continued this program during 2008. We are optimistic about reducing the use of tobacco and changing the children's behaviors by making them realize how harmful it is. We would like them to reduce their use little by little to finally quit completely.

The program has more positive than negative effects among the children. Since its creation, children are less tempted to leave our shelters. If they don't go out, they're obviously less in contact with harmful substances and with the risk of using them. They also don't take part in criminal activities and don't disturb public order or become member of gangs.

The members of our staff watch the children carefully when they're allowed to smoke. There's a place and time that has to be respected to help them reduce their addiction. Cigarettes are only allowed for the children taking part in the everyday life of the centers. This program encourages them to quit smoking (because they're willing to quit).

We want them to know why it is bad to smoke, so that the decision of quitting would come from them. It is our responsibility to protect them against dangers and incite them to follow good examples of life, which they don't encounter on the streets where they live a life of total freedom, letting them learn bad habits. We teach them how to moderate this addiction.

Social Rehabilitation Centers and Services

The second aspect of the CPCS program is the social rehabilitation of street children. Social rehabilitation involves long-term programs in order to reconnect them with their families and to reintegrate them back into society.

CPCS follows a four step process for Social Rehabilitation:

1. Whenever possible, reunify the child with their family
2. Involve the child in a rehabilitation program such as street-arts
3. Integrate them into the schooling program or refer them to a more appropriate NGO or GO
4. Provide youth with skills training or life skills training.

The Rehabilitation Program (level 1)

The CPCS Rehabilitation Program is 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 rebuild their self-confidence, to become aware of their individual rights and to share their feelings with others.

Many street children need a transitory environment between the street and a family reunification or a school enrollment. This program lets children get over most bad street habits (drug use, violence, criminality, etc.) so that they may pursue a more rigorous study program.



The Rehabilitation program is based in Kathmandu (in Dillibazar for boys and in Patan for youngers boys and girls), but also in Butwal and Narayangadh (which wants to close its doors). On average 30 children per month have been integrated in the program since January, 20 of which are located in the Dillibazar centre.

Four classes are held from 10am to 3:30pm. The children are taught Nepali, English, Mathematics, Physical Education, Theatre and good behavior. The last two weeks of the program concentrate on adopting good habits: personal hygiene and house maintenance.

The Rehabilitation Program is mainly supported by Groupe-Développement (ECPAT-Lux)



The Dillibazar center

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Number of children (beginning of the month)	24	10	5	15	33	4	4	2	6	11	6	7
New children	-	13	35	48	25	26	2	13	8	3	6	9
F.R from office	-	2	4	4	4	4	1	5	1	-	1	0
F.R through partners	14	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-	-
F.R after H.V	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	-	2
Internal Referral	-	13	1	2	31	13	0	0	1	4	4	4
Other Ngo Ref	-	3	2	2	10	5	0	1	0	-	-	-
Drop out	-	0	18	22	10	6	3	3	0	2	-	-
Number of children (end of the month)	10	5	15	33	4	2	2	6	11	6	7	11

The Butwal center

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of children (beginning of the month)	4	2	6	11	6	7
New children	2	13	8	3	6	9
F.R from office	1	5	1	-	1	0
F.R through partners	0	0	1	-	-	
F.R after H.V	0	0	0	2	-	2
Internal Referral	0	0	1	4	4	4
Other Ngo Ref	0	1	0		-	-
Drop out	3	3	0	2	-	-
Number of children (end of the month)	2	6	11	6	7	11

The Patan rehabilitation shelter

This rehabilitation center is for girls, young boys not accustomed to the life in the street and older ladies. It is essential for us to separate young children from older ones because they need a different level of care and attention.

The girls who take a step of social rehabilitation are gathered in the center of Patan from now on. Once they decide to take part in a long term schooling process, they join the girls' center in Sanepa. Even though the girls represent only a small percentage of the population of the street (1 or 2%), many of them are victims of certain terrifying forms of exploitation (sexual, physical and moral abuses).



This center also takes care of young boys (5 to 11 years) who have just arrived in the street. A private clinic for young mothers was also established in this center. The mothers will be able to benefit from support adapted to their situation.

Groupe-Développement (France) is the partner of the Patan rehabilitation shelter.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of children (beg.)	9	5	10	11	7	9
New children	5	5	7	11	2	5
F.R from office	0	-	3	-	1	0
F.R through partners	-	-	-	2	-	-
F.R after H.V	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Referral	9	-	-	13	-	9
Other Ngo Ref	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop out	-	-	3	-	-	-
Number of children (end)	5	10	11	7	8	5

Stories from Rehabilitation Program

Krishna Prasad Kafle is 14 years old. He left Dolakha to be on the streets of Kathmandu, his dream city after having heard so much good about it. Thanks to the bike he had bought, he left and headed to the capital city. In order to earn money he had various small jobs: bus boy for a hotel, plastic picker, beggar, etc. Today his greatest desire is to forget the pain inflicted by street life. He joined the CPCS Street-Arts program and wants to become a better person. Thanks to this program he is even thinking of going back to school.

Jiban Rai is 11 years old and his parents live in the Jhapa district. His father beat him continuously and didn't want to send him to school. For these reasons, Jiban fled from home and went to live in the streets of Dharan. He started picking up plastic for money and a few years later went to Kathmandu where he discovered the CPCS immersion centers. Recently he showed signs of wanting to move on and change his bad habits, therefore we admitted him into our Street-Arts program. In the future, he would like to be able to go to school but still refuses to go home.

The Family Reunification Process

CPCS has made the Family Reunification Program a major focus for 2007 and 2008. As highlighted in *The Street Children of Kathmandu*, the majority of street children decide to leave home rather than being thrown out. This gave us hope that most families would want to be reunited with their children and would be prepared to work through past problems. Also through the CPCS counseling sessions, the children said themselves that what they wanted most of all was to be back with their families.



The program aims to recreate ties between the child and his/her family when the possibility still exists and if the conditions permit it. Once the ties are recreated, the reintegration process starts. This involves social and psychological work with the child as well as with the parents or tutors.

In 2008, 25 children from Dillibazar, 9 children from Butwal, and 3 children from Patan have been successfully reunited with their families.

Steps of family reunification process :

- The child who wants to be reunited with his or her family approaches the Family Reunification social workers
- The child is then evaluated to ensure his motivation is genuine and CPCS then assesses his family condition, the causes of his departure and his subsequent history
- CPCS works with the child to rebuild his physical and mental health
- Awareness classes are held to discuss various risks such as HIV, substance abuse and exploitation
- Reintegration into a family environment will only occur when the decision is mutual, autonomous and balanced
- Further help is provided when there are difficulties with the reintegration
- A follow up action plan is created

The CPCS Schooling Program

The CPCS Schooling program commenced in April of 2005. More than three years later we still see the wonderful benefits of this program in terms of reintegration of the children into society. The boys of the Schooling Program live in the centers in Dillibazar, Butwal, Kakani or Narayangadh and the girls in Sanepa.



To join the Schooling program, children must show the desire and motivation to study and want to get their lives back on track. Many treat this as their last chance to get an education so will try much harder than they have before. They want to prove to themselves and their families that they can succeed. Although they may initially struggle, CPCS offers a strong support base to help them with the schoolwork and to assimilate them into the school system and the greater population. The children who choose to engage in the challenge will benefit the most.

Students in the program attend classes in public schools from 9:00AM to 4:00PM. They learn Nepali, English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Art and Physical Education. Overall, 134 children were enrolled by CPCS into schools since in 2008. Some children have been transferred to other NGOs, some have been reunified with their families, and unfortunately some have returned to the street. The total number of children enrolled in the schooling program at the end of 2008 was 110.

Time and time again CPCS sees the behaviour of the children improve the longer they stay in the schooling programs. They use fewer rude words with other children and act friendlier with people in general. Their "street behaviour" slowly disappears. Many of the children take better care of their appearance, hygiene and health. They begin to gain confidence and their self-esteem rises. CPCS and school staff can see that they feel more hopeful towards their future. Meeting kids at school from different backgrounds encourages them to be more tidy and clean: they start taking showers 3 times a week and look after their clothes (they clean and iron them) and their hair. They start regaining self confidence and are proud of what they have become, proud to be a part of a small community (the class and school). Studying at school with friends that live with their parents also encourages the street children to contact their families. When the parents hear that their child is going to school they make contact with them and come to visit them at CPCS.

Each schooling program center has started a Club Cuisine activity where the children make their own meals, do the daily accounting and share food and chores between them. This helps them develop various qualities: respect, teamwork, and tolerance for different cultures and social backgrounds. Depending on the group leader, if they have good cooking knowledge or accounting capacity, they will be capable of choosing their own path in the future. Club Cuisine is an essential activity in their routine and brings diversity to their day to day life.



The Schooling Program for Dillibazar boys



Sixty seven children are currently enrolled in the Schooling program for boys in the Dillibazar center and have been enrolled in the Vijaya Memorial School in Dillibazar.

CPCS and Bijaya Memorial School have been enjoying a healthy and strengthening partnership for three years now. They have been very supportive of CPCS and our children who have been schooled there. They are tolerant and understanding of the

problems that the boys have faced and continue to deal with. The teachers continually encourage them and offer prizes and rewards to those who work well. This level of toleration and kindness can be rare in schools around the world and particularly in Nepal where strictness and obedience rule the classroom.

At school, the boys are improving their languages and mathematics but are especially interested in music, dancing and sport. Thanks to the school, the children now understand why it is so important to learn, how school can help them lead a better life, why it is important to respect certain rules in order to live in society, and what good etiquette, citizen responsibilities and individual rights are. They also get a better idea of the importance of family. The staff, teachers, members of the community and families have been able to appreciate the children's day-to-day efforts and the changes we can see in them.

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Scholarised children (beginning of the month)	61	63	59	56	27	27	39	59	60	55	55	67
New children	2	0	0	5	0	12	22	2	1	0	13	0
Family Reunified Kids	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Internally Referred Kids	3	1	0	31	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Other Ngo Ref Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drop out Kids	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Scholarised children (end of the month)	63	59	56	30	27	39	59	60	55	55	67	67
Kids in Sports group	30	30	30	29	27	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kids in Music group	18	18	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kids in drama group	23	23	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Schooling Program for girls in Sanepa

Twenty seven girls have been enrolled in school since the beginning of 2008. Each week, we can appreciate the progress they make. Two girls have been transferred internally, one was reunified with their family, and three were transferred to another NGO. Not one girl has gone back to the streets. Currently, there are 21 girls enrolled in the Sanepa schooling program.

Every Friday, the girls have an awareness class (based on hygiene, diseases, the dangers of street life, drugs, abuse) and Saturday is dedicated to hygiene: cleaning and ironing their school uniforms and cleaning the grounds. The girls also have access to our individual or group consultation services, during which they may receive information about adolescence and puberty for example.

In these past months, we have been able to see numerous positive changes and different kinds of improvement. The girls are getting more independent and do their work by themselves. Thanks to social-psychological assistance, each girl can appreciate her own progress and tries to become a better person. The assistance also helps the girls develop strategies to resolve their problems. If they are confronted with problems at school or at home, they can easily share their troubles with someone.

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Scholarised children (beginning of the month)	13	13	13	13	17	20	24	27	25	24	24	21
New children	0	0	0	5	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Family Reunified Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Internally Referred Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other Ngo Ref Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Drop out Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scholarised children (end of the month)	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	25	24	24	21	21
Kids in Sports group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kids in Music group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kids in drama group	13	13	13	13	17	20	0	0	0	10	12	12

The American Himalayan Foundation (AHF) supports the costs for the Dillibazar schooling program and the Sanepa Girls Schooling and Residential Program.

The Butwal Schooling Program

Butwal is a small city and much less attractive for street children. Far from the temptations of the city, the children are less likely to spin out of control and quit school. CPCS is the first organization to let the children of Butwal get off the street and learn.

During 2008, 30 children were enrolled in schools at Kalika and Rupandehi. 2 children joined the Butwal Schooling program during the first 6 months of the year, 3 quit the program to be with their families, 2 quit to change programs and 4 unfortunately returned to the streets.



Like all others in the Schooling program, the Butwal children attend tuition classes twice a day and are very inquisitive. The children also participate in many activities (like football, caromboard, drawing and painting) and are responsible for the cleaning of the premises and cooking for everyone.

The program is in part supported by Child Welfare Society (England NGO).

The Narayangadh Schooling Program

During 2008, 16 children participated in the Narayangadh schooling program, most of them aged from 6 to 14. Before the shut-down of the centre, they were all enrolled at the Chameli School. Only one child left us to return to the street.

We have noticed that the children are motivated and applied at their schoolwork. The influence of their classmates is a positive one that has given them the desire to progress, to be structured and to lose their bad street habits. However, the staff at Narayangadh report that “the children are interested in studying but their parents are against them and force them to work during the vacations so they can earn some money”. Family counseling is thus needed. They think school is not good for their children. Given the resistance from the family, pupils were fewer during 2007. After their encounter with CPCS, most of the parents are checking on the presence of their children in classes.

As announced, we were forced to shut down the centre in Narayangadh and the children have been transferred to the Dillibazar centre. Some children were able to reunite with their families, and we have continued to support the schooling costs for those children that require it.

The Kakani Schooling Program

The construction of a new rehabilitation centre started in Kakani in the beginning of 2007, situated approximately 22 kilometers from Kathmandu in a rural area. This centre has been operational since March 2008 for picnics and small programs for the « youth group ». The Kakani



centre is operating as a long term rehabilitation centre. The center also hosted the schooling program since April 2008. This program was closed in 2008 and the children have been transferred to Kathmandu because the conditions (including contact with the local community) didn't seem ideal for this program takes off properly.

In Kakani, children and adolescents live and work at the farm. Beyond the program in which they participate, they also have to manage the entire process of agricultural farming. It is also in Kakani that numerous children from CPCS gather on Saturdays for larger picnics.

As many of the street children were born in rural areas, it is hoped that Kakani will help them “rediscover” their heritage and be confident and capable enough to return to either their homes or families or into an agricultural vocation. For urban dwellers, getting out into the countryside, away from the big town distractions and evils, may speed up their rehabilitation process.

The Patan Schooling Program

This center also takes care of young boys (5 to 11 years) who have just arrived in the street. Once in the center, these children are directly registered in the school. These newcomers arrive from the capital to the streets for thousands of reasons. They are at the beginning what we call “children at risks”. It is thanks to our actions on the field that we can locate them. We proceed in the same way for the girls. We try to protect them from the influence of the other children who still live in the street, simply to avoid them from returning to the street. It is important that they do not start enjoying the life in the street, with its freedoms, and that they do not succumb to its more attracting facets. This phenomenon is very difficult to control, even within our shelters. This is why these children take part in an awareness program showing the realities of the street (photographs and testimonies as support: life on the street, death, collecting of plastic items, drugs, AIDS, etc). We thus hope to discourage them from experiencing the street and returning them either to their family (if possible), to an adapted orphanage or to another appropriate organization. At the end of the year 2008, there were already 22 children registered in the program in the Patan center.

The rehabilitation shelter is supported by Groupe-Développement (France).

Stories from the CPCS Schooling Program

My real name is **Nabin Pariyar** and I am 14 years old. I don't have a father, only a mother. I left her 4 years ago. When I went to the Kathmandu valley, I often went to Kakani to see Mrs. Bimala. One day she told me to go to CPCS and we went there together. I still stay there and I take part in the schooling program. Before, when I went to Kathmandu, I changed my name because people did not respect me and made fun of me. Today, I have realized that giving my real name is important. CPCS offered me a place to stay, medical care, etc. I am very happy for what is happening to me now. Moreover, I have been admitted in « Vijaya memorial higher secondary School ».

My name is **Kumar Magar** and I am 14 years old. When my mother died, my father married another woman. Together, they started drinking wine regularly and they were arguing so much that I finally decided to leave home. I went to live in Pashupati and sometimes, I slept under a bridge. When I discovered the CPCS shelter, I used to go there quite often. Thinking about my future made me decide to participate in a social rehabilitation program. My health is not so good and I received help from CPCS. Today I would like to get in contact with my family but I received no answer. I go every day to school which is a nice change from my life on the street.

My name is **Gunja Tamang**, I am 17 years old and I have no family. More than 4 years ago, I used to live with my mother and my sister. My mother had a small street store and my sister and I used to walk around in the neighborhood. We met street children, who passed on their habits to us. We started sniffing glue and drinking wine. When my mother died, my sister left me. I searched for her, but I never found her again. I spent a small part of my life, helpless, on the street. Today I live at CPCS which helps me become someone good. I also attend the « Vijaya Memorial School ».



CLASS : CPCS Local Action Support and Services

Launched in 2003, CLASS is a prevention program that consists in responding to different realities on the street and working directly on their foundations: village problems, domestic violence, social exclusion, consumption of alcohol or drugs, absence of family planning, etc. The precise aim of CLASS is to address the multiple problems and risks met by children in certain cities in Nepal where the phenomenon is triggered. Children are at a risk of being victims of domestic violence, social exclusion, drug abuse or lack of family planning. These are some of the reasons why children often try to escape from their village to seek refuge elsewhere. That is why CPCS tries to stop the flow of children at the source and reduce their number by encouraging and sustaining their education.



CLASS is implanted in **Dolakha** and **Gorkha** situated 140 km from Kathmandu, respectively north-east and northwest of the Capital, and in **Jhapa** and **Sindhuli** situated in the Terai region, south of Kathmandu, 600 and 400 km from the Capital, in **Kakani** situated in a rural zone 22 km from Kathmandu and in **Narayangadh** situated in the Chitwan region, near the Indian frontier, 146 km south of the Capital. In each city or region, one of our social workers organizes preventative actions and socialization activities with a certain number of children and their families. Today, 136 pupils are sustained by the program. These boys and girls are generally issued from lower castes and disadvantaged in the Nepali society.

The initial aim of this program is to reinsert the children in school and help them with their education (Support for homework, discussions with the professors, etc.). The local social workers as well as the different members in the program are free to choose children from the poorest and most disadvantaged families. CPCS gives them a uniform, scholar material, hygienic material and a snack. Our second aim is to make the parents and the community aware of risks implied with the running away of children and the life on the street. These children sometimes leave home because the relations they have with their parents are not good. Our educators regularly try to start a dialogue with the parents and bring up important subjects such as children's rights, parents' obligations, consequences of domestic violence, alcoholism, hygiene, health as well as any other subject that touches the parents.

We also intervene in schools to check that the children attend their classes, and to make them aware of the fact that the image they have of the city does not correspond at all to the reality they could be confronted to on the street and that threats such as drugs, illnesses, AIDS and exploitation of any kind are real. The awareness sessions treat other serious subjects such as rights and obligations of the parents, AIDS, domestic violence, hygiene, health, abuse of illicit substances, etc. We also offer informal educational classes and social awareness classes for the most disadvantaged.

In short, the aim of this program is :

- To identify children who would be more inclined to turn to the street
- To reinsert children in the school system
- To encourage children and their parents to carry out the "school duties" one hour per day
- To finance, if need be, the education of children
- To organize meetings of awareness for the families, children and the community in general

Locations of the program and number of children supported

CLASS centers	Number of children
Butwal	3
Dolakha (2 centers)	60
Gorkha	12
Jhapa	12
Kakani	24
Narayangadh	16
Sindhuli	12
Total	139

Stories from CLASS Program

Sanjaya Barman is 8 years old and lives in Jhapa. He comes from a very poor family. Since 2008, he has received support from CPCS for his studies. Today, he is in his second year and has obtained very good grades at school. His parents are alcoholics which is why they cannot take care of him. However, they receive counseling from our local social workers and their behavior has changed over time. Today, they try to facilitate the studies of their son.

Balkrishna Thami is 8 years old and is an orphan. He lost his father 3 years ago in an accident and lives with his mother. The family's financial situation is not very bright. His mother works in the fields and did not have the means to send him to school. Since 2006, he receives support for his studies from CPCS and works hard.

Kedar Kusuke is 13 years old and comes from Dolakha. He takes part in the CLASS program. His father is insane and his mother is mentally challenged. His mother went away with another man. Today, Kedar is a shepherd and goes to school. He is also very brilliant in his studies.

DEP : Dolhaka Education Programme

Dolakha is a rural city located 140 km North-East of Kathmandu. Towards the end of the year 2007, we encouraged the education of 48 children (Dolakha A) through DEP. In this program, poor, crippled, unable, orphaned and sick children have the priority.

The American Himalayan Foundation (AHF) is supporting the Dolakha District Schooling Program

RSS : Residential Schooling Support Program

This program is somewhat different from the CPCS schooling program. It assists and sends to school children who live with their parents in the shantytowns of the Kathmandu valley (in the areas of Bhaktapur, Bagmati, the rivers of Bishnumati, and from the garbage collection centers of “Nepali Kavar”), in Butwal and Narayangadh and who cannot face the school expenses. The parents usually work as street vendors, porters, or stonemasons. Because of their illiterate backgrounds and low wages, they do not see any importance in their children’s education. Even if they did, many could not afford to pay for the school fees and uniforms. Children from these families are more at a risk of ending up in the street because they are from minority groups, lower castes and of the most underprivileged communities. Many of these children must help the parents with work after school.

In this program, CPCS supports the education of the children 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.

In 2008, 65 children have taken part in the program: 22 in Kathmandu, 12 in Kakani, 16 in Narayangadh and 5 in Butwal. We try to make sure that the students remain registered in their old school where they know their professors and where their friends are.

Sound relationships have been built with schools. Teachers are more cooperative with our children and their families. Likewise, the schools have also benefited in the relationship with us. CPCS can offer further education (about street children, abuses, teacher student relationship, etc.) to both their staff and all the students. According to their feedback, they have requested we extend the program to other deprived children and want to help ensure the program remains sustainable.

Stories from the RSS

My name is **Santosh Spoke** and I live in Sinduli Kafle. When my father went to work, I often went playing with my friends from the street and I left home to live with CPCS. When the social workers of CPCS met me in the street, they brought me back to CPCS. I lived in the shelter, but after 6 months I had the opportunity to go to school. When the courses were finished, I returned to CPCS, whereas the other children went home to their family. I then thought that I should also go back to my family to live. Thus I went back to live with my family and I still received support for my studies from CPCS.

My name is **Manoj Lama** and I live in Sindupalchok Jalbire. My father left us and my mother works in the rivers in order to be able to help us pay for our studies and other needs. We do not have a house and live in a miserable zone. Our incomes are very weak. This is why we thought of stopping our studies but we now receive the assistance of CPCS and thanks to them I can continue to go to school.

The Youth Program

Young people from the street (16 years old and above) represent a big portion of the Nepalese society. They left their childhood but are not adults yet. Once a child reaches 16 years old, he is no longer allowed to stay in a social center. If children wish to stay at CPCS, they have to participate to the Youth Program and handle their own responsibilities as well as the organization's management. Any young boy or girl will be accepted as long as he accepts to leave the street. They need good support in order to join the professional life. They also need to have responsibilities. We give them the opportunity to learn (education, socialization and training) but also the opportunity to be heard during the conscientiousness lessons. We offer them various possibilities. They can become social workers for CPCS (by providing help at the kitchen, by teaching information technology, by taking part in the informal education program of the street...) or they can start any kind of shop. In this program, they learn how to take care of themselves, to be independent and to aware of the world they live in.

Youth Program Participants, by level

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Level 1	5	5	5	10	17	4	17	7	6	5	14	21
Level 2	9	8	6	6	4	7	2	7	8	9	10	10
Level 3	2	1	-	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	4	4
Junior social worker	5	6	8	9	9	9	15	13	13	12	14	14
Assitant social worker /Assistant driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	2
Total Participants	22	21	19	26	32	24	24	39	33	33	33	44

The Youth program progresses over five levels. Each step to the next level is seamless. In each level, a variety of classes and activities have been created. These include :

- Awareness classes
- English lessons
- Day to day work & responsibilities
- Youth discussions
- Vocational training at the Shangri-La Home, Aarubari or the Gokarna Training Centre
- Work as a volunteer (e.g. during CANVAS drawing project in Thamel area)
- Driving licence training
- Become a social worker or assistant director

The Youth Program is supported by Groupe Développement (France) and ECPAT Luxembourg.

Stories from the Youth Program

Prakash Darij is a 17 year old boy who lived in Dang with his family. He lived in the street for several years. When his parents died 3 to 4 years ago, he initially remained with his 2 big brothers and his little brother, who all decided to go back to the street shortly after. Prakash then remained 3 or 4 months at home, but his financial problems together with his loneliness pushed him to leave. He then started to work as plastic collector in the streets of Dang before leaving to Butwal where he hoped to find something better. As he did not find any better work, he continued to collect plastic until he found another job in a small fruit store (which only paid him 25 rupees per day, less than 40 cents of euros). One day, he fainted and could not be examined since he had no money. He had no family to take care of him and his disease got worse day after day. One day, while he was sleeping with a friend in the street, the police came and arrested them. The police called the emergency line of CPCS. Our staffs then went to the police station and Prakash was taken along to CPCS. Little time after, he fainted again and we took him along to the hospital of Lumbini. The doctor noticed that he suffered a heart disease. He is now taking medicine and injections and gets examined regularly. He's getting better and better. He wants to work for CPCS and already did a lot of work for us: cooking, maintenance of the house, private clinic work, etc. He works very well. He is always engaged with the private clinic and with cooking. His health is better but he still cannot leave CPCS or smoke cigarettes for example.

The CPCS team

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

Titres	Membres du personnel
Directeur général (CPCS Int)	Ryckmans Jean-Christophe
Directeur national (CPCS)	Himmat Maskey
Project Director (CPCS Int)	Bijesh Shrestha
National Manager (CPCS Int)	Arjun Mohan Bhattarai
Legal Programs Coordinator	Hem Budhathoki
Regional Director (central region)	Tirtha Raj Tripathi
Head of Psychological Support Program	Shambar Thapa
Regional Director (western region)	Aitaraj Limbu
Head of Accounts Section	Savari Kumari Shrestha
CPCS alliance – coordinator (Int)	Nawaraj Pokharel
Regional Coordination and DB In Charge	Ekta Narayan Pradhan
CPCS – Program Supervisor (Int)	Surendra Niraula
Coordinator (Rehabilitation 1)	Badri P Sharma
Medical Program (Clinique)	Padam Acharya
Coordinator (Schooling Program – Rehab 2)	Surya Prakash Shrestha
Centre Coordinator (Nayabazar)	Puran Sakya
Coordinator (rehab – western region)	Pratikshya Maskey
Administrative Officer	Yasoda Shrestha
Administrative Officer	Shyam K Shrestha
Program In Charge (girls)	Kabita B.K
Program In Charge (Rehabilitation-Patan)	Sanu M Shrestha
Program In Charge (Shelter-DB)	Yadav Chamrakar
Program In Charge (Kalanki)	Bimala Khanal
Program In Charge (Nayabazar)	Ishwor Nagarkoti
Program In Charge (Adm - banque de rues)	Shyam K Shrestha
In charge of Dolakha Programs	Dabal Pandey
Infirmière In Charge (DB)	Bhawana Shrestha
Program Officer (IES+Patan)	Kailash Rawal
Program Officer (Night)	Tejendra Kharki
Driving Officer	Krishna Dhital
Driver	Rhabi Bhandari
Program officer (western region)	Om Prakash Bashyal

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

The CPCS administration system

The CPCS management and reporting system has been improved. A management structure with defined roles has been created to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of CPCS. Better reporting methods, regular meetings and lines of authorities have been set.



The Children's Central Government (CCG) is unique to CPCS. Their peers within the programs democratically elect children from each program. Each week the government members meet their teams and then disseminate the information with the CCMC. Every representative is allowed their say without fear or reprisals from anyone present. Minutes are taken and forwarded to the International Director for review. The government members will then report back to their groups about what

had happened and if any actions will be endorsed as a result of the meeting. To ensure any rules or systems are implemented, we have also formed a Court of Justice. If the children have any grievances, they can go to the Court of Justice who then makes a decision. This decision is binding on all parties. The philosophy of creating the CCG was to empower the children in the running of the centers and their lives. It has not been set up to abdicate the adult staff's responsibilities and duty of care to the children in their care. By becoming a minister or captain of their program, the children learn many positive life and social skills, such as leadership and co-dependence, skills they can use throughout their lives.

Three key facets of the new system is the reporting to the CPCS Nepal Board of Directors, the Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee, the Centers Coordination Committee and the staff meetings.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is comprised of 13 members. Two represent the children's central government; six positions are reserved for community representatives; one member from CPCS International; the CEO and the remaining three seats consist of CPCS management. The Board seats have been designated to the wider community and stakeholders, not to individual people. This will ensure that CPCS remains focused on its objectives and is transparent in its dealings. As one seat becomes vacant, someone in the same grouping as the outgoing incumbent will replace them.

The Board meets every three months and monitors the decisions made by the management team, keeping in mind the philosophies and objectives of CPCS. The Board may reverse a decision taken by the management team.

CCMC : the Central Coordination Monitoring Committee

This committee is the government of CPCS, mandated by the Board of Directors to ensure the overall coordination and daily management between the different centers. They make decisions and discuss about different points : the implementation of the Board of Directors decisions, the minutes from the Children's Central Government, the coordination and efficiency of CPCS projects, the centers and programs, the timely communication of information to the entire team, and the Human Resources management.

CCC : the Centers Coordination Committee

This committee is responsible for the coordination between the various centers. The coordinators of each center will meet every two weeks and exchange and collect different kinds of information. The CCC will then communicate to CCMC the various comments and requests that have been reported and discussed.



The staff meetings

Once a week, the staffs of the various centers have a meeting by program (and not by center as for the CCC) with children ministers. It is essential that everyone can communicate, that information flows properly from top to bottom of the hierarchical pyramid, and vice versa. Each staff can speak, and each child who was elected by his peers to represent a program at the meeting of the staffs.



Get together party for the staffs and their families

Links with other GOs & NGOs

CPCS works together with other organizations, for and with the street children at risk. Our efforts are targeted to improving the relations between the street children and society. We obtained good results thanks to the collaboration with the authorities, communities, CBOs, NGOs, clubs, charities, INGOs, line agencies, security departments, hospitals and other organizations. CPCS works together with the members of the National Alliance of the organizations for the children of the streets (NAOSC - Nepal: National Alliance of organizations for Street Children - Nepal) are: **CONCERN, CWCN, CWIN, CWSN Pokhara, Diyalo Pariwar, SAATHI, the Sahara Group, Saath Saath, UPCA and VOC**. We also spend time and energy to support new relations and to consolidate existing relations.

You will find below some examples of collaborations which took place throughout 2008:

- The APSC (Association of Psychosocial Assistance) frequently took part in our programs and ensured regular follow-ups of the children. It is a forum which allows associations to exchange information and problems relating to the children and to find a solution together. CPCS manages the office of APSC. It provided training for the youth, by joint collaboration with Youth Vision Nepal, for field going staff and medical persons about **HIV+** and **Aids**.
- Social Welfare Council (**SWC**) interacts regularly with us, coordinates, controls and supervises the services of CPCS. They reinforce our programs for many children.
- Women and Children Cell, Khojtalash and the Ward Police Force Office are partners of CPCS. They often sent us children to rehabilitate. The police force also often called us on our emergency line. Several children were also released from jail thanks to the understanding and the assistance of the police force.
- To make the children more autonomous, CPCS launched and managed training for the children to enable them to publish bulletins and children newspapers. The girls who study at CPCS also take part in the training which is taking place at the CWSN organization in Pokhara. Also, children from CPCS have participated in western regional children forum.
- Shangrila Homes often takes young people of CPCS for various training: pottery, computer, embroidery, joinery, auto mechanics, carpenter etc. There are always some children in training.
- Our Beli Movie was viewed in various schools and colleges (Bhanubhakta Memorial College, Bidhya Bikash High school, Sudesh high school, Dillibazar Rotary Club, Shuvtara School and other campuses). It movie is about the children of the streets and describes situations in their lives. The CPCS book and Beli Movie have been distributed to the participants on March 5, 2008. The program is organized by the Rotary Club Dillibazar.
- 2nd Version of BELI 2 also is being made to educate society about the situations and realities of the street. In production of BELI 2 CPCS got tremendous help and supports from different organizations.

- About 15 meetings with the police stations of Gaushala, Bauddha, Thamel Kalimati Jawalakhel, Ranipokhari, Balaju, Gongabu, and Kamalpokhari have been organized during 2008. The majority of complaints that were reported at the public police stations were settled with the coordination of the police force. In coordination with police ward office, minor children are released from custody who are accused of public nuisance, strike, stealing goods, etc.
- A workshop with the Workers of the Streets Network was held on November 28, 2008. It was about an independent forum for ground workers to discuss and interact on concerning challenges and problems they are facing at their work. The field workers from different organizations like CWIN, VOC, CWSN, APC, Sathsath, Saathi, Help Nepal, Prayas, Jafon, Protego Nepal, CWS and Sahara were present to discuss about the issues of field work with children. Participants actively participated in the workshop about the working methodology for field workers.
- The teams of CPCS took part in the meeting about the policy of child protection “Child Protection Policy” organized by CWIN and CWSN Pokhara.
- Various meetings, interactions, and workshops organized by CCWB and Khojtalash were participated in by CPCS teams during 2008. It was great to coordinate with the government regarding the issues of street children and their rehabilitation.
- CPCS and CCWB jointly launched the nationwide research about children shelters. The research focused on the minimum standards of children shelters, network with other shelters, empowerment of shelter management, and the teams and staffs who are directly involved in taking care of the children. We are about to complete and published a research book jointly with CCWB. The research results will be a milestone for addressing the needs and requirements of the children shelters and feedback for counterpart NGOs and INGOs. The research was started on July 15 2008. The questionnaires are being filled up by the respondent’s shelter manager and operator. 4 person teams are involved in interviewing with each shelter’s responsible persons.
- Different organization like Saathi, CWIN, VOC, and Shakti Samuha referred various children for rehabilitations.
- TARA Holland invited us for management, hygiene, financial management, and counseling training. CPCS team members actively participated in training and learned about the management.
- CPCS teams worked with: National Human Right Commission Regional Office, Jagran Media Center Butwal, Dalit Forum, Women cell, and Maiti Nepal.
- Children from CPCS participated in different programs organized by CWIN and Concern

Objectives for 2009

- Establishment of two prevention programs CLASS (CPCS Local Action Support and Services), probably in Lahan and Itahari.
- Strengthening exchanges and partnership with "Voice of Children", working in partnership on abuse and prevention.
- Collaboration with CWSN for the family rehabilitation program (west-east).
- Establishment of the CPCS Alliance, coordinated by CPCS International. This informal alliance will coordinate all NGO supported by CPCS International.
- Collaboration with APSC (coordination of Nepalese psychologists).
- Strengthening complementarities with CWIN, working together.
- Strengthening participation and role of CPCS International in AIN (Association of International NGOs).
- Consolidation of family rehabilitation programs, beginning of the program (Back to School, Back to Home), consolidation of the four centers containing, among other things, a program focused on rehabilitation (level 1, not at school).
 - Patan, for boys and girls (40 seats)
 - Dillibazar boys (35 seats)
 - Butwal (40 seats)
 - Dolakha (30 seats)
- Development of regional programs to support street children (by regional partners and pilot programs CLASS).
- Support to CWIN for the development of CNET (focused on the coordination of "children homes").
- Establishment of a support office for the "children homes" requiring legal and practical support (training teams, legal advice, administrative, etc.).
- Strengthening the platform of Nepalese workers streets. Creation of 5 discussion groups of and a national secretariat.
- Support from the international platform of street workers, creation of a secretariat for the development of street work in Asia (especially in the SAARC).
- Reconfiguration of the "farm" program (long term), moving the project to Dolakha.
- Launch of a "group" project for European volunteers, with double action (local development and support projects CPCS).

- Take strengthened responsibility and development collaborations by the National Alliance of Organizations working with street children.
- Launch of an ambulance service and a field at night (from 8am to midnight).
- Publication of research on "children homes".
- Publication of a methodological guide, prepared by CPCS, in collaboration with Dynamo International and the international network of street workers.
- Translation of training guide on the street work (prepared by the international network of street workers).
- Publication of the policy of protecting the CPCS's child.
- Consolidation of administrative and financial services.
- Search for new partners to cover the new needs (new programs).
- Putting forward the role of shelters in Kathmandu, work on the effectiveness of actions and the involvement of the general public.
- Relance campaigns (begging, HIV, smoking and other drugs), follow up more effectively.
- Launch of SPS (Social Protection Service), early action by field medical support to people in the street (adults).
- Improving the effectiveness of medical programs, hotline and legal support.
- Strengthening participation of staffs juniors (level 1 to 3) in the development of programs.
- Work for better communication and coordination between the CPCS's staffs, clarification of positions and roles.
- Increase in salaries and facilities for staff, to offset inflation and provide a correct Nepalese living to each of our employees. Support their families too.
- Meetings and parties every two months with the families of employees.
- Organization of events, picnics, sports, cultural activities.
- Establishment of a "long term" school in Dolakha.
- Reengineering of the accounting for more efficiency, (looking for ways to reduce costs, charges without problems in the programs).
- Labor depth in Thamel to find ways of working with child beggars.
- Launch of a music program in Kalanki music and arts center in Nayabazar.

- Strengthening the links and partnerships with government bodies (CCWB and others).
- Launch of the database on street children : www.streetchildrenofnepal.com
- Reconfiguration of the main website (new design, new format).
- New Configuration of field IES (Informal Education Service) for more efficiency and regularity.

