Nepali Enforcement Education and Economic Delegation (N.E.E.E.D.)

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Submitted to: Ms. Khargie

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**Project Context**

Our plan for the correction of Child labour in Nepal is a very complex and sophisticated plan which first addresses its own financial need and then goes on to place these finances where necessary. Our well thought out plan deals with the enforcement of preventing child labour followed by educating the children involved and those who may become involved.

This twenty year plan addresses the immediate need to reduce the number of people selling and forcing child labour as well as addresses the long term need of education in the Nepal area as a deterrent and prevention method for future child labour violations. Our plan known as N.E.E.E.D. or Nepali Enforcement Education and Economic Delegation clearly and effectively addresses the needs of the Nepali people and cleverly produces a solution which solves the different issues in a correct and corresponding order.

Our main goal is the prevention of future child labour in Nepal as well as the economic stabilization of this third world country. Our proposed plan takes into consideration the small funding we have already lined up and takes action against the people in Nepal that are violating child labour laws set out by the U.N. We have planned to set a high taxation on anyone in Nepal caught in the trafficking of child labourers or the forcing of child labour. This taxation will become the secondary funding for our education system planned to be installed through years 5-7 of our twenty year plan.
This proposal also realizes the state of Nepal and its people which generally speaking have led the life of extremely poor people as seen in most third world countries. In fact Nepal’s total GDP is predicted at approximately $12 billion US and approximately fifty percent of the Nepalese population lives below the international poverty line and is living on $1.25 US per day. This economic crisis is a large issue which we are trying to solve in the later stages of our reformation proposal for Nepal.

One large issue seen in Nepal that we must take into consideration when trying to solve child labour as well as the economic hardship they are facing is the great diversity the country possesses. Nepal is a country that is broken up into many states and areas as seen in the following image:

On top of this largely divided land mass, the country of Nepal also has many languages that are spoken in the country, the following is a chart outlining all the present languages and the percentage of the population which speaks each language:
These two images showing Nepali diversity are why we have recognized the importance of the Nepali people in this re-building project and why we have realized the importance of the assistance of these people in our fight to ensure child labour in Nepal is reduced by 90%. We will be sure to employ many of the Nepali people in this mission as various translators will be needed in order to communicate with the people in Nepal, this in turn will help the situation of economic crisis.

Statement of Need

Nepal represents a scenario unique from any other. Nepal is a tiny country sitting in between the two most populous countries in the world, but it itself only has just under 30 million. There are approximately 6.2 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 in Nepal, of those 6.2 million, about 2.3 million are involved in child labour. This means that almost 45% of children in Nepal are involved in child labour. This alarming statistic rivals almost all third world nations. On top of this, Nepal is known globally for having some of the worst conditions for children to be working in. This situation is an unacceptable one.
N.E.E.E.D. will address the problems of child labour in Nepal in a very different way than others. As oppose to creating a rehabilitation program where relief can be found after the hardships of forced labour, we are looking to solve the problem right at the root of its existence by combating the two most troubling factors. The literacy rate in Nepal is just over 50%. This is not acceptable, as a main focus for our plans, we hope to increase this by 20%-30%. Education will allow Nepalese people to achieve things they probably never thought were possible. It will make them more qualified for jobs and keep society from dipping back into what has become a dangerous acceptance of child labour. Secondly, we will address the area of Enforcement. There are a great deal of specific laws in place that do penalize and address many of the issues in child labour, but these laws are not being properly enforced. We will hire experts who will work with Nepalese police forces to eliminate child labour. It will be a several step process that will start with severe taxing and then eventually extended periods of jail time.

The vast majority of the labour that children perform takes place in rural parts of Nepal. Most often, children work in the agricultural field. It is in this field that 127,000 Nepalese children are part of what the International Labour Organization calls the worst form of Child Labour\(^1\). This means that the environment that these children as young as five years old work in unsanitary, unsafe, and exceedingly dangerous. Sometimes the children do not even receive pay but are forced into the labour, possibly to pay off a debt that their parents created. This does not help the fact that 45% of people in Nepal

live below the poverty line\textsuperscript{2}. This means that 45% of people live off less than a dollar a day. Nepal also has a disturbingly low GDP of $12.6 Billion\textsuperscript{3}. Obviously, there is an enormous link between the low GDP and the high amounts of child labour.

Sitting at third world status, Nepal is a country the most desperately needs help from foreign countries and NGOs. However, as stated previously, Nepal represents a unique scenario where the only way to initiate change is to target the areas that this program will. Before any major changes can take place, proper authority and consequences need to be set up in a way that no piece of child labour is hidden or kept secret. Also, before any major changes can take place, it has to take place in the minds of the people. In a society where child labour has become vastly accepted, it will take some time to correct the skew opinions that have come to be viewed as fact. By educating the people, we will give them what they should have as a right; the ability to fend for themselves. The ultimate need here is for a system to be put in place that will last forever and eventually with little to no outside assistance. At the end of the twenty year plan that is N.E.E.E.D., there will be exactly such a system ready to propel the Nepalese people into a time of economic prosperity.

**Project Outline**

N.E.E.E.D. is a program in which all important factors relating to child labour in Nepal are dealt with. N.E.E.E.D stands for Nepali Enforcement, Education, & Economic


Delegation, which details exactly what the name says: the delegation and reform of Nepali enforcement, education, and economic structures. Our team first dealt with identifying and addressing the greatest factors with the child labour situation in Nepal. What we found was quite interesting; it was not that there were not laws, but instead that society had accepted its occurrence in Nepal, that penalties and punishment for child labour was not ever considered. Enforcement in respect to national and municipal authorities has been lacking, as corruption within officials in the ways of bribes, threats, and inside connections have deteriorated the validity of their laws on child labour. Their laws in fact are quite similar to those instituted in Canada; however it is simply the enforcement of these laws that has undermined the system. Thus, we ensured that we stressed enforcement and penalties in our project.

Next, one of the other large issues was that these children, which make up a large portion of the demographic (ages 0-14 make up 37% of the population), is that they are for the most part involved in child labour due to poverty, debts, and trafficking, which disables any possibility for their education. This lack of opportunity removes any chance for development of Nepal as a nation, and thus, worsens their situation. Therefore, education was also one of the major factors that our team decided to stress importance on.

Finally, the future of Nepal and child labour had to also be considered, as simply dealing with child labour individually would not change anything about forthcoming generations. Therefore, economic strength, diversity, and growth had to also be considered. Since the large majority of the population lacks sufficient funds to sustain their lives, they are often forced to partake in child labour as a form of repayment of debts, or generation of income. Thus, the final component which we found essential to the future of Nepal without child labour, was building economic stability, diversity, and opportunity.

After much research and in depth analysis, we devised our project, N.E.E.E.D.,

**Nepali Enforcement, Education & Economic Delegation (N.E.E.E.D.)**
which we truly believe would be a revolutionary program for Nepal and Nepalese people. N.E.E.E.D. is based around a triangular structure, which outlines the delegation of priorities, development, and efforts in Nepal to battle child labour.

The program is designed to be 20-years long, divided into five individual phases. As for the **first phase, Years 1-4**, the primary focus is around enforcement. In this time, we plan to send an initial 50 foreign enforcement officers. The officers would be trained, qualified investigative and action units, consisting of 45 uniformed officers, and 5 administrative leaders. Their purpose in Nepal for the first 4 years is to setup an enforcement base which would deal specifically with child labour and poor treatment. These men and women would work alongside local police and enforcement units, however they would spearhead and control any matters pertaining to child labour. Their investigative and patrolling abilities are anticipated to root-out any businesses, factories, or companies in which illegal child labour of any sort that would not comply with state-law. By spending the first four years independently on determining who directly controlled child labour in Nepal, and setting a basis for future Nepali people and enforcement teams, we are dealing with the leading factor to the greater issue. These teams would ensure that local police corruption would also be discouraged and punished, therefore creating a high standard of authority, specifically with regards to child labour. These deviants would then be inspected, and charged with a mandatory taxation of 15%-40% (depending on severity) on all revenues made by the company. The alternative to this sentencing would be 5-15 years in a federal prison, along with complete eviction and closing of the establishment, once again depending on severity.
However in research it has been quite evident that the owners of these establishments are often very powerful, and therefore their influence on child labourers is predominant. Also, the income generated by the labourers, if any, is often extremely important to their families and so eliminating their outlet to income would worsen their situation in poverty. Thus, the power is then administered directly to the deviants, to choose to go to jail for the determined period, or pay the taxes upon their revenue with the ability to drop the taxes. This would be done through a manner in which an owner could send and pay for child labourers’ education through the system. The percentage of child labourers sent through the system would determine the percentage taken off the taxation (percentage of children sent through the education system is directly proportional to the percentage taken off the taxation). For example, if an owner is sentenced to pay 40% of revenue, they can drop the tax to 20% (half) if they send half their child labourers through the educational system. Since per capita GDP just exceeds $1,000/year\(^6\), income is essential to the livelihood of Nepalese people, and so substantial taxes of 15-40% are extremely detrimental. These forces would be extremely vigilant to ensure complete cooperation. All funds gained through taxation, would directly fund educational and other N.E.E.E.D. program components.

In the **second phase, Years 5-7**, the focus is still largely on enforcement to reform societal views and punish deviants, but now education becomes largely involved as well. As for enforcement, the same enforcement team of 45 uniformed officers and 5

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administrative leaders would remain, however the addition of 10 highly qualified lawyers and judges would be introduced to the program. Their purpose would be predominately for prosecution and standardization purposes, however reforming the judicial and court systems in Nepal would also be the focus. Next, education would slowly become largely involved in the program during this phase, as 40 teachers and educational instructors would be introduced. They would largely work on developing curriculum for Nepalese children, as well as standardizing the system with current teachers and instructors. For the most part, these 40 men and women would form the basis for future education in Nepal. Since there is a large proportion of children under 14 in Nepal’s demographic, this creates a perfect opportunity for creating a bright Nepalese future. These children, whether working in illegal child labour programs or not, would be educated in literature, history, human and legal rights, mathematics, sciences, and other components of a well rounded education. The standardization of the system would create a solid curriculum, and therefore reputable standards. However, since they would only be required to go to school by law (under the penalty imposed on child labour deviants) for three days a week, their progress would take much longer than those of developed nations, but progress would be made nonetheless. For children and teenagers aged 14-18, education would be much more simple, and focused more around skilled labour and legal rights. They would receive training and experience within many fields of the trades. As research has indicated, Nepal has shown a great demand for skilled labourers and workers, and so by allowing Nepalese people themselves to be educated and trained, it provides a basis to eliminate foreign workers within the nation,
and therefore generates income and strength in economy. Throughout years 5-7, the basis of infrastructure of education and future economy is anticipated to be setup, and over the span of the project eventually making Nepal self sufficient and self reliant.

Next, the **third phase, Years 8-12**, would be more geared to educational development of the overall structure and education levels of these children. After 8 years of enforcement priorities and reform, it is hoped and planned that the system of enforcement with regards to child labour would be completely restructured, with void of corruption. It would have been 8 years of work with local and national forces, and so, large developments in the quality of the domestic force are expected. Thus, a removal of 30 regular uniformed officers would be initiated, leaving 15 foreign regular officers along with 5 administrative superiors. Next, the 10 lawyers and judges will remain in Nepal to continue to establish structure and discipline in the Nepali court system.

Furthermore, the 40 educational instructors and teachers would remain in the program as well, ensuring the progress of children and the system itself. The only addition of foreign workers to the program would be the addition of 10 reputable University Professors in a variety of fields. The purpose is to ensure that more complex forms of education are available to Nepalese students who would have been going through the educational system for at least 5 years at this phase. Their expertise and deep insight will allow for academic students in Nepal to have the opportunity to become doctors, lawyers, engineers, and other great white collar professions. Their involvement will also lead to development of other students who aspire to be professors, and therefore will grow the Nepali educational system as a whole. It is anticipated that this large number
of age 14 and under Nepali citizens will hopefully earn at a minimal, decent education, and therefore will progress the state of the nation.

In the **fourth phase, Years 13-17**, the focus now moves primarily to educational development of the society as a whole. Since by this time period, if all goes as planned, a large number of Nepali children would have received quite a large amount of education, it is anticipated that this time will be the beginning of their economic and societal reform. At this phase, we anticipate that 60% of child labourers will now be educated a sufficient amount to enable them to study further or pursue careers in other sectors of economy. The wide variety of interests and knowledge developed through the educational systems will create a myriad of new economic sectors, and therefore cause growth for the economy. In terms of the advancement of N.E.E.D. itself, all 15 remaining regular uniformed officers will leave the program, as it is anticipated that at this point a sense of professionalism and order will have been established with Nepali local forces, and so they could then become self-reliant. However, the remaining 5 administrative supervisors will remain during this phase, to simply look over the Nepali force and ensure that stability and order remains. Also, 5 out of the 10 lawyers and judges will be removed from the program as well, as it is anticipated that structure and order within the judicial system would have been established by this time within the Nepali people and court system itself. As for education, it remains the main focus for this fourth phase, and so, all 40 teachers and educational instructors will remain to continue growing the minds of Nepali children as well as ensuring that all Nepali teachers and instructors continue the excellence instilled by the foreign teachers. At this
time period as well, it is anticipated that a large number of Nepali children will now have reached maturity, and be at the educational level for post-secondary type education. Thus, 5 more university professors from different fields will be introduced to the project to ensure that further education opportunities are present. Additionally, a program will be setup in which 20 training and referral agents will be introduced to N.E.E.E.D. where they will play the role of economic and employment advisors. Their role will be to introduce these newly educated Nepali people to different sectors and opportunities within the Nepali economy. There will be nominal fees however, which would be made upon earnings of the Nepali ex-child labourer, purely to fund the development and sustainability of jobs in Nepal. These agents will deal with Nepali people to create opportunities, search for alternatives, and essentially facilitate to the needs of these newly educated people. Hopefully, their expertise and advice will form the basis for generations to come and development of economic sectors. Once these Nepali people, children, and child labourers see that opportunities are possible with education, it is anticipated that the societal acceptance of child labour will be abolished, and that a stronger focus on education will replace these views. Ultimately, this phase in the N.E.E.E.D. program is essential to the progress of Nepal as a nation, and as a nation away from child labour.

In the **fifth and final phase, Years 18-20**, a larger emphasis on economic development will be pushed forward. The enforcement and education developments will be anticipated to have been stabilized and organized, and so economic development will be the primary focus. That is not to say, however, that education and
enforcement will be neglected, it simply will be more in control by the reformed Nepali people, allowing for Nepali identity and self reliance to be possible. In this phase, all remaining enforcement units will be completely withdrawn from the program. This would include the 5 administrative supervisors, who will much likely be able to be taken over by established and successful Nepali domestic forces. These domestic forces would have undergone at least 18 years of reform and structure reform, and so stability and order is anticipated with great confidence. The 5 remaining lawyers and judges will remain, however, to ensure that order within the judicial system remains; however in years following the N.E.E.E.D. program, they would eventually be removed from Nepal. Additionally, all remaining 40 educational teachers and instructors will be removed the project, other than 5 who will remain to ensure curriculum standards and educational development. 5 of out of the 15 university professors will also remain in the program to ensure post-basic education excellence and encouragement. All remaining individuals from the program will eventually leave Nepal as well after stability is completely secure. Due to the large advancements, both economically and educationally, 15 out of the 20 job referral agents will also be removed from the project, as jobs will hopefully be openly available at this time, and so guidance will not be as necessary. However, for the remaining 3 years of the project, economic experts from a variety of fields will be introduced to the project to provide expertise and spark economic growth as a nation.

At the end of the 20 years, the N.E.E.E.D. program will conclude, however it is confidently anticipated that the results from the foundations setup in Nepal will flourish in future years after the program. The purpose of the program was essentially to reduce
child labour by 90% at the end of the 20 years, and we truly believe that with this 
program, child labour would not be the only issue resolved in Nepal. Problems such as 
poverty and hunger within Nepal will hopefully also be addressed by N.E.E.E.D. as many 
factors involved with child labour also correlate to hunger and poverty. Ultimately, the 
program will address all needs of Nepali child labourers, eliminate the factors 
contributing to child labour, create future aspirations for Nepalese people, and reform 
them into a self reliant developing nation, without child labour.

Finances

Child Labour all around the world is a type of business which thrives on high 
amounts of work for little to no pay in working conditions varying from unsanitary, to 
life threatening. In Nepal, economic growth and expansion is being thwarted by the 
enormous population of children aged five to fourteen in the labour force.
Approximately 2.6 million children in this age category are involved in Child Labour. This 
number is extremely significant because 2.6 million accounts for more than a third of 
the youth’s population in Nepal. This dyer situation is one that is surrounded by 
numbers of a financial nature. The plan that we are proposing is very different from 
most, as oppose to creating rehabilitation programs, we are looking to solve the 
problem itself so that in the decades to come, there will be no need for rehabilitation 
programs. We will be focusing on enforcement and education as our main technique of 
combating Child Labour.

These issues and our presented solutions are of an expensive nature, but the 
ultimate goal of our twenty year plan is to create a system that is self sufficient and no
longer requires foreign aid or financing. In order to make this possible, we have
developed a year by year plan which addresses all areas of concern. The vast majority of
funding and donations will go towards the wages of employees in the following fields:
Teaching, Authority and Supervising, and Job training services. The following is a break
down of the planned budget scheme.

Wages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Years 1-4</th>
<th>Years 5-7</th>
<th>Years 8-12</th>
<th>Years 13-17</th>
<th>Years 18-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enforcement Officers</strong></td>
<td>50 foreign enforcement officers. 5 Supervisors working at $35,000 a year, and 45 Officers working at $30,000 a year.</td>
<td>This stage will say the same for enforcement officers.</td>
<td>30 enforcement officers will be removed leaving 15. The pre-existing 5 supervisors will stay. The annual wages will stay the same for both parties.</td>
<td>All enforcers except for supervisors leave.</td>
<td>All enforcement officers of any kind are completely withdrawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6,100,000</td>
<td>$4,575,000</td>
<td>$3,125,000</td>
<td>$875,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lawyers and Officials</strong></td>
<td>10 Lawyers to assist in the lawful prosecution of Child Labourers will be brought in on a salary of $50,000</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for lawyers.</td>
<td>5 lawyers will be removed.</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for lawyers.</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for lawyers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instructors/Teachers</strong></td>
<td>40 teachers and instructors will be introduced and will be working at a salary of</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for teachers and instructors.</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for teachers and instructors.</td>
<td>This stage will stay the same for teachers and instructors.</td>
<td>All teachers and instructors will be removed except for 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$525,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### University Professors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Professors</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4,200,000</td>
<td>10 University Professors will be introduced and will work at a salary of $60,000 per year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>All professors will be removed except for 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Job Training and Referral Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Agents</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
<td>20 job training and referral services agents will be introduced working at a salary of $35,000 a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$525,000</td>
<td>All job referral services agents will be removed except for 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Experts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Experts</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,440,000</td>
<td>10 economic experts will be introduced to initiate economic growth. They will work at a salary of $48,000 a year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>$6,100,000</td>
<td>($1,525,000 a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training and referral Services</td>
<td>$10,275,000</td>
<td>($3,435,000 a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Experts</td>
<td>$15,625,000</td>
<td>($3,125,000 a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$17,125,000</td>
<td>($3,425,000 a year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numbers of the employees above do not account for Nepalese workers and volunteers who will not be on the program’s pay grade. The ultimate goal of this program is to create a completely self sufficient system in which child labour is reduced.
by at least 90% and new job opportunities are created for Nepalese citizens. This is why there is such a variety in the types of workers we are bringing in, so we can address all relevant areas to create a proper solution. In terms of additional costs there is a possibility of additional miscellaneous fees of a very minor nature for things such as construction, transportation, and temporary housing.

This proposal obviously bears a large price tag, but it also has a large base of networks from which it can receive funding. In addition to grants and donations, as part of our enforcement plan, we will tax those guilty of violating Child Labour Laws. The taxation will be anywhere from 20% to 40% depending on the severity of the situation. The severity of the taxing will be based on things such as; safe working conditions, the state of the children’s education, and compliance with the laws. The tax may seem more similar to a fine because a great deal of the money will go towards our campaign. This benefits both our cause and the Nepalese government as they too will receive portions of this taxation which will have to be paid on a regular basis. From these taxations, we hope to make between $500,000 and $800,000 a year. Another source of additional funding will come from what we implement in the fourth phase of our twenty year plan.

In the fourth phase of our twenty year plan, we will set up a number of offices in which job training and referral agents will assist people with finding job opportunities and training. This will not be a free service so it will create a considerable amount of revenue. Also, in the education phase of our program, we hope to set up a reputable university, this too will generate revenue which will go specifically towards the approximately $8.5 million in professor’s wages through out the last three stages of the
twenty year plan. The other major area we expect to see financial support coming from is governments. As we are a Non-Governmental Organization, we will look to make partnerships with the Nepalese and Canadian governments. This should also be a major contributor to our funding. It would be very characteristic of a program such as ours to make relations with governments.

During and after our program, there will be a great deal of improvement in the stability and growth of the Nepalese economy. As the vast majority of the children involved in labour work in the agricultural sector, there will be a shift from a need for physical labour to machine based farming. This will resemble much of the developed world’s transition to using machinery in place of human labour, or mechanization. This will be beneficial to Nepal and its people in the grand scheme of things, both economically and for the well being of its inhabitants. Our educational reform and economic stimulus will see to a dramatic change in the type of business that is done in Nepal. The demand for skilled labour will be met and there will be more scholars as we plan to increase the literacy rates of Nepalese people by almost 30%.

The program we have created will be very successful because of its financial stability. We have several sources of income that will come from both public and private sectors and using this money, we will create a scenario in which Nepal can prosper. We will create real jobs which will improve the quality of life as well as the GDP. The success of our program will be visible everywhere throughout the country by the end of the twenty year plan, especially in the financial sectors. But more importantly, 2.6 million children will be able to finally experience a freedom they have never known.
Partnerships

List of NGO’s: *Child Education/General Aid/Child Labor*

1) **Center for Human Rights and Democratic Studies (CEHURDES)**
   GPO Box 21179, Kathmandu, Nepal
   Tel/Fax: 0977-1-267374
   E-mail: cehurdes@mos.com.np, cehurdes@yahoo.com
   Powered By: Sanu Raja K.C. ([er_raja@hotmail.com](mailto:er_raja@hotmail.com))

   Financial Resource: Membership, Donation, Sales of Publication and Grants

   The main aims and objectives of CEHURDES are as follows:

   - To work for the protection and promotion of human rights under the policies and guidelines adopted by the United Nations.
   - To carry out human rights awareness activities to raise the level of consciousness of people to materialize the theme "all human rights for all".
   - To conduct human rights education programs at the grassroots level both in formal and informal education sector.
   - To work to ensure press freedom and freedom of expression, including the rights of media workers and journalists as guaranteed by the country's Constitution and international human rights instruments.
   - To conduct research, study, interaction programs etc. in the areas of human rights, press freedom and freedom of expression, democracy and peace in Nepal in the context of regional experience.
   - To advocate for safeguarding the rights of women, children, disabled people, disadvantaged communities, refugees and victims of torture.
   - To coordinate and monitor the implementation of the international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations and ratified by Nepal.

2) **Ithaca Educate the Children** PO Box 414 Ithaca, NY 14851-0414 USA
   Phone/Fax/Email: Tel (607) 272-1176 Fax (607) 275-0932 Email: [info@etc-nepal.org](mailto:info@etc-nepal.org) **Nepal** P.O. Box 12782 Dillibazar, Kathmandu Phone: (977) 1 4431011 Fax: (607) 1 4429081 Email: [educate@mos.com.np](mailto:educate@mos.com.np) [http://www.etc-nepal.org/](http://www.etc-nepal.org/)

   Educate the Children works with women and children in Nepal to improve health, welfare and self-sufficiency by building skills that families can pass down to later generations.

   Financial Resource: Membership, Donations and sponsorship, and Partnerships with other NGO’s.
Partnership Funding includes: Nepal Bhotia Education Center (NBEC), Thami Education Project (TEP), **International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**, and Cornell University/CIMMYT

Report Articles of ETC (Example):

The Fund for Dolakha:
Thanks to You, We Met the Challenge!

Last fall the Board of Directors and Friends of Educate the Children successfully launched the Fund for Dolakha Matching Challenge. Thanks to an amazing group of supporters, the Challenge has been met, and we have raised over $100,000 to help support our work in Dolakha!

3) **Maiti Nepal**
83-Maiti Marg, Pingalsthan, Gaushala
P.O. Box 9599, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: 977-1-4492904
Fax: 977-1-4489978
E-Mail: info@maitinepal.org / program@maitinepal.org
Website: [http://www.maitinepal.org](http://www.maitinepal.org)

**Objectives and target group**

Maiti’s focus has always been on prevention of girl trafficking, a burning issue for Nepal. Rescuing girls forced into prostitution and helping to find economic alternatives have been our key struggle. Rehabilitation, although not literally possible especially with former prostitutes, is one major challenge we have accepted in our work.

**Financial Resource: Sponsorship by people and non-profit organizations, donation.**

4) **Merlin USA**
Address: 1600 K Street NW, Suite 450, Washington DC 20006
Tel: +1 (202) 449 6398 Fax: +1 (202) 449 3325
Website: [http://www.merlin-usa.org/Home.aspx](http://www.merlin-usa.org/Home.aspx)

Merlin specializes in health, saving lives in times of crisis and helping to rebuild shattered health services. How we work: Merlin works within existing health systems to realize everyone’s right to accessible, appropriate, affordable health care. What we stand for: **We are committed to** helping build lasting health services which are used and championed by everyone. **We are specialists** in rapid medical response and rebuilding health systems, effectively taking countries from emergency to recovery. **We are undaunted** by the challenges of providing health care to vulnerable people living in the most difficult, forgotten and remote corners of the world. **We are determined** to make health a global priority; giving people caught up in conflict, disaster and health system collapse the chance to lead healthy lives. **We care** or people at risk, for the lives of the
people we work to save, and for the safety of our staff. We are accountable to our patients, partners, supporters and donors. And we keep our promise: to stay on, beyond the crisis, for as long as we are needed.

**Financial Resource:** The majority of funding comes from **institutional donors**. For Merlin, these include the UK’s Department for International Development, the United States Agency for International Development and the European Commission.

A small but increasing percentage is **voluntary income** - donations from members of the public and private grant-making trusts and foundations. In 2009 and beyond, Merlin hopes to raise more funds from members of the public, trusts, foundations and corporate partners. This will provide greater stability and freedom to increase our reach and effectiveness and to direct our funds to where the needs are greatest.

5) **Organisation development centre, Inc. (ODC)**
Mohan D Manandhar, Director
Kupondole, Lalitpur
GPO Box no. 8975, EPC 2637
Kathmandu, Nepal
*Email: info@odcincorp.com*
*Tel. (977-01)-5554067, 5554063, 5551979*
*Website: [http://www.odcincorp.com/](http://www.odcincorp.com/)*

**Financial Resource: Sponsorship, donation, and partnering organizations**

ODC provides services within organization development, institutional strengthening, general management, good governance and social inclusion.

6) **International Labour Organization**
Saloman Rajbanshi
Senior Programme Associate
Dhobighat, Lalitpur
*Email: saloman@ilo.org*
*Tel: +41 (0) 22 798 8685*

ILO promotes fundamental principles and rights of workers. It creates greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income. ILO enhances the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all. And, it strengthens the social partners (employers’ organizations, workers’ organization and government authorities) and dialogue between them.

**Financial Resource: Funding is from donors and mostly from partnering organizations.**

7) **UNICEF**
Objective: The Decentralized Action for Children and Women (DACAW) – nutrition and childcare, health, environment, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. Immunization and micronutrients (Vitamin A supplementation, control of iodine deficiency diseases and iron deficiency anaemia) in all 75 districts. Expand the DACAW program in the conflict affected areas to address the rights of children affected by armed conflict, through the Quick Impact Programme (QIP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Protection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child labour (5–14 years) 1999–2008*, total</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child labour (5–14 years) 1999–2008*, male</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child labour (5–14 years) 1999–2008*, female</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child marriage 2000–2008*, total</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child marriage 2000–2008*, urban</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child marriage 2000–2008*, rural</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration 2000–2008*, total</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration 2000–2008*, urban</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration 2000–2008*, rural</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting 1997–2007*, women a (15–49 years) , total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting 1997–2007*, daughtersb, total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attitude towards domestic violence, 2001–2008*, total</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child disability 1999–2008*, total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child discipline, 2005–2007*, total</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Definitions and data sources
Conclusion

In concluding our grant proposal we hope you have seen the importance and detail we have gone to, to ensure that this $1 million proposal is successful in the enforcement and Education of the Nepali people.

We have carefully planned out 20 years worth of steps in order to first ensure the enforcement of new rules and regulations laid down by our employees, and secondly educate the children of this area for years to come so that children will be able to find better employment as appose to child labour.

Also we have made extended plans in order to begin economic enrichment in the final years of our plan so that the Nepal economy will one day flourish allowing it to grow and prosper as it veers away from its third world roots. This step clearly shows our involvement fading away from Nepal as over the set twenty years time our involvement goes from a primary and dominating involvement in the beginning to the non-existent involvements our team leaves a newly found and newly rejuvenated country with the potential for growth and economic development.

Our proposal has been planned out strategically in a manner that will allow for the people of Nepal to enjoy the rewards of a well planned solution which first establishes its own finances and then devotes the next 15 years to professionally and explicity spending this financed funding on the creation of a Nepal with 90% less child labour workers and an economy which is self sufficient.
We hope you have seen the intelligence and thought that was used in developing this proposal and will recognize the possibilities of Nepal if this grant proposal is given its first million dollars of funding.

Glossary

**GDP**- Gross Domestic Product, the total income gained by a country in one annum.

**UN**- United Nations, an assembly of countries that discuss world issues and conflicts.

**NGOs**- Non Government Organizations, groups which try to raise money for different groups of people in the world, can be describes as a charity service.

**Child Labour**- when children are put into the work force at a very young age and forced to do work for little to no pay.

**Bonded Labour**- When someone is forced to do hard labour due to an outstanding debt.

**International Poverty Line**- A figure of wealth determined by the international community which determines who does or does not have enough money and necessities to sustain life.

References


