Report
of
The National Consultation to draft the National Plan on Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety (CSAE & OS)
27-29 December 2018

Organized by Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen
In collaboration with SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat & Partners
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1. NACG/CSO Project
2. The Fund
3. ECPAT International
4. Terre des Hommes Netherlands,
5. CWIN
6. VSO International
7. SOS Children’s Villages Nepal
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A. Executive Summary

1. Introduction

A two-day National Consultation on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and Online Safety (CSAE&OS) took place on 27-29 December 2018 in Pokhara, Nepal. The conference was organized by Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC) and SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat in collaboration with various partners. The conference was attended by over 50 people representing the Government, local elected officials, National Human Rights Commission, law enforcement authorities, NACG, I/NGOs, Community Based Organizations, youth and children.

The consultation was convened with the following objectives:

1. Regional Sharing on the ‘Situation of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation including Online Safety’;
2. To discuss the global and regional trends and good practices of multi-sector cooperation in addressing SECTT
3. To define priority challenges and action areas in Nepal; and
4. To formulate a draft National Plan of Action CSAE&OS

The conference was inaugurated (Inaugural Agenda at Annex-2) by Mr. Buddhi Bahadur Khadka, Hon’ble Secretary, Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) with Mr. Man Bahadur GC, Mayor, Pokhara Metropolitan City as the Guest of Honour. The inaugural session was also addressed by the Jt. Sec of the MoWCSC and Representatives of the Collaborating partners from NACG/CSO Project, ECPAT International, SOS Children’s Villages Nepal and CWIN. The conference was also addressed by Mr. Hari Bhakta Prajapati, Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG). Mr. Krishna Chandra Acharya, NACG Chair provided the Vote of Thanks.

The Business Session on Day – 1 (Main Agenda at Annex -3) consisted of the following presentation:

- Regional Plan of Action on CSAE&OS and the associated national efforts
- CSAE & OS Country Situations/Experiences by the NACG’s from Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. Following this, Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Joint Secretary, made a
- Country Presentation on CSAE&OS by MoWCSC
- Outcome of the SECTT Round Table
- CSAE in Alternative Care settings
• Presentation from Crime Branch of Police

One Day -2 of the Business Session was devoted to Group Work and presentations. The 4 Groups deliberated on the following areas:

- Legislative and Policy Framework,
- Prevention, Protective Measures and Assistance to Victims,
- Corporate Sector/Industry
- Capacity & Skills Development and Partnerships

The Group Report is at Annex - 4

B. Inaugural Session

Chief Guest– Mr. Buddhi Bahadur Khadka, Hon’ble Secretary

Addressing the inaugural session, he expressed his hope that this national workshop organized by the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, SAIEVAC and NACG amidst presence of the organizations working in the sector will prove to be productive towards eliminating the problems of child labor, child trafficking, kidnapping and transportation, child sexual abuse and exploitation and ensuring online safety.

He informed on the MOU signed between the then Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and SAIEVAC in 2013 May 14 and further, on the MOU signed between SAIEVAC and the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens for five years this year.

He stated that all the Member States had expressed solidarity and commitment to act against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and on Online Safety during the 4th Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi, India on 11th May 2016. While in the 3rd Ministerial Meeting, held in Kathmandu on 23 June, 2010, several issues of children including corporal punishment, child sexual abuse, pedophilia, child labor and illegal transportation of children had been discussed and further, actions plans had been developed. As per the commitment to address the issue of violence, abuse and online safety with utmost priority, collective actions have been undertaken and this needs to be further augmented / intensified/taken forward intensively, he added.

He said in SAARC countries, all the Member States should cooperate and work collectively to address the problem of trafficking and illegal transportation of children across the borders and work for the best interest of the children.

He emphasized that children are the future of society and nation and this great task of nation building is possible only through the children of present.

Nepal has formulated and implemented several laws made under the different fundamental rights of the new constitution following the promulgation of the Federal Democratic Republic Constitution in 2072. The constitution has provisioned rights of children as the fundamental rights. The constitution has ensured children’s rights to identity, education, health, nutrition,
sports, entertainment and overall/holistic personality development. Similarly, other child rights related provisions of the constitution state that no child shall be subjected to child marriage, illegal transportation and kidnapping/abduction or held in hostage, abuse, exclusion or physical, mental, sexual or other form of exploitation, physical, mental or any other form of torture in home, school or other place and situation whatsoever.

Further referring to the new Children Act 2075, he said Corporal Punishment is punishable in the Act. He stated the Act has a clear provision to control and prevent pornography – audio and visual or pornographic and sexual behavior and activities.

The Act has defined abusing and exploitation children sexually, engaging or forcing children into prostitution or other sexual activities as Sexual Abuse and made it punishable. The Children Act 2075 has established several rights considering the best interest of the children.

The Ministry is fully committed to address the issues of children holistically and has shown its commitment by promulgating the new Children Act 2075 in accordance with the international convention and the essence of the new constitution to address the existing problem and challenges. This calls for identifying the problem collectively and further, solidarity and collective commitment and action to address the problem. I, on behalf of the Ministry, would like to give special thanks to SAIEVAC for collaboration and providing support to organize this program to discuss on child issue and prepare appropriate plan of action to work on the issue effectively.

**Guest of Honour - Mr. Man Bahadur G.C, Mayor, Pokhara Metropolitan City**

Mr. Man Bahadur GC, Mayor, Pokhara Metropolitan City who was the Guest of Honour, stressed on the need minimize violence of women and children and said the rise of such incidence will lead to disintegration of the very fabric of the society. There is a needs for extensive awareness inorder to curb the violence against women and children. It is also important for the society to take cognizance of the violence and responsibility to minimize it. He acknowledged that cybercrime is steadily on the rise therefore effective interventions to control the crime is of utmost importance. He further stressed on proper implementation of the laws and policies and informed that his municipality has already taken steps to address social problems and promote as well as encourage children participation in decision making process as well.

**Opening Remarks – Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Joint Secretary, MoWCSC**

Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Jt. Secretary (MoWCSC) welcomed all the participants. Talking about the increase in the incidence of CSAE despite the laws and policies in place he emphasized on the need for effective implementation of the laws and further highlighted the important role of SAIEVAC to achieve this. He briefly talked on the rising numbers of crimes against children registered with Nepal Police and CCWB. He underscored the need to find out gaps at legal, policy and programmatic levels and devise effective strategies to address the problem. He stressed on the need for a collective effort to address the issue on the rising incidences of crimes against children and said he is assured that the meeting will provide a
good direction for way forward to work together on handling and addressing the problem and challenges on CSAE&OS.

**Opening Remarks – Mr. Hari Bhakta Prajapati, Deputy Inspector General of Nepal Police, Women and Children Directorate**

Addressing the audience, he expressed his gratitude for inviting Nepal Police to this important workshop. He stated Nepal Police since its inception has been giving special priority and playing a crucial role on reducing violence against women and children. He informed on the ongoing work and efforts of Nepal Police for control, reduction and investigation of crimes against women and children. He provided examples of establishment of specialized units, child friendly rooms, separate Women and Children Service Centres for conducive reporting environment and effective service delivery as well as policy, administrative and management measures undertaken by the Women and Children Service Directorate to ensure effective involvement of women police in the women and children service centres and enhancing capacity in relation to handling of SGBV related cases. Thereafter, presenting a police data, he stated recently there has been rise in cases of rape and sexual abuse and exploitation against children and analytical study of incidences of child sexual abuse has shown involvement of familiar people. While majority of cases filed under the Electronic Transaction Act have shown engagement of adolescents, particularly, in incidences of social media related abuses.

Further stating that Nepal Police has been able to make arrest of more than 90 percent alleged offenders in cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation and rape filed in its office, he said it cannot be undermined a crucial role that police has been playing in discouraging crime by acting proactively after the occurrence of incidence and arresting alleged offenders. He put forth a question how the success of police could be measured solely on the basis of the number of arrests made. He said he hoped the workshop would address this issue.

Following this, he highlighted different public awareness raising activities being undertaken by the Nepal Police to prevent violence against children in the first place. He also informed on the signing of MOU between local level and community police to conduct different activities aimed at prevention of VAC, under the recently launched Community-Police Partnership Program. Talking about further efforts, he informed on the formation and operation of twenty GBV Control Network Committees at district, municipality, gaupalika and ward levels for the full and effective implementation of laws and ensuring easy access to justice. He further informed on orientations provided to police officers of all the provincial and district police offices as per a plan of action prepared to expand the committee in all the 77 districts given the effective role of the committees in controlling crime against women and children.

He stated that incidence of violence against children is not common. This indicates the vulnerability of all children. So in order to reduce violence against children it is necessary to carry out micro-level study of each incidence of violence and identify root cause factor and find out solutions. He urged this calls for collective commitment and sincere efforts. He emphasized awareness and important and proactive role of police, parents, guardians and all concerned organizations and stakeholders working in the sector, at all levels and in all stages.
He remarked it is definitely not possible to address the crime that is ever-evolving along with advances in Science and Technology, with old traditional mechanism. Therefore, he said, it is evident the importance and relevance of this workshop aimed at developing a new mechanism taking into consideration the changing time, milieu and context of the crime. He concluded his remarks wishing for a successful workshop and expressing his commitment on behalf of Nepal Police to provide necessary support to make it a success.

Opening Remarks

NACG/CSO Project

Ms. Benu Maya Gurung, NACG Co Chair, spoke briefly on the CSO Project and said that the main objective of the project comprised of policy dialogue, capacity building, children participation and consultation with civil society. She emphasized on the urgency of taking positive actions and engaging on policy dialogue to enable a safe and violence free environment for children and minimize the risk children face.

Ms. Sumnia Tuladhar, Executive Chair- CWIN, stated that Pokahra gathering is a reflection of all the innovative work of different organization working on child protection and the meeting is also a realization on the urgent need for a policy framework to ensure children from CSEA&OS. She referred to a recent rape case of a minor, a case that out broke nationwide protest but remains unsolved due to mishandling of evidence, and said that since impunity and lawlessness is on the rise the civil society needs to be evermore vigilant. She stressed on the need to include all aspects of CSEA&OS in the document that is to be prepared through this meeting.

Ms. Shrinkhala Thapa, Project Coordinator - ECPAT International, stressed on the need for action oriented work on addressing CSAE&OS. She felt assured that the group work will bring out positive and relevant actions points for lobbying and ensuring protection of children.

Mr. Ishwori Prasad Sharma, National Director- SOS Children’s Village indicated that the consultation is a true event of cooperation and collaboration among many agencies and organizations including NACGs from the region with the aims to bring hope in the lives of children in difficult circumstances.

He said that in Nepal there are 40 thousand children without family & 8125 children are deprived of family care. The presence of high level government officials is also an indication of their commitment towards ensuring protection and safeguarding the rights of children.

He hoped for the consultation to be a successful milestone to impress the planners, policy makers and practitioners.

He further stressed on the need to consider prevention and remedial support both in long term family like care and kinship care and added that emotional abuse of children should also be part of the larger discussion on CSAE&OS.

Vote of Thanks –Mr. Krishna Chandra Acharya, NACG Chair
Mr. Krishna Chandra Acharya, NACG Chair, welcomed all the participants to the important discourse and said that all three tier of the government have already taken steps to address violence against children, the police are working effectively and the civil society is also doing different things to ensure children are protected from all forms of harm and violence. The country has lots of law and policies but the challenge is on how best and effectively to implement the existing law. There is also a needs to assess the gaps and challenges in laws addressing children and come up with a plan for effective lobby and advocacy with the government. He also emphasized on the need to make the society and the family responsible. He ended his note and stating the issue is now a common concern and requested everyone to provide feedback and participate actively in the group work in order for the document prepared in the meeting to be taken to the highest level of government for advocacy and endorsement.

C. Business Session : Day -1

The business session opened with short introduction from all the participants along with review and adoption of the agenda.

i) Dr. Rinchen Chophel, Director General, SAIEVAC, started the session with a synopsis of the journey that led to the formulation of the Regional Action Plan on CSEA&OS. He informed on the process which comprised of bilateral meetings, consultations that brought convergence of different stakeholders, deliberation and discussions, incorporating inputs and refining of the document that led to the final draft of RAP which is expected to be endorsed during the 8th SAIEVAC governing board meeting. He added that though the RAP is not a binding document, nevertheless involvement of government from its very initiation provides credibility and a platform for South Asian countries to negotiation and bargain with their governments to supplement law and policies and other preventive measures to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation and online abuse. He also notified that RAP at the national level could be adopted/adapted or used as a reference document to draw upon the national action plan.

He explained the need for the RAP on CSEA&OS was a response to the challenges CSEA&OS placed at the global, regional and national level. There is an interest and curiosity at the globalization and associability of web based technology as well as unabated challenges and threats that constitute renewed multilateral problems that provides opportunities to facilitate multi sectoral approaches and interventions. The challenges are abound therefore establishing a platform for regional dialogue between governments, law enforcement agencies, lawyers, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders was important to review the trends, challenges and problems on CSEA&OS and agree on a document that will capture the prevention, protection, prosecution, promotion aspect on CSEA&OS and also ensure involvement of private sector, and this led to the development of RAP.

He informed the audience that RAP is also a result of the directive given to SAIEVAC during the 4th Ministerial meeting. This meeting noted the urgent need to strengthen
regional and national efforts to address the issue of CSAE&OS and instructed SAIEVAC to

- Develop a regional strategy to address all forms of sexual abuse, exploitation (including online) and trafficking, which also builds on the existing situations in the different Member States; and
- Initiate a process for setting regional standards and codes of conduct that safeguard children from commercial sexual abuse and exploitation in travel and tourism

The regional strategy has mainstreamed efforts to safeguard children from CSAE&OS in travel and tourism and has also included an important role of private sector in this endeavor.

Talking on online safety, he reiterated that dealing with a borderless crime in a region where the borders play prominence is difficult and therefore there needs to be interventions that is within the parameters of borders. He also informed that apart from finalizing the RAP at the regional level, SAIEVAC has already initiated dialogue with government from the member state to start work on national strategy and in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan the work is already in progress.

**ii) CSAE & OS Country Situations/Experiences - NACG Chairs, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka**

- **NACG Evac India**

  **Mr. Ranjan Mohanty, NACG Chair, India** started his presentation by Citing the two incidences, the Nithari and the Nirbhaya case that led the Government of India to amend the criminal law and juvenile justice legislation. Mr. Mohanty said despite robust policy and legal framework, lack of awareness and discussion on matters pertaining to sex and sexuality and the stigma attached to it promotes a culture of silence that further leads to more exploitation. But as of 2007 India’s focus and effort if more towards breaking the culture of silence around CSAE.

  He presented data from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on number of cases reported under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POSCO) and further added that NCRB data reveals a minor is sexually abused every 30 minutes in India and that in the year 2015 and 2016, crimes against children in India increased by 11 percent and 9,104 children were trafficked in 2015 and estimates indicate that over 0 percent of total human trafficking is of children. He further presented the data of 2006 to 2016 that showed a sharp rise in registered crime against children from 18967 to 106958. However the conviction rate is low at 29% and it is commonly seen in the cases registered under POSCO that the perpetrator is known to the victim. He informed that CHILDLINE reported over 80,000 calls received in 2017-2018 seeking protection from abuse.

  He further elaborated on the policies, legislative framework, plans of action and guidelines and especially mentioned of the National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) 2016 that
incorporates schemes, programmes and required initiatives and services to achieve the desired outcome for children. The government also periodically blocks website and sites deemed “Worst of List” by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and in April 2017 the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology issued an order to block child pornography URLs/ Websites based on the list maintained by Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK.

In order to highlight the different approaches and initiatives undertaken by the government to protect children he went on to mention the New acts and Laws - the Trafficking of Persons Bill, 2018 and the Draft Rules for Social Media Platforms (Right not this is on public domain for feedback and suggestion). He said it is necessary to mention that National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) set up an advisory group on child online safety and development of national guidelines on legislation, response, awareness raising and education for digital safety of children and investigation of Cybercrimes and services for child victims of online abuse. Further the Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism serves as a guideline for Indian travel and tourism industry to prevent SECTT. Further, the different tier of governance- have different guidelines, SOP, code of conduct, Child Protection Policy for protection of children.

In order to reflect the commitment of the government of India to protect children he mentioned the different mechanism in place for redressal such as the NCPCR, Child Helplines, POSCO E-box, and online offence as well as image of video on child sexual abuse can be reported. The government also has compensation plan for the victims.

He finished his presentation with the mention of “Operation Muskan III” and Integrated Child Protection Scheme, a flagship program launched by the Government of India.

- **NACG Sri Lanka**

**Ms. Champa Gunasekera, NACG Chair Sri Lanka**, said sexual abuse of children and adolescent is the most hidden and underreported form of violence. In the absence of data on the prevalence, trends and drivers of sexual violence it is alarming to come across a study that points out to 14.4 % of late adolescent girls and 13.8 % of late adolescent boys reported to have been subjected to some form of sexual abuse. As per the incidents reported to National Child Protection Authority through Child Helpline there has been complaints against 8 obscene publication, 501 Sexual harassment, 340 rape, 309 grave sexual abuse, 269 child labour and 01 incest in the year 2017.

She further presented a finding of a study conducted in 2015 that stated people in Sri Lanka had a misconception that violence against children happened outside of children’s immediate circle of trust as sexual violence against children is considered incompatible with the values of Sri Lankan culture, however another study points that the offender in 96 percent of child sexual abuse cases were someone known and trusted by the child with 50 percent of offenders being from child’s immediate family.
She further said Sri Lanka is the destination country for sexual exploitation children in travel and tourism and with the growing tourism sector the threats and risks are even greater. Talking about laws and policies she mentioned the Penal Code Ordinance of 1883 and its amendments, Obscene Publications Ordinance No.27 of 1927 and its amendments, Penal Code amendment No. 16 of 2006 and Children and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act No. 48 of 1956. She also mentioned the National Plan of Action on Children (2016-2020) and Policy Framework on SEXUAL Gender Based Violence (2016-2020) which also takes into account issue related to child exploitation and pornography.

Talking about next steps she said there is a need to advocate and launch campaigns and raise awareness on safe internet use. There is a need to ensure child are safe online from abuse and exploitation. There is a need to review the existing laws and policies concerning online/offline protection of children and introduce applicable laws in place.

She further informed that the Government of Sri Lanka continued to demonstrate its commitment to the protection of children and recognition of their rights to be protected from all forms of violence. In 2016 Sri Lanka joined the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children as a pathfinder country and established its National Partnership and Secretariat in March 2017. The government indicated its commitment through the mapping of overall child protection system in 2016, drafting a National Policy on Child Protection.

- **Bangladesh**

**Ms. Rehana Sultana, Representative, NACG Bangladesh**, made a presentation on the initiatives and measures Bangladesh has adopted to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

She briefly mentioned about Bangladesh National Women Lawyer Association (BNWLA), a non-profitable human rights organization she is associated with. She confirmed her organizations stand that sexual abuse and exploitation is a clear violation of human rights that it is vital to ensure an environment free from sexual harassment and the association has adopted zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment abuse and exploitation.

He stated that, Article 17, 19, 28 (4) 27, 31, 32 & 34 of Bangladesh Constitution provides several articles to protect children from all forms of violation and discrimination. The ministry of Women and Children affairs is the nodal agency responsible for ensuring the rights of children are protected and the ministry has initiated several program at the national as well the grass root level including policy level interventions to guarantee violence free environment.

In regards to laws and provisions that protect children from all forms of violation especially from sexual abuse and exploitation and online safety she mentioned and elaborated on few law such as Children Act 2013, Pornography Act 2012 (section 8 (6)), Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 200

She further said that in 2009 and again in 2018 the Government of Bangladesh reaffirmed its commitment and accepted the recommendations to stop corporal punishment.

iii) Open Floor Discussion

During the open floor discussion Mr. Binayak Shah, Hotel Association OF Nepal (HAN) said that it is time to reflect on why children are getting abused and exploited and asked if it is because of poverty that has given rise to travelling sex offenders in Nepal or is it poor implementation of laws and proper monitoring. He further said that the government intends to welcome 20 lakhs tourist in Nepal by 2020, therefore there is a need of a convergence approach where different sectors need to come together to address the problem collectively.

Mr. Saroj Shrestha, Executive Council Member for SAARCLAW said when it comes to Rights there are various connotation to it and the question of whether law will change the society or society will change law is still debatable, though he said it should be reciprocal. He further said that each stakeholder is limited in their scope of intervention however such a forum widens the arena and helps each other work together. He ended his statement saying it takes time for laws to come in place but technology is fast paced and ever growing, evolving therefore can legislative control the crimes of technology?

Mr. Pradeep Subedi, International Youth Conclave, wondered on what might be root cause for pedophilia and that we don’t look into that aspect, maybe it is a psychological problem that needs medical attention and maybe there is a need for extensive awareness of CASE&OS. He also informed that IYC has a huge network of youth and adolescent who could be mobilized to conduct the awareness work and disseminate information on the issue.

Mr. Gunjan Pyasi, District Child Forum Member had a question to participant from India and wanted to know more about Child Cabinet in School and their role. He also wanted to know why there has been an increase in violence against children despite the law.

Ms. Bina Silawal, NGO Federation wanted to know from the police and HAN why children are still found working in hazardous conditions and small hotels and why are hotel that are not registered still operative.

To the question from Mr. Pyasi on child cabinet in school, Mr. Rajan Mohanty informed that there has been an increase in child participation in India and that the children are given various position to monitor ongoing programs in school. The child participation is encouraged to promote responsive citizen.

Mr. Kabit Katwal informed that children are still engaged in hardazous workplace due to lack of awareness on the laws and proper implementation of the law itself. He also informed that violence against children has not gone up but people have become more awareness
therefore there is an increase in reporting cases of violence and further the media is also very active in reporting cases on violence against women and children.

iv) Presentation on CSAE&OS, Steps taken and way forward

Talking on the data called for the (FY 2017-18), Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens presented an alarming data and said that according to Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) a total of 2330 children (923 Boys and 1407 girls) were reported missing, while 3385 (1582 boys and 1803 girls) received service from child helpline and as per the Women and Children Service Directorate of Nepal Police a total of 995 rape cases were reported out of which 261 children were 10 years and below.


He went on to mention the provisions included in the National Policy relating to children and said that the provision also mentions maintaining records of child abuses and developing child protection monitoring information system (CPMIS).

According to Child Act article 66 (3), Child Sexual Abuse includes showing pornographic pictures or audio-visual materials or other similar items, display of gestures or expressions suggesting sexual behaviors, use of coercion, threat, persuasion for sexual activities, use of children in production of pornographic materials, touching and grabbing sensitive parts & genitals of children with sexual intent, making children unconscious with sexual intent, use of children for sexual gratification, sexual exploitation of children, use of children in providing sexual services, use of children in prostitution and other sexual activities. He also mentioned that under the Electronic Act Section 47, a person who publishes or displays materials prohibited to publish will be fined.


is operating 104 and 1098 child hotline and 1145 for gender based violence reporting and 111 for all complaints.

In the increasing challenges faced due to high incidents of sexual abuse online and offline he informed on some of the actions and initiative taken by different government department to address the issue.

v) **Initiatives and Steps taken by the Nepal Police to address CSAE&OS**

Mr. Kabit Katwal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), shared experience of some cases he was directly involved in investigating especially recent cases on pedophile in Nepal. He structured his presentation with a brief on the situation of children in Nepal, mechanisms available to Nepal police to fight crimes against children, statistics of child sexual abuse and exploitation in Nepal, Operation against Pedophiles by CIB- a case study and ended with challenges and way forward.


Presenting the data on the incidences of crime against children in the last three fiscal year (2016-2018) he provided data on the number of underage victims (girls) and suspects (boys) for rape and attempt to rape cases and also provided a graph depicting number of registered rape cases based on the age of the victim. Likewise he shared similar data on child marriage and child trafficked. Further he shared that from 2016 to 2019 there has been a total of 17 cases on pedophiles registered out of which 10 were arrested and they were all foreign nationals.

He further elaborated on the different forms of abuse children are exposed to such as child sex tourism, pedophilia, prostitution, trafficking of child, child pornography, street sex work, exploitation in the adult entertainment sector and child and forced marriage. Talking on the modus operandi used by the pedophiles he explained on ways children are groomed, lured and abused and the reason children remain silent on the abuse they suffer. He said pedophile first build a good rapport with the family and the child, secure their trust, provide financial support and once the pedophile is within the circle of trust of the family and the child, they start taking advantage of the child and exploit their vulnerability. The control, power and dominance exerted by the pedophile towards his victim makes them silent and withdrawn in their cocoon, therefore in crimes like these there is greater impunity for perpetrator. He also explained that during the process of being abused the child is also exposed to pornography, sexually stimulating tablets and eventually the picture of child getting abused is also posted over the Darknet or shared within the perpetrators’ circle of friends who harbour similar interest.
He stated that at the present time pedophiles are more inclined to committing their transactions online and the use of internet has made it convenient, effective and less expensive for them to conduct their business, thereby turning this into a borderless crime which makes it difficult to locate and prosecute the offenders. He shared a case study where the CIB was able to crack on a pedophile ring when a perpetrator from Turkey was apprehended in Nepal. Upon seizing the computer the police were able to get access to the computer and to their surprise they found that the perpetrator email was used by a group of pedophiles in Turkey. This group used a common email, all the private information was saved in the draft copy so anyone in the group would access the email to store material and conversation, plan and exchanges happened there.

He stated that since online crime is on the rise everyone needs to be careful while using the internet and ended the presentation with a note of caution adding “Think before you click, do not trust stranger”.

vi) Outcome of SECTT Round Table and opportunities for national mainstreaming

Ms. Sumnima Tuladhar, Executive Director-CWIN, provided a scenario of Violence against Children in Nepal presenting findings of various researches and data on different forms of VAC. According to CWIN run Child Helpline Nepal data, 60% of the rape victims are children under the age of 16. As shown by UNICEF data, Nepal has the third highest child marriage prevalence in South Asia and 41 percent of women aged 20 to 24 are married before they turn 18. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Report 2011, of the total trafficking cases registered in Nepal Police, 9 in 10 trafficking survivors were females and more than one-third were children below 17 years of age and out of the total reported trafficking cases; 56.6% were of Ethnic Communities, and in 2011, the Nepali Embassy in Saudi Arabia recorded 381 Nepali women migrant workers who came in contact with the Embassy to have faced violence and abuse from employers, agents and sub-agents in Saudi Arabia while ILO, 2001 showed around 12,000 Nepali girls were being trafficked annually to India. Similarly, World Education Report of 2009 showed approximately 32,000 young Nepali women were involved in commercial sex work; in Kathmandu alone there are an estimated 11,000 to 13,000 girls and women in the entertainment sector with the majority being under 25 years of age and as many as one third under the age of 18 (Frederick et al, 2010). As per a CWIN Research 2003 at least 5% street boys reported to have been sexually abused by foreign pedophiles operating in Kathmandu while a CWIN Research 2005 showed boys were equally vulnerable to sexual abuse. She stated there is growing incidence of child abuse and sexual exploitation in the online platform in Nepal. However, only few cases of abuse are reported. It is believed that there are many pictures of Nepalese children in the dark web, she added.

She then talked about various vulnerable factors including poor economic condition, harmful traditional practices, lack of education, armed conflicts, growth in ICTs, child marriage, gender based discrimination etc. Further, mentioning of a traditional view that considered only specific groups of children are vulnerable or involved in commercial sexual exploitation, she stated all children are vulnerable regardless of gender, places/location, education, economic condition and further in all settings – at home, school and in street.
Stating that South Asia region is emerging as a source for travelling child sex offenders, she emphasized the role of ICT in facilitating child sexual exploitation, particularly, grooming, sexting, online streaming. She pointed to highly under-reporting of sexual exploitation of boys. She also talked about new forms of commercial sexual exploitation emerging such as pocket money sex prevalent among educated urban children for maintaining city life, fulfilling material needs etc. and increase in internal trafficking and trafficking in young age.

Talking about different forms of Sexual Exploitation, she mentioned of different manifestations of Sexual Exploitation of Children including Child Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation of Child Migrant Workers, Engagement of Children in Entertainment Sector and Commercial Sex Work, Street Sex Work, Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism and Online. She further talked about people of different nationalities engaged in sexual exploitation of children and also about process of Online Exploitation. Stating that almost all the foreign pedophiles arrested in Nepal have possessed images of child sexual abuse she said it is believed that pictures of Nepali children appear in the dark web. Thereafter, she talked about online safety measures.

Talking about prevention strategies, she underscored the need to empower children through capacity building and awareness and education and further, emphasized the need to have child protection mechanisms and vulnerability reduction strategies. She further highlighted the role of different stakeholders including Judiciary, Law Enforcement Agencies, Government and Non-government organizations, civil society, private sector and media in combating sexual exploitation of children.

Presenting the Way Forward, she provided a list of activities to prevent child sexual abuse and exploitation that included – sensitization on CSEC among different stakeholders, open discussion, understanding emerging trends, targeted awareness and behavior change interventions, creating an enabling environment for access to justice, engaging with private sector, education and empowerment of children and legal measures to ensure online protection.

vii) Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in Alternative Care Setting

Providing a brief historical background on the establishment of SOS, Mr. Ishwori Prasad Sharma, National Director- SOS Children’s Village, briefly talked about the ongoing programs Thereafter, he explained preventive measures undertaken to stop Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation within the Alternative Care Setting of SOS, that included - creating a family structure/environment with a set number of different age-group children under care of a mother/head of family so that the children develop/build a strong sibling bond; applying code of conducts for visitors and guests; employing a rigorous recruitment and selection process involving background check while selecting caregivers, and capacity building programs for care givers that included orientation and awareness on child protection policy, child rights, child protection and child safeguarding along with awareness programs for children and young people residing in the SOS Village on child sexual abuse and exploitation, keeping self-safe, use, misuse and abuse of internet and social networks and online protection.
Affirming the organization’s commitment to “zero tolerance to any form of abuse” he further informed on child safeguarding teams formed at village and national level. Then he talked about efforts to ensure children’s safety in kinship care through selection of kinship family, orientation on child rights and child safeguarding and regular monitoring. He concluded the presentation giving a glimpse of an investigation process followed in case of incidence of abuse and exploitation.

Adhering to the internationally accepted Keeping Children Safe Policy, the process involved a systematic, child-sensitive, step-by-step approach taking into account the child’s best interest with utmost care to maintaining confidentiality and providing protective environment for both the victim and witness.

D. Business Session: Day -2

Mr. Bed Bahadur Bhattarai, Secretary NHRC chaired the session and provided a synopsis of the first day. He said the consultation is represented by wide stakeholder and hoped the meeting process will yield a document that will address the primary area of concerns for children especially on CSAE&OS and be relevant for lobby and advocacy with concerned authorities. He further stated that rights of children fall under the framework of human rights and it is government’s responsibility to ensure the rights of children and all level of government should be involved in safeguarding their right. But apart from the government it is also the responsibility of everyone to protect children.

He elaborated on the role of NHRC and said they are responsible for coordination, investigation and providing recommendations for positive action and insisted on a need for wider collaboration nationally, regionally and internationally to protect the rights of children.

viii) Group Work

Following this, the participants were divided into four different group and a brief introduction to the Regional Action Plan on CSAE&OS was made. A sample of the RAP was provided to each group and they were asked to work on a draft of national plan of action on CSAE&OS. The group was asked to use the RAP as a reference document and that each group should decide on relevant indicators and outcomes as per the need of the country. It was mentioned that the RAP is not prescriptive therefore the group can develop the action points suitable to the country context. The group was provided was undertaken on the following topics:

- Legislative and Policy Framework,
- Prevention, Protective Measures and Assistance to Victims,
- Corporate Sector/Industry
- Capacity & Skills Development and Partnerships

ix) Group Presentation
The group resumed and presented their group work in the afternoon session. The first group on legislative and framework was asked to identify the authority/agency to lead the action points. The second group on prevention/protective measure and assistance to victim was asked to include livelihood and also strategy to include children in disaster to be a part of the action plan. The third group on corporate sector/industry was asked to involve local government in the process and the fourth group on capacity and skill development and partnership was asked to identify the stakeholders at the top level of government who can impact and influence policy.

x) **CSAE&OS – The children and young people’s voices and mission to create/promote safe internet spaces**

Mr. Gunjan Pyasi a member of district child club forum and Ms. Alina Shrestha from Pokhara metropolitan child club made a small remark on the work they were involved in and introduced the working modality of their child club and informed on the various issues the club is working on. They said the club has contributed much to stop child marriage. They have also initiated interaction with the mayor to seek advice on ways to work on issues concerning children.

The club is also in the process of planning different program on relevant issues. The club has also managed to raise awareness on child marriage and child labour through street drama.

The club initiated a public hearing program on national children day which was very successful along with an interaction program with parents, children and teachers. The club also distributed sports and medical items.

The immediate issue/problem the club is focusing on is street children, birth registration, and trafficking and early child/love marriage.

xi) **Open Floor Discussion**

Ms. Champa Gunasekera wanted to know to learn more on the public hearing from the children and Ms. Rehana Sultana wanted to know how the club collected funds to distribute the medical and sports items.

Referring to the question Ms. Alina Shrestha informed that public hearing is a good platform to hold government accountable therefore the club initiated and invited the CDO, head of municipality, police, INGO and civil society organization for the interaction. The audience consisted of mostly children who wanted to know on the work they were doing and the programs for children and their implementation strategies.

Referring to the questions on funds Mr. Gunjan Pyasi said the club collects money through their engagement with different stakeholders like the government, INGO/NGO and corporate sector who funds them on the proposal they submit.
E. Way Forward

Following this, Mr. Bed Prasad Bhattarai informed a small meeting will be held the next day to decide on dates for the next meeting and other technical aspects. He shared that the meeting has produced a skeleton to the national plan of action which further needs to be worked and refined, therefore continuous support and participation from all is anticipated as the process towards developing and finalizing the draft is taken forward.

F. Closing Session

Mr. Madhav Pradhan, Chairperson- CZOP, was requested for a short remark. He said the consultation has paved a way forward and the two days discussion has resulted in a draft national action plan which needs to be worked on further. He mentioned that though there are various laws and policies to protect children the implementation part still needs to be strengthened. Further, there are many cases where the victim has not received justice. He emphasized on the need for collaborative work and find a way forward to address the challenges.

Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens thanked everyone and said that though there are many stakeholders working to protect and secure the rights of children, there still exists numerous challenges ahead and since this challenge is both of the government and the CSO, there is a need to strengthen partnership and work in collaboration.

Addressing the closing session, Mr. Gopal Aryal, Secretary of Gandaki Province MoWCSC, informed that the province government is also engaged in discussing on laws and policies on women and children and identifying it there are any gaps and also launching suitable programs and schemes that will benefit them. He stated that the outcome document of the two days consultation meeting will provide them a way to identify new strategies to address the issues on children. The national plan of action is at a very initial stage of development and once the plan is ready there will be priorities, opportunities and challenges for the successful implementation of the plan therefore it is necessary for the government to show willingness to cooperate for the follow up and review of the plan through constant engagement in the process of its development. He expressed deep appreciation to the participants for engaging in a very important issues and providing valuable contribution in identifying ways and approaches to address CSAE&OS and further thanked all the partners who made this conference possible.
### Annex-1: List of participants

#### List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
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<tbody>
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Nepal National Consultation on Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety (CSAE & OS)

Organized by Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen
In collaboration with SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat & Partners

27-29 December 2018

INAUGURAL AGENDA

Chief Guest : Mr. Buddhi Bahadur Khadka, Hon’ble Secretary
Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen,
Government of Nepal

Guest of Honour : Mr. Man Bahadur G.C.,
Mayor, Pokhara Metropolitan City

0900 - 0930 : Registration

0930 : All Seated

0935 : Arrival of the Chief Guest

: National Anthem of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

: Welcome Remarks
  - Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel, Jt. Secretary MoWCSC

: Lamp Lighting Ceremony

: SAIEVAC the Movement and Nepal
  - Dr. Rinchen Chophel, Director General, SAIEVAC

: Opening Remarks by Partner Agencies
  - NACG/CSO Project
  - ECPAT International
  - SOS Children’s Villages Nepal
  - CWIN
: Opening Remarks
   - Mr. Hari Bhakta Prajapati, Deputy General of Nepal Police
     Nepal Police, Women and Children Directorate

: Opening Remarks
   - Mr. Man Bahadur G.C.,
     Mayor, Pokhara Metropolitan City

: Inaugural Address by the Hon’ble Chief Guest

: Vote of Thanks
   - NACG Chair

1030 : Group Photograph and Hi Tea
Nepal National Consultation
on
Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety (CSAE & OS)
Organized by Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen
In collaboration with SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat & Partners
27-29 December 2018
AGENDA

Day – 1 : 27 December
0900 – 0930 : Registration
0930 – 1030 : Inaugural Session

Business Session
1030 – 1045 : Introduction of Participants
: Review and adoption of the Agenda
1045 – 1100 : Briefing on the Regional Strategy/ Plan of Action on CSAE & OS
and the associated national efforts
: DG SAIEVAC
: Discussions
1100 – 1145 : CSAE & OS Country Situations/Experiences
: NACG Chairs, Bangladesh, India, Srilanka
: Discussions
1145 – 1230 : Presentation on CSAE & OS, steps taken and way forward
: Representative, MoWCSC
: Outcome of the SECTT Round Table and opportunities for national
mainstreaming
- NACG/CWIN
  : Discussions
1230 – 1245 : CSA&E in Alternative Care
  - National Director, SOS Children’s Villages, Nepal
1245 – 1315 : CSAE & OS – the children and young peoples voices and mission to
  create/promote safe internet spaces
1315 – 1415 : LUNCH
1415 – 1530 : Key National Stakeholders Presentations/Interventions
1530 – 1700 : Open Forum on “What are the Key Challenges of CSAE & OS” in
  Nepal
1700 : Close of Day - 1

Day – 2 : 28 December
0900 – 0930 : Registration
0930 - 0945 : Recap of Day-1 and Agenda for Day-2
0945 – 1000 : Briefing on Group Work to draft the National Plan of Action on
  CSAE&OS
  Group 1 : Legislative & Policy Framework
  Group 2 : Prevention
  : Protective Measures & Assistance to Victims
  Group 3 : Corporate Sector/Industry
  Group 4 : Capacity & Skills Development
  : Partnerships
1000 – 1300 : Group Exercises
1300 - 1400 : LUNCH
1400 – 1600 : Group Presentations
1600 – 1645 : Any Other Issues/Concerns
1645 : Closing Remarks

Day – 3 : 29 December
0930 – 1200 : Review of the Draft Plan by the ‘Select’ Group
Annex-4: The Group Report

1. Legislative and Police Framework

**Legislative and Police Framework:**

**Strategy 1**

Encourage Governments/ State to adopt and enforce strong legislative and policy framework taking note of existing relevant regional and international legal instruments while enabling Governments to make informed decisions with regard to various legislation, legal reforms and policies required to address child sexual exploitation and abuse in all settings including online and offline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Relevant Laws and Policies</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. UNCHR</td>
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<td>Need to ratify</td>
<td>Ratify the following</td>
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<td>2. UDHR</td>
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<td>Un TIP Protocol (Palermo)</td>
<td>UN TIP Protocol (Palermo)</td>
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<td>3. CRC</td>
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<td>CRC OP3</td>
<td>CRC OP3</td>
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<td>4. CEDAW</td>
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<td>Migrant worker &amp; families</td>
<td>Migrant worker &amp; families</td>
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<td>5. CRPD</td>
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<td>Budapest Convention on cyber crime</td>
<td>Budapest Convention on cyber crime</td>
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<td>6. ICESCR</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
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<td>7. ICCPR</td>
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<td>Implementing agencies are not aware about the provisions and standards</td>
<td>Capacity building &amp; awareness to related implementing authorities regarding the international provisions</td>
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<td>8. UNTOC</td>
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<td>Extradition treaties</td>
<td>Do the extradition treaties with related agencies for bilateral agreements</td>
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<td>9. ICERD</td>
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<td>Amendment of SAARC Convention of human trafficking</td>
<td>Amendment of SAARC Convention of human trafficking with comprehensive definition and area</td>
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<td>Lack of Regional mechanism for children and human trafficking</td>
<td>Formation of Regional mechanism for children and human trafficking</td>
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<td>Present Laws and Policies</td>
<td>Problems and Solutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Existing laws</td>
<td>a) Lack harmonization of national laws and policies in line with international standard e.g. human trafficking act, child labour act etc.</td>
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<td>b. Constitution of Nepal</td>
<td>b) Cultural and social norms of values</td>
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<td>c. Children Act</td>
<td>c) Regarding compensation national criminal code act does not provide compensation to the victim of insist rape and unnatural sex</td>
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<td>d. National Children policy</td>
<td>d) Lack of specific legal provision on cyber crime as well as online safety</td>
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<td>f. Fourteenth Plan 2073/74 – 2075/76</td>
<td>f) Lack of legal capacity building of exiting/new laws to the local level authorities</td>
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<td>g. Integrated Women Development Program for Ending Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>g) Tracking of black listed person/foreigner before enter the country</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Protection of Children's Rights, Child Development and Justice for Children</td>
<td>i) Address the issue in 15th Periodic Plan</td>
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<td>j. Implementation Plan 2014 of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking 2011</td>
<td>j) Specific law to address the CSEC in entertainment sector</td>
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<td>k. Raising awareness on prevailing laws to prevent sexual exploitation (including that of children)</td>
<td>a) harmonization of national laws and policies in line with international standard e.g. human trafficking act, child labour act etc.</td>
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<td>l. School Sector Development Plan, Nepal, 2016–2023</td>
<td>b) Campaign and programs to change the unhealthy Cultural and social norms of values</td>
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<td>m. Gender-sensitive learning environments and support structures to address gender-based violence in schools in order to increase girls’ participation and their</td>
<td>c) Amendment of national criminal code act to compensate to the victim of insist rape and unnatural sex</td>
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<td>n. Gender-sensitive learning environments and support structures to address gender-based violence in schools in order to increase girls’ participation and their</td>
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<td>e) Decentralize investigation and adjudication system in case of electronic transaction act</td>
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<td>f) Legal capacity building of exiting/new laws to the local level authorities</td>
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<td>g) Make the policy to Tracking of black listed person/foreigner before enter the country</td>
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| | h) Formation of child Sexual exploitation act to address legal provision preventing and regulating
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<th>completion of basic education [Equity strategy (i)]</th>
<th>k) Lack of mental health national policy</th>
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<tr>
<td>o.</td>
<td>Child Labor</td>
<td>i) Address the issue in coming 15th Periodic Plan specifically</td>
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<td>p.</td>
<td>(Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2056; Juvenile</td>
<td>j) Specific law to address the CSEC in entertainment sector</td>
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<td>q.</td>
<td>Justice (Procedures) Regulation, 2063; Emergency Child Rescue Fund (Operation) Regulation, 2067;</td>
<td>k) Formation of mental health national policy</td>
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<td>r.</td>
<td>Child Friendly Local Governance: National Strategy and Implementation Guidelines,</td>
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<td>s.</td>
<td>2068, Standards for Operation and Management of Residential Child Care Homes, 2069</td>
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<th>l) Existing mechanisms</th>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ministries (MoWCSC, MoLSC MoHA, MoE)</td>
<td>• lack of specific mechanism at local level for children issues</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• NHRC</td>
<td>• Requirement of nationwide helplines</td>
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<td>• NWC</td>
<td>• Establishment of fast track court</td>
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<td>• Women and Children Department,</td>
<td>• Monitoring and regulate social media</td>
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<td>• CCWB</td>
<td>• Lack of Forensic laboratory in all province</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Central/Dist Juvenile Justice</td>
<td>• Lacking of legal capacity of local authorities</td>
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<td>• Coordination Committee and Women and Children Service Directorate under Nepal Police /DCWB,</td>
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<td>• Women and Children Office at district level including Women and Children</td>
<td>• Provide budget Infrastructure, human and financial resources of WCSC in all districts</td>
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<td>• Setup of specific mechanism at local level for child right and protection issues</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Establishment of fast track court as per Supreme Court</td>
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<td>• Establish the mechanism to Monitoring and regulate social media</td>
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<td>• Forensic laboratory in all province</td>
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</table>
2. Preventive/Protective Measures and Assistance to Victims

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

1. Children with family (Children Act)
2. Children in Alternative Care Setting (Children Act 2075 and Management standard for child care homes 2069)
3. Children out of parental and alternative care

**Existing Mechanism where children feel safe - Children’s Perspective**

Proper parental supervision  
Relation, supervision and acceptance of teacher  
Neighbors, close family members and relatives  
Police  
Child Clubs  
Social Worker/Counselor/Volunteer

**Parents’ Perspective**

Law and Order, Policies, Code of Conduct  
Collaboration with Stakeholders  
Trust with Schools and Community and Institutions

**Institutions**

**Action Plan for Prevention**

Child Protection Policy in Schools, Alternative Care Settings, Community Level, SoP  
Mapping and Development of Checklist for preventing sexual abuse of children and implement it by stakeholders  
Information Sharing Regular activities and necessary component for checklist (Include these minimum)
- Health Condition
- Birth Registration
- Education
• Social Behavior
• Family Response
• Basic Needs of the Child – which Government protection mechanism will oversee this or come in rescue in situation as such
• Local Authorities’ Response Mechanism (Children out of family and alternative Care)
• Registration of every individual family within the local community to access public services
• Livelihood

❖ Door to door awareness programs (Local Village Child Protection Committee/Child Club/ Youth Club/ CSOs working for the child protection issues/ Local Police/) school awareness (Parent Teacher Association/ Child Club/ CSOs/School Child Protection Committee/Local Police/ and community and family awareness programs (Child Club/ Local Child Protection Committee/ Local Police/ CSOs)

Implementation of Concluding Observations on Sixth Periodic Report of Nepal on CEDAW (Age appropriate sexuality education in curriculum)

**Existing Protection Measures**

Family
Local Police
Child Protection Mechanism (Different layers)
Child Act 2018
School as a Zone of Peace National Framework 2068 (3 layers of mechanism)

**Action Plan - Protection Measures**

Capacity Enhancement of Stakeholders and Interaction
Proper Investigation by Police
Strong Response and Referral Mechanism
Service Providers Mapping to avoid duplication in services
Proper Reporting and Follow up of Cases
Periodic Reporting by local authority about child sexual abuse and online safety to superior authority
Compulsory and meaningful child participation in every level
Collaboration and Partnership with concerned stakeholders (e.g. private sector, government, CSOs, Child Clubs, school associations, trade unions, etc)
Age appropriate online education and Monitoring by schools and parents/family/guardian
Security devices in community
Promote children’s access to child helpline

**Assistance to Victims**

Rehabilitation – Government / CSOs

• Safe Shelter Home
• Medical and Legal Assistance
• Psychosocial Counselling
• Education and Livelihood Training

Information of status of case of child victims through police, court and concerned civil society

Victim, Witness and Family Protection – State/Police
Establishment of Juvenile Court - State
Continuous Hearing - Court
Interim Relief and Compensation from Government
Reintegration with family and community – Referral from police to csos
Universal design and reasonable accommodation for children with disabilities – State authorities/ CSOs/schools and all
Develop Evidence Protection Mechanism – Police
Infrastructure Development for Victim Friendly Room in Police – Police
Establish a mechanism to address children issue especially during the emergency

3. Corporate Sector/Industry

Expected Outcome, Strategy and Strategic Objective in line with the Regional Action PLAN

Action Points

• Orientation on Child Protection and safeguarding policy
• Development and implementation of child protection policy in private sector
• Standardize SOP and implementation of code of conduct / development of checklist
• Inform on the existing hotel policies to those associated with travel and tourism
• Sharing of best practice in other countries
• Interaction among network group members
• Agreement/ MoU with government agency (Law enforcement, Department of Immigration, Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Local Government)
• Agreement/MoU with NTA/ NCELL and internet provider
• Agreement/ MoU with Nepal Tourism Board - private sector/industries association (26 agencies)
• Enhance awareness among private sectors and strengthen partnership to get their commitment and also hold them accountable
• Implementation corporate social responsibility
• Raising sensitivity, responsibility and accountability towards internet service providers
• Lobby with private sector to invest in the work towards stopping child sexual abuse and exploitation
• Lobby with private sector mobilize CSR funds to strengthen the capacity of private sector actors
• Mapping of existing policies
• Support the tourism sector to promote ethical and moral business practice
• Bring the informal sector under the purview of the law
• Coordinate to develop a proper monitoring system
• Support states/municipalities who have invested work and effort to address child
  marriage and have declared their area free of CSAE (only some areas as good examples)
• Advocate with private sector to assign a focal person within the establishment to look
  into child protection concerns

**Key Stakeholders**

• Government: Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens, Ministry of Home
  Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Local Government, Law Enforcement
  Agencies)Tourism Board and local government.
• Private Sectors: 26 agencies registered under the hotel association and Internet Providers,
  Security guard companies, FNCCI, local chamber of commerce and other service
  provider companies
• NTA/NCELL/ Internet provider
• NGO/INGO

**4. Capacity and Skill Development – Partnerships**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STRATEGY 5: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>KEY PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To develop and strengthen institutional capacities to enable prevention, and effective and efficient responses.</td>
<td>Identify different institutions and agencies (GOVs, INGOs, CSOs, University, Lawyer, Media, private sector &amp; Industry, etc.) that have key role in prevention, protection and prosecution of CSAE and OS; Raise awareness on the need to undertake institutional capacity and need assessment (Research) Identify, review and standardize training resources and packages, ongoing training</td>
<td>Government agencies</td>
<td>NACG</td>
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<td>Media</td>
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<td>Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children and Young People</td>
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<td>Schools</td>
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<td>Religious and inter-faith groups</td>
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<td>Judiciary</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>Programs, including manuals on the different manifestations of CSAE and OS, update/modify, adopt/adapt and translate. Also establish National resource center as library.</td>
<td>• Provide training on child-sensitive/child-friendly case management in cooperation with national, regional and/or international law enforcement agencies; • Advocate and lobby with government to ensure law enforcement agencies have specialized units to deal with CSAE and OS; • Advocate that law enforcement have the knowledge, skills, systems and tools required to enable them to perform victim focused investigations and secure positive judicial outcomes. • Advocate the sensitization of the judiciary to ensure justice for child victims. • Advocate with government for the development of programs to manage CSEA and OS offenders and preventing re-offending. • Advocate Government to include CSAE &amp; OS lesson in school curriculum</td>
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**Partnerships**

**Expected Outcome:** Strengthened coordination and collaboration among 3 layers of government, Organizations and private sectors to combat CSEA and OS effectively
<table>
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<th>STRATEGY 6:</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>KEY PARTNERS</th>
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</table>
|            | To Strengthen Coordination and Collaboration with 3 layers of government, Organizations and private sectors including cross-border, regional and international cooperation. | • To ensure exchange of relevant data and information for strengthening prevention and protective measures.  
• To promote innovative and effective practices and learning for improved responses  
• To insure collaborative action & working mechanism. | • Government agencies  
• NACG  
• Media  
• Children and Young People  
• Religious and inter-faith groups  
• Civil Society  
• Judiciary  
• Law Enforcement |
|            |                     | • Collaborate with all stakeholders, including children and young people to develop National strategies and action plan to prevent CSAE and OS.  
• Maximize all platforms including central, provincial & Local government sharing of learning and innovative and effective practices;  
• Strengthen networking and collaboration among the NACG members and facilitate coordination among other networks, partners and alliances and identify other potential partners at national levels;  
• Establish mechanisms and infrastructure for data sharing and reporting among law enforcement.  
• Strengthen collaboration for information sharing among key stakeholders. |