



Nepal GoodWeave Foundation
ANNUAL REPORT



2018

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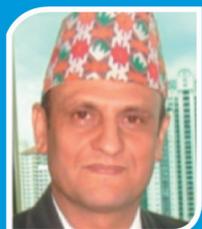
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Message from President

It is my pleasure to express some of my words in the 'Annual Report of 2018' of Nepal GoodWeave Foundation (NGF). NGF has created a glorious history nationally and globally in the past 23 years. NGF has proven to be a viable initiative to effectively address the child labor issues in the carpet industry of Nepal. It has been able to bring more than 50% of the carpet industry to the GoodWeave's viable standards including carpet weaving sectors. Moreover, it is expanding towards other industries like brick kilns and running Better Brick Nepal pilot project.



The year 2018 has been challenging as well as productive year for NGF. NGF welcomed new Executive Director, Ms. Shusma Pokhrel. She is the first lady director in the history of NGF. NGF strived to achieve significant progress in the area of quality enhancement for alternative support to children. Further, NGF is extending by replicating own model in the brick industry and to enhance the livelihood of underprivileged people.

The Annual Report of 2018 includes all the major activities that took place within the year; including advocacy, capacity enhancement of its member organizations and staff and networking.

The accomplishments of the year are the result of the collaborative endeavors of the staff team, board members, national initiatives, license holders, partner organizations and donors. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all of them for their support and team spirit.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Khemlal Pokhrel, Chief Editor Satyal Publication for his excellent contribution in the final editing of NGF's Annual Report 2018.

Thank You!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Saput Bahadur Karki". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Saput Bahadur Karki
President

Message from Executive Director

Nepal GoodWeave Foundation (NGF) is communicating to all our esteemed members, licensees, stakeholders and friends through our annual report. NGF feels great pleasure for the incredible achievement to share the progress on outreach for the new and needed effort to change community and positive impact in the target group despite various challenges. I am happy to share achievement of the year 2018 especially in the area of child labor, forced & bonded labor in carpet and brick sector.



Further, Inspection, Monitoring and Supervision activity is performed regularly and randomly in the factories to provide assurance that certified products are child labor free. It also restores childhood with quality enhancement providing alternative support to children through its preventive and rehabilitative social program.

This year, NGF organized interaction program with licensees with the objective to inform licensees about social program and overview of weaving training to plan further in fulfilling the demand of skilled labor in the carpet industries.

In the replicates of NGF model in brick kiln under better brick standards are being implemented by carrying out inspection, monitoring and certification. Further, developing training packages and offering child labor remediation support to the brick industries is an ongoing process.

This report covers very good activities that created an environment to bring together various carpet & brick kiln owners, licensees, kiln managers, governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders. The 'Interaction Program with Licensees', 'Workshop on Forced & Bonded Labor' under BBN Project, are few examples. In this regard, I would like to extend my gratitude to all partners, board members, advisors, GWI team members, donors and NGF colleagues for their continued support and cooperation.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to the staffs who contributed and supported me to publish this report.

Thank You!

Shusma Pokhrel
Executive Director

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Nepal GoodWeave Foundation: An Overview

Nepal GoodWeave Foundation (former Nepal RugMark Foundation) is not profit making, non-government organization established in December 1995 as a result of collaboration among Carpet Entrepreneurs, Child Right NGOs and International Development Organizations; viz. United Nations International Children and Education Fund (UNICEF), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and Asian American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI).

Being a country affiliate of GoodWeave International (GWI), Nepal GoodWeave Foundation (NGF) has proven to be a viable initiative that effectively addresses child labor issues in the carpet industry of Nepal. In its more than 23 years of operation in Nepal, NGF has been able to bring more than 50% of the carpet industries to the GoodWeave's viable standards including the carpet weaving and spinning sectors. Moreover, it is largely expanding towards covering the entire

carpet industry of Nepal and replicating its sustainable model to other industries.

Through its multi-pronged approach along with Inspection, Monitoring and Certification mechanisms, GoodWeave tries to maintain child labor-free environment in Nepali carpet industry and other industries preventing children from entering the industries. On the other hand, NGF provides meaningful alternatives to ensure child right through education, rehabilitation and skills development training to the carpet children through various programs and activities.

Vision

GoodWeave's vision is a world free of child labor.

Mission

GoodWeave ensures ethical production reducing child labor and enhancing socio-environmental aspects of carpet and other industries.



Objectives

- Develop child labor free supply chain of carpet and other industries and nurture the market preference.
- Support to create ethical production in social and environmental aspects through expanded standards.
- Provide preventive and alternative opportunities for children in the working community of industries.
- Advocate the concerned stakeholders for protection of child and human rights.
- Apply the sustainable model for organizational strengthening.
- To prevent use of child labor by having carpet producers/exporters abide by the legal and social responsibilities through licensing of GoodWeave.

Features

GoodWeave has distinguished features. GoodWeave is voluntarily licensed to carpet manufacturers/exporters in producing countries and importers/retailers in the consuming countries. GoodWeave in producing countries has an independent workplace inspection and monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance of GoodWeave criteria. The organization voluntarily certifies individual carpets with the GoodWeave label that has individual code numbers for verification. It works to remove child laborers from workplaces and provides them with a long-term and

meaningful rehabilitation with appropriate education and vocational training. It makes concerted efforts for family reintegration of the children while ensuring opportunity for continued education with continued support for schooling. The organization also carries out preventive education and other welfare programs for children and families of carpet workers. It contributes to creating clean, healthy and sustainable environment in working with community and concerned stakeholders.

Rationale

Nepal GoodWeave Foundation is currently working under the guideline of global strategic objectives, which are as follows:

Objective 1: Leverage market influence

Objective 2: Develop child labor-free supply chains

Objective 3: Provide educational opportunities for children

Objective 4: Ensure decent works for adults

Objective 5: Promote replication of GoodWeave model

Programs of NGF:

- **Inspection, Monitoring and Certification**
- **Social Programs**
 - Preventive Social Program
 - Rehabilitation Program
 - Awareness and Advocacy Program
- **Better Brick Nepal**

Inspection, Monitoring and Certification

Inspection, Monitoring and Certification (IMC) focuses on GoodWeave's operation in Nepal. Independent Monitoring Officers and Monitoring Supervisors make frequent, unannounced visits to every loom operated by GoodWeave licensed producers. The importer companies that partner with GoodWeave International make mandatory the process of license-acquisition for their exporters in Nepal. The Licensee/supplier is expected to declare its complete list of Level 2 and Level 3 suppliers (subcontractors) including processing, weaving and washing operations with the expectation that any and all facilities will be inspected. Regular

monitoring and inspections ensure child-labor-free supply chains in Nepal, while the licensed importers receive GoodWeave label and stick on the back of their rugs, assuring that their brand is not associated with child/bonded/trafficked labor. The process adequately demonstrates how market-forces can be utilized for an issue that demands more than just a naive insistence on humanitarian activism. Besides eliminating child labor, GoodWeave's inspection and monitoring process also ensures that bonded and forced labor, as well as other malpractices against adult workers are kept at bay. In addition to inspections,



annual audits and follow-up audits are also conducted in the production units of GoodWeave monitored supply chains. The auditing aspect helps streamline our monitoring procedures and also incorporates worker-interviews, ensuring that the process is representative of workers' needs. At the end of 2018, Nepal GoodWeave Foundation has completed 70,649 inspections while more than 1,948,077 square meter carpets have been sold in Europe, North America, Australia and other countries since GoodWeave's inception.

GoodWeave's Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system, built and administered in accordance with the ISEA Impacts Code, helps to ensure that the organization is meeting its objectives and carrying out its larger mission of ending child labor, forced labor and bonded labor in a manner that

is both transparent and open to further development.

Internal monitoring allows us to gauge our progress in realizing many of our short-term desired outcomes, such as removing children from manufacturing supply chains and placing them in safe, rehabilitative environments—progress that can be measured by tracking the number of production sites inspected during a given period or the number of children withdrawn from the workplace. To help us determine how well we are achieving our medium-term and long-term goals, we initiate in-depth evaluations that analyze dynamics in labor markets and social conditions in communities. At both levels, we bring to the task of self-analysis the same rigor and scrutiny that we bring to the task of monitoring and evaluating supply chains and worker environments.

THE GOODWEAVE STANDARD

At the heart of what we do is the GoodWeave Standard: an assurance on behalf of importers and manufacturers that the goods they make and sell have been produced without child labor, forced labor, or bonded labor. Complying with the GoodWeave Standard requires complete supply chain transparency verified by regular, unannounced inspections of all production facilities. Adherence to the Standard is reflected by the appearance of the GoodWeave label on goods sold in the retail marketplace: a signal to consumers that their purchase has been produced ethically, and that the manufacturer is committed to children's welfare, worker's rights, and strengthened worker communities.

Key Activities of 2018

New Members: Two new members were affiliated during the year 2018:

- Everest Carpet Manufacturer Pvt. Ltd.
- Gorakhnath Handloom Pvt. Ltd.

No. of New Licensees	2 members
Total No. of Inspections	1429
Total No. of child laborers suspected and identified	60
Total No. of child laborers removed and admitted at Transit Home 'HamroGhar'	20
Total No. of child laborers remediated with their parents	40
Total No. of labels issued	14,310
Total Sq. mts. of carpet	57,860

New practice of renewal system has been implemented from 2018. Earlier, the renewal practice was on Nepali fiscal year basis which now has been changed on agreement date basis.

Interaction Programme with Licensees



Interaction Programme with Licensees was organized on November 22, 2018 on the topic “Weaving Training Programme”. The objective of the program was to inform licensees about Social Programs and overview of Weaving Training. Presentation was made by NGF’s Executive Director Ms. Shusma Pokhrel, on the circumstances leading to the emergence of the concept of GoodWeave, its achievements, the social programs being covered by NGF and the achievements under Licensing,

Monitoring and Certification including Better Brick Nepal program. Likewise, Ms. Gayatri K.C, Programme Manager of Child Development Section presented on the Achievements, Challenges and Lessons learnt on the weaving training program.

NGF’s President Mr. Saput Bahadur Karki thanked all the participants for their participation and also assured them that their comments and suggestions will be appropriately incorporated in NGF’s programs within the available resources.

Social Programs

The social programs are the major highlights of NGF. Child Development Section (CDS) carries out the entire social programs. Basically, the social programs are based on three major components including rehabilitation programs, preventive programs and awareness and advocacy programs. Under these three major components, various activities are conducted. Major activities conducted in 2018 are as follows:

- A. Preventive Social Program**
- B. Rehabilitation Program**
- C. Awareness and Advocacy Program**

Preventive Social Program

- Sponsored Education Program (SEP)
- Day Care Education (Early Childhood Development Center)
- Counseling provided to children and their families
- Monitoring and follow-up for children under the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and Sponsored Education Program (SEP)

Sponsored Education Program (SEP)

Sponsored Education Program is the most popular and highly demanded program of NGF that works to prevent children from

entering the carpet industry as a child laborer. Hundreds of children are at carpet factories with their families, helping their parents or guardians in daily chores such as cooking, washing dishes and taking care of younger babies. Many of them are of school-going age but are not necessarily enrolled in schools due to the lack of funds to pay the school fees. These children, if not sent to schools, are highly at the risk of joining the industry sooner or later in order to contribute to their family's economic stability or for their own survival.

NGF sponsors the children who meet the program criteria, focusing on their potential future involvement in child labor activities. NGF works directly with parents/guardians of GoodWeave's licensee factories, forming a one-on-one agreement detailing expectations on both sides before enrolling children at the nearest available schools.

NGF has been sponsoring the education of carpet workers' children since 2001. A total of 638 children have been benefitted from this program and 281 (including 146 male and 135 female) children are still receiving the support. Children are studying from nursery to the Secondary Education Examination (SEE) level at schools nearby the factories.

Bhawana Tamang



15 years old girl Bhawana Tamang, originally from Sindhupalchowk, Chautara has been receiving support from GoodWeave for her formal education from grade one.

She lives with her parents at Kumarigal, Boudha. She is the daughter of Harke Tamang and Phurbu Tamang. She has total 4 members in her family. She also has a younger brother. Her mother is second wife of her father. Her father works as a security guard and her mother is a carpet weaver at Kongpo Carpet, Kumarigal, Boudha.

Because of the financial difficulties, Bhawana was not enrolled in school. GoodWeave team found her and started to support her from grade one. Bhawana is showing keen interest in her study. Currently, she has appeared for Secondary Education Examination (SEE) from Shree Shram Rastriya Madhyamik Vidhyalaya, Boudha.

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers

NGF's Early Childhood Development Program supports carpet weavers with young children between the age of two and six years, who ordinarily keep their children with them while they are working, by providing a day care centre service. Presence of young children in the factory cannot only be dangerous for the children, but it may also cause distraction for the parents in their working performance and earnings can be hindered.

Each center involved in this scheme provides the weavers' children with a safe and child-friendly environment where children can learn, play and interact with their peers under the supervision of adult caretakers. Workers drop their children at these centers in the morning before going to work and pick them up again in the evening. This gives the parents, particularly the mothers, an ability to work freely with more attention and without worrying about their children. In addition, children become accustomed to a school-like environment and parents are encouraged to continue the education of their children in the future.

NGF implements this program through partner NGOs in 'carpet cluster' areas. Total 230 children (101 Girls and 129 Boys) have been enrolled in this program.

Following three partner NGOs support to operate the ECD centers:

Children Welfare and Rural Development Services (CWARDS)

Children Welfare and Rural Development Services (CWARDS) was established in 2002 with the initiation of professionals, social workers, and representatives of mothers group and children. Since its establishment, this organization has been focusing on uplifting

people from the poor, marginalized, ethnic minority and deprived communities through the optimum utilization of local resources. CWARDS has been working with NGF since 2005. Total 703 children have been benefitted from its ECD and day care centers. These students are currently studying at different levels like PG (Playgroup), Nursery and KG (Kindergarten). Additionally, CWARDS has been providing health and hygiene supports as well as snacks to the children. As an outdoor program, exposure visits and picnics are organized for the children. Total 55 children were enrolled at CWARDS center in 2018.

Education Protection and Help for Children (EPHC)

EPHC was established in 1990 by a group of concerned young men and women to support poor children living around Pashupatinath Temple in Kathmandu. Initially, the support was offered in a small rented area just outside the temple to 15 children including street children, domestic workers and others who earned money by guarding shoes of devotees. EPHC has been running the Early Childhood and Development Center in partnership with Nepal GoodWeave Foundation since



2001 A.D. 100 children are studying at the center. Currently, there are more girls than boys among the beneficiaries.

Helpless Rehabilitation Society (HRS)

HRS is a registered social non-profit non-



governmental organization established in 1993 with the aim of providing health, education and income generation option for the underprivileged children and women living in sub-urban and rural areas of Nepal. The organization has been working to bring underprivileged people into the mainstream of society without discrimination by providing them with every possible opportunity while maintaining equity, efficiency and excellence. It has been operating the Early Childhood and Development Centers (ECDs) at Ramhiti and Attarkhel for the children of carpet workers within the cluster area of GoodWeave licensee carpet factories in partnership with Nepal GoodWeave Foundation. More than 40 children are taking benefits from each of the centers at present.

Each of these organizations offers quality care and education to young children of weavers at GoodWeave licensee factories and/or their suppliers. Here, children learn through play in a nursery setting, supervised by trained leaders. When children reach the school age, many of them are supported for the Sponsored Education Program (SEP).

Rehabilitation Program

- Centre Based Rehabilitation Program
- Community Based Rehabilitation Program
- School Based Rehabilitation Program
- Vocational Training

Centre Based Rehabilitation Program

Center Based Rehabilitation Program has started from 8th March 1997 named as Transit Home 'Hamro Ghar'. The main objective of the center is to take care of the removed children until they are reunited with their family. During the inspection and monitoring

of GoodWeave's licensees carpet factories, if any child below 16 years is found working in any of the processes at carpet factory, he/she is removed and sent to 'Hamro Ghar' for center-based rehabilitation. The concept of rehabilitation was initiated to provide a homely environment to these children in the absence of their biological family and homes. It also supports the children to overcome the challenging experiences, restart their education and rebuilt their lives with the support of special team at Hamro





Ghar. Since it is a transit home, children stay there for maximum of three years until they are reintegrated with their biological family and/or other support.

While at the transit home, NGF social team accompanied by the psychosocial counselor conduct various assessments to ascertain the family, social and economical environment of each child including the reason behind them to end up as a child laborer and the safety of child to return to their family. Considering all the factors and the assessment, the child is rehabilitated to the family with or without support from NGF based on the requirements of Community-Based Rehabilitation. If the assessment finds that the family environment is unsafe for the child to return, a provision is made for a long-term support at the transit home with the possibility of external education opportunities on a need basis. The social team continues its efforts to support

possible family rehabilitation in the future and explore many alternatives to provide family contact to the child while keeping in mind the best interests of the child.

At the time of removal, most of the children are often illiterate or school dropouts, have overworked and have been subjected to abuse. Inside Hamro Ghar, these children receive continuous counseling, regular health assessment from doctors and are socialized as per their age and education level. This provides the children with complete and safe residential facilities and recreational facilities along with an in-house, non-formal education system called 'Accelerated Education Program' which prepares the children for their eventual transition into the main-stream system. Till the end of 2018, there were 25 (7 Girls and 18 boys) children staying at the rehabilitation center.

Shrijana Maya Waiba



Shrijana Maya Waiba, 14 years old girl originally from Ratanpur, Nijgarh has five family members in her family, i.e. her grandfather, father, mother, her younger brother and herself. Two of her elder sisters

are married and they live with their husbands. Her father works as a laborer and her mother manages household works. Her brother is pursuing school education but she doesn't know where he is.

She was studying in class two, when she came to Kathmandu. Her teacher used to punish her in school so she decided to drop out from the school. According to her, other people influenced her to reach Kathmandu and weave carpet. Her parents were not convinced at first but later she convinced them and started weaving in carpet factory at Boudha Pipalbot. She worked there for almost one month. She had very bitter experience working in a carpet factory as she never got paid for her work. She had pain in her hands but no one took her for medical treatment.

When NGF Inspectors came for inspection at the factory, the contractor asked her to run but she didn't run and stayed at carpet factory. IMC members found her and took her to the transit home. She started staying at Hamro Ghar and focused on study. Currently, she is happy and doing well in Transit Home. Her aim is to be a singer. She also wants to be a teacher. She wants to stay at Transit Home and study hard to achieve her future goal.

Dilip Ghising



Dilip Ghising is 14 years old originally from Marinkhola, Sindhuli. He has his grandparents at his home. His parents are separated. His father married another woman and has two daughters from his second wife. His mother got married with another man and she has a son and a daughter from her second husband. His father used to come to his home sometimes but currently he doesn't know where his father is. His mother lives in Swayambhu and works as a domestic worker. He was living with his grandparents. He came to Kathmandu with his mother to attend a marriage ceremony of a cousin and started living with his mother in Kathmandu. His mother wanted him to

go to school, but he refused. He wanted to work in a hotel so he started to work in a hotel at Old Bus Park. After some time he heard about carpet weaving and he went to carpet factory and started to work there as a weaver at Jorpati, Narayantar area. His brother-in-law (in relation) was a contractor and Dilip started living with him. He learned weaving carpet from his brother-in-law. He used to earn Nrs.3000 monthly and sent some money to his home. The place where Dilip used to work did not have enough lights and enough space as well. Once he also had typhoid when he was at factory. The contractor took him for medical treatment.

Once the IMC officer came to the factory for monitoring and inspection, he was told to run and hide himself and he did the same. But after working for some months, the carpet owner stopped giving him salary so he left the factory and went to another carpet factory at Boudha and started working there. Once he went to his home to celebrate Dashain Festival. When he returned from his home, again NGF inspectors met him and convinced him to come with them. After that he came to Transit Home and started staying there. He knew the advantages of study and vocational training. He had attended school and studied till grade 1 before 5 years at his village. But because of his teacher's punishment he dropped out from school. Currently, he is studying at transit home and wants to study till grade 12 and go for a Vocational Training on Plumbing.

Community Based Rehabilitation Program



The Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program is the topmost priority of NGF. NGF strongly believes that family is the best place for the child to develop. Therefore, the organization makes all possible efforts to reintegrate the child with their parents or close family members.

After reintegration within their home communities, NGF social team continuously monitors these families in order to ensure that children are regularly attending school and not sent back to work, abused or exploited in anyway.

By the end of the year 2018, 23 (10 Girls and 13 Boys) children enrolled in this program are studying from grade 5 to SEE (Secondary level Education Examination) with educational support; and a small amount of money (Rs. 12,000/year) for mid day meal in schools is also provided. NGF social team closely monitors the progress of each child's education in order to ensure that the GoodWeave support is really bringing changes in the lives of the beneficiaries. For this the team visits the child's family, community and schools on quarterly basis.

Buddha Jimba



Buddha Jimba is from Makwanpur which he recalls is reached by taking a bus to Nijgad and walking for approximately two and a half hours. He spent around six months working in Kathmandu at a carpet weaving factory before being removed by NGF inspectors.

Buddha is the son of Mr. Tek Bahadur and Mrs. Phul Maya Jimba but the situation is such that his father has been estranged for many years, his mother eloped with another man when Buddha was very young and he does not know whether his father is alive or not. Buddha lived with his grandmother, aunt and uncle who all engage in small-scale agricultural work such as farming maize and grains, three cousins and a younger brother. The

family owns one house with some land. Before coming to Kathmandu, Buddha sometimes used to assist at home in the family farming work and grass cutting. Throughout his employment in the carpet industry, Buddha remained in contact with his mother who works as a carpet weaver in another weaving factory.

Buddha studied up to class 3 where he learned to read and write but dropped out one year ago. He initially spent six months helping care for cattle in his village before a contractor named 'Phul Maya' visited his uncle and agreed to send him to work as a weaver. He was taught how to weave by the contractor but he did not like the work because it was painful to his hands. He was never aware of how much money he was earning there but he sent NRs. 6000 back to his family. He feels there was sufficient space and lighting to perform the weaving work. Buddha reported that the contractor would scold him if he made mistakes in the carpet design or if his performance was slow. There was a lot of pressure from the contractor to work fast. When Buddha suffered from fever during his employment at the factory, he was taken to a medical centre for treatment. Buddha confided that when the NGF inspectors entered the factory for supervision, the contractor told him to run away but Buddha did not do so. This meant that he was identified as a child laborer and consequently removed and taken to Transit Home. Currently, Buddha is studying at Transit Home and has made friends there and enjoying his life.

School Based Rehabilitation Program

The School Based Rehabilitation Program is considered as an option when a child's rehabilitation within the family or community environment becomes impossible with all efforts. This is an entirely residential program where children are provided with formal education support with full hostel facilities.

Children who have lost their parents or the ones who are from extremely economically backward families or at some risk in the home environment are selected for this program. Highly talented children are sometimes also

considered on a case-by-case basis after performing extraordinarily well in their non-formal education at Transit Home.

NGF has signed an agreement with Laboratory Higher Secondary Boarding School, one of the most elite schools in Nepal for this program. Currently, 17 children (7 Girls and 10 Boys) are studying in this school. Each year Laboratory School takes an aptitude test before admission for which children at Transit Home are given full attention for their holistic development.



Khusi (Sansari) Magar



Khusi was removed by the NGF's inspection supervisors on January 22nd 2016. She was found weaving at a carpet factory. Khusi's family is originally from Dumbarwana-7, Bara but now her parents are in Birgunj. She used to live with her uncle's family as she doesn't like the area where her parents were living. Khusi used to help her aunt in the household works.

Her family consists of her parents, a younger brother and herself. Khusi has a special attachment with her family. She is more

attached to her father. Khusi used to go to school and has attended up to grade 6 education. She dropped her school as she had to look after the household work and didn't get time to attend her classes.

Khusi came to Kathmandu with a contractor who is one of the child's relative. She used to live with the contractor's family. Khusi said, "I came to Kathmandu with my uncle (contractor) as he promised me to enroll in school in city area. But later, I was forced to engage in weaving work. Though, my uncle treated me well but my aunt used to misbehave." Her monthly salary was NRs. 3000. Her aunt taught her to weave carpets. In the beginning, she enjoyed learning the weaving work but later she didn't as she was forced to weave faster to meet the targets before the deadlines. Her aunt used to beat her if she made any mistake in the design of the carpet.

Khusi had a desire to study further and her wish has now come true. She had her informal education at NGF's Transit Home located at Gothatar. She has keen interest in studies and has shown massive improvements in her education. She has developed a positive change in herself as well. Besides her studies, Khusi likes to dance and sing in her free time and aims to be a teacher in future. Khusi is a girl with a smiling face. She is physically fit. She is introvert by nature. She takes time to open up in the mass but if given a chance to her with little motivation, she is always there to prove herself a hardworking and obedient student who can easily adjust in a new environment. She is now enrolled in LAB School, Kirtipur in class seven and she is studying there happily.



Rubash Tamang (Dong)

Rubash was thirteen (reported) years of age at the time of removal from factory. He is originally from Tangiyabasti, Bara. He has five members in his family including his parents, two younger brothers and himself. He is the eldest son. His parents do farming at the village for daily living. The family's economic condition is very weak. According to Rubash, there has always been a debt burden in his family. They could barely save any money for the future. It's very difficult for them to have more income sources as his father is not able to walk properly due to his fractured leg and cannot work outside. Family members are totally dependent on farming.

Due to the poor economic condition, being the eldest son in the family, Rubash decided

to help his parents in generating income for the family. Thus, he came to Kathmandu by dropping his grade 5 education from village. He came to factory along with the contractor. Rubash said, "I was simply lured by the contractor's words." Then, for almost nine months, Rubash weaved carpet over there. Though he didn't enjoy the weaving work, he was compelled to do so. His monthly salary was NRs. 4000 per month. The contractor provided him shelter, clothes and food but the amount was deducted from his salary. Rubash remembers that during his working period, his hands once got swollen and his contractor took care of it and took him for medical treatment as well. Luckily, he was never treated badly by his contractor at the factory. The place where Rubash used to work has enough space to work and enough lighting as well.

Rubash is much focused by nature. Due to some economic barrier he could not continue his education. But fortunately, he was found weaving at the factory and was identified by NGF's inspection team members and his tough life-story was revealed. Then, the child was removed from the factory on August 5, 2016. He started adjusting in new environment of NGF's Transit Home where he continued his education from the Intro Level. He started showing keen interest in studies, developed good rapport with other children at the center. He is very thankful to NGF for supporting his education and helping him to grow in such a positive manner for his better tomorrow.

Currently, Rubash is studying in grade 7 in Laboratory Higher Secondary School, Kirtipur. He is good in his studies and gradually improving.

Vocational Training Program

With many years of extensive working experiences with children, NGF has recognized that some young people have an interest and aptitude for vocational studies rather than formal school studies. Therefore, young people who are eager to continue their career in technical fields are admitted to institutions that offer vocational training for different skills and businesses as per their interest and capability. Children want to join such trainings on their own interest where NGF makes an assessment. Children who go for vocational training are placed in jobs after completion of training and are monitored

closely by NGF team for the initial two to three months until they are settled. Total 72 young adults have undergone vocational training in different skills and many of them are settled and doing well. Some of them have started their own businesses.

In 2018, two children showed their interest in vocational training rather than formal school studies. Thus, they are enrolled in the Junior Plumber Training at Underprivileged Children's Education Program (UCEP), Nepal. They are continuing their 6 months training and will be graduating in March 2019.



Samarpan Gole



Samarpan, 14 years old boy is the son of Mr. Amar Singh and Mrs. Bimali Maya Gole. He is originally from Sindhuli, Marinkhola. He lives with his step father, mother, elder sister and 2 younger brothers in a family. His mother is a housewife who looks after household work, whereas his step-father lives in Kathmandu. According to the child, step-father used to torture them a lot. He is an alcoholic person. He has no attachment with the step-father. His step-father used to beat him and his other siblings. According to him, his biological father is very kind and

innocent. People easily take benefits from his innocent father and then left him with empty hand. Something happened when his father applied for Malaysia for the purpose of working there to earn money but the agent took all the money and betrayed his father.

Samarpan used to go to school. He attended up to grade 5 but he dropped his education because the family migrated to some other place and he lost his interest over studies. Samarpan joined weaving work with the help of a contractor of the factory. The contractor provided him shelter, food and clothes. During the work, he stayed with his elder sister.

On January 11, 2017, Samarpan was removed from the factory. He likes playing games, cycling, dancing and singing. He is physically fit with sound hygiene. He is a shy type of boy by nature with smiling face.

Samarpan has graduated from Transit Home. He was interested to go for Vocational Training (VT). Hence, he took VT of Plumbing from UCEP and also got job placement.

C. Awareness and Advocacy Program

- Consultative meetings with local stakeholders
- Mass awareness program
- Publication and distribution of printed materials (annual reports, brochures, posters and calendars)
- Production and Airing of Radio Jingles

Better Brick Nepal

Background:



The goal of Better Brick-Nepal (BBN) is to address labor conditions on brick kilns, which employ approximately 200,000 people and provide critical inputs to the construction industry that is among the largest sectors of the economy. Many of the workers, however, are children or adults bonded by debt that are subjected to extremely hard living and working conditions. Better Brick—Nepal raises awareness of these issues and advocates for change, but goes further by addressing the underlying economic factors that drive worker exploitation.

The Better Brick-Nepal program seeks to eliminate child, forced and bonded labor in brick kilns of Nepal by implementing an incentive-based system that creates improvements in labor and enterprise practices linked with a market demand for certified 'Better Bricks'. BBN is a collaboration

of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Progressive Brick Kilns, Government of Nepal (GoN), Global Fairness Initiative (GFI) and GoodWeave International (GWI) and is supported by Humanity United (HU).

Over the past four years, the program partners established a working model towards achieving certified better bricks. This model includes:

1. Establishing a market influence or other change level to incentivize brick kiln owners to join Better Brick-Nepal and overtime to improve labor rights practices.
2. Create a meaningful Better Brick-Nepal Standard that includes principles on child labor, forced and bonded labor, wages and remuneration, healthy and safe working conditions, and no harsh or inhumane treatment; inspect the kilns against the requirements of the standard, and remediate any cases of child labor.
3. Build the capacity of kiln owners and other supply chain factors to achieve the principles in the BBN standard overtime, with the ultimate goal of achieving certification status.
4. Offer Better Brick-Nepal member kilns enterprise interventions that help improve kiln efficiency and ultimately profits, further motivating them to adhere to Better Brick-Nepal standard requirements.

By the end of 2018, total 40 kilns participated in the Better Brick- Nepal program. Among them, 23 kilns were child labor free and two kilns were graduated to the certified level.

Activities/Events

Forced and Bonded Labor (FBL) Project:

From the last year, GoodWeave is leading to develop and test replicable strategies on some of the BBN kilns that will lead to the prevention of forced and bonded labor in the context of BBN standard principles. Currently, there are seven kilns (Ashmita, Pokhrel, BJP, Kundur, Seven Star, Siddhartha and Mata Manakamana) in the forced and bonded labor project. Forced and bonded activities in the kilns at Seven Star, Siddhartha and Mata Manakamana from Terai region are being implemented through a local implemented organization named 'Education in Every Home and Self-reliant Development Organization (ESDO) Nepal', whereas 'Integrated Green Development Nepal (IGDN)' is implementing the activities under forced and bonded labor project at Ashmita, Pokhrel, BJP and Kundur from hilly area.

Orientation on FBL to internal staff of NGF:

A one-day orientation session on Forced and Bonded labor was conducted with NGF Inspection, Monitoring and Certification (IMC) team and Forced and Bonded Labor team by the international expert and GWI Consultant Dr. Krishna Upadhyaya at NGF office. The orientation session covered the following topics:

- Legal framework of FBL work
- Definitions of FBL terms and how they translate into indicators
- Examples in a local and general contexts
- Framing IMC questions to respond to the indicators

Forced and Bonded Labor Workshop:

A workshop for pilot kiln owners was held in Pokhara on 'Compliance with New Nepali Labor Law Focused on Forced and Bonded Labor'. The workshop was organized by the NGF team in collaboration with GFI with the purpose of supporting pilot kiln owners with their compliance with the new Nepali labor law as it addresses forced and bonded labor. Compliance with the new labor law will also bring kiln owners into compliance with principle 2 of the BBN standard. 17 kilns owners including seven pilot kilns, local Implementing Organizations, Integrated Green Development Nepal (IGDN), Education



in every Home and Self Reliant Development Organization (ESDO) and Global Fairness Initiative Nepal (GFI/N), Trade Unions and Provincial Government Officials participated in the workshop. The Minister for Social Development and Chief Attorney General from Gandaki Province were invited as

special guest.

The workshop was divided into 7 interactive sessions over two days including presentations by labor experts, inspectors from the ministry of labor and kiln owners. Major highlights of the workshop were the presentations on Nepal's Labor Law and responsibilities of brick-kiln management presented by labor expert and Supreme Court lawyer Mr. Ramesh Badal and on the content, format and procedures for enterprise report 'self-audit report' by senior factory inspector Sujan Jojiju from the Ministry of Labor. A translation of the government provided self-audit report is included as an annex to the workshop report. Kiln owners presented on steps by



kiln management to eradicate forced labor in brick kilns and a call to the government on support needed by brick kilns for the legal compliance with the new labor law. The workshop provided a space for kiln owners to ask questions to government officials and to voice their challenges in compliance with the new law. Based on the presentations and discussions, next steps and conclusion to eradicate forced and bonded labor from the kilns were agreed and documented in the workshop report. A guidance document is also being created to support kilns with their compliance with the new national legislation.

Legal Compliance Guidance Document:

The Forced and Bonded Labor (FBL) team prepared a simple step by step guidance document for kiln owners that outlines the steps to be followed for kilns to comply with the Nepal law on the issue of forced and bonded labor. The Legal Compliance Guidance for Brick Kilns is organized into three sections which include:

1. Definitions of forced and bonded labor, references to national and international law, and the legal repercussions imparted by the government if enterprises do not comply with the law.
2. A description of the ILO indicators and how they relate to the situations found on Nepal's brick-kilns.
3. The role of kiln management in addressing forced and bonded labor in brick kilns.

The guidance document was prepared in consultation with NGF Inspection, Monitoring and Certification (IMC) team and was also reviewed by legal counsel.

BBN Certification Committee Meeting:

This year two certification committee meetings were held. In the first meeting chair person and vice-chairperson of the committee were elected. Dr. Narayan Ghimire and Jen Marlay were elected as chairperson and vice-chairperson respectively. Similarly in the next meeting, BBN program updates were shared to the committee members. NGF shared the audit report of 13 member kilns. After the audit report, the certification committee members approved Machhapuchhre Itta Udhog for certification. The committee members

requested the NGF team to follow up on the issues identified at Bhaktapur Itta Tatha Tile Udhyog and submit the verification report to them via email. Based on the verification report, the certification committee also approved Bhaktapur Itta Tatha Tile Udhyog for certification. These are the only two kilns approved by the BBN certification committee for certification this year.

Brick Review Committee (BRC) Meeting:

Two BRC meetings were held this year. Members from GWI, NGF, GFI (DC), GFI/N, and HU attended the meeting. Inspection findings were shared by NGF. 5 child-labor-free kilns were approved for promotion to member status. Update on the status of the Certification Committee review of audit reports and decision on kiln certification was discussed for those kilns that have passed the audits. In the second BRC meeting, 8 kilns that were not performing well against the BBN standard despite being in the program for more than three kiln seasons were removed from the BBN program. Similarly the BRC members accepted 8 new kilns to be the part of the BBN program as participant kilns. The BRC members also approved the

updated BBN communication language.

Certification Ceremony:

The first BBN kiln certificate was formally



awarded in recognition of the certification of the Bhaktapur kiln on August 15. The ceremony was organized by GFI with support from NGF and Implementing Organization (IO), Urban Environment Management Society (UEMS). In addition to the kiln owner and staff, Mr. Upendra Adhikari, BBN board member, Dr. Narayan Ghimire, Chairperson of BBN Certification Committee, Vijay Simhan from HU and GFI/N and NGF staff were present. Similarly, the certification ceremony at Machhapuchhre Brick Kiln took place on November 27, 2018. Mr. Harka Gurung, the kiln owner, was present with the BBN certificate affirming compliance with the BBN Standard. The certification ceremony was chaired by the vice-president of IGDN. Representatives from Nepal GoodWeave Foundation and Global Fairness Initiatives/ Nepal were present as special guests in the



program. The Chairpersons of the Workers' Committee and Grievance Committee, the Compliance Officer, Kiln Supervisors, Field Coordinators and Social Mobilizers of IGDN were also present at the Certification Ceremony.

Revision on the BBN standard:

In the course of the post season checklist revision, changes to three certification requirements (2.1.9, 4.1.1 and 5.1.2) were



proposed. The changes were based on the experience from the past kiln season and recent changes in the labor law. The Standards Committee approved the proposed changes to the requirements 2.1.9, 4.1.1 and 5.1.2. The changes have been integrated into the BBN Standard and audit checklist and circulated during the recent IO training.

Orientation to Implementing Organizations:

The NGF and BBN team participated in BBN orientation program organized by GFI in Chitwan on December 19, 2018. Social Mobilizers, Field Coordinators and Executive Members from the BBN implementing organizations attended the training. The NGF team trained participants on:

- Audit and inspection process carried out by NGF under BBN program
- BBN standard
- Forced and Bonded Labor (definition and its situation in BBN kilns)
- Sharing of forced and bonded labor activities carried out in 7 different BBN kilns
- Legal compliance guidance document

Training materials development for BBN auditors:

A five-day training materials on BBN audit procedures, Nepali labor law, child labor and forced and bonded labor on brick kilns was developed by Nepal GoodWeave Foundation in coordination with the GWI Capacity Building Unit (CBU). A practical field component was also incorporated, pairing new and seasoned auditors to

ensure consistent and high quality auditing and inspection practices.

Kiln Inspection and Audit in Better Brick Nepal Program:

Kiln Inspection started from January 17, 2018 and was completed on May 11, 2018. It has covered 30 Kilns, 38 inspections in 12 districts: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Chitwan, Tanahu, Gorkha, Lamjung, Sarlahi, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Morang, Sarlahi and Nawalpur. Likewise, audit started from February 1, 2018 and was completed on March 24, 2018. It has covered 13 Kilns and 13 audit in 12 districts.

Child labor cases identified during Audit and Inspection:

36 children were identified working in moulding process and buggy boy. The children were remediated and enrolled to school and integrated to their biological families.

Corrective Action Request:

Corrective Action Request has been submitted to the Kiln Owners in April and May of all 13 Kilns. Kiln Owner submitted the Corrective Action Plan on the basis of Corrective Action Request.

Better Brick Nepal Certification:

Two Kilns were certified in 2018 as they met the major requirements. Felicitation ceremony of Bhaktapur Itta Tatha Tile Udhog, Jagati Bhaktapur was held on August 17, 2018 and for Machhapuchhre Itta Udhog, Jamune, Tanahu, it was held on November 27, 2018.

Once the kiln receives a clean audit



report, it is referred for certification. Final certification decisions are made by the GoodWeave Certification Committee. The Kiln Certificate is valid for the period of 14 months from the date of issue. The date of issue is specified on the Kiln Certificate. The kiln must undergo an annual audit to maintain their certification. The Kiln Certificate may be rescinded, suspended or withdrawn at any time if the kiln does not continue to maintain compliance with the Better Brick Standard, in accordance with BBN procedures. The Kiln Certificate does not automatically renew, and automatically expires after the completion of 14 months from the date of issue.

Major Activities of NGF



1. Common Birthday

NGF organized common birthday celebration program on January 1, 2018 at Hamro Ghar as usual. As most of the children at Hamro Ghar have been brought here after being removed from carpet factories, many of them do not know their actual dates of birth. Therefore, their birthday is commonly celebrated on every New Year Day. The program was conducted in the presence of all NGF's Executive Members and Staffs at Transit Home. The purpose of this celebration is to make the children feel special about the day. Gifts like carom boards, badmintons, footballs and toys were gifted by NGF and chocolates by executive committee members were provided to the children as birthday gifts. Furthermore, children performed group dances and sang songs as well.

2. World Environment Day

The World Environment Day is 'a people's event'. Everyone is counted in this initiative and there are lots of ways to contribute their part to improve environmental conditions in their own communities. This year's thematic area was 'Beat Plastic Pollution'. So to mark the day with positive thoughts and actions, the children at Hamro Ghar, on June 5, also participated in plantation and promoted paper bags to replace plastic bags in their surroundings. Since then Transit Home is announced as plastic free zone where plastics are not entered. The main objective of celebrating this day is to make the children aware about the importance of environment and to promote an understanding among the children that every individual is pivotal to changing attitudes towards environmental issues. Children pledged to recycle more this year, stop using plastic bags, keep the



surroundings clean and keep the waste materials in appropriate bins and also to preserve trees. Plantation was done in the garden area where vegetable peels were also composted.

3. World Day Against Child Labor

World Day against Child Labor (June 12) is marked as an important day to celebrate. NGF Executive Members and Staffs participated in a rally program with the theme of "Generation: Safe & Healthy at



Work" organized by the Department of Labor under the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security at Basantapur Dabali. The team observed the street drama in the presence of Honorable Minister Mr. Gokarna Bista.

4. Guru Purnima Celebration (27th July 2018)

Guru Purnima is a day to celebrate the role of teachers in providing quality education to all levels. It is celebrated to honor the teachers for their special contribution. The family of Transit Home also celebrates Guru

Purnima where teachers and hostel warden are honored with gifts and children have fun with chocolates and sweets. They show their talents in singing and dancing to make their teachers happy. Even though the children were having exam this year, they managed their time to show their respect and love towards their teachers which was very appreciate.

5. Children's Participation in Competitions

On September 7, 2018 children participated in the Drawing Competition organized by Central Child Welfare Board. Samel Rai, Nir Bahadur Jimba and Lal Bahadur Tamang went to the Drawing Competition. Likewise, on September 10, 2018 our children Min Bahadur Theeng, Bikash Waiba, Sudip Ghyaba, Nir Bahadur Jimba, Bishnu Bal, Pratikshya Waiba and Samel Rai participated in dance competition. It was a great opportunity and platform to show children's talents. In future this kind of competition



will be continued to build their confidence in the community.

6. Teej Celebration

On September 11, 2018 the festival of Nepali women 'Teej' was celebrated at Transit Home. Feast program named 'Dar Khani Din' for Teej was organized at Transit Home as a tradition. Girl children got chura (Bangles), tika and mehendi as a gift. They were very happy after receiving red chura (bangles), nail polish and mehendi on their hands. They all had fun and dance program on teej celebration. Mr. Rajendra Manandhar and Ms. Tuka Cheki Sherpa from NGF office also joined in the celebration. Female staffs shared special gifts as token of love with each other on the special day.

7. Children's Day Celebration

On September 14, 2018 (Bhadra 29, 2075) National Children's Day was celebrated with the slogan "Sukhi Nepali, Samridha Nepal ; Bal Aadhikar Sabaiko Sarokar." In this special day of children Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens jointly



with Central Child Welfare Board organized a program at City Hall. Right Honorable President Ms. Bidhya Devi Bhandari was the chief guest of the program. The program was hosted by Radhika Aryal, Joint Secretary of Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens. program was formally inaugurated with lighting oil-fed lamp (Panas) by Right Honorable President Ms. Bidhya Devi Bhandari. The Secretary of the Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens, Mr. Buddhi Bahadur Khadka presented the welcome speech. All the children from Transit Home and representatives from NGF participated in the program. After the formal inauguration program, children from different organizations showed their talent in singing, dancing and acting. NGF's children also performed their dance in the said event.

8. Supply Chain Level Meeting

On July 27, 2018 CWARDS in association with NGF organized supply chain level factory owners meeting. The meeting was organized for the CWARDS ECDC level catchment area factories. The main objective of the program was to sensitize them on children's issues. The role of factory owners was discussed in the meeting. Among 14 supply chain level factories, 12 factory owners were present in the meeting. Likewise, on August 10, 2018 EPHC in association with NGF organized a supply chain level factory owners meeting. The meeting was organized for the EPHC ECDC level catchment area's factories. Altogether 5 supply chain level factory owners were present in the meeting.

9. Felicitation Program for SEE Graduates



12 Children from Laboratory Higher Secondary School and 1 child from CBR graduated SEE in the year 2018. Felicitation Program for these children was organized at NGF Office on 3rd July, 2018 where children were congratulated and wished for better future by NGF Executive Committee Member Mr. Ubaraj Bhandari.

10. Expedia Group Visit

16 visitors from Expedia Group, USA visited the programs of NGF on October 9, 2018. The team visited Gomang Carpet and also met the owner Mr. Lobsang Lama. The team also went to Hamro Ghar. The team interacted with children and observed their performances. During the conversation with children, they tried to know their future aim and their favorite things that they like to do. Similarly, the team also met Nirmala Majhi of Laboratory Secondary School and Mr. Hem Moktan, Inspection Supervisor, NGF. Both of them shared their story with the team. The team was very impressed by the work of Nepal GoodWeave Foundation.

11. Movie Show

Seven children remained at the center during the dashain festival. Rest of them

went back to celebrate the festival with their family. Thus, Transit Home staff members



took these children to watch movie on 16th October, 2018. Children watched 'Jaybhole' a Nepali movie.

12. First Aid Training



Nepal GoodWeave Foundation organized a Basic First Aid Training for NGF Staffs and Partner Organizations' staffs in collaboration with Nepal Red Cross Society on November 18-20, 2018 at Alfa Beta Complex, New Baneshwor from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm. Altogether 23 participants, 19 from NGF, 1 from CWARDS, 2 from HRS and 1 from EPHC participated in the training. The main objective of the training was to build the right concept of First Aid Treatment among the participants, to make the participants

capable to cope with emergencies that may come while working with children, to enhance participant's skill and apply them in their work place and during field visits. Power point presentation, lecture method and brain storming was the main methodology of the training and there were practical classes in between the sessions. Participants were certified with 'Basic First Aid Training' certificate at the end of the training.

13. Annual Day Celebration:

December 24 is an important date for GoodWeave family. Nepal GoodWeave Foundation celebrates the day of its establishment by organizing different programs. All stakeholders including donors, government agencies, partner organizations, licensees, factory owners and NGF's children were invited for the celebration in the particular day. This year, Nepal GoodWeave Foundation celebrated the day by organizing the event 'Annual Day with Picnic' at Chobhar, Kathmandu. Around 120 people participated in the Annual Day



Celebration. Various games were organized during the program. Children from Transit Home performed their talent shows. They also played different games and received prizes for the same.

14. Distribution of Dashain Gifts:

On October 9, 2018, gifts like clothes, bags and shoes were distributed to the children at Transit Home. Ms. Shusma Pokhrel, Executive Director (ED), along with a few staff distributed gifts and shared warm wishes to children. Similarly, children of Laboratory Higher Secondary School also received similar gifts which were distributed by Ms. Gayatri K.C, Program Manager of Child Development Section.

15. Distribution of Winter Clothes:

Winter clothes were distributed to the children by NGF in a program organized at Transit Home on December 18, 2018. The clothes were distributed by Ms. Shusma Pokhrel, ED. A pair of track suit was provided to each child.

16. Celebration of Krishna Janmasthanmi and Father's Day

On September 2, 2018, Krishna Janmasthanmi was celebrated. Children from Intro Class made a crown of Lord Krishna. After making the crown they wore it and also acted as Lord Krishna. They loved their crown and started giving poses for photos. On the other hand, children from Basic and Advance Classes sketched Lord Krishna. Similarly, on September 9, 2018 Father's Day was celebrated. Children got involved in making Father's Day cards. They also made shirt and tie with paper craft for their fathers.

NGF Children's Views and Opinions

Sayana Lama (Manju):

I come from Sajban, Sindhupalchok district. I was studying in my village but I dropped out my school when I was in grade 5. I am from a very low middle-class family. My family consists of parents, an elder sister and a younger brother. My parents work as a wage labor in my village. My father's elder brother supported my elder sister's education. My uncle was supporting my education when I was studying in grade 6 but my father drew from school and placed me in a carpet factory. My family was unable to afford for my studies so I came to Kathmandu. I came to carpet factory with a brother by relation.

I started working in a carpet factory. While weaving, I used to remember my friends of school. I was very disciplined and bright student in my school. I was very angry with my father. Father forced me to drop out from school. I felt ignored and neglected as my father enrolled my brother to costly private school. I was sent for weaving carpet so that the money can be collected for paying my brother's costly fees. I was very sad and wept due to my father's discriminating treatment.

Eventually, after some weeks I was found by the inspector of Good Weave Foundation while I was weaving. I was removed on June 15, 2011 and came to GoodWeave Rehabilitation Center 'Transit Home'. And that day was a turning point in my life. I was a bit nervous before but when I reached Transit Home and got to know about it, I



realized that this is the place where I could restart my education. I stayed in Transit Home for 1 year and I got the chance to go in Laboratory Higher Secondary Boarding School. I was admitted in grade 5 and I was double promoted to grade 7. I completed my SEE from that school with 'A' grade.

After SEE, I started feeling like I won't be able to study further, but because of GoodWeave Foundation I got the opportunity to enroll in United World College, Waterford Kamhlaba (South Africa) to pursue intermediate level of education.

When I look towards my past, I feel like it's all because of GoodWeave Foundation that I am here today. I cannot express in words how thankful I am to have the support of GoodWeave. I feel proud that I was the child of GoodWeave Foundation. My future goal is to be a social worker and a successful business woman. Finally, I will make GoodWeave Foundation proud one day.

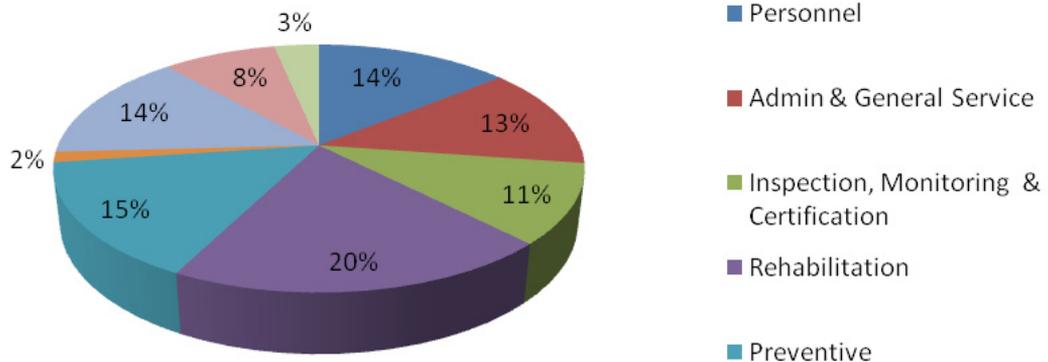
Nepal GoodWeave Foundation

Statement of Expenditure FY 2074-75

Nepal GoodWeave Foundation

Expenditure 2074-75

Total Nrs. 3,45,81,762







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