

# Nepal

*The Government of Nepal continues to improve access to schooling as a means to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, the worst forms of child labor remain a significant problem. Nepal's low minimum age for hazardous work contributes to children performing dangerous work in a number of sectors, most commonly in agriculture. Children also continue to be trapped in bonded labor.*



## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable

## Prevalence and Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Nepal are engaged in the worst forms of child labor;<sup>4197</sup> more than three quarters of child laborers work in agriculture, which may expose them to occupational safety risks including dangerous machinery and tools, heavy loads, and harmful pesticides.<sup>4198</sup> Children also work in the production of bricks, spending long hours in dust-filled environments. They carry loads of bricks on their heads and suffer from back injuries.<sup>4199</sup> Children are also found working in mining and stone breaking, dangers from which include falling off steep hillsides, working in unstable tunnels at risk of collapse and injuring eyes and hands while breaking rocks.<sup>4200</sup> In the construction sector, children operate heavy machinery and may face many dangers due to a lack of proper safety precautions.<sup>4201</sup> Child rag pickers and recyclers in Nepal are exposed to sharp glass, metal objects and dangerous chemicals, and work long hours often in both the early morning and late evening collecting items to recycle.<sup>4202</sup>

Children endure unsafe conditions in the carpet sector, often inhaling harmful dust, using

hazardous chemicals and working in cramped spaces. Their duties can include wool spinning, thread rolling, wool dyeing, carpet weaving, edge trimming and carpet washing.<sup>4203</sup> Children are also subject to working long hours in poor lighting and cramped working conditions in *zari* (embroidered textile) production.<sup>4204</sup> Child porters carry heavy loads for long hours and are vulnerable to injuries.<sup>4205</sup> Children also work in domestic service, in shops and restaurants, in transportation and in the entertainment sector, potentially exposing them to dangerous machinery, mental or physical abuse and working long hours into the night.<sup>4206</sup>

Bonded labor is also prevalent in Nepal. There are two kinds of child bonded laborers in Nepal -- *Kamaiyas*, who are born into a family legacy of bonded labor, and other bonded child laborers, who commonly come from large, landless families.<sup>4207</sup> As bonded laborers, children work in carpet weaving, domestic service, rock breaking, brick manufacturing and embroidery of textiles.<sup>4208</sup> Bonded child laborers can also be exploited as commercial sex workers.<sup>4209</sup>

Nepali children are also vulnerable to being trafficked.<sup>4210</sup> They are trafficked to India to work in the embroidery and garment industries, in circuses and in metal workshops. Some also work in domestic service or are forced to beg.<sup>4211</sup> Nepal is also a source country for children trafficked to India and the Middle East for commercial sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking occurs for commercial sexual exploitation and indentured work as domestic servants or factory workers.<sup>4212</sup>

In February 2010, the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist released the last of the 3,000 individuals who had been recruited by the Maoists as children, often forcibly, to serve in combat and in various battlefield support functions.<sup>4213</sup> While there has been a reduction in children's involvement in armed conflict, children continue to perform illegal tasks for criminal organizations involved in violence in the Terai area.<sup>4214</sup>

### Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 2000 establishes the minimum age for work at 14 and the minimum age for hazardous work at 16. Penalties for violating the law include imprisonment.<sup>4215</sup> The minimum age for hazardous work is not consistent with international standards and fails to protect children ages 16 and 17 from work that could jeopardize their health and safety.

Nepali law also prohibits forced or compulsory labor. The Kamaiya Labor (Prohibition) Act of 2002 forbids keeping or employing any person as a bonded laborer and cancels any unpaid loans or bonds between creditors and Kamaiya laborers.<sup>4216</sup> The voluntary military recruitment age in Nepal is 18.<sup>4217</sup>

Finally, the Government has laws against trafficking and sexually exploiting children and involving children in illicit activities. The Trafficking in Person and Transportation Control Act prohibits trafficking in persons and

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	No
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	16
	Compulsory Education Age	No
	Free Public Education	Yes

prostitution and prescribes imprisonment for violations.<sup>4218</sup> Another law, the Children's Act, punishes persons who use children younger than 16 in immoral activities, including taking pornographic photographs.<sup>4219</sup> This law also protects children younger than 16 from involvement in "immoral professions" and in the sale, distribution, or trafficking of alcohol and drugs.<sup>4220</sup> However children ages 16 and 17 are not covered. These children may face criminal penalties if found in activities such as prostitution and the sale of drugs. Further, there is no prohibition against taking pornographic photographs of children ages 16 and 17.<sup>4221</sup>

While education is not compulsory in Nepal, the law guarantees the right to free primary education for children between the ages of 6 and 12.<sup>4222</sup> However, in practice, the costs of teacher fees, books and uniforms are prohibitive for many families, and some children are not sent to school.<sup>4223</sup> Additionally, the absence of compulsory education laws may push children into the worst forms of child labor.

## Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The National Steering Committee and a high-level inter-ministerial committee coordinate child labor eradication efforts. The National Steering Committee is headed by the Ministry of Labor and Transport Management (MoLTM) and is comprised of other government departments.<sup>4224</sup>

The National Human Rights Commission's Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking is responsible for monitoring the Government's response to trafficking and the effectiveness of its anti-trafficking policies.<sup>4225</sup>

MoLTM is the primary national agency responsible for enforcing child labor laws.<sup>4226</sup> MoLTM's Department of Labor, which is responsible for the labor inspectorate, operates on an annual budget of \$127,000. This is the smallest budget of any department within MoLTM.<sup>4227</sup> In 2010, MoLTM budgeted for 12 labor inspector positions nationwide, although some of these positions remained vacant.<sup>4228</sup> Inspectors are tasked with handling all types of labor code violations.<sup>4229</sup> However, they lack the authority to monitor the types of nontraditional establishments where many child laborers are found, including home-based enterprises and nonregistered establishments in the informal and agricultural sectors.<sup>4230</sup> Labor inspectors received basic training for enforcement in the formal sector.<sup>4231</sup> MoLTM does not maintain records on the number or types of labor inspections it conducts or the sanctions imposed. Therefore it is unclear whether child labor violations were found or any perpetrators were punished.<sup>4232</sup>

At the local level, District Child Welfare Boards (DCWBs) have limited legal authority to enforce child labor laws and may issue civil fines.<sup>4233</sup> These DCWBs are the entities that receive complaints of forced child labor violations. However, the Government maintains no data on the number of cases reported.<sup>4234</sup>

The Ministry of Land Reform and Management is responsible for enforcing laws that prohibit bonded labor laws in agriculture.<sup>4235</sup> The Ministry of Law's Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Home Affairs are responsible for anti-trafficking enforcement.<sup>4236</sup> Women and Children's Service Centers (WCSC) at the district level investigate crimes against women and children including trafficking.<sup>4237</sup> However, as of February 2011, they employed only 56 investigators nationwide.<sup>4238</sup> Law enforcement statistics on the number of trafficking and child trafficking cases for the year were unavailable as this information is not collected.<sup>4239</sup>

The National Rapporteur on Trafficking and the Central Child Welfare Board are tasked with monitoring the enforcement of laws related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children at the national level.<sup>4240</sup> At the district level, Chief District Officers and Women Development Officers are responsible for enforcement.<sup>4241</sup> Additionally, district-level Monitoring and Action Committees investigate reports of commercial sexual exploitation, including the exploitation of children.<sup>4242</sup>

## Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

MoLTM's National Master Plan on Child Labor 2004-2014 calls for eliminating the worst forms of child labor by 2009 and all forms of child labor by 2014.<sup>4243</sup> The Government is currently in the process of revising this plan, and has published preliminary results in its draft National Master Plan on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor 2011-2020. The draft national plan adjusts the Government's timetable. Under this draft plan the goal is to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2016 and eliminate all forms of child labor by 2020.<sup>4244</sup>

The Government's School Sector Reform Plan aims to expand access to education and to provide alternative schooling and non-formal education to vulnerable populations. Out-of-school children

(which include child laborers) are the primary beneficiaries identified in the plan.<sup>4245</sup> The National Planning Commission's 2007 Interim Three-Year Plan addresses hazardous child labor through a social awareness and reintegration campaign. It expands education opportunities to working children and provides skills training to youth older than 14 who may be especially vulnerable.<sup>4246</sup> The Government is currently revising the interim plan and expects the new interim plan will also include a goal of eliminating child labor.<sup>4247</sup>

The Government also has a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking.<sup>4248</sup> Forty-one women's police units, in conjunction with NGOs, help provide referral services to trafficking victims including girls. NGOs have also received limited funding to provide rehabilitation services, medical care, and legal services to trafficking victims.<sup>4249</sup>

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Nepal relies largely on donor funding for programs to address the worst forms of child labor. The Government is participating in two projects funded by USDOL. The 3-year, \$4.25 million New Path New Steps project runs through December 2012.<sup>4250</sup> This project provides new learning and employment opportunities for exploited and at-risk children and aims to withdraw 8,000 children and prevent 7,000 children from commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service, brick factories, mining, portering and the embroidered textile sectors.<sup>4251</sup> During the reporting period, achievements of the project included supporting the repatriation of trafficked children from India, conducting research on the prevalence of child domestic labor, improving school management, establishing a case management system and advising the Ministry of Education on its Education Guarantee Scheme.<sup>4252</sup> The Government is also participating in a USDOL-funded ILO-IPEC project to conduct data collection on child labor.<sup>4253</sup>

The Government participated in a USDOL-funded project to assist former child bonded laborers and their families, which concluded in December 2010. This project withdrew 1,919 children and prevented 6,025 children from exploitative labor.<sup>4254</sup> The project was successful in creating community-based child labor committees to monitor child labor at the local level. The project also provided technical assistance to the MoLTM to update its Master Plan on Child Labor.<sup>4255</sup>

The Government is currently participating in a 2.5 year, \$550,000 project funded by UNICEF to support efforts to withdraw 1,000 children from the worst forms of child labor through skills development, awareness raising, and improved enforcement.<sup>4256</sup> Through a different UNICEF-funded project, the Government also provides rehabilitation assistance to children formerly associated with the Maoist rebel forces. Each former child soldier is entitled to receive \$140 upon discharge and can access rehabilitation services which include formal schooling, vocational training, health education training, and business training.<sup>4257</sup>

MoLTM also supports several programs to reduce child labor. These programs include a child labor elimination fund, a child labor rehabilitation fund, and a child development and rehabilitation grant to five day care centers.<sup>4258</sup>

The Government continued to rescue and rehabilitate freed Kamaiya bonded laborers, some of whom are children, and provide them with land, home construction materials and livelihood training.<sup>4259</sup> However, not all freed Kamaiyas have received these services.<sup>4260</sup>

In 2010, the Government supported the implementation of the Education Guarantee Scheme in four Village Development Committees (VDCs). The scheme identifies out-of-school children, including child laborers, and financially supports the VDCs' plans to enroll them in schools.<sup>4261</sup> As noted above, indirect and informal

school costs continue to impede children's access to education.

The Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare (MWCSW) provided \$110,000 to support eight shelter homes for victims of trafficking

maintained by NGOs in fiscal year 2009-2010.<sup>4262</sup> Additionally, MWCSW provided \$275,000 to support the opening of 15 emergency shelters for victims of abuse, including child victims of trafficking.<sup>4263</sup>

**Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Nepal:**

**IN THE AREAS OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:**

- Amend laws so that they are in line with ILO Convention 182 by--
- Raising the minimum age for entry into hazardous work from age 16 to 18.
  - Legally defining a child as any person younger than age 18 and ensuring that all children are equally protected under laws that prohibit the worst forms of child labor.
- Establish a compulsory education age for children.

**IN THE AREAS OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:**

- Increase the number of labor inspectors and devote more resources to enforcing child labor laws.
- Address the gap in child labor enforcement in home-based enterprises and nonregistered establishments in the informal and agricultural sectors.
- Increase the DCWB's power to enforce child protection laws.
- Enhance data that is collected and made available on the worst forms of child labor to include--
  - Complaints/reports on child labor made to the DCWBs aggregated at a national level.
  - Records on type of labor inspections the MoLTM conducts and sanctions imposed on violators.
  - Data collected by district-level Women Development Offices to identify the number of child trafficking victims.

**IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:**

- Finalize the draft National Master Plan on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour 2011–2020.

**IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:**

- Expand existing programs to assist Kamaiya bonded child laborers.
- Assess the impact of VDCs on child laborers.

<sup>4197</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are not available from the data sources that are used by USDOL. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section.

<sup>4198</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Nepal (ratification: 1997)*, 2010; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/gbe/ceacr2010.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting*, February 1, 2011, 3.

<sup>4199</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Brick Factories - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 7. See also World Education, *Naya Bato Naya Paila (New Path New Steps) Project Document*, Boston, September 30, 2009, 13. See also International Research on Working Children, *The Worst Forms of Child Labour in Asia: Main Findings from Bangladesh and Nepal*, 2010, 11; available from [http://www.childlabour.net/documents/worstformsAsiaproject/WOFAS%20presentatie%20samenvatting\\_2010.pdf](http://www.childlabour.net/documents/worstformsAsiaproject/WOFAS%20presentatie%20samenvatting_2010.pdf).

<sup>4200</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Mining Industry - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 2. See also World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document* 13. See also Siddharth Kara, *On the Trail of Human Trafficking: Stone Breaking Industry in Nepal*, [September 13, 2010 [cited March 14, 2011]; available from <http://www.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/asiapcf/09/13/kara.nepal.stone.breaking.labor/index.html?iref=allsearch#>.

<sup>4201</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kathmandu, *reporting*, February 9, 2010, 1-2. See also World Education, *The Brighter Futures Program Summary Report 2002-2009*, 2009, 4. See also World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document* 14, 15.

<sup>4202</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Recycling Industry - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 7.

<sup>4203</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Carpet Industry - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 5. See also Kara, *On the Trail of Human Trafficking: Stone Breaking Industry in Nepal*.

<sup>4204</sup> World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document* 14. See also Macro International, *In-Country Research and Data Collection on Forced Labor and Child Labor in the Production of Goods in Nepal*, 2008, 2.

<sup>4205</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Portering - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 4. See also Brian Crawford Shannon Doocy, Daniela Lewy, and Earl Wall, “Nutrition

and Injury Among Child Porters in Eastern Nepal,” (2005), 18; available from [http://www.dtiassociates.com/ilab-iclp/fullpapers/Doocy\\_Crawford\\_Lewy\\_Wall.pdf](http://www.dtiassociates.com/ilab-iclp/fullpapers/Doocy_Crawford_Lewy_Wall.pdf). See also International Research on Working Children, *The Worst Forms of Child Labour in Asia*, 14.

<sup>4206</sup> World Education, *Children Working in Private Homes - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 2. See also World Education, *Children Working in Transport Sector - Child Labour Status Report 2009*, 2009, 4. See also World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document* 12 - 14. See also World Education, *Brighter Futures Summary Report*, 4. See also Government of Nepal, *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008*, July 2009, 139; available from <http://www.cbs.gov.np/Surveys/NLFS-2008%20Report.pdf>. See also International Research on Working Children, *The Worst Forms of Child Labour in Asia*, 16.

<sup>4207</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded Labour in Nepal Phase II*, Project Document, Geneva, 2006, 6. See also William F. Stafford Jr., *Understanding Bonded Child Labour in Asia*, Child Workers in Asia, Bangkok, 2007, 23-25; available from [http://www.crin.org/docs/CWA\\_%20UnderstandingBondedChildLabour.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/CWA_%20UnderstandingBondedChildLabour.pdf). See also Macro International, *In-Country Research: Nepal*, 2.

<sup>4208</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded Labour Phase II, Project Document*, 6. See also William F. Stafford Jr., *Bonded Child Labour in Asia*, 23-25. See also Macro International, *In-Country Research: Nepal*, 2. See also U.S. Embassy- Kathmandu, *reporting*, February 9, 2010, 4. See also Kara, *On the Trail of Human Trafficking: Stone Breaking Industry in Nepal*.

<sup>4209</sup> William F. Stafford Jr., *Bonded Child Labour in Asia*, 23-25. See also U.S. Department of State, “Nepal,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/160061.pdf>.

<sup>4210</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Nepal (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010, 246; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/143188.pdf>.

<sup>4211</sup> *ibid.*, 246. See also U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting*, November 18, 2010, 1.

<sup>4212</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Nepal,” 246. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Nepal,” section 5, 7d. See also Siddharth Kara, *On the Trail of Human Trafficking: Sex Industry in Nepal*, [August 31, 2010 [cited March 11, 2011]; available from <http://www.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/asiapcf/08/31/kara.nepal.massage.parlour/index.html?iref=allsearch#>.

<sup>4213</sup> UN News Centre, *Nepal: UN hails release of all child soldiers by Maoists* [February 8, 2010 [cited March 18, 2011];

available from <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33696&Cr=Nepal&Cr1#>. See also UNICEF, *Last group of Maoist child soldiers discharged in Nepal*, [February 17, 2010 [cited March 18, 2011]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal\\_52791.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal_52791.html), *ibid*.

<sup>4214</sup> Thaindian News, *Nepal's children still in line of fire: UN*, [April 24, 2010 [cited March 18, 2011]; available from [http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/world-news/nepals-children-still-in-line-of-fire-un\\_100353039.html](http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/world-news/nepals-children-still-in-line-of-fire-un_100353039.html). See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Nepal*, April 13, 2010, 4; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/275/78/PDF/N1027578.pdf?OpenElement>.

<sup>4215</sup> 19 Government of Nepal, *Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act*, No. 14, (2000), chapter 1, section 2(b); available from [http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/documents/national\\_laws/childlabour\\_act.htm](http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/documents/national_laws/childlabour_act.htm).

<sup>4216</sup> 20 Government of Nepal, *The Kamaiya Labor (Prohibition) Act*, (2002), chapter 2 and 3.

<sup>4217</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Nepal," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from [http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country\\_pdfs/FINAL\\_2008\\_Global\\_Report.pdf](http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf).

<sup>4218</sup> Government of Nepal, *Trafficking in Person and Transportation (Control) Act*, 2064 Bikram Era, (2007), article 15(a). See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Nepal," 247.

<sup>4219</sup> Government of Nepal, *Children's Act*, (1992), chapter 2, section 16(2) and 16(3); available from [http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/documents/national\\_laws/children\\_act.htm](http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/documents/national_laws/children_act.htm).

<sup>4220</sup> *Ibid.*, chapter 2(a), section 16(1-4).

<sup>4221</sup> Government of Nepal, *The Kamaiya Labor (Prohibition) Act*, chapter 2, section 3.

<sup>4222</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Nepal," section 6.

<sup>4223</sup> *Ibid.*, section 6.

<sup>4224</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 4.

<sup>4225</sup> *Ibid.*, 6.

<sup>4226</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>4227</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>4228</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>4229</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>4230</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Nepal (ratification: 1997)*.

<sup>4231</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 5.

<sup>4232</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>4233</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 9, 2010*, 5.

<sup>4234</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>4235</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>4236</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 5.

<sup>4237</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 9, 2010*, 7.

<sup>4238</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 6.

<sup>4239</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>4240</sup> *Ibid.*, 6.

<sup>4241</sup> *Ibid.*, 6.

<sup>4242</sup> World Education, *New Path New Steps*, Technical Progress Report, Boston, March 31, 2010, 1, 2. See also World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document 6*.

<sup>4243</sup> Ministry of Labor and Transport Management, *National Master Plan on Child Labor, 2004-2014*, Kathmandu, 2004, 10.

<sup>4244</sup> Ministry of Labour and Transport Management, *National Master Plan on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Nepal: 2011- 2020*, 2010, 3.

<sup>4245</sup> Ministry of Education, *School Sector Reform Plan 2009 - 2015*, Kathmandu, August 2009; available from [http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Nepal/Nepal\\_School\\_Sector\\_Reform\\_2009.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Nepal/Nepal_School_Sector_Reform_2009.pdf).

<sup>4246</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 8. See also National Planning Commission, *Three Years Interim Plan*, 2007, 320; available from <http://www.npc.gov.np/en/plans-programs/detail.php?titleid=19>.

<sup>4247</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 7.

<sup>4248</sup> United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, *The UN Secretary-General's Database on Violence Against Women*, May 5, 2011 2008; available from <http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/searchDetail.action?measureId=6960&baseHREF=country&baseHREFId=941>.

<sup>4249</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Nepal."

<sup>4250</sup> World Education, *New Path New Steps, Project Document* 1.

<sup>4251</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>4252</sup> World Education, *Naya Bato Naya Paila (New Path New Steps) Technical Progress Report*, Boston, September 30, 2010, 7 - 9

<sup>4253</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, *“Enhancing National Capacity in Child Labour Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination through Technical Assistance to Surveys, Research and Training*, 2011.

<sup>4254</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, *Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded labor in Nepal - Phase 2*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2007. See also ILO-IPEC, *Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded Labour in Nepal Phase II*, Final Technical Progress Report: December 2010, Geneva, 2010, 4.

<sup>4255</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded Labour Phase II, Final Technical Progress Report*, 5.

<sup>4256</sup> UNICEF, *Combating Child Labour in Nepal Project Summary*, 2009.

<sup>4257</sup> UN News Centre, *Nepal: UN hails release of all child soldiers by Maoists* See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Nepal*, 3.

<sup>4258</sup> U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, February 1, 2011*, 8. See also UNICEF, *Last group of Maoist child soldiers discharged in Nepal*.

<sup>4259</sup> Government of Nepal, *The Kamaiya Labor (Prohibition) Act*, Chapter 4, Article 9. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Nepal,” section 7c.

<sup>4260</sup> Kara, *On the Trail of Human Trafficking: Sex Industry in Nepal*, 3. See also Actionaid Ireland, *Kamaiya Housing Project in Nepal*, [2010 [cited March 18 2011]; available from [http://www.actionaid.ie/what\\_we\\_do/project\\_updates/kamaiya\\_housing\\_project\\_nepal/](http://www.actionaid.ie/what_we_do/project_updates/kamaiya_housing_project_nepal/). See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Nepal,” section 7c. See also U.S. Embassy - Kathmandu, *reporting, November 18, 2010*, 1.

<sup>4261</sup> Himalayan Times, *Government to Implement Primary Education Guarantee Plan*, [April 17, 2010 [cited March 18, 2011]; available from <http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/printNepaliNews.php?id=239443>. See also Ministry of Education, *Memo: Assured Implementation of Primary Level Education Program*, 2010. See also World Education, *New Path New Steps, September 2010 Technical Progress Report*, 8.

<sup>4262</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Nepal,” 247.

<sup>4263</sup> *Ibid.*, 247.