

**Final Evaluation of Project on
Making Politics Work with Women (MP3W) in Nepal**

Final Report

**Submitted to:
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Kathmandu, Nepal**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAN	Broadcasting Association of Nepal
BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CA	Constituent Assembly
CDC	Constitution Drafting Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DACWIP	District Advisory Committee for Women in Politics
DDC	District Development Committee
DRF	Development Results Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPTP	First Past The Post
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GVB	Gender Based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoFLD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MP3W	Making Politics Work with Women
MRF	Management Results Framework
MYFF	Multi Year Funding Framework
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NWC	National Women's Commission
PR	Proportional Representation
SPCBN	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal
TACWIP	Technical Advisory Committee for Women in Politics
ToTs	Training of Trainers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal

UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCO	Women and Children Office
WPWGs	Women's Political Watch Groups

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

‘Making Politics Work with Women in Nepal: Beyond the Numbers’ (MP3W) project was implemented in Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali districts in Nepal between October 2007 and December 2012 with the overall goal of achieving ‘gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict.’ The project was implemented by the Governance, Peace and Security programme of UN Women¹ in partnership with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), National Women’s Commission (NWC) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and in collaboration with political parties and Women and Children Offices (WCOs) with financial support from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The project focused on creating a strong women’s constituency, capacity development of political parties and candidates and/or legislators, media mobilization and women candidate watch in order to contribute to Goal 4 of UNIFEM’s Multi Year Funding Framework (MYFF) 2008–2011. The project was informed by international instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325.

The final evaluation report is expected to serve as a useful reference for UN Women, other UN agencies, development partners, concerned ministries and national machineries (e.g. MoWCSW, MoPR, MoFALD and NWC), political parties, research agencies, academic institutions, women’s rights and gender equality advocates, CSOs, women’s organizations and their networks working on women’s empowerment and gender equality.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The final evaluation reviewed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project design, approaches and strategies, results, linkages, lessons learnt, and good practices. The major objectives of the evaluation were to identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation. The evaluation also aimed to provide recommendations to UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for sustaining the gains of the project, including in the follow-up phase, and for designing and implementing similar projects in the future.

¹ As of 1 January 2011, UN Women has consolidated four previous United Nations entities. For the purposes of this report, unless required for clarification, any of these entities will be referred to as UN Women.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation employed purposive sampling techniques and mixed methods of data collection. It aimed to ensure high quality findings to enhance the knowledge management system and learning framework of UN Women. The qualitative data were derived from the evaluation objectives and analysed thematically.

The evaluation, however, experienced some limitations due to the dissolution of the CA and consequent unavailability of many of the members who were part of this project. Since a new Constitution could not be drafted due to CA dissolution, the evaluation of the Constitution drafting process was not possible. Furthermore, since the project had phased out, the evaluation team was not able to reach as many beneficiaries as planned. The lack of a consistent theory of change and a results statement (output-level in phase II) also limited the scope of the evaluation.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Relevance: The MP3W project was found relevant in light of the political context that provided increased opportunities for increased women's political participation. The flexible project design and the selection of appropriate implementing partners made it possible to achieve results within a very short period of time.

Results Achievement: The key findings highlight the success of women's political watch groups (WPWGs) with regard to capacity development and awareness raising. However, being limited to only Kathmandu, Kailali and Kaski districts (out of the 75 districts in Nepal), the WPWGs could not have a significantly impact on the political participation of women at national level. Other successful components of the project included production and dissemination of information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on women's participation in political and peace processes, Constituent Assembly (CA) elections, inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in the political manifestos; recommendations for incorporating gender equality principles in the election manifestos of political parties; developing the capacity of media; creating dialogue forums; monitoring of political parties at different levels; formulating election manifestos; and nominating women to different committees within the political parties and to stand in the elections. Similarly, an increase in gender-responsive media coverage and publication of news articles on women's political participation, gender equality and human rights were found to be successful in increasing awareness of the general public on the issues in question.

Eleven major political parties were selected for a participatory review of their institutional practices (central-level advisory committees) and party constitutions from a gender perspective. Most of the national-level political parties were not yet ready to fully practise the gender and social inclusion policies to increase the participation and leadership of women in politics.

MoWCSW, through its capacity development efforts, enhanced the capacity of newly-elected CA members to enable their participation in decision-making processes and to take forward the gender equality agenda in the Constitution. Two position papers developed, 'Electoral System Design and Affirmative Actions for Ensuring Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality' and 'Ensuring Gender Equality under New Federal Arrangement in Nepal'

were found to be effective advocacy and educational tools, and are still being used by partners and disseminated through their networks. The drafts developed by the thematic committees of the CA showed significant progress towards inclusion of provisions on women's rights, though further advocacy was needed to ensure that the provisions were incorporated in the Constitution.

MoWCSW also developed an information booklet '*Women's Empowerment and Leadership*' for community sensitization by the WPWGs. NWC was strengthened, with the technical assistance provided by UN Women, to conduct advocacy for safeguarding and strengthening women's rights in the context of state restructuring, federalism, affirmative action and electoral process, and to advocate for the inclusion of gender equality and women's human rights provisions in the new Constitution.

Effectiveness: In terms of effectiveness, the choice of women's caucus and MoPR as the implementing partners, and the establishment of WPWGs by the MoWCSW through the district-based WCOs, were considered inappropriate by many respondents. The effectiveness of the project contributions was reduced due to frequent staff transfer in the concerned government agencies. The establishment of the WPWG and Technical District Advisory Committee for Women in Politics, drafting of two position papers by NWC on 'Federalism, Electoral System and Affirmative Action' and on 'Federalism and Gender Equality', issues relating to the rights of women to be included in the New Constitution Handbook (which included proposed amendments by article) with justification were found to be effective. There were two versions of the Handbook: a detailed one with proposed language amendments and justifications, and a subsequent abridged handbook developed as a summary to the detailed publication.

The technical expertise by UN Women, sufficient budget, regular communication and feedback between UN Women and partners, well-managed plan of action, and continuous and effective monitoring were the enabling factors that enhanced the effectiveness of the partners.

However, due to frequent transfer of staff at MoWCSW, plans could not be implemented in time, which led to delayed communication between UN Women and the donors, eventually impacted the decision making process. This delayed the initiation of activities and also led to some overlap of activities between the period 2009 and 2010. Low level of formal and informal communication (national and district level), particularly between partner organizations, including ministries and UN Women, combined with low ownership at ministerial level (due to frequent transfer of staff at the Ministry), high turnover of project staff, and lack of preparation regarding the project exit strategy, impacted the effectiveness of the project.

Impact and Sustainability: Project activities, such as: a) the preparation of position papers by the NWC, 'Federalism, Electoral System and Affirmative Action' and 'Federalism and Gender Equality'; b) the Handbook on the rights of women to be included in the new Constitution c) capacity strengthening of the WPWGs in Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali districts, NWC and other implementing partners; d) messages broadcasted and material printed by the media and broadcasting organizations, such as the Broadcasting Association

of Nepal; and e) work undertaken on the manifestos of political parties have been sustained and continued.

Constraints: The factors that constrained project included the elections not being held as scheduled, Constitution not being drafted, low level of ownership, insufficient government affecting sustainability of the WPWGs, and difficulty in ensuring continued and meaningful use of the two position papers. However, the upcoming CA elections scheduled for November 2013 offer an opportunity for political parties to use the manifestos developed during the project. The WPWGs can facilitate the participation and leadership of women in politics.

CONCLUSION

The WPWGs were successful in raising political awareness among women and were trained well to increase women's political participation at local level. However, they lacked financial resources to continue programmes and build linkages with central-level political parties, VDCs/DDCs and WCOs for sustainability. The performance of WPWGs was found to be better in the districts than in Kathmandu. However, the project participants were too few in numbers to create national impact. The project was able to raise awareness about specific concerns, such as women's participation in political and peace processes, CA elections, UNSCR 1325, violence against women, gender equality and electoral processes, and women's human rights, and helped to incorporate gender equality principles in the election manifestos of all major political parties. The project contributed to the output and indicators of the UN Development Results Framework, Management Results Framework, UN Development Assistance Framework and UNSCR 1325.

Based on the results of the evaluation, it can be argued that duration of three to five years is too short for achieving sustained results for a project that is dependent upon state's structural and historical changes within the overall political system.

Lessons learnt: The concept of WPWG is appropriate for increasing the political participation of women at local level. Project components, such as trained WPWGs, should be integrated within the overall project to ensure full utilization of project resources. It is important to ensure that documents and success stories are shared between implementing partners so that their use and sustainability is ensured.

Ownership can be generated by the project if key stakeholders are involved in all aspects of the project, areas such as advisory bodies, to steer the project. Strengthening national-level organizations that can advocate for women's rights ensures that these issues will be raised at national level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For sustaining the gains of the project, including in the follow-up phase

The evaluation recommends to:

(a) Continue to support **gender responsive voter education**; develop **IEC materials** targeting women leaders and voters; advocate for **33% of CA seats** for women; establish **WPWGs** in other possible districts, linking them with local organizations to increase their institutional capacity; and support dialogue forums for women political leaders

(b) Continue to support the development of **strategic knowledge products**, such as Model Constitution, recommendations for gender responsive constitutional provisions, and position papers on 'Electoral System Design' and 'Affirmative Actions for Ensuring Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality' for policy advocacy

(c) Engage actively with the **media** to increase awareness on women's rights issues (participation in political and peace processes, CA elections, UNSCR 1325, violence against women, gender equality concerns and electoral processes)

For designing and implementing similar projects in the future

The evaluation recommends the following:

(a) Prioritise **women's leadership and participation** as a key focus area of intervention in the forthcoming strategic plan of UN Women

(b) Continue to **raise the awareness** of general public and political parties on the implications of gender gaps, gender based violence, participation of women in politics etc.

(c) Support **long-term capacity development** (of WPWGs/CA members/Women's Caucus) interventions to enhance women' political leadership and participation

(d) Partner with the Election Commission, NWC and MoWCSW to strengthen their institutional capacities to promote women's rights and gender equality

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Socio-Political Background

The history of Nepal's democratic process shows that women have always been underrepresented in the political processes due to patriarchal norms and values governing Nepalese society and the polity. Setting aside the polity of 1950s, even the Multi-Party Democracy since 1990, which overthrew absolute monarchy, excluded women from polity and governance.

The women's movement became full-fledged in Nepal only after the country attained a more democratic system of governance. Exclusion in the political domain, however, touches on an interesting feature of the Nepali political system. Systematic and explicit political exclusion by the state has been less of an issue since 1990, when the constitution first guaranteed basic political rights, including adult franchise, press freedom and civil liberties. However, what continues to be an issue is the dominant political practice that prevents some minority groups from going beyond a 'passive' form of participation to playing crucial and substantive roles in political activities and governance. The groups that lag most significantly behind in these active forms of political participation include women, bonded and forced labourers, religious minorities, *Dalits*, people at risk of statelessness, and endangered and highly marginalized indigenous populations. As a result of this political exclusion and their lack of voice, these groups become highly vulnerable to other persistent exclusionary practices in society, as they are unable to advocate for policies and programmes that would positively impact on their situation.²

The inter-party feuds of the early 1990s led to a political party become an underground outfit and launched an armed insurgency, which continued for twelve years resulting in massive death and destruction. Similarly, the intra-party feud of the late 1990s and early 2000s led to the king dissolving Parliament in 2003 heading towards absolute monarchy and putting civil liberties at stake. All through these years, the women's movement in Nepal was engaged in political processes and civil society activism, pursuing the issues of gender equality in inheritance rights, political representation, citizenship rights and combating various forms of violence against women.³

The restoration of Parliament following the democratic movement of April 2006 and the subsequent historic peace accord resulted in the formulation of the Interim Constitution which stipulated minimum 33% candidature for women in the CA election.⁴ The electoral process was 'mixed' with a combination of 'closed list proportional representation' (PR) and 'first past the post' (FPTP).

Nepal was, therefore, poised to elect a historically high number of women to its Constituent Assembly, or alternatively, women stood to fare poorly in the system, depending upon how parties deployed their women candidates. It was essential at that moment that women participated in significant numbers in the CA process, the forum in which the legal script for

² Nepal Country Analysis with a Human Face 2011; United Nations Country Team in Nepal

³ Excerpts taken from Making Politics Work with Women, Beyond Numbers, Project document 2007

⁴ The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 (2007)

Nepal's future will be drafted. In addition to increasing the number of women in public offices was the issue of supporting them and their male colleagues to represent the interests of various groups of women, notably the women who have historically been excluded from participating in public decision-making.⁵

In this context, the overall goal was to strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 through innovative strategies that promote women's participation in politics, peace, security and governance processes. Thus, national actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.

1.2 Project Description

In Nepal, the UN Women's programmes on Governance, Peace and Security focused on increasing the participation and representation of women in decision-making processes. Towards this end, UN Women implemented the Making Politics Work with Women in Nepal (MP3W) project from October 2007 to December 2012 with financial support from the Government of Germany.

The project was implemented in partnership with three government ministries, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR). Other partner organizations included the National Women's Commission (NWC), civil society organizations (CSOs) and political parties.⁶ The project covered three districts, Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali, as its target districts. Women and Children Offices (WCOs) of these three districts were the project's local counterparts.

The project MP3W was intended to support meaningful representation of a range of women's interests in public decision-making in Nepal in the years to come. The project was informed by international instruments, such the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. The project had envisaged to:⁷

- Capitalize on Nepal's political transition towards full democracy to ensure women's rights and transformation of conventional masculine politics into more gender-sensitive and rights-based politics;
- Ensure the spirit of Article 63 of the Interim Constitution⁸ helps materialize the State's affirmative policy on women's representation in politics and governance;

⁵ Excerpts taken from Making Politics Work with Women, Beyond Numbers, Project document 2007

⁶ Reproduced from the ToR

⁷ Making Politics Work with Women, Beyond Numbers, Project document 2007

⁸ Interim Constitution, 2063 (2007), Article 63: Formation of the Constitution Assembly

- Facilitate the formulation of a gender-sensitive Constitution by intervening through advocacy for gender balance in the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) and capacity development of CDC from gender and rights perspectives;
- Ensure gender-responsive governance so that women's needs and interests are better served by public service delivery, justice systems and public safety institutions; and
- Build the capacity of women in civil society to act as an effective constituency demanding gender equal policies from elected decision-makers.

During the inception period of the project, the country witnessed landmark achievements related to gender equality and women's empowerment following the restoration of Parliament in April 2006:

- The Gender Equality Act was passed by the Parliament on September 28, 2006.⁹ It recognizes many women's rights issues such as 'marital rape as a ground for divorce', 'entitlement to use movable and immovable property freely, without the consent of male members of the family', 'intention to rape includes all forms of sexual harassment such as physical, verbal, written, gestural' and 'daughters' inclusion within the definition of family under the Act relating to land'
- The Parliament decided that a minimum of 33% representation of women in decision-making positions at all levels of the State was desirable
- The Interim Constitution (2007) stipulated the following regarding women's representation in State restructuring:

Article 33: Under the State Obligation:

Adhering to international norms and values, all forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, will be eliminated and the excluded groups, including women, will be included in the progressive democratic restructuring of the State

Article 63: Formation of the Constituent Assembly

Political parties should give minimum 33% of the total candidature to women

⁹ Nepal Country Gender Profile (2007)

Article 138: Progressive Restructuring of the State

To end various forms of discrimination, including 'gender discrimination', there will be progressive restructuring of the State into inclusive democracy.

Furthermore, the women's movement strongly advocated revision in the existing election laws to ensure minimum 33% representation of women in the CA. In other words, a 33% result, as opposed to merely supporting a quota for the electoral competition alone (also see Case Box 1).¹⁰

The above decisions and commitments were considered as opportunities to demonstrate results on women's political empowerment. The project also sought to influence different steps of the governance reform agenda that the post-peace accord process had brought out through increased and effective political participation of women, and by making gender equality issues central to the agenda and process. In doing so, the project focused on four strategic areas:

Create a strong women's constituency in the form of watch groups at national and sub-national level to be capacitated to hold politicians and political parties to account. This approach was to engage women's groups in the pre-election, during election and post-election phases. Initially, this work was to focus on the upcoming CA elections. Parliamentary elections were expected at some stage between 2008 and 2009. This project strategy intended to equip women to engage more effectively in the next parliamentary election.

Case Box 1: Trend of women participation in Politics

In 1991, only 12 (5.85%) women won elections. In 1999, there were nine women Members of Parliament (MPs) in the National Assembly (the Upper House of Parliament), which constitutes 15% of the total 60 MPs (CBS, 1999). While, in the election of 2008, 191 women leaders (33.2%) out of 575 seats were elected and the Cabinet nominated six women out of 26 seats, resulting in 197 women members (32.8%) in the Legislative Parliament (CBS, 2008).

In addition, promoting participation of the excluded groups of women (eg Janajati/Adivasi, Madhesi, Dalits, Muslims and others) was another major decision.

Develop capacity of political parties and candidates/legislators to sustain political party support for women's political participation and promote accountability to their commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment. Technical assistance was to be provided to ten major parties to implement gender-sensitive electoral rules in the selection of candidates and also to develop gender-sensitive membership policies, decision-making structures and processes, legislative agenda, and participation in committee and plenary deliberations.

Mobilize media to support women candidates from across the political spectrum and to improve the ability of

women politicians to present their messages to the media.

¹⁰ Central Bureau of Statistics 1999
Central Bureau of Statistics 2008

Establish women candidate watch groups, in collaboration with the Election Commission, and support the establishment of a database of the number of women candidates each party put up for the CA and subsequent Parliamentary elections.

The project goal was to contribute to Goal 4 of UN Women's MYFF 2008 - 2011 on achieving gender equality in democratic governance. Specifically, the project was to ensure women's agency in the polity and gender-sensitive governance, whereby women contribute substantially to developing democracy and social equality in Nepal. Thus, the overall goal of the project was to achieve 'gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict.'

UN Women initiated implementation of the MP3W project for a period of three years from October 2007 to December 2010 (phase I). The project was implemented in three districts, Kathmandu, Kailali and Kaski. In November 2009, a second agreement was signed with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, MP3W project in Nepal: Safeguarding Gender Responsive Provisions in the Constitution. Failure of the CA in drafting the constitution while it was still in effect, and then its failure to promulgate the constitution upon dissolution, and the unpredictable political situation, characterized by a lack of consensus on major issues, including federalism, citizenship and electoral process, the project document for phase II was revised in October 2010 to respond to the evolving political scenario, particularly in the political sector. Project implementation for phase II commenced in 2011. A no-cost extension until December 2012 was granted in line with the political developments. Another request for final no-cost extension until May 31, 2013 was granted to conduct the final evaluation of the project activities in December 13, 2012.

The fluid political situation continued throughout the project period with two changes in government leadership, extension of the tenure of the CA twice, and frequent general strikes called by different political parties. The last deadline for the promulgation of a new constitution was May 27, 2012. However, the CA was finally dissolved after four years without promulgating a new constitution, and the date for new CA elections was declared for November 22, 2012, which, however, did not take place. The date for the elections has been set for November 2013. The Constitution-making process has stalled completely, and it cannot be predicted when it will start again.¹¹

1.3 Project Summary

The summary of overall project timelines, scope, donors, implementers, funds and UN Women and MDG goals for each phase are shown in Table 1.

¹¹ Excerpts taken from Making Politics Work with Women: Safeguarding Gender Responsive Provisions in the Constitution

Table 1: Project Summary

October 2007–December 2010	January 2011–December 2012
Project Number: 58776/75714 (2007.7999.1/2009.6028.6)	Project Number: 58776 and 75714
Project Duration: October 2007–June 2012 ¹²	Project Duration: January 2010–December 2012 ¹³
Implementing Partners: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Samanata, ProPublic, Didi Bahini, Saathi Nepal, Sancharika Samuha, Image Channel Television, Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre, Press Institute and Federation of Nepalese Journalists	Implementing Partners: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, National Women's Commission, Women's Parliamentary Caucus
Donor: Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	Donor: Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Donor Funds: EUR 375,000 (agreement 2007.7999.1), EUR 150,000 (agreement 2009.6028.6)	Donor Funds: EUR 150,000
Location: Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali districts	Location: Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali districts
UN Women goal: 4: Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict (UNIFEM Multi-Year Funding Framework, 2004–07)	UN Women goal: 1: Women's increased leadership and participation in all areas that affect their lives (UN Women Strategic Plan, 2011–13)
MDG: 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women	MDG: 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women
Main development objective: achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	Overall goal: strengthen the ongoing efforts towards achieving gender equality in democratic governance in Nepal

¹² The project was extended until June 2011 and an additional no-cost extension until June 2012 was requested through a letter dated July 1, 2011

¹³ The project was extended until December 2012 and another request for final no-cost extension for conducting evaluation of the project activities was made on December 13, 2012

<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices; • A gender-sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women’s manifestos and other declarations; and • Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights¹⁴ 	<p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to ensuring the incorporation and implementation of gender equality provisions and women's human rights into the new constitution of Nepal; and • Increase public awareness of the new constitution and its gender and women's rights provisions among political stakeholders and ordinary women and men citizens¹⁵
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During the initial phase of consultation with the UN Women team and members of the previous project implementation team, the evaluation team learnt that the two phases of the MP3W project were different in terms of the project scope, including goals and implementing partners, highlighting the changed political scenario of the country. In addition, UN Women also consolidated the former UNIFEM, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women on January 1, 2011-Resolution 64/289.

The overall goal, outcomes and output of the project are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Overall Goal, Outcomes and Output

Goal/Outcomes/Output/Results ¹⁶	Indicators
PART I: GOAL	
Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number (proportion) of women in the Constituent Assembly and subsequent parliaments
PART II: OUTCOME 1	
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of women candidates winning elections • Increased representation of women in executive committees of at least 5 major political parties at Village Development

¹⁴ Second Interim Report to the Government of Germany October 2007 to December 2010

¹⁵ Progress Report to the Government of Germany January 2011 to December 2012

¹⁶ The outcomes and output were changed into results for the project period January 2011–December 2012

Goal/Outcomes/Output/Results ¹⁶	Indicators
	Committee (VDC), district and central levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased representation of women in different parliamentary committees
OUTPUT 1.1 Women’s political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 women’s political watch groups are active during pre- and post-election phases • 3 women’s manifestos prepared and submitted to at least 10 major political parties • Monitoring meetings convened by WPWG to track the performance of elected representatives and political parties
OUTPUT 1.2 Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender-sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women politicians receiving capacity development training • Women members of peace committees receiving capacity development training • Elected women and men representatives receiving gender training
PART III: OUTCOME 2	
Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women’s Manifestos and other declarations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the new Constitution removes restrictions on women's rights that were found in previous constitutions
OUTPUT 2.1 Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women represented in CDC • All members of CDC receiving gender training • Number of organized consultations between CDC and women's groups
PART IV : OUTCOME 3	
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new provisions in new Constitution advancing women's rights • Number of Bills addressing gender issues debated each year • Number of Bills addressing gender issues passed each year

Goal/Outcomes/Output/Results ¹⁶	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in negative attitude towards women participation in politics
<p>OUTPUT 3.1</p> <p>Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes in media on gender issues in politics in snapshot sample time period • Number of hits on MP3W website
<p>OUTPUT 3.2</p> <p>Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased reflection of women's rights and gender issues in the manifestos of major political parties • Number of political parties expressing written commitment to women's manifestos • Number of elected representatives expressing written commitment to women's manifestos

Results (for January 2011–December 2012)

The outcomes and output were changed into results for the phase II project period (January 2011–December 2012). For the purpose of the evaluation, these results are being referred to as outcomes.

Outcome 1: A common position on women's rights in relation to federalism, affirmative action and electoral system design is developed and advanced with key political stakeholders, relevant CA committees handling these topics.

Outcome 2: A gender-sensitive draft constitution with an increased number of gender and women's rights provisions.

Outcome 3: An increased level of awareness and support for the draft constitution, its gender and women's rights provisions is recorded among women and men constituencies, political parties, government and civil society stakeholders.

Outcome 4: The NWC effectively able to play a role in ensuring women's interests are considered in the process of adopting and planning implementation of the new Constitution, particularly those provisions related to gender and women's rights.

The major activities implemented under the project were as follows:

- a. Advocacy for gender and political equality and new gender-sensitive Constitution.

- b. Capacity development of women politicians and members of peace committees.
- c. Capacity development of male and female voters.
- d. Capacity enhancement of rights holders, two important initiatives implemented in partnership with the MoWCSW include promotion and strengthening of WPWGs and civic education.
- e. Establishment of WPWGs to demand accountability and commitment from politicians and political parties to gender equality and women's rights.
- f. Education, sensitization and strengthening of female population (as voters, candidates and elected CA members), political parties and their leaders about the importance of exercise of women's human rights to participate in all sectors of national development, including political field.
- g. Establishment of District Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (DACWIP) and Technical Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (TACWIP) to provide advisory support.

1.4 Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The project document of MP3W in Nepal 2007 envisaged a final evaluation of the project towards the end of the project period, which was scheduled for December 31, 2012. The final evaluation assessed the results of the project, analysed the lessons learnt, and documented good practices. It provides recommendations for future programming in the area of women's leadership and political participation.

The objectives of this evaluation were as follows:¹⁷

- Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the project in the light of the country context;
- Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes;
- Assess the effectiveness of linkages of this project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women;
- Assess the impact of the project in terms of sustained achievements (sustainability of institutional processes and mechanisms);
- Identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation;
- Analyse lessons learned and good practices that can be up scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal;

¹⁷ Based on the ToR

- Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for sustaining the gains of the project, including follow-up phase, as needed, and designing and implementing similar projects in the future.

The final evaluation report is expected to be of interest to the following stakeholders:

- UN Women, other UN agencies and development partners working on women's empowerment and gender equality
- Government of Germany (project donor)
- Ministries and national machineries concerned (MoWCSW, MoPR, MoFALD, NPC other government institutions concerned)
- Political parties
- Research agencies, academic institutions and researchers working on women's rights, empowerment and gender equality
- Gender equality advocates
- Civil society organizations, especially women's organizations and their networks

The detailed ToR as per the final contract is attached as Appendix 1.

1.5 Evaluation Methodology

This final evaluation was carried out by a team of experts in gender and social inclusion, following a participatory approach and using systematic methods of social studies to ensure full participation of target community members and key stakeholders in the evaluation process. The evaluation took place between May and June 2013. The core study team included Dr. Dil Prasad Shrestha (Quality Assurance Adviser), Dr. Bhima Dhungana (Team Leader/Project Manager), Ms. Shalini Tripathi (Evaluation Expert) and Mr. Bibhuti Bista (Associate Evaluator/Project Coordinator). A summary of evaluation methodology, with data collection planning matrix, was prepared (see Appendix 2). The evaluation team applied all participatory a broad-based evaluation approach and methods applicable to each step of the evaluation process.

Since the evaluation largely depended on qualitative data, the evaluation team applied purposive sampling (also called QUAL sampling) to generate a sample that would address the qualitative questions. First, all key sources of data and information, viz. ministries concerned, parliamentarians, political parties, implementing partner organizations like the NWC, Women's Caucus of the CA, WCOs, WPWGs and local peace committees in the districts, were listed in the first briefing meeting held between the UN Women team and the evaluation team. Assuming each source of data mentioned above as a cluster, a representative sample size of (minimum two from WCOs and maximum 10 from political parties and WPWGs) respondents were selected. Finally, a purposive list of the sample size of key stakeholders was approved by UN Women during the inception phase of the evaluation. However, the evaluation sample (and its size) does not represent other non-

project districts. A few cases related to project contributions were also prepared during the evaluation to further explain the findings of the evaluation.

The evaluation approach was based on mixed methods focusing on both qualitative and quantitative data. As per the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms for evaluation in the UN system, the evaluation (including its processes, methodology, and presentation of achievements and challenges) was conducted impartially. Evaluators were sensitive to the beliefs, manner and customs of the social and cultural environment during the evaluation. The issues of discrimination and gender inequality were addressed as per the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Similarly, as per the UN Women Strategic Plan 2011-2013 Management Results Framework (MRF) Output 2.3, the evaluation tried to identify areas for further attention and ensured that the evaluation findings were of high quality which would enhance the knowledge management system and learning framework of UN Women.

In keeping with the measures for taking informed consent, a consent form was prepared and attached in the front page of the evaluation questionnaire. The 'right to information' of the respondents was fully honoured by explaining them the objectives of the evaluation along with the form. The form also included the objective of the evaluation and confidentiality of responses. The consent form was read out and concurrence of the sampled respondents was obtained before administering the questionnaire.

1.6 Data Collection and Data Analysis Methods

Multi-stage processes, including desk review, (See appendix 3) structured and semi-structured interview, observation, focus group discussions (FGDs) and case studies, particularly by applying participatory research techniques, were employed for the evaluation. The evaluation was based on mixed methods for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. In-depth key informant interviews (KIIs), open-ended FGDs with the stakeholders and implementing partners and review of documents were done. Field visits (as per the data collection planning matrix, (attached as Appendix 2) were conducted and FGDs and stakeholder consultations were held to gather qualitative data (see Appendix 4 for data collection tools/checklist and question set-wise summary of responses).

The evaluation team collected data from different sources by employing FGDs, KIIs, consultation and stakeholder workshop, telephone enquiry, case study and desk review. A generic checklist, covering all outcomes, output and indicators, was prepared. Data were collected from different groups by using different sets of questions/checklists. A process guide for field visit consultation was also prepared and used.

The qualitative data was analysed using content analysis technique to help synthesize the output/outcome/impact-level indicators-wise responses provided by the key stakeholders. The evaluation first categorized information collected from various stakeholders by results. This was synthesized into thematic areas to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. This was then analysed and triangulated to draw findings, conclusions, learning and recommendations.

1.7 Limitations

The major risks and limitations that were encountered during this evaluation were:

- The CA had been dissolved and so the members who were a part of this project, like the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, were not available together to participate in the evaluation. They were approached individually during the evaluation.
- Since a new Constitution has not been drafted and the CA has been dissolved, the evaluation of the Constitution drafting process was not possible. Also, since the draft Constitution was not made public, its gender-sensitive content could not be evaluated. The evaluation was limited to reviewing the recommendations of the various thematic committees of the CA.
- After the initial meeting with the UN Women team, it was understood that the project team responsible for the implementation of the MP3W project were no longer with the UN Women Nepal office. So, the evaluation team had to rely on the institutional memory of one or two members of staff and had to contact team members who had moved to other organizations.
- The initial log-frame of the project was also revised, but due to structural changes within UN Women and also movement of all key project staff, the appended log-frame (detailing outputs, indicators, baseline and target) was not included in the phase II of the project. Thus, the evaluation team had to draw the details of the changes from the project reports submitted to the donors.
- Since the project had completed all its activities in the field in 2012, the evaluation team was not able to reach as many beneficiaries as planned.
- As per the initial discussion with the UN Women team, it was understood that challenges were encountered in the achievement of outcomes, mainly due to the political stalemate in Nepal.

2. MAJOR FINDINGS

This section covers the overall analysis of the evaluation, based on and drawn from the desk review (see appendix 3), KIIs, FGDs and consultations held with the various stakeholders at central as well as district level (see Appendix 5 for the list of persons consulted). The analysis was then synthesized and presented as major findings. The analysis and findings are presented in terms of relevance of the project, followed by the outcome, achievement, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and major constraints/challenges and opportunities of the project. However, the findings of the evaluation may be generalized in the project districts but not in the non-project districts.

2.1 Relevance

Most of the respondents at all levels reported that the timing of the project design and its implementation coincided with the then CA elections. As a result, the project itself could not significantly contribute to ensuring an increase in the participation and election of women in the CA. However, the activities carried out around that time contributed reasonably to strengthening the capacity of the implementing partner NGOs and to carry out the activities. They also had strong networks to reach the beneficiaries within a very short span of time.

It was also reported by the project team as well as by partner organizations that the project was flexible and responded to the changing political scenario. For instance, in 2010 the project outcomes were changed completely and the implementing partners had to accommodate new activities to strengthen the capacity of CA women members to ensure gender and women's rights in the new Constitution and women's rights in relation to federalism, affirmative action and electoral system design.

While the project was very relevant and initiated in a historically important period in Nepal, it could not be continued. The political scenario has not changed significantly, and the project would still be very relevant if it continued its efforts to prepare women for political leadership and representation.

Some respondents from partner organizations believed that this project focused on political participation only and said that if women continued in their traditional roles, their level of participation in politics would continue to be low.

During interactions with the partner organizations, it was highlighted that there was too much emphasis on areas that were beyond UN Women's control. The formation of WPWGs was dependent on establishment of local peace committees that the government was supposed to establish. Major findings under the project design and relevance include the following:

- The project was highly relevant in light of the political context that provided increased opportunities for women's political participation.
- Appropriate implementing partners had been chosen which accelerated achievement of results within a very short period of time.

- The project was successful because it was flexible enough to respond to the changing political situation of the country. However, certain difficulties were encountered in terms of overlapping activities while implementing phase II activities.
- Some activities related to previous outcomes overlapped with those that were to be conducted post-2010. This overlap affected consolidation of the already ongoing activities and the short impacted the capacity of staff to shift focus from one phase to another.

Results Achievement

Outcome 1 (Phase I)

Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives

The evaluation team observed that some activities, such as formation of WPWGs, consultations on manifestos of political parties were carried out to achieve the output in order to ensure that the gender equality advocates have knowledge, and are positioned, to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives.

In each project district, WPWGs were established with general and executive members (varying in number), including members from socially excluded groups. Women's manifestos were prepared and submitted to the political parties. The WPWGs also convened meetings to track the performance of elected representatives and political parties. The WPWG of Kaski District reported that watch group members were trained and were organizing training in issues such as Women and the Constitution, importance of elections and voting rights, voting methods, maximization of women's participation in election, budget allocation and understanding manifestos of various parties (see Case Box 2). Significant efforts were undertaken to establish WPWGs in the project districts. Some of the key tasks carried out by the WPWGs included:

Case Box 2: Contribution of WPWG to Election

An exercise on election procedure with a voting booth was carried out in Kaski, Pokhara. During the exercise, election manifestoes of several parties were also provided. This provided an opportunity for people to understand what vision different parties have. In addition to this, the group explained the right way of stamping on the ballot papers. This not only made the people aware of taking part in the election but also helped them understand what impact it can have.

Conclusion and lesson learnt: Small change can bring big impact.

- From a member of WPWG, Kaski

Case Box 3: Roles Played by WPWG, Kaski

In school management committee of the local Srijana Community School, twelve participants contested for the position of chairperson. All of them were male. When a female (WPWG's member) asked to register her name for the chairperson, she was refused and was told that she lacked experience. The female candidate said that she had enough experience as member and could compete for that position. The men asked her to step aside and said that that it is not right for her.

- In Kaski, the WPWGs established VDC-level WPWG, whose members participated in the VDC-level planning to ensure that budget was allocated for the development of women and children (see Case Box 3 for another example). The WCO of Kaski confirmed that WPWGs established ward citizen forums with 33% women; at least 33% representation was ensured in integrated planning committee; and one woman was placed in the monitoring facilitating committee. The WPWGs demanded training, budget and programmes that they could implement at local level from the MP3W project. The manuals and ToT were prepared but not implemented due to the change in the project focus after 2010/11.
- The members of WPWGs in Kaski started attending the “*Aam Sabha*” (public meeting) of local political parties and demanded women’s rights. These women also held discussions with local service providers, such as the health office, *napi karyalaya* (land survey office), citizenship distribution teams, and accordingly demanded services for women (Case Box 4 gives more evidence).

Case Box 4: Roles Played by WPWGs, Kathmandu

WPWG raised awareness of women to demand that certain budget be allocated to women in VDCs, which could be used by them for conducting certain programmes. There is one successful example of budget allocation and its utilization in Chhaimalya VDC. It was learnt that the budget for agriculture sector was planned to be used for road construction in Chhaimalya VDC. This was stopped and corrected after our intervention. Moreover, WPWG prepared a short note ‘Women’s involvement at local level’ and organized orientation programmes in six VDCs for all VDC secretaries in 2010, which oriented them on how to allocate women-related programme budget.

Conclusion and lessons learnt: Women’s involvement in any development activity is indispensable. Recognition of women’s contribution and inclusion of their agenda in the upcoming Constitution require high level of attention.

- Representatives of WPWG, Kathmandu

- WPWGs in Kailali and Kaski emphasized that the gap in terms of funding, timely monitoring and feedback from implementing partners affected their outreach and sustainability. One of the noticeable contributions of the project, as reported by a partner organization, was the mapping and creation of database of women candidates and women elected by party by compiling and covering all three general elections (1991, 1994 and 1999) after the restoration of democracy in 1990, as well as the Interim Parliament 2007 and between December 2007 and January 2008, and the CA elections from May to June 2008. This was used to conduct evidence-based advocacy to increase the participation of women in politics.

The evaluation team also found that women politicians, women members of peace committees, and elected women and men representatives received capacity development and gender training. A pool of local-level resource persons were created for providing civic education to the WPWGs, as well as to politicians. The capacity of the trained resource persons was appreciated by the MoWCSW, and these trainers were able to develop their careers as a result of participating in the ToT workshops.

During the interactions, it was highlighted that the civic education trainers were not involved with the remaining project activities. As a result, the investment in the capacity development was not fully utilized in the remaining project period.

The evaluation team noted that the project did create the groundwork and basis to achieve the outcomes, but the actual impact could not be measured because the political environment was not favourable and elections were not held. The major findings under this outcome include:

- While WPWGs were established and functioned well (see Case Box 5), the number of WPWGs established during the project was too small to have any significant impact on the political participation of women.
- The WPWGs were not linked with District Development Committees, VDCs or WCOs. The WCOs of Kaski and Kailali involved them in their own programmes, but this was done on the basis of personal relations. Thus, the lack of legal recognition, and consequently sustainability, are major issues.
- Most of the implementing partners felt that the project could not identify women, particularly young ones, with the potential to enter politics. The national-level political parties were also found not to be ready to practise gender and social inclusion policies to increase the participation of women in politics. At outcome level, the project could not ensure increased number of women candidates winning elections, increased representation of women in executive committees of major political parties at any level (VDC, district and central) or increased representation of women in different parliamentary committees.
- According to the members of WPWG– Kailali, Nepalese women have benefitted from the project activities which have enhanced their understanding of women’s rights and gender equality (see Case Box 6).

Case Box 5: Activities of WPWGs of Kailali

Members of WPWG Kailali participated as observers during the CA election and prepared a report. In some election areas, the number of female voters (including aged women, pregnant women, women with small children, differently able women) exceeded that of male voters. Separate lines were made for pregnant, differently able, and women senior citizens for voting. In some communities, such as Rana Tharu community, people were reluctant to cast their votes, but on the request of the WPWG they took part in the voting.

Conclusion and lesson learnt: The confidence level of the watch group members has increased and they were able to analyse positive and negative effects of the situation and take corrective measures needed to address the situation.

Representatives of WPWG, Kailali

Case Box 6: Awareness of WPWGs, Kailali

We came to know about our rights, we are much more aware now and we have implemented the knowledge gained through training into practice.

A local Muslim woman

- WPWG members were involved in capacity development and awareness raising activities. They actively took part in observing the CA election and their confidence levels have increased (see Case Box 7).
- WPWGs have successfully carried out general awareness raising training in Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2064 and Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment Act 2066) in local communities.

Outcome 2

Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's manifestos and other declarations

Partner organizations reported that they had carried out several activities and prepared a model constitution incorporating grassroots gender perspectives after holding regional consultations with advocates, political leaders, civil society members, women activists, human rights activists and representatives from government offices such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) and independent experts. A national consultation to consolidate the suggestions received from the regional consultations was also held, involving CA members, political leaders, representatives from the NHRC and the NWC, advocates, civil society members, women activists, human rights activists, journalists and independent experts. However, this output could not affect the overall outcome as the new Constitution had not been finalized.

A Model Constitution for Nepal from a gender perspective was developed and used as a key advocacy tool for influencing the preparation of a new gender-sensitive constitution, thus ensuring the inclusion of gender equality principles and women's human rights.

Outcome 3

Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights

The project supported the production and dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials relating to women's participation in political and peace processes, including the CA elections. These included a leaflet on UNSCR 1325, posters on the CA elections, and recommendations for incorporating gender equality principles into the election manifestos of political parties, radio jingles and television spots. Interactions were also held to sensitize journalists on gender-responsive media coverage, and several articles on the issues of women's political participation, gender equality and women's human rights were published. Programmes were aired on the radio and television, for instance "Aajako Sandarbha" on Image FM 97.9, covering issues such as women's participation in political

Case Box 7: Awareness of WPWGs, Kaski

During the establishment of a peace committee in Dhikur Pokhari VDC in Kaski District, there was a plan to bring a non-dalit in the dalit quota. WPWG members warned that 33% seats for women should be allocated and inclusion of only dalits in the dalit quota must be ensured. As a result, women and Dalits were nominated to their respective positions.

A Reported Case of Dhikur Pokhari VDC of Kaski

and peace processes, violence against women, gender equality concerns, electoral processes and women's human rights (See Case Box 8).

In addition, the draft Constitution prepared by various committees of the Constituent Assembly has incorporated provisions, for instance, on citizenship (2009-2010), gender identity, right to live with dignity, social justice etc.¹⁸ There is a special provision “*right to equality*” for the protection, empowerment or advancement of women, *dalits*, indigenous ethnic tribes (*adiwasis janjatis*), Madhesis, farmers, workers, oppressed regions, Muslims, other minority, marginalized or endangered communities, destitute people, youth, children, senior citizens, gender or sexual minorities.

Case Box 8: Women’s Issues in Media

‘I publish women’s voice and issues with high priority. This is because I am a woman and also in a position to do so.’

Representative, *News Paschimalya Dainiki*

Many significant activities were carried out during the project period, and the output (women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage, and increased understanding within political parties) was achieved to a certain extent. A significant activity involved the selection of eleven¹⁹ major political parties²⁰ represented in the CA for the purpose of incorporating gender perspective in their institutional practices. After the major political parties were identified, a central-level advisory committee, with two central committee members from each of the identified parties, was formed. All the activities, including the planning and execution of regional and central-level consultation workshops, were carried out in consultation with the Central Advisory Committee for Women in Politics.

The consultations with the political parties focused on facilitating a participatory review of respective parties’ Constitutions from a gender perspective, and generating gender-responsive recommendations for addressing any gender gaps in the policies and practices of political parties. The consultations thus enabled the participants to analyse women’s situation and gender gaps in existing practices, and to share the learning and findings among participants and facilitators. Some of the political parties, such as the CPN–UML, demonstrated policy change and constitutional amendments through their general assemblies. Other political parties involved in the process were encouraged to advocate for similar exercise in their parties.

The MoWCSW, in collaboration with UN Women, carried out orientations, consultations and interaction programmes for the newly elected CA members to enable them to participate in decision-making processes and take forward the gender equality agenda in the context of constitution-making in Nepal. In-country and out-of-country exposure visits were also organized with the MoWCSW and MoPR for women CA members, the Secretary and Under Secretary of the MoWCSW, the Joint Secretary of the Legislature Parliament Secretariat and

¹⁸ Nepal Constitution Foundation (2007)

¹⁹ Making Politics Work with Women in Nepal (58776-75714), Second Interim Report to the Government of Germany, October 2007 to December 2010, page 13

²⁰ The Nepal Communist Party (Maoist); Nepali Congress; Communist Party UML; Communist Party ML; Madeshi Jana Adhikar Forum; Tarai Madesh Lok Tantrik Party; Nepal Sadbhabana Party (Anandi Devi); Janamorcha Nepal; Nepal Communist Party Sankyukta; Rastriya Prajatantra Party and the Nepal Majdoor Kishan Party.

the MoPR Under Secretary to ensure the incorporation of women's human rights and gender equality provisions in the new Constitution and to incorporate women's concerns in the transitional justice mechanisms.

The evaluation team concludes that the overall outcome of transforming the discriminatory practices and attitudes to promote women's political and social rights has been better achieved in the project districts. Thus, the project should continue in other districts to provide further national coverage.

Outcome 1 (Phase II)

A common position on women's rights in relation to federalism, affirmative action and electoral system design is developed and advanced with key political stakeholders, relevant CA committees handling these topics

As noted in the narrative report submitted by UN Women to the Government of Germany (2011-2012), the NWC coordinated the development of two position papers, 'Electoral System Design and Affirmative Action's for Ensuring Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality' and 'Ensuring Gender Equality under New Federal Arrangement in Nepal', using a participatory and transparent process, involving various stakeholders, such as representatives from CA, Election Commission, political parties, government ministries, human rights activists, gender equality advocates, civil society and UN agencies. Based on these two position papers, two-day district-level advocacy consultations were organized in six districts – Morang, Chitwan, Jhapa, Rupandehi, Surkhet and Kailali – for making district-level stakeholders aware of the key gender issues to be incorporated in the upcoming Constitution. The district-level participants included representatives from diverse group, i.e. local women rights activists, government representatives, local leaders, local media professionals and civil society members. The NWC had translated these position papers into Nepali language, and submitted them to the relevant committees of the CA for consideration during the Constitution-drafting process, before the dissolution of the CA.

Based on the consultations with the chairperson and members of the NWC, these two documents were found very valuable and, at the time of evaluation, the NWC was using them as educational documents within the NWC as well as advocacy tools to promote women's human rights and gender equality. However, these documents have not been disseminated widely, even among the national-level agencies that advocate for the rights of women.

Outcome 2

A gender sensitive draft constitution with an increased number of gender and women's rights provisions

It is apparent that the draft Constitution could not be prepared, and the CA was ultimately dissolved. However, various thematic committees of the CA generated drafts for the Constitution, which suggested significant progress towards inclusion of provisions on women's rights. These included, for instance, prohibition of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex, gender, marital status and physical condition; ensuring women's equal rights in parental property, descent and family affairs; right for equal remuneration for equal job;

punishment for, and end of, all forms of exploitative cultural practices; special rights for women in the areas of education, health, employment and social security on the basis of positive discrimination; special provisions of proportionate representation and participation of women in leading positions at policymaking level and other positions. A summary of issues relating to the rights of women to be included in the New Constitution Handbook, published by a partner organization with support from MoWCSW and UN Women, has been attached as Appendix 6.

The various implementing partners, such as the NWC, ProPublic, widely accepted that this result was an outcome of the Model Constitution developed by the MP3W project. The document was developed in a very consultative and participatory manner. The evaluation team also observed that this document, though widely discussed and appreciated by the NGO partners of the MP3W project, was not recollected by other implementing agencies, such as NWC, consulted during the evaluation process. This was mainly because of very frequent staff transfer within these agencies. In particular, the NWC had a completely new team during the evaluation.

The above analysis indicates that the MP3W project played a significant role in increasing the inclusion of women's right provisions in the draft Constitution, though further advocacy is needed to ensure that the provisions will eventually be incorporated in the Constitution drafted. It is important to ensure that the documents and success stories are also shared with the implementing partners so that their usage and sustainability are ensured.

Outcome 3

An increased level of awareness and support for the draft constitution, its gender and women's rights provisions is recorded among women and men constituencies, political parties, government and civil society stakeholders

According to the narrative report submitted by UN Women to the Government of Germany (2011–12) and the central-level respondents, Women's Parliamentary Caucus, with the support of UN Women, organized two advocacy consultations on gender-sensitive constitution in Kathmandu and Parsa, which were attended by CA members and representatives of sister organizations of political parties and district-level government officials. However, four planned additional advocacy consultations on gender sensitive Constitution were not held. In the changed political context after the dissolution of the CA, it was seen as irrelevant to organize such consultations.

Similarly, the report states that the project supported the production, reproduction and dissemination of IEC materials on women's participation in political and peace processes. To this end, UN Women reprinted 1,500 copies each of the Recommendations of Constitutional Provisions 2009 and its booklet. These documents were disseminated through a series of consultations with political parties, government agencies, civil society, women's groups, media and other stakeholders for awareness of and support for a gender-sensitive Constitution. A summary of issues relating to the rights of women, recommended to be incorporated in the Constitution, and the recommendations from the technical committees of the Constitution are summarized in Appendix 6.

UN Women, in partnership with the MoWCSW, also developed an information booklet on Women's Empowerment and Leadership to be used by the WPWGs and other local women's groups for community sensitization. The booklet covers information about women's empowerment and gender equality, women's participation in local development, gender auditing, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), women political watch groups and foreign employment.

As per the narrative report submitted by UN Women to the Government of Germany (2011-2012), the MoWCSW, with support from UN Women, organized three Training of Trainers (ToTs) for WPWGs with focus on gender equality and women's human rights issues to facilitate the execution of community sensitization programme by WPWGs in Kailali, Kaski and Kathmandu districts. The information booklet on Women's Empowerment and Leadership and Recommendations of Constitutional Provisions to be incorporated in the new Constitution to ensure women's human rights (2009) and its booklet were used as resource material for the training. Altogether 743 persons (649 women and 94 men) were informed of issues related to women's human rights and gender equality to be incorporated in the Constitution, as a result of the 18 community sensitization programmes in the three project districts. The trained WPWGs conducted six community sensitization programmes in each constituency of Kaski, Kailali and Kathmandu districts in collaboration with the WCOs.

The recommendations on constitutional provisions to be incorporated in the new Constitution to ensure women's human rights (2009) and its booklet have also been translated and disseminated by the Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN) project of UNDP and is available on their web site (www.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/operation/project/domestic_governance/sbcn) as well. As previously mentioned, these documents were not available at the NWC; neither were the members aware of them.

Outcome 4

NWC effectively able to play a role in ensuring women's interests are considered in the process of adopting and planning implementation of the new Constitution particularly those provisions related to gender and women's rights

UN Women helped NWC to strengthen its capacity to conduct advocacy for safeguarding and strengthening women's rights in the context of state restructuring, such as federalism, affirmative action and electoral process; and to conduct advocacy and lobbying for ensuring the incorporation and implementation of gender equality and women's human rights provisions in the New Constitution, contributing to NWC developing its position on constitution-related critical issues, such as federalism and electoral system and affirmative action, and to carry out advocacy programmes for gender-responsive Constitution.²¹

The above was validated by the evaluation team during their consultations with the NWC members. It was found that the capacity of the members to deal with the above issues had increased visibly, and they all were very confident to share not just the content of these documents but also how they were using them as education and advocacy tools. They also

²¹ Narrative report submitted by UN Women to the Government of Germany 2011-2012

intended to reproduce these documents in shorter version in local languages for dissemination in the districts.

2.2 Effectiveness

The evaluation team also tried to measure the effectiveness of the project in terms of the effectiveness of the partners in implementing the project activities, and the extent to which the outcomes/output were achieved.

The evaluation team observed that different activities of the project were implemented by different NGOs, and consequently the overall synergy and sharing between partners remained limited.

The choice of partner NGOs for the implementation of the various components in the first three years of the project was very positive. Each NGO had its own strength in the area of increasing women's participation in politics. For example, an active working group of political leaders, national-level political leaders and development workers had already been established by the NGOs even before MP3W project had started. As a result, many activities in the initial phase of the project could be quickly and deftly delivered at a time when elections were due to be held within three weeks' time. This would not have been possible with less experienced organizations. Partners such as the NGOs, the NWC and the MoWCSW are using the products of the project for advocacy and training purposes even after phase-out of the project.

During the five-year period, one of the implementing partners, Women's Caucus, could not implement the project as intended. One of the major reasons cited for its inability to continue the work was the major differences in the capacity, education and exposure of the members of the Caucus. As such, consensus could not be developed among the Caucus to work on the MP3W project.

The WPWGs were established in the districts initially by the implementing NGOs but later by the MoWCSW through the district-based WCO. Establishing WPWGs through the MoWCSW, Women and Children Development Offices may be found not be an effective mechanism to organize groups that act as watch dogs for political parties and conduct activities that are political in nature.

The Technical Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (TACWIP) included representatives of the Secretary of MoWCSW (chair), NWC, Parliamentary Committee on Women, Children and Social Welfare, MoFALD, MoPR and UN Women. The MoPR never attended any of the technical advisory meetings. The MoWCSW was also being represented by low ranking officials. Furthermore, the gender unit of MoFALD did not have any knowledge about or information regarding the MP3W project.

According to the implementing partners, the technical expertise that the UN Women team offered to the partners to implement the project; sufficient budget to undertake all the planned activities; communication and continuous feedback between UN Women and partners; learning outcomes and products for advocacy on various issues; and well-managed plan of action and continuous and effective monitoring and evaluation, were the enabling factors that increased the effectiveness of the partners. The District Advisory Committee for

Women in Politics (DACWIP) was a good concept and it involved representatives of line agencies, civil societies and local-level political parties as advisors. This helped the WPWGs in winning the confidence of the stakeholders as an independent body with no political affiliation. The political parties subsequently also started to listen to their advice on gender responsive manifestos.

It was reported by the project team members that plans could not be formulated in time as UN Women had to depend on the response from the MoWCSW, which was facing frequent transfer of staff. UN Women was thus not able to communicate with the donors quickly, and as a result quick decisions could not be taken. This delayed initiation of activities, as well as causing an overlap of activities between 2009 and 2010. The initiation of the project was delayed, just three weeks before the elections. As a result, the initial activities could not directly impact the CA and election process. Following this, the election was postponed time and again.

The MoWCSW was one of the government implementing partners, but problems were encountered when the members of staff were frequently transferred. The project design did not have a strategic risk mitigation plan on how to deal with emerging situations. As a result, the project implementation in the government was largely dependent on the personal capacity and interest of officials. The same situation was encountered with the changing membership at WPWG level. The mobility of members was also not thought through.

Some of the documents that the project produced, notably two position papers of the NWC on Federalism, Electoral System and Affirmative Action and on Federalism and Gender Equality, issues relating to the rights of women to be included in the New Constitution Handbook, published by Pro-Public with the support of MoWCSW and UN Women, are considered to be very comprehensive and yet concise documents. These documents have been prepared in a consultative manner and they cover the most pertinent issues related to women and the stakeholders. These documents are considered as strong advocacy tools by agencies, such as the NWC, MoWCSW and NGOs, and are also used by other UN projects and agencies such as the Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN) project of UNDP. However, these documents did not sufficiently reach the local people, and will actually only be used when the election takes place, the Constitution is developed and when the structure of federalism is made clear. However, since the project has phased out, the actual use of these documents relies solely on the ownership taken by the implementing partners.

The evaluation team found that the project could not effectively achieve the project outcomes, though a few were achieved to some extent as discussed in section 3.3.

2.3 Efficiency

Efficiency is an economic term which signifies that the aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results of the project. However, the evaluation team could not investigate extensively the cost efficiency of the project, including the budget, as the project was implemented by several partner organizations between the years 2007 and 2012. The evaluation team learnt that the project held regular meetings with focal persons from these partner organizations to share the initiatives, achievements and challenges and

to increase synergy of the project. Similarly, the evaluation team found that reports from partner organizations were submitted to UN Women on time. In addition, during the project duration, periodic evaluations took place such as: a) A rapid assessment of WPWG and civic education; b) various narrative and yearly reports were produced and their findings were used for decision making during the subsequent phases of the project; and c) this final evaluation was being undertaken. The above reflects on the efficient utilization of resources and its cost effective management.

2.4 Impact and Sustainability

The evaluation team identified certain aspects of the project that have been sustained and continue to find use by various organizations for advocacy purposes.

The position papers prepared by the NWC on Federalism, Electoral System and Affirmative Action, Federalism and Gender Equality, and the Handbook on issues relating to women's rights to be included in the New Constitution are the strategic knowledge products that are still being used as advocacy tools by the NWC.

The WPWGs have continued to exist and have been functioning in all three districts. However, the WPWG of Kaski seems to be more active and cooperative with WCO. The capacity of organizations, such as the NWC and WPWGs, as well as that of other implementing partners, has been developed to enable them to understand and advocate for women's issues, including women's human rights.

The messages that were broadcast and/or printed to increase women's political participation have been appreciated by the media and broadcasting organizations like the Broadcasting Association of Nepal. During the evaluation, they expressed their commitment to give continuity to such projects to keep up the momentum, especially when the elections are again going to be held in the near future.

The work undertaken on the manifestos of the political parties has been given continuity. One of the implementing agencies is still working with the national-level political parties to motivate them to continue to bring about changes in not just the manifestos but also the way the working groups are formulated to ensure women's participation at all levels, and creating a women-friendly environment within the party organizations.

3. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Constraints and Challenges

- From the inception phase of the project through its implementation phase until the end of the project period, all the project outcomes were dependent on the assumption that elections would be held in time and that Constitution would be drafted. This assumption remained a major constraint on fully achieving the outcomes.
- Low level of ownership by the government agencies that were taken on board as the implementing partners, especially between 2011 and 2012, was a major challenge due to frequent staff turnover. Limited resources with the government agencies remained a major constraint to ensuring sustainability.
- Sustainability of WPWGs is another challenge in light of the fact that the MoWCSW does not have the resources to ensure their continuity. The WPWGs are also not linked with other agencies at local level to ensure sustainability. Similarly, expanding the WPWGs from the three districts to national level remains a challenge.

3.2 Opportunities

- One of the major contributions of the project was the development, sensitization and practise of manifestos prepared by the national-level political parties, and the awareness generated within them to incorporate the provisions to bring women within the working groups of these political parties, and to create a women-friendly working environment. With the announcement of elections for November 2013, an opportunity has again been created to ensure their use by the national-level political parties.
- Many organizations working on women's rights have generated recommendations, and enough groundwork has been done and consolidated regarding women's rights and political participation in the constitution. This is a good opportunity to compile and summarize the issues prepared by different organizations and to advocate for their incorporation in the new Constitution.
- Working with multiple implementing partners, ensuring knowledge and expertise sharing within them is a challenge. However, it is also an opportunity to develop synergy by tapping on the strengths of the individual partners.
- Election has again been called, and there is a great opportunity to use the learning of this project to bring women into politics and ensure women's rights in the Constitution.
- Similarly, establishing WPWGs, even though in only three districts, has created awareness and demand. With the date of the elections announced, the WPWGs have an opportunity to actually help increase women's participation in politics.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions have been drawn from major findings, based on the sequential order followed in section 3 above.

For a project that is dependent upon state's structural and historical changes with the overall political system of the country, three to five years of project implementation is too short to achieve sustained results and measure outcomes and impact. The duration of the project was too short to achieve most of the outcomes that were dependent on many political milestones, which did not materialize in time.

The WPWGs have played very important roles and have been successful in raising political awareness among women across all levels: national, regional, district and local. They were well trained and their capacities to increase women's participation in politics at local level had increased.

WPWGs experienced numerous challenges, such as lack of local resources and financial support to continue working, lack of linkages with central-level political parties, lack of linkages with the VDC and DDC, lack of good relation with WCOs, and as such their function depends on personal relations with WCOs. Furthermore, the number of WPWGs was too low to have a national impact.

Civic education was one of the successful components, and the ToT for local resource persons was very effective for both trainers and trainees. However, the local resource persons should have been better utilized within the remaining project components.

The Model Constitution or Recommendations of Constitutional Provisions and position papers, 'Electoral System Design and Affirmative Actions for Ensuring women's Human Rights and Gender Equality' and 'Ensuring Gender Equality under New Federal Arrangement in Nepal' were very successful products developed in a very consultative process. They were widely accepted by multiple stakeholders, including development agencies, and are still being used as effective advocacy and educational tools.

The project was able to raise awareness about issues relating to women's participation in political and peace processes, CA elections, UNSCR 1325, violence against women, women's human rights, women's empowerment and gender equality concerns, and electoral processes.

Since representatives of political parties were involved as advisory members, they were responsive to listening to and incorporating gender-sensitive changes in their manifestos and, in general, agreed to increase political participation of women. However, achieving tangible change in terms of increased participation of women would still need time and sustained advocacy and education for policy-level changes.

The political parties that agreed to make changes in their political manifestos to increase political participation of women did so because they were able to assess the gaps in the existing manifestos and its implications in a facilitative environment that was non-threatening.

The MP3W project played a crucial role in increasing the inclusion of women's right provision in the draft Constitution, though further advocacy is needed to ensure that the provisions eventually get addressed in the Constitution when it is drafted. While the Model Constitution was an effective document, not all stakeholders could, however, recollect it.

The project was successful in strengthening the institutional capacity of organizations, such the NWC and MoWCSW, to conduct advocacy for safeguarding and strengthening women's rights in the context of state restructuring, such as federalism, affirmative action and electoral process, as well as in carrying out advocacy and lobbying for ensuring the incorporation and implementation of gender equality and women's human rights provisions in the new Constitution.

Having an option paper to not just advocate but to also show how to accomplish the issue was a particularly helpful tool. This capacity development ensured that the issue of women's rights is raised at national level, increases the know-how to implement, and ensures the efforts of the project are sustained beyond the project period.

Establishment of WPWGs through the MoWCSW was more effective and sustainable than establishing them through NGOs.

The project, especially the WPWGs, was affected by frequent transfer of staff within the MoWCSW and the turnover of female members of WPWGs. The project did not have a strategy to deal with this situation. This resulted in dependence of the project on individuals' interest in the project instead of an institutional mechanism.

This project ended in 2012, and during the project period neither the Constitution was promulgated nor elections were held. The project had encountered challenges in achievement of outcomes; however, most of the sets of output were found to have been achieved. It will be possible to measure the outcomes of the project once elections are held and the Constitution is promulgated.

Based on the major findings and conclusions drawn from the evaluation, the evaluation team concludes that the project had some positive contributions to the output and indicators of the Development Results Framework (DRF), Management Results Framework (MRF), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNSCR 1325. The table below summarizes the contributions:

Table 3: Summary of MP3W's Contributions towards Various Components

Output/Indicators of DRF/MRF/UNDAF/UNSCR 1325	Corresponding MP3W Output/indicators	Contributions of the project
<p>DRF Output 4.2.1: Political parties have enhanced capacities to advocate for gender responsive provisions in the new Constitution to enhance women's leadership and political participation</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.1 Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.2 Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2 Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal</p> <p>RESULT 2: A gender sensitive draft constitution with an increased number of gender and women's rights provisions</p> <p>RESULT 3: An increased level of awareness and support for the draft constitution, its gender and women's rights provisions is recorded among women and men constituencies, political parties, government and civil society stakeholders</p>	<p>Many capacity development initiatives were undertaken by the MP3W project to increase the capacities of political parties to not just advocate for gender-responsive provisions in the New Constitution in order to enhance women's leadership and political participation but also to increase the level of participation of women within the political parties themselves</p>
<p>DRF Indicator 4.2.1: Political parties report improved understanding of women's human rights to advocate for gender responsive constitution</p>	<p>Project Indicators: 4 Women's political watch groups are active during pre- and post-election phases 3 Women's manifestos prepared and submitted to at least 10</p>	<p>Understanding of women's human rights was improved as eleven major political parties were educated and the project supported the production and dissemination of IEC materials on women's</p>

	<p>major political parties</p> <p>At least monitoring meetings convened by women's political watch groups (WPWGs) to track the performance of elected representatives and political parties' women politicians receiving capacity development training</p> <p>Women members of peace committees receiving capacity development training</p> <p>Elected women and men representatives receiving gender training</p>	<p>participation in political and peace processes, including CA elections and gender-responsive constitution. These included a leaflet on UNSCR 1325, posters on CA elections, and recommendations for incorporating gender equality principles into the election manifestos of political parties</p>
<p>MRF output 2.3: A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations on SP implementation for learning, decision making and accountability</p>	<p>No direct corresponding MP3W output and indicators</p>	<p>During the project duration, periodic evaluations took place such as: a) A Rapid Assessment of Women's Political Watch Group and Civic Education; b) various narrative and yearly reports were produced and their findings were used for decision making on the next phase of the project; c) this final evaluation being conducted</p>
<p>MRF indicator 2.3.1: Number and quality of relevant decentralized evaluations completed at the end of SP</p>		
<p>UNDAF Output 3.3: Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.1</p> <p>Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators</p>	<p>With the establishment of WPWGs, the vulnerable groups have an increased capacity to organize and mobilize themselves. The members of these groups have also been increasing the capacity of other people at local level and even other groups such as local peace committees.</p>
<p>Output 9.2: National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social</p>	<p>The project component under outcome 3 has especially contributed to, and advanced, the cause of</p>

1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous peoples, women and girls and protection of their rights	rights	National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, resulting in increased participation of indigenous peoples, women and girls and protection of their rights
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5. LESSONS LEARNT

This section briefly presents the lessons learnt drawn from the evaluation findings and conclusions. The lessons are as follows:

- The concept of WPWG is appropriate for increasing the political participation of women at local level
- Project components, especially trained WPWGs, should be integrated within the overall project to ensure the full utilization of project resources
- Messages focusing on multiple issues are well received by the people than those focused only on one issue
- Ownership can be generated by the project if key stakeholders are involved in all aspects of the project, including areas such as advisory bodies, to steer the project
- Sole reliance on education and advocacy cannot help to bring about change. Making stakeholders understand the gender gaps and their implications is required for sustained changes
- It is important to ensure that the documents and success stories are shared between the implementing partners so that their sustainability and adequate use is ensured
- Strengthening national-level organizations that can advocate for women's rights ensures that these issues of women's rights will be raised at national level
- Establishing political watch groups should be undertaken in a sensitive manner to ensure no conflict of interest arises
- Mere involvement of certain partners as technical advisory team members does not necessarily ensure their interest in the project. Similarly, partner organizations, if not given specific roles to play to ensure their meaningful engagement in the project, often do not participate to any significant extent
- Frequent transfer of government staff and high turnover of female members of WPWGs adversely affects the smooth implementation of the project
- When designing a project with various implementing partners, it is important to incorporate learning and sharing between the implementing partners within the project design to ensure that the project gains from the strength of each partner and creates synergy

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are drawn from the conclusions and lessons learnt, presented in section 5 above. The recommendations have been categorized under two subsections: (a) Sustaining the gains of the project, including in the follow-up phase; and (b) Designing and implementing similar projects in the future.

6.1 Sustaining the gains of the project, including in the follow-up phase

For sustaining the gains of the project, including in the follow-up phase, the evaluation recommends:

- Continue to support **gender responsive voter education**; develop **IEC materials** targeting women leaders and voters; advocate for **33% of CA seats** for women; establish **WPWGs** in other possible districts, linking them with local organizations to increase their institutional capacity; and support dialogue forums for women political leaders
- Continue to support the development of **strategic knowledge products**, such as Model Constitution, recommendations for gender responsive constitutional provisions, and position papers on 'Electoral System Design' and 'Affirmative Actions for Ensuring Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality' for policy advocacy
- Engage actively with the **media** to increase awareness on women's rights issues (participation in political and peace processes, CA elections, UNSCR 1325, violence against women, gender equality concerns and electoral processes)

6.2 Designing and implementing similar projects in the future

For designing and implementing similar projects in the future, the evaluation recommends:

- Prioritise **women's leadership and participation** as a key focus area of intervention in the forthcoming strategic plan of the office
- Continue to **raise the awareness** of general public and political parties on the implications of gender gaps, gender based violence, participation of women in politics etc.
- Support **long-term capacity development** (of WPWGs/CA members/Women's Caucus) interventions to enhance women's political leadership and participation
- Partner with the Election Commission, NWC and MoWCSW to strengthen their institutional capacities to promote women's rights and gender equality

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation of Project on Making Politics Work with Women (MP3W) in Nepal

1. Background

UN Women, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women is operational from 1st January 2011. The UN Women was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 2 July 2010 to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide. It is a result of years of negotiations between UN Member States and advocacy by the global women's movement and is also a part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact.

In Nepal, UN Women programme on Governance, Peace and Security emphasizes on increasing participation and representation of women in the decision making processes. Towards this end, UN Women has implemented the Making Politics Work with Women (MP3W) project since October 2007 in Nepal with financial assistance of the German Government. The Project has been implemented in partnership with the government ministries, National Women's Commission and civil society organizations in collaboration with political parties.

The overall goal of the project is "achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict", which was in line with the Goal 4 of UN Women's MYFF of achieving gender equality in democratic governance. This project contributes to goal 1: Women's leadership and participation of the global Strategic Plan (2011-2013) of UN Women. Specifically, the project intends to ensure women's agency in the polity and gender-sensitive governance whereby women contribute substantially to building democracy and social equality in Nepal.

The key outcomes and outputs of the project are as follows:

Outcomes:

- Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programs and practices.
- Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.
- Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.

Outputs:

- Women's watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.
- Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.
- Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new Constitution.
- Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net.
- Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.

The MP3W project has been implemented in partnership with Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, National Women's Commission, Legislative Parliament Secretariat including Parliamentary women's Caucus and civil society including media and women's political watch groups.

1. Justification

The implementation of the MP3W project over the last five years has contributed to a number of important results. Some of the key accomplishments of the project include 33% representation of women in the Constituent Assembly (CA); increased level of awareness among then CA members on the need for a gender sensitive new constitution; more gender responsive CA election manifestos of political parties compared to their old ones; increased level of sensitivity to gender equality concerns among the major political parties; finalization of recommendations for making the constitution gender sensitive²²; establishment of Women's Political Watch Groups in three districts; increased level of gender responsiveness among electronic and print media and increased commitment of the government for implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

The project document of Making Politics Work with Women in Nepal, 2007 has envisaged the final evaluation of the project towards the end of the project period, which is 31 December 2012. The final evaluation is expected to assess the results of the project at different levels (output, outcome and impact), analyse lessons learnt, document good practices and to provide recommendations for future course of actions for enhancing women's leadership and political participation. It is in this context that UN Women Nepal intends to commission an independent evaluation of the MP3W Project.

The recommendations of this Evaluation will guide to design and implement subsequent project phases. It will thus reinforce UN Women's emphasis on using evaluations for generating knowledge to critically inform the work of the government and civil society

²² Jointly with activity funded through UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF); the document on recommendations was launched by the then Prime Minister at the programme organized by the National Women's Commission on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8 March 2009.

partners and other stakeholders associated with the work on women's leadership and political participation. In the present context of Nepal, the findings of evaluation, especially the lessons learnt, good practices and recommendations will be of paramount importance for strengthening the efforts towards gender equality in politics and gender responsive governance.

The final evaluation report is expected to be of interest to the following stakeholders:

- UN Women and other UN agencies and development partners working on women's empowerment and gender equality
- Concerned Ministries and National Machineries (Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, National Women Commission, other Concerned Governmental Institutions)
- Political parties
- Research agencies, academic institutions and research scholars working on gender equality and women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality advocates
- Concerned Civil society institutions/organizations, especially women's organizations and their networks

2. Project Focus

The focus of the assignment is to conduct the final evaluation of the project "Making Politics Work with Women" (MP3W) in Nepal implemented in two phases in the period of October 2007 – December 2012 in three project districts namely Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali. The total budget of the MP3W project was US \$ 713,640.

3. Objectives of the evaluation

A project evaluation serves as an agent of change by providing a comprehensive overall assessment of the project. In this spirit, this Evaluation is intended to provide an objective and independent assessment of project implementation and its achievements, including extracting lessons learned to guide future project efforts.

The objectives of this evaluation are, as follows:

- Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the project in the light of given country context
- Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes
- Assess the impact of the project in terms of sustained achievements (sustainability of institutional processes and mechanisms)

- Assess the effectiveness of linkages of this project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women
- Identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation
- Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing Women's political participation in Nepal
- Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.

4. Scope of work (Activities)

The MP3W project has been implemented at the national and district levels. The district level activities were primarily concentrated in three project districts namely Kailali, Kaski and Kathmandu. In addition to interactions with the national level stakeholders, the evaluation will cover at least the three project districts.

From the point of view of the design, implementation and evaluation of the project, the key stakeholders of the project to be consulted during evaluation is detailed in Table 1.

The above list of stakeholders can be amended by the evaluation team in consultation with UN Women during the inception phase of evaluation.

The evaluation team will carry out the following activities:

- Desk review of project documents, progress reports, other assessment and monitoring reporting relating to MP3W project
- Prepare inception report including data collection tools and evaluation plan
- Presentation of inception report to UN Women Senior Management Team (SMT) and Technical Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (TACWIP)²³
- Finalization of inception report incorporating the feedback of SMT and TACWIP
- Data collection with the concerned stakeholders - national, district and community levels
- Data analysis
- Draft evaluation report
- Finalize evaluation report incorporating feedback from evaluation managers

²³ Members of TACWIP include representative of: the Secretary of Women, Children and Social Welfare (Chair); the National Women's Commission; the Parliamentary Committee on Women, Children and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Local Development; the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction; and UN Women

- Presentation of the key findings of evaluation to key stakeholders

5. Methodology

The evaluation will be conducted based on UNEG Guidelines on Human Rights and Gender Equality evaluations. The methodology will be participatory and largely include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Desk review of project document (both original and revised project documents); review of progress reports, other assessment and monitoring reports relating to MP3W project
- Interviews and focus group discussions with the concerned stakeholders at the central and local levels
- Document 2-3 case studies of good practices under the project

The evaluation team will have flexibility to come up with additional ideas on evaluation methodology which can be finalized in consultation with UN Women and TACWIP.

The proposed key evaluation questions are described in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Evaluation questions and sources of data

Evaluation Questions	Sources of data
Q 1 The relevance of the MP3W project within the broader socio-political context of Nepal?	
1.1 To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to the given country context?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders
1.2 To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to women’s needs and priorities for enhancing their political participation?	
Q 2 How effective is UN Women’s MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women’s political participation?	
2.1 Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women’s political participation?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders
2.2 How effectively has the project enhanced the capacity of the stakeholders on advocacy for gender equality in political processes?	Analysis of implementing partners Interviews with stakeholders

2.3 How effective is TACWIP in guiding the implementation of MP3W project and facilitating inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration? How effective is the partner organizations in administering the project?	Interview with the TACWIP members Interview with the partners
2.4 How effective is the DACWIP in guiding the implementation of MP3W project and facilitating inter-agency coordination and collaboration at the district level?	Interview with the DACWIP members Interview with WPWG members
2.5 What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?	Interview with project staff Interviews with stakeholders
Q 3 To what extent do project beneficiaries use the lesson acquired through UN Women's interventions and advocacy for gender equality in politics?	
3.1 Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by women's Political Watch Groups (WPWG) in advocating for budget allocation to women's project and for gender responsive service delivery at the local level?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders
3.2 Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by political parties in advocating for gender equality in governance?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders
Q 4 How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?	
4.4. How effective has UN Women been in ensuring adequate human, financial and technical resources towards the project?	Review of cost data Review of human resources
Q 5. Are the results achieved under this project sustainable?	
5.1 What mechanisms have been put in place to ensure sustainability of project results?	Project staff and partner organizations
5.2 What factors impede the use and sustainability capacity?	Interview with the project staff Analysis of the implementing partners Interviews with stakeholders

The evaluation questions and their rationale will be refined by the evaluator in consultation with UN Women.

6. Activity Target Group

Targeted group include UN Women's national and district level implementing partners and beneficiaries of the MP3W project, government policy makers and gender equality advocates mainly working in the area of women's leadership and political participation.

7. Project Location

Kathmandu, Kaski and Kailali districts

8. Time Frame

March-April 2013 (6 weeks)

9. Expected Deliverables

The evaluation team will be responsible for the following deliverables:

Deliverable 1: An inception report which contains evaluation objectives and scope, description of evaluation methodology/methodological approach, data collection tools, data analysis methods, key informants/agencies, evaluation questions, performance criteria, issues to be studied, work plan and reporting requirements. It should include a clear evaluation matrix relating all these aspects.

Deliverable 2: Power point presentation of preliminary findings to the key stakeholders. The comments made by key stakeholders should inform the draft report.

Deliverable 3: Draft evaluation report which should be delivered with adequate time to allow stakeholder discussion of the findings and formulation of recommendations.

Deliverable 4: Final evaluation report which should be structured as follows:

- Executive Summary (maximum five pages)
- Project description
- Evaluation purpose
- Evaluation methodology
- Findings
- Lessons learnt
- Recommendations

- Annexes (including interview list – without identifying names for sake of confidentiality/ anonymity, data collection instruments, key documents consulted, Terms of Reference).

10. Contributing to DRF/MRF Outputs

DRF Output 4.2.1: Political parties have enhanced capacities to advocate for gender responsive provisions in the new constitution to enhance women’s leadership and political participation.

MRF output 2.3: A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations on SP implementation for learning, decision making and accountability

11. Contributing to the DRF/MRF Indicators

DRF Indicator 4.2.1: Political parties report improved understanding of women’s human rights to advocate for gender responsive constitution.

MRF indicator 2.3.1: Number and quality of relevant decentralized evaluations completed at the end of SP

12. Reporting Obligation

- Deliverables have been highlighted under section 9
- All purchase of equipment should be supported by at least three quotations.
- The agency shall provide UN Women with a list of all non-expendable equipment purchased for the project, if any. Title of any equipment and supplies procured through UN Women funds shall rest with UN Women until such time as ownership thereof is transferred.
- A certified copy of all the equipment/furniture purchased under the project must be submitted at the end of the project.
- An audited financial statement for the actual expenditure in the form of income and expenditure/receipt & payment/balance sheet certified by the external auditor with relevant vouchers and updated statement in the UN Women format.
- All knowledge products/press releases produced under this grant must acknowledge the support of UN Women.

13. Required technical expertise and experience:

The evaluation team will consist of one team leader and one expert with the following competencies:

- Extensive knowledge of, and experience in applying, qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods;

- A strong record in designing and leading evaluations;
- Data analysis skills;
- Technical competence in sector of women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, specifically in the area of women's Political Participation and Leadership is desirable
- Process management skills such as facilitation skills;
- Experience in gender analysis and human rights. Detailed knowledge of the role of the UN and its programming is desirable.

14. Response to the Technical and financial proposals

Please send a technical, outlining how your organization meets the criteria in section 15, and include a proposal as to how your organization would approach the work, including an activity plan and submit two or three examples of evaluation reports (at least one sample is mandatory) recently completed when responding to the Terms of Reference. Please also include a financial proposal.

The agency will be selected based on their technical expertise and experience, the quality of their proposal, and the cost-effectiveness of their financial proposal.

Annex 1 List of Stakeholders to be consulted

Central level stakeholders	District level stakeholders
Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW)	District Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (DACWIP)
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR)	District Development Committee (DDC)
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	Women and Children Development Office
Legislature Parliament Secretariat	Women's Political Watch Groups (WPWG)
Office bearers/members of Ex-Parliamentary Committee on Women, Children and Social Welfare	District level wings of political parties
Office bearers/members of Ex-Parliamentary women's Caucus	Ex-CA members in respective districts
National Women's Commission	District NGOs working on women's empowerment and gender equality with focus on women's political participation
Major Political Parties	Community women and men
Institute of Human Rights Communication (IHRICON)	
ProPublic	
DidiBahini	
Jagaran Nepal	
South Asia Cooperation for Political Empowerment of Women (SACPEW)	
Saathi	
South Asia Partnership (SAP)	
Samanta	
Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre (LACC)	
Sancharika Samuha (SAS)	
Image Channel Television	
Broadcasting Association of Nepal (BAN)	
Women Welfare Society	
Nagarik Aawaz	

Appendix 2: Data Collection Planning Matrix

Expected Results	Indicators	Evaluation Questions	Data Collection Method(s)	Data Source	Sample	Comments
Part I: GOAL						
Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	Increased number (proportion) of women in the Constituent Assembly and subsequent parliaments	<p>1. What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?</p> <p>2. What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p>	Document review Overall analysis	Election Commission records MP3W reports, partner, organizations, lead and co-lead	All relevant document for activities conducted since 2007; purposive samples as suggested by UN Women	
PART II: OUTCOME 1						
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	<p>Increased number of women candidates winning elections</p> <p>Increased representation of women in executive committees of at least 5 major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels</p> <p>Increased representation of women in different parliamentary committees</p>	<p>3. To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p> <p>4. What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <p>5. What role do women representatives play within their committees</p> <p>6. How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary</p>	Document review KII Group discussion	Election Commission records Baseline and evaluation reports Records of legislative parliament secretariat Baseline and mid-term evaluation reports Interviews with		Sample size will depend on number of discussions made.

Expected Results	Indicators	Evaluation Questions	Data Collection Method(s)	Data Source	Sample	Comments
		committees? 7. Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?		stakeholders		
OUTPUT 1.1 Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	4 Women's political watch groups are active ²⁴ during pre election, and post election phases. 3 Women's manifestos prepared and submitted to at least 10 major political parties. Monitoring meetings convened by women's political watch groups (WPWG) to track the performance of elected representatives and political parties.	8. To what extent are women's political watch groups established and are demanding opportunities to contribute to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators in leadership? 9. How WPWGs were mobilized during pre and post-election period for gender advocacy? 10. Did WPWGs record any changes that were made by political parties to respond to their manifestoes? 11. What was discussed in the WPWG meetings and what actions were taken after the monitoring meetings? 12. Do WPWGs get invited by the political parties to attend in their political meetings? 13. Do WPWGs get media coverage about their contribution - positive or negative? 14. To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG?	Document review KII Group discussion	Watch groups' meeting minutes women's manifestoes		

²⁴ Having regular meetings with set agenda; meeting attendance by over 60% of members; and meeting minutes kept.

Expected Results	Indicators	Evaluation Questions	Data Collection Method(s)	Data Source	Sample	Comments
OUTPUT 1.2 Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.	Women politicians receiving capacity development training ²⁵ women members of Peace Committees receiving capacity development training ²⁶ Elected Women and men representatives receiving gender training	15. To what extent are Political parties responsive to gender issues and have the capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation? 16. Did women politicians receive gender training and capacity development training such as, leadership, presentation negotiation skills, and parliamentary procedures training? 17. Can the Women /men politicians cite one use of the things that they learnt during training and capacity development? 18. What gender sensitive policies are adopted by political parties, examples? 19. Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?	Document review KII Group discussion	Project's monitoring report Training report		
PART III: OUTCOME 2						
Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other	Extent to which the new Constitution removes restrictions on women's rights that were found in previous constitutions	20. Which restrictions were identified in the previous constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed? 21. Were the women parliamentarians sensitized on these required changes? 22. Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?	Document review KII Group discussion	A comparative review of the new and old constitutions		If draft constitution is available.

²⁵ Training on: i) leadership development; ii) presentation and negotiation skills; and iii) parliamentary procedures.

²⁶ Training on: i) leadership development; ii) presentation and negotiation skills; and iii) parliamentary procedures.

Expected Results	Indicators	Evaluation Questions	Data Collection Method(s)	Data Source	Sample	Comments
declarations.						
OUTPUT 2.1 Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Number of women represented in CDC All members of CDC receiving gender training Number of organized consultations between CDC and women's groups	23. How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training? 24. Which major organized consultations were held towards gender-sensitive on new Constitution of Nepal? 25. What was the outcome of the organized consultations? How were the outcomes used further?	Document review Group discussion Document/minutes/records inspection	Records of CDC processes Training Report/Project Progress Report		
PART IV : OUTCOME 3						
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	Number of new provisions in new constitution advancing women's rights Number of Bills addressing gender issues debated each year Number of Bills addressing gender issues passed each year Decline in negative attitude towards women participation in politics	26. What are the provisions to ensure women's political and social rights in new constitution? 27. How many bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed? 28. To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights? 29. Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier? 30. What major activities or strategies do you see to promote women's political and social rights? 31. Can you (women politicians) cite examples where your presence is not taken seriously by men? What can be done to improve the situation?	Document review Group discussion KII	The new Constitution Records of parliamentary debates and proceedings Baseline and evaluation studies		

Expected Results	Indicators	Evaluation Questions	Data Collection Method(s)	Data Source	Sample	Comments
		32. How do families respond to women's participation in politics?				
OUTPUT 3.1 Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net	Number of programmes in media on gender issues in politics in snapshot sample time period Number of hits on MP3W website	33. How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues? 34. What are instances of media coverage on the women involved in politics in the local media? Any negative coverage too? 35. What about media coverage for women from socially excluded groups? 36. Did women candidates use local media for publicity?	Document review Group discussion KII	Reports of media coverage Records of website hits		
OUTPUT 3.2 Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	Increased reflection of women's rights and gender issues in the manifestos of major political parties. Number of political parties expressing written commitment to women's manifestos. Number of elected representatives expressing written commitment to women's manifestos.	37. To what extent were major commitments made within political parties, parliament and government on discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal? 38. Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties? 39. Do commitments get communicated to local women as well and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes? 40. Are there any special references to women from socially excluded groups?	Document review Group discussion KII	A comparative review of new and old manifestos of major political parties. Records of WPWGs		
PART V: OBJECTIVES-WISE EVALUATION CRITERIA						

Relevance: Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the programme in the light of given country context	41.1. To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to the given country context?	Document review Group discussion KII Desk review Interviews with stakeholders	Monitoring report		
	41.2. To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to women’s needs and priorities for enhancing their political participation? 41.3. What need did this project not cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of women? 41.4. Did the project hold consultations with local women to identify and address their needs, how many consultations held?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders Group discussion			
Efficiency					
Assess the /efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this Project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN women	44. How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?				
	44.1. How effective has UN women been in ensuring adequate human, financial and technical resources towards the project?	Review of cost data Review of human resources	Monitoring report Mid-term report		

Effectiveness: Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes		42. How effective is UN Women's MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women's political participation?	Document review Group discussion KII			
		42.1. Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women's political participation?	Desk review Interviews with stakeholders			
		42.2. How effectively has the project enhanced the capacity of the stakeholders on advocacy for gender equality in political processes?	Analysis of implementing partners Interviews with stakeholders with stakeholders			
		42.3. How effective was TACWIP in guiding the implementation of MP3W project and facilitating inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration? 42.4. How effective were the partner organizations in administering the project?	the TACWIP embers Interview with the partners	Interview with		
		42.5. How effective was the DACWIP in guiding the implementation of MP3W project and facilitating inter-agency coordination and collaboration at the district level?	Interview with the DACWIP embers Interview with WPWG members			

		<p>42.6. What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?</p> <p>42.7. Quantitative Assessment of how many women reached out; how many trained; how many involved in WPWG, how many involved in local political groups after the project was implemented.</p> <p>42.8 Are new women ready to join politics when elections are held, are the political parties with satisfactory manifestoes ready to address GESI issues?</p>	<p>Interview with project staff</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholders</p>	<p>Fact sheet</p> <p>Pos' records</p>		
<p>Impact: Assess the impact of the project in terms of sustained achievements (sustainability of institutional processes and mechanisms)</p>		<p>43. To what extent do project beneficiaries use the lesson acquired through UN Women's interventions and advocacy for gender equality in politics?</p>				
		<p>43.1 Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by women's Political Watch Groups (WPWG) in advocating for budget allocation to women's project and for gender responsive service delivery at the local level?</p> <p>43.2. Are members of WPWG capable to continue training other people within their locality on GESI issues?</p> <p>Are local resources identified to provide continuity to this effort?</p>	<p>Desk review</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholders</p> <p>KII</p> <p>Discussion with WPWG</p>			
		<p>43.3. Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by political parties in advocating for gender equality in governance?</p>	<p>Desk review</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholders</p>			
<p>Sustainability: Identify the</p>		<p>45. Are the results achieved under this programme sustainable?</p>				

constraints, challenges and opportunities in programme design and implementation		45.1. What mechanisms have been put in place to ensure sustainability of project results? 45.2. What are the measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?		Project staff and partner organizations		
		45.3. Have implementing partners mainstreamed MP3W project with their existing or forthcoming project, with examples? Are their local partners trained and willing to give continuity? 45.4. Have other UN agencies adopted similar components into their programmes? What steps has UN Women taken to ensure this?	Interview with the project staff Analysis of the implementing	partners Interviews with stakeholders		
PART VI: OVERALL CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED						
Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal	Number of Lessons learned	46. What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal?				
Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar project in future.	Overall conclusion	47. What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?				

Appendix 3: A List of Documents Reviewed

S.No	Document name	Publisher/prepared by	Published Year
1	Un Women Programming Efforts Promoting Women's Leadership And Participation (2007 -2012)	UN WOMEN United Nations Entity For Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women	
2	Evaluation Guidelines Notes Series	UN WOMEN Evaluation Unit	September 2010
3	Making Politics Work With Women In Nepal Beyond The Numbers, Project Document	United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM)	September 2007
4	Making Politics Work With Women In Nepal: Beyond The Numbers (Second Interim Report To The Government Of Germany) October 2007 To December 2010)		
5	Making Politics Work With Women In Nepal: Beyond The Numbers (Interim Report on Activities To Date-The Government of Germany) October 2007 – June 2008	United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM)	
6	Making Politics Work With Women :A Rapid Assessment Of The Initiatives On Women's Political Watch Group And Civic Education	Ritu Raj Bhandari Consultant	January 2011
7	Narrative Report MP3W (January 2011 – December 2012)	UN WOMEN	
8	MP3W Progress Report	UN WOMEN	
9	Standards for Evaluation in the UN System:	UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group	April 2005
10	Ending Violence Against Women And Girls: Programming Essentials	UN WOMEN	January 2013
11	Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation -- Towards UNEG Guidance	UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group	March 2011
12	A Country Analysis with A Human Face	United Nations Country Teams	February 2013
13	Norms for Evaluation in the UN System	UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group	April 2005
14	Standards for Evaluation in the UN System	UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group	April 2005
15	National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 [2011/12 – 2015/16]	Government of Nepal Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	February 2011
16	Focus Area of UNWOMEN (http://www.unwomen.org/focus-areas/ dated: 18.4.2013)	UN WOMEN	
17	Guidelines For Gender	Ministry of Public Service,	April 2011

	Mainstreaming In Human Resource Management	Kampala Uganda	
18	Nepal: A Gender View of The Armed Conflict And The Peace Process.	Quaderns de Construccio de Pau	June 2008
19	Nepal adopts National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820	Press release of Govt. of Nepal	February 2011
20	How To Conduct A Rapid Situation Analysis A Guide For Health Districts In South Africa	Institute for sub district support	January 1998
21	National Action Plan on the Implementation of UNSCRs-1325 & 1820, Nepal 5th meeting of Nepal Working Group SApIW	Ms. Sama Shrestha, UN WOMEN	
22	Summary of National Action Plan		

	<p>parliament worldwide, ensured that women, Madhesi, Tharu, Dalit, indigenous, peoples, janajati, Muslims, backward classes, regions, minorities, and other communities are equally represented on the basis of population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement shall be made under clause (3) to ensure that at least one-third of the representatives are women. • National Assembly: 51 members, 38 elected from provinces in equal number, and 13 members elected by House of Representatives (HoR) under an STV system. Women are amongst the 13 elected from various groups.
<p>Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives</p>	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In various political parties, some have ensured 33% of women participant, and some have decided but not in legislation. <p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <p>Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring 33% participant of women in politics in all district, discussion about women in politics. • Pressure to the government about Proportionate , Inclusive and Participant of women in each level of government sectors <p>Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?</p> <p>Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
<p>Women’s political watch groups established and demanding accountability to</p>	<p>Question 9: How WPWGs were mobilized during pre and post-election period for gender advocacy?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women politicians (CA members) received training of leadership, capacity development, computer programme, language and federalism.
	<p>Question 17: Can the women /men politicians cite one use of the things that they learnt during training and capacity development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of desktop now laptop, which was considered remarkable things they have learnt.
	<p>Question 18: What gender sensitive policies are adopted by political parties, examples?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main party, the Nepali Congress Party - Central Working Committee, has only 14 women among its 65 members, CPN-UML's 115-member central committee, there are 18 Women. The central committee of the largest party, the United Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), includes just 12 women among its 148 members.
	<p>Question 19: Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?</p>
<p>Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.</p>	<p>Question 20: Which restrictions were identified in the previous constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed?</p>
	<p>Question 21: Were the women parliamentarians sensitized on these required changes?</p>
<p>Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.</p>	<p>Question 26: What are the provisions to ensure women's political and social rights in new constitution?</p>
	<p>Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed? Passed bills: Gender Equality Bill, Women's Bill Bills addressing: <i>Sexual Harassment in the Workplace (Control) Act</i>; 2066</p>
	<p>Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sustainability, division of Work and social transaction
	<p>Question 31: Can you (women politicians) cite examples where your presence is not taken seriously by men. What can be done to improve the situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Initial speech by men, highlighting major issues by men speaker, media focusing of men is some examples. • Political awareness is needed, women have to create space
	<p>Question 32. How do families respond to women’s participation in politics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no future, no stable income
Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	<p>Question 37: To what extent were major commitments made within political parties, parliament and government on discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal?</p>
	<p>Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women’s manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?</p> <p>Question 39: Do commitments get communicated to local women as well and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes?</p>
Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the	<p>Question 41: The relevance of the MP3W project within the broader socio-political context of Nepal.</p>
	<p>Question 41: 1 To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to the given country context?</p>
	<p>Question 41.2: To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to women’s needs and priorities for enhancing their political participation?</p>
Assess the efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this Project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	<p>Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?</p>
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes	<p>Question 42: How effective is UN Women’s MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women’s political participation?</p>
	<p>Question 42.1: Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for</p>

<p>good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal</p>	<p>Question 46: What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from family and state
<p>Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the Project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar programmes in future.</p>	<p>Question 47: What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic of participation of women in politics, politically aware • Government should take ownership • Extension of WPWG • Family support is a must • Timely evaluation is important

Central level (Ministries)

<p>Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict</p>	<p>Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women leaders (33.2%) were elected out of 575 seats, Cabinet nominated 6 women out of 26 seats, resulting to 197 women members (32.8%) in the Legislative parliament. And noticeable awareness of 1325 and 1820
	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for the achievement: demand was there, working strategic with government, project was implemented just before of election of Constitution Assembly so it became more effective • Reason for the non-achievement: Weak ownership of Government, implementation part was not satisfactory, Government instability, Women CACAUS has internal contradiction, area coverage was very selective (only 3 districts)
<p>Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected</p>	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, project practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a greater extent, political parties invite WPWG members, presence of WPWG members in various activities.

	<p>women in different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently there are 9 women Member of Parliament (MPs) in the National Assembly (the Upper House of Parliament), in addition promoting participation of the excluded groups of women (e.g. Janajati/Aadhivasi, Madhesi, Dalits, Muslims and others) has been observed.
	<p>Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
<p>Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.</p>	<p>Question 16: Did women politicians receive gender training and capacity development training such as, leadership, presentation negotiation skills, and parliamentary procedures training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis on women's participation in politics has been done, gender sensitization of political parties, gender sensitization training sessions were organized.
<p>Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.</p>	<p>Question 20: Which restrictions were identified in the previous constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed?</p>
	<p>Question 21: Were the women parliamentarians sensitized on these required changes?</p>
	<p>Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?</p>
<p>Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.</p>	<p>Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed?</p>
	<p>Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?</p>
<p>Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net</p>	<p>Question 33: How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues?</p>
<p>Appraise the appropriateness of the</p>	<p>Question 41: The relevance of the MP3W project within the broader socio-political context of Nepal.</p>

	<p>clear, other gender related issues should be included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should have started from grass root covering gender related issues and did not cover all election areas
Assess the /efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this Project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	<p>Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are capacitated, politically aware and active participation • 33% women were participant in Constitution Assembly in 2008
	<p>Question 44.1: How effective has UN Women been in ensuring adequate human, financial and technical resources towards the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG members are still very active
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes	<p>Question 42: How effective is UN Women's MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women's political participation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to MoWCSW empowerment of Women was impressive • Appropriate project model, training and awareness activities
	<p>Question 42.1: Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women's political participation?</p>
	<p>Question 42.6: What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators: Massive awareness during the conflict period, education, gender training and implementing agencies' (NWC), WPWG's activities, caucus, Didibaini, NGO and WCDO etc.) role are influenced the effectiveness of the projective activities • Media (print and electronic) influenced at community level • Barriers: Constitution could not made in time, very short time
Identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation	<p>Question 45: Are the results achieved under this project sustainable?</p>
	<p>Question 45.2: What are the measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of WPWG, well oriented media, capable partners.

<p>Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.</p>	<p>Question 47: What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of WPWG, people aware on MP3W, 1325-1820, voting right, voting method • WPWG are very active • Men should be more aware, take ownership and involve in gender training. • Women CACAUS may not be active for long term thus programme should be lunch in collaboration with other parliamentarian who is working with women agendas/issues
<p>Apply human rights and gender equality considerations to the development of the MP3W project.</p>	<p>Question 57: What were major challenges/constraints and which facilitated/hindered for the effectiveness of MP3W?</p> <p>Major challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government instability, women CACAUS has internal contradiction, area coverage was very selective (only 3 districts) • Discontinuity of the program

	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only single effort was not, all should have equal contributions
<p>Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives</p>	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p>
	<p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
	<p>Women in Central committee of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPNUML: 21(18%), Madheshi Janadhikar, Forum (Loktantrik) 6 (19%), Nepali Congress: 20% , CPN-Maoist 7(16%), Tarai Madhesh Loktantrik Party 5(10%), Rastriya Prajantra Party: 10(20%), Sadbhawana Party (Mahato):10(19%), CPN (Union): 9(22%)
	<p>Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure to ensure 33% of women participation in each and every government bodes, ensure 33% participant of women in politics in all district • Meeting and discussion about women in politics with Main 10 parties political leaders and Nagarik Samaj • Pressure to the government about Proportionate , Inclusive and Participant of women in each level of government sectors • Empower to provide a Citizenship by mother’s name and raised some gender sensitive and cross cutting issues (properties right, Education and Health.
	<p>Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?</p>
	<p>Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary Committees?</p>

gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	in their political meetings? Question 14: To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG?
Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.	Question 15: To what extent are Political parties responsive to gender issues and have the capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation?
	Question 18: What gender sensitive policies are adopted by political parties, examples?
	Question 19: Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?
Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Question 23: How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier?
	Question 30: What major activities or strategies do you see to promote women's political and social rights?
Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	Question 37: To what extent were major commitments made within political parties, parliament and government on discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal?
	Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPN (Maoist) declared 50% of place to women in manifesto while, only 5% declared in 2045

	<p>Non achievement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction could not made in time, instability of government, discontinuity of the project in middle and small coverage area (only 3 districts)
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, projects and practices of political parties and elected representatives	Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, project practices of political parties and elected representatives?
	Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?
	Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?
	Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?
	Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter of women in politics for women after death of father or husband
Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	Question 8: To what extent are women's political watch groups established and are demanding opportunities to contribute to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators in leadership?
	Question 9: How WPWGs were mobilized during pre and post-election period for gender advocacy?
	Question 10: Did WPWGs record any changes that were made by political parties to respond to their manifestoes?
	Question 11: What was discussed in the WPWG meetings and what actions were taken after the monitoring meetings?
	Question 12: Do WPWGs get invited by the political parties to attend in their political meetings?
	Question 13: Do WPWGs get media coverage about their contribution - positive or negative?
	Question 14: To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG?

Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.	constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed?
	Question 21: Were the women parliamentarians sensitized on these required changes?
Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?
	Question 23: How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training?
	Question 24: Which major organized consultations were held towards gender-sensitive on new Constitution of Nepal?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	Question 25: What was the outcome of the organized consultations? How were the outcomes used further?
	Question 26: What are the provisions to ensure women's political and social rights in new constitution?
	Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed?
	Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?
	Question 29: Do Women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier?
	Question 31: Can you (women politicians) cite examples where your presence is not taken seriously by men. What can be done to improve the situation?
Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net	Question 32. How do families respond to women's participation in politics?
	Question 33. How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues?
	Question 34. What are instances of media coverage on the women involved in politics in the local media? Any negative coverage too?
	Question 35. What about media coverage for women from socially excluded groups?
Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within	Question 36. Did women candidates use local media for publicity?
	Question 37: To what extent were major commitments made within political parties, parliament and government on discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal?
	Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?

	<p>interventions relevant to women's needs and priorities for enhancing their political participation?</p> <p>Question 41.3: What need did this project not cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of women?</p> <p>Question 41.4: Did the project hold consultations with local women to identify and address their needs, how many consultations held?</p>
Assess the efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	<p>Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?</p> <p>Question 44.1. How effective has UN Women been in ensuring adequate human, financial and technical resources towards the project?</p>
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes Expected Result	<p>Question 42: How effective is UN Women's MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women's political participation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to one of the partner organization (Didi Bainai) established national level committee and interacted with all political leader through this committee <p>Question 42.1: Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women's political participation?</p> <p>Question 42.2. How effectively has the project enhanced the capacity of the stakeholders on advocacy for gender equality in political processes?</p> <p>Question 42.7. Quantitative Assessment of how many women reached out; how many trained; how many involved in WPWG, how many involved in local political groups after the project was implemented.</p> <p>Question 42.8. Are new women ready to join politics when elections are held, are the political parties with satisfactory manifestoes ready to address GESI issues?</p>
Assess the impact of the project in terms of sustained achievements (sustainability of institutional processes and mechanisms)	<p>Question 43. To what extent do project beneficiaries use the lesson acquired through UN Women's interventions and advocacy for gender equality in politics?</p> <p>Question 43.1. Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by women's Political Watch Groups (WPWG) in advocating for budget allocation to women's project and</p>

opportunities in project design and implementation	
Expected Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good impact of MP3W, understanding about gender issue • Government has clearly acknowledge to MP3W's view and vision
	<p>Question 45.2: What are the measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and strengthen of WPWG, effective partnership
Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal	<p>Question 46: What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7-8 countries constitutions has been reviewed • Rapid building with CA members
Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the Project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.	<p>Question 47: What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MP3W project creates good opportunity to teach importance of constitution to the women • 11 Countries' constitutions were reviewed • Women's voice could indentified and reflect in draft model constitution
MP3W project designed, implemented, and monitored applying RBM ²⁷ principles	Question 48: Was the MP3W project designed, implemented, and monitored applying RBM tools and techniques?
	Question 49: To what extent was the project designed applying RBM tools and techniques?
Apply human rights and gender equality considerations to the development of the MP3W project.	Question 50: Has monitoring been done using RBM tools?
	Question 51: To what extent were human rights and gender equality considered in developing the MP3W project?
	Question 52: How were these aspects reflected in the project delivery?
	Question 53: Were the implementing agencies trained on RBM tools and techniques and GESI

²⁷ Results-Based Management

Media

Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	<p>Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media has a key role to reach the population in a massive scale. • It helped to increase (197) women in Constitution Assembly of 2008 election.
	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p>
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p>
	<p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
	<p>Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?</p>
	<p>Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?</p>
	<p>Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
	<p>Question 13. Do WPWGs get media coverage about their contribution - positive or negative?</p>
Women’s political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	<p>Question 14. To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG?</p>
	<p>Question 15: To what extent are Political parties responsive to gender issues and have the capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation?</p>
Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies,	<p>Training on: i) leadership development; ii) presentation and</p>

<p>declarations.</p> <p>Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.</p>	<p>Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed?</p> <p>Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?</p> <p>Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier?</p> <p>Question 32 How do families respond to women's participation in politics?</p>
<p>Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net</p>	<p>Question 33: How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two PSAs has been aired by Image Channel Television. • 3-4 campaigns has been organized by Nepal F.M. Radio <p>Question 34. What are instances of media coverage on the women involved in politics in the local media? Any negative coverage too?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent coverage was carried out. <p>Question 35. What about media coverage for women from socially excluded groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media had covered women from socially excluded groups as well <p>Question 36. Did women candidates use local media for publicity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to media agencies, to reach the public in a massive scale to constituencies and electorates getting ready for the immediately forthcoming Constituent Assembly and subsequent parliamentary elections, media has been mobilization. • To support women candidates from across the political spectrum to have improved ability to present their message by media in the public.
<p>Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against Women prevailing within politics in Nepal.</p>	<p>Question 39: Do commitments get communicated to local women as well and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes?</p>

was gap while implementing the programme.

Kaski District (WCO)

Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have had opportunity to know about 1820 and 1325, seat of women was confirmed due to which more than 40,000 women came in front line. • Providing suggestions, discussion on gender issues, analyzing the problems identified, capacity enhancement of women in the field of politics.
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project formed WPWG and assisted women to come in front, outside so as to get their right assured.
	Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political awareness is high among women of Kaski
	Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?
Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?	
Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?	
Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean didn't see very positive as we expected however, they are ready to do favour only on the pressure. 	

priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.	required changes?
	Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed?
	Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?
Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net	<p>Question 33: How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some programme were aired by central level FM, Nepal Radio • Some posters, stickers were distribution. • Image FM 97.9 aired "Aajako Sandarbha" regarding the political talks
Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the	Question 41: The relevance of the MP3W project within the broader socio-political context of Nepal.
	Question 41: 1 To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to the given country context?
	Question 41.2: To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to women's needs and priorities for enhancing their political participation?
	Question 41.3: What need did this project not cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of women?
Assess the /efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	<p>Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women representative in local level, establishment of Ward Citizen Forum with 33% women, Integrated Planning 33% women • Placement of one woman in monitoring facilitating committee
	<p>Question 44.1: How effective has UN Women been in ensuring adequate human, financial and technical resources towards the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are capacitated, women are politically aware in many cases • Active participation of women in various activities such as peace committee, VDC level, district level and central level.

	<p>Question 42.6: What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing women in decision making is a social transformation in patriarchal society. • Barrier lies within a family so more awareness is needed • In participatory planning process and implementation aspect there should be 33% female
Identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation	<p>Question 45: Are the results achieved under this project sustainable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is fear in male counterpart as female are more faithful, hardworking and possibility are there to lead • Even within women there is discrimination • Male are by passing female, not providing the decision making authority
	<p>Question 45.2: What are the measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?</p>
Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal	<p>Question 46: What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal?</p>
Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.	<p>Question 47: What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have had opportunity to learn new things, if such project will be re implemented there will be our maximum participation and we determined to work for women's empowerment. • New project should be developed based on interaction at various level, • Watch group should be timely followed up, update them • Central level team should also arrange frequent visit in field to monitor the progress

<p>equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict</p>	<p>gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict.</p> <p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <p>Achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG members' efforts and enthusiasm, guideline of WCOhe most important factor for the achievement • Developed clear concept on social and gender aspect <p>Non-achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and government were not take fully ownership • Lack of infrastructures, not enough financial and technical support
<p>Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, projects and practices of political parties and elected representatives</p>	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, project practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p> <p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most parties have compulsion of 33% seat to women. Based on which women seats are secured in various level. <p>Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?</p> <p>Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?</p> <p>Question 7: Do men favour more representation of women in political parties? What is the level of representation of women in major political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p>
<p>Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political</p>	<p>Question 8: To what extent are women's political watch groups established and are demanding opportunities to contribute to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators in leadership?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's political watch groups are established according to the MP3W goal established. In general there are 25 general members and 13 executive members

	equality.
	Question 11: What was discussed in the WPWG meetings and what actions were taken after the monitoring meetings?
	Question 12: Do WPWGs get invited by the political parties to attend in their political meetings? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG members received opportunity to attend in the political meeting.
	Question 13: Do WPWGs get media coverage about their contribution - positive or negative?
	Question 14: To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG are found very friendly, cooperative and energetic. They are from 4 different election areas and socially excluded groups are also involved.
Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.	Question 16: Did women politicians receive gender training and capacity development training such as, leadership, presentation negotiation skills, and parliamentary procedures training?
	Question 17: Can the women /men politicians cite one use of the things that they learnt during training and capacity development?
	Question 18. What gender sensitive policies are adopted by political parties, examples?
	Question 19. Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?
Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.	Question 20: Which restrictions were identified in the previous constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed?
	Question 21: Were the women parliamentarians sensitized on these required changes?
	Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?
Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Question 23: How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training?
	Question 24: Which major organized consultations were held towards gender-sensitive on new Constitution of Nepal?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote Women's political and	Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier?
	Question 30: What major activities or strategies do you see to promote women's political and social rights?

	women prevailing within politics in Nepal?
Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?
	Question 39: Do commitments get communicated to local women as well and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes?
	In the election area no 4. An exercise on election procedure with voting booth was carried out. During which manifesto of various parties were also provided and also narrated.
	Question 40: Are there any special references to women from socially excluded groups?
Appraise the appropriateness of the project design, approaches and strategies of the	Question 41: The relevance of the MP3W project within the broader socio-political context of Nepal.
	Question 41: 1 To what extent were the project strategies and interventions relevant to the given country context?
	Question 41.3: What need did this project not cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of women?
	Question 41.4: Did the project hold consultations with local women to identify and address their needs, how many consultations held?
Assess the /efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes	Question 42: How effective is UN Women's MP3W projects in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women's political participation?
	Question 42.1: Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women's political participation?
	Question 42.4: How effective were the partner organizations in administering the project?
	Question 42.6: What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?

	<p>other people within their locality on GESI issues? Are local resources identified to provide continuity to this effort?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG seems very strong and capable to continue training to other people • Local resources are still unidentified to provide continuity to this project and their effort.
	<p>Question 43.3. Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by political parties in advocating for gender equality in governance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many awareness and training programs were organized by political parties • Women are capacitated to talk their represented group and other issues and are politically aware in many cases • Active participation of women in various activities
<p>Identify the constraints, challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation</p>	<p>Question 45: Are the results achieved under this project sustainable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG are still very active and mobilizing by WCO. They are advocating about every gender issues in district to VDC level.
	<p>Question 45.2: What measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level up of education, economic sustainability, capability development and capability based planning • WPWG should be continue and establish in each VDC level.
	<p>Question 45.3. Have implementing partners mainstreamed MP3W project with their existing or forthcoming projects, with examples? Are their local partners trained and willing to give continuity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners has seen very positive, supportive and active. • They organized many interaction programmes and training, 16 days campaign of violence against women by WPWG Kaski
<p>Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal</p>	<p>Question 46: What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women's political participation in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women participation in politic should be maximized • 40% out of 100 % women of Kaski in ward, VDC and District level are politically active. • Gender issue/agenda should be raised without political bias and disseminate in local public.

needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.	
Apply human rights and gender equality considerations to the development of the MP3W project.	Question 55: How was Change responded by target population?

**Kailali District
Major Political Parties**

Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in level of awareness, voices of women can be heard
	Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement: Awareness level • Not achievement: Still Madhesi, Muslim community women are not out spoken
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To some extent and we can see in all parties provision of 33% of women is there.
	Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the party have certain percentage of representation of women
	Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up policy and norms of party, work for the benefit and rights of women.

Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	Question 8: To what extent are women's political watch groups established and are demanding opportunities to contribute to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators in leadership?
Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	Question 9: How WPWGs were mobilized during pre and post-election period for gender advocacy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre: involved in awareness generation, capacity development • Post: follow up of various issues of women as declared in the manifestoes, active participation in all incidents related to women
	Question 12: Do WPWGs get invited by the political parties to attend in their political meetings? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
	Question 14: To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very much
Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.	Question 15: To what extent are Political parties responsive to gender issues and have the capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation?
	Question 18: What gender sensitive policies are adopted by political parties, examples? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No idea
	Question 19: Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?
Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Question 23: How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote Women's	Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are also capable, but most of them does not feel comfortable because of the social structure, Wh questions

understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against Women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	women prevailing within politics in Nepal?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare of women members, citizenship issues.
	<p>Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No

Media

Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	<p>Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of women have been enhanced, women are participating in radio talk (FM) program
	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement: because of being aware about their rights • Non achievement: Still capacity must be enhanced through training, exposure
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p>
	<p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the information available there is provision of 33% for women
	<p>Question 5: What role do women representatives play within their committees?</p>
	<p>Question 6: How do you see the changes comparing the current situation with that of five years ago, with respect to representation of women in different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is positive, women are also looking for opportunities, platform to express their capabilities

accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.	groups in the WPWG? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the interaction we have found that in WPWG not only from socially included but excluded groups representation is there in WPWG
Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.	Question 15: To what extent are Political parties responsive to gender issues and have the capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During political rally women are in front line, in decision making role there are very negligible women.
	Question 19: Were women from socially excluded groups also trained?
Gender sensitive new Constitution that reflects concerns and priorities of women in Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.	Question 20: Which restrictions were identified in the previous constitution on women's rights that needed to be changed?
	Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	Question 27: How many of bills addressing gender issues were discussed and debated and the number of bills passed?
	Question 28: To what extent discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights?
	Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in discussion shows they feel comfortable
	Question 32 How do families respond to women's participation in politics? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It depends on their background, economical status
Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net	Question 33: How many programme aired to disseminate information relating to women's participation in political and gender issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a total of 17 daily papers and 14 FM in Dhangadi airing the information
	Question 34. What are instances of media coverage on the women involved in politics in the local media? Any negative coverage too? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's involvement, gender issues are under high priority.

understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against Women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes?
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes	Question 42.6: What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?

WPWG

Achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict	<p>Question 1: What progress has been made towards the achievement of gender equality in democratic governance in recovery from conflict?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness generation, capacity development of women, examine whether or not issues of women are addressed according to the manifesto of political parties
	<p>Question 2: What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement: It was participatory based, programs related with household level, human trafficking, focused on the manifesto of different parties • Non achievement: More insight must be developed, issues must be identified in wider scale and addressed accordingly
Gender equality advocates have the knowledge and are positioned to spearhead and transform policies, programmes and practices of political parties and elected representatives	<p>Question 3: To what extent has the understanding of gender equality advocates increased and been able to change, spearhead and transform policies, programmes practices of political parties and elected representatives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a greater extent
	<p>Question 4: What is the level of representation of women in political parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% which is followed by all parties

	<p>parties at the VDC, district and central levels and different parliamentary committees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not much does the male favour the representation of women in political parties, if yes then in position where decision making power is not there.
<p>Women's political watch groups established and demanding accountability to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators.</p>	<p>Question 8: To what extent are women's political watch groups established and are demanding opportunities to contribute to gender equality from political parties and candidates/legislators in leadership?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very active even lack of funding is there
	<p>Question 9: How WPWGs were mobilized during pre and post-election period for gender advocacy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre: Awareness generating, making women understand the politics, manifestos and issues of women's, voting and rights, choosing right candidate and difference he/she could make • Post: Awareness
	<p>Question 10: Did WPWGs record any changes that were made by political parties to respond to their manifestoes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act against Human trafficking (2064)
	<p>Question 11: What was discussed in the WPWG meetings and what actions were taken after the monitoring meetings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the issues related with women, men should also be integrated, only focusing women will not work.
	<p>Question 12: Do WPWGs get invited by the political parties to attend in their political meetings?</p>
	<p>Question 13: Do WPWGs get media coverage about their contribution - positive or negative?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, positively
	<p>Question 14: To what extent are women members from socially excluded groups in the WPWG?</p> <p>WPWG in Kailali is comprised of group of women from all background</p>
	<p>Question 15: How do you think the political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.</p>
<p>Political parties are responsive to gender issues and have capacity for gender sensitive policies, rules and procedure formulation.</p>	<p>Question 16: Did women politicians receive gender training and capacity development training such as, leadership, presentation negotiation skills, and parliamentary procedures training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
	<p>Question 17: Can the women /men politicians cite one use of the things that they learnt during training and capacity development?</p>

Nepal as expressed in women's Manifestos and other declarations.	<p>Question 22: Do mechanisms exist to inform the constituent assembly members on the various manifestoes prepared by women in the districts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through letter and networking
Gender sensitive process is adopted for drafting new constitution	Question 23: How many women represented the CDC and did they all receive gender training?
	Question 24: Which major organized consultations were held towards gender-sensitive on new Constitution of Nepal?
Discriminatory practices and attitudes are transformed to promote women's political and social rights.	<p>Question 29: Do women members feel comfortable in joining politics, situation now and a few years earlier?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes
	<p>Question 30: What major activities or strategies do you see to promote women's political and social rights?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development through training, exposure
	<p>Question 32. How do families respond to women's participation in politics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not that positive. While a woman participates in politics it is observed that it will hamper the family life.
Women candidates and gender issues receive adequate coverage from local media including radio, TV, newspapers and on the net	<p>Question 34. What are instances of media coverage on the women involved in politics in the local media? Any negative coverage too?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In local FMs and print media, no such negative media cover
	<p>Question 35. What about media coverage for women from socially excluded groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is quite difficult in very rural areas because generally they do not face media, and if the media person is male then further difficult.
	Question 36. Did women candidates use local media for publicity?
	Question 37: To what extent were major commitments made within political parties, parliament and government on discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal?
Increased understanding within political parties, parliament and government of discrimination against women prevailing within politics in Nepal.	Question 38: Do women politicians feel that the women's manifestoes get addressed in the political parties?
	<p>Question 39: Do commitments get communicated to local women as well and do WPWGs discuss party manifestoes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPWG discuss party manifestoes and follow up whether or not issues of women are addressed or not
	Question 40: Are there any special references to women from socially excluded groups?

	<p>added to make it more relevant to the needs of women?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A guidelines with major milestones is needed
	<p>Question 41.4: Did the project hold consultations with local women to identify and address their needs, how many consultations held?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultation were held, both technical and financial support have been provided
Assess the /efficiency/effectiveness of linkages of this Project with other relevant programmes/projects of UN Women	<p>Question 44: How efficient and effective is the MP3W project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall good, still room for improvement is there.
Assess the achievements of outputs and outcomes	<p>Question 42: How effective is UN Women’s MP3W project in terms of the contents and delivery, in enhancing the capacity of the government agencies and CSOs for enhancing women’s political participation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents: was appropriate according to the situation • Delivery: mechanism was good, participatory based
	<p>Question 42.1: Has the capacity of the stakeholders been enhanced to transform policies and influence constitution making process for enhancing women’s political participation?</p>
	<p>Question 42.4: How effective were the partner organizations in administering the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were very helpful, WCD in particular have provided platform for WPWG and supported in all activities.
	<p>Question 42.6: What factors (either facilitators or barriers) influenced the effectiveness of the project activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somewhere is has been observed that gap was there in terms of funding, timely monitoring and feedback
Assess the impact of the project in terms of sustained achievements (sustainability of institutional processes and mechanisms)	<p>Question 43.1. Is knowledge acquired through the capacity development trainings being used by women’s Political Watch Groups (WPWG) in advocating for budget allocation to women’s project and for gender responsive service delivery at the local level?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To some extent and more training is needed for further enhancement

<p>challenges and opportunities in project design and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be sustained for a long time if timely follow-ups, updating <p>Question 45.2: What are the measures are being applied to sustain the gains of MP3W?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of WPWG <p>Question 45.3. Have implementing partners mainstreamed MP3W project with their existing or forthcoming programs, with examples? Are their local partners trained and willing to give continuity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, as clear exit strategy was not there and modality was not developed
<p>Analyze lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing Women’s political participation in Nepal</p>	<p>Question 46: What are the lessons learned and good practices that can be up-scaled for enhancing women’s political participation in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If opportunity is provided women can progress women have leading capacity which can be further enhanced
<p>Provide recommendations to the UN Women and partners regarding specific strategies and approaches for: i) sustaining the gains of the Project including follow-up phase as needed; and ii) designing and implementing similar projects in future.</p>	<p>Question 47: What is the overall conclusion of the MP3W project in Nepal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We don’t know much about MP3W project conclusion in Nepal, as no interaction was done between watch groups of various districts. But we can state that this was indeed a very good project and should have continuation.
<p>Apply human rights and gender equality considerations to the development of the MP3W project.</p>	<p>Question 55: How was change responded by target population?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively, in a positive way

		3. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	3. Gokarna Prasad Sharma
B	Former Constitution Assembly Members	1. Legislature Parliament Secretariat	4. Mr Sudarsan Khadka
		2. Office bearers/members of Ex-Parliamentary Committee on Women, Children and Social Welfare (CACUS)	5. Ms. Shanti Adhakair (CPNUML) 6. Ms. Dama Sharma 7. Ms. Nilam Varma (Rastirya Madhes Samajbadi Party) 8. Ms. Kalpana Rana (CPN-United) 9. Ms. Ushakala Rai (CPNUML) 10. Ms. Mhamadi Shiddiqui (N. Congress)
C	Women's Caucus Political Watch Group	1. National Women's Commission	11. Mr Ritu Raj Bhandari 12. Ms Seikh Chandtara 13. Ms Mohna Ansari 14. Mr Dilip Khadka
		2. Political Watch Group	15. Ms Shanta Aryal 16. Ms Ranjita Balami 17. Ms Shobhita Gautam
		3. Women and Children Office (WCO)	18. Ms Roshani Shrestha
D	Major Political Parties	1. United Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	19. Ms Kalpana Dhamala
		2. Communist Party of Nepal (CPNUML)	20. Ms Sabitri Bhushal
		3. Terai Loktantrik Morcha	21. Ms Shewaj Rehemam
			22.
E	NGO	1. Institute of Human Rights Communication (IHRICON)	23. Ms Shova Gautam
		2. ProPublic	24. Ms Sharmila Shrestha
			25. Mr Prakash Mani Sharma
		3. Didi Bahini	26. Ms Saloni Singh
		4. Jagaran Nepal	27. Ms Meena Bista
			28. Ms Mansi Subedi
29. Mr Rajkumar Sapkota			
5. SAATHI	30. Ms Chadni Joshi		
F	Media	1. Image Channel Television	31. Ms Anupa Shrestha

D	Political Party	2. Nepali Congress	2. Ms Sarad Grung 3. Ms Sharada Poudel 4. Ms Rani Thapa
	District Advisory Committee for Women in Politics (DACWIP)	1. DDC	5. Mr Nishan Raj Gautam
E	NGOs	1. Empower Women, Children Nepal 2. FEDO 3. WHRD/Hatemalo	6. Ms Sumita Basnet 7. Ms. Bina Nepali 8. Ms. Tara Maya Thapa
C	Women Watch group	1. Women Political Watch Group	9. Ms. Geeta Sapkota 10. Ms. Binaka Sharma 11. Ms. Geeta Bishowkarma 12. Ms. Sunita Bhandari 13. Ms. Radha Kunwar 14. Ms. Chameli Pariyar 15. Ms. Hari Kumari khatri 16. Ms. Sharmila Pariyar 17. Ms. Bishnu Poudyal
		1. Community Women and Men	18. Ms. Shanta Rana 19. Mr. Binod Rana

Kailali (Dhangadi)

Sectors	Source of Data	Organizations/ Institutions/Political Parties	Name of Respondents
B	Former Constitutional Assembly member	1. Unified Maoist Party	1. Mr. Hari Sripaili
D	Political Party	1. Nepal Sadbhawana Party – Ananda Devi	2. Ms. Nirmala Rijal
C	WPWG	1. WPWG	3. Ms. Nirmala Bagchand 4. Ms. Dambara Thakur 5. Ms. Nanda Ojha 6. Ms. Laxmi Bhndari

		3. RUWDUC	11. Mr. Ganesh Kadayat
F	Media	1. News Pachhimanchal Dainil	12. Ms. Unnati Chaudhari
		2. Dinesh FM	13. Mr. Sitaram Ojha
	Community men and Women	1. Community level	14. Ms. Rihana Kureshi 15. Ms. Rupa Kureshi 16. Ms. Sharda Kureshi 17. Ms. Sharya Kureshi 18. Ms. Sonu Kureshi 19. Ms. Parveen kureshi 20. Ms. Sari Ansari 21. Ms. Sajia Khan 22. Ms. Nargish Kureshi 23. Ms. Reeva Kureshi 24. Ms. Sama Kureshi

<p>1.2. The resolution to end the prevailing political, economic, social, cultural, religious, legal and administrative discrimination against women including the prevailing class based, ethnic, regional and gender related problems should be mentioned in the preamble.</p>	<p>creating a just and inclusive state that fully guarantees the rights and interests of minority, marginalized and backward or excluded communities; and ensures fully proportional representation of all classes, ethnicities, indigenous nationalities, <i>Dalits</i>, inhabitants of Terai, Madhesis, Muslims, disabled, people of other religions, languages, colours, genders, classes and regions at all levels and agencies of the State”</p> <p>The Committee on State Restructuring and Distribution (Delineation) of State Power has proposed the following Preamble:</p> <p>“It is essential to make forward moving restructuring in order to resolve the class, ethnic, linguistic, regional, gender and community-oriented problems while ending the unitary and centralized form of Nepal and establishing a fully democratic, inclusive, proportional, federal, republican administrative system,...”</p>
<p>2. Citizenship</p> <p>2.1. There should be a provision of equal right to citizenship for women and men.</p> <p>2.2. Provision should be made that a man of foreign nationality who has matrimonial relationship with a Nepalese citizen may acquire naturalized citizenship, if he desires to do so, pursuant to the laws in force.</p> <p>2.3. Provision should be made that a person born to the women citizen of Nepal married to a foreigner can acquire the citizenship of Nepal by descent in accordance with the existing law.</p>	<p>The Constituent Assembly Committee on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles has proposed the federal government should provide federal citizenship to all Nepalese along with an official “provincial identity”. It has thus proposed two types of citizenship, namely by descent and naturalization.</p> <p>A Nepali citizen should fulfil the following conditions in order to acquire Nepali citizenship by descent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) S/he must be born of Nepali mother or father who has permanent residence in Nepal, 2) S/he must be born in Nepal of a Nepali citizen married to a foreign national and must be a resident of Nepal; he/she must not have acquired citizenship of a foreign country by virtue of the citizenship of his/her mother or father, 3) Any child who is found within the territory of Nepal and whose parents are not known shall not be considered Nepali until the father or mother of the child is traced.

²⁸ A Review and Analysis of the 2009 Civil Society Public Submissions to the Constituent Assembly, UNDP Nepal 2010

	<p>Nepal in accordance with existing laws.</p> <p>Some women CA members have proposed there be additional arrangements for providing hereditary Nepali citizenship to children of a mother or father who has acquired Nepali citizenship and to those who were born in Nepal but whose father either cannot be identified or has abandoned their children.</p>
<p>3. Fundamental Rights 3.1. Rights to Freedom 3.1.1. Except as provided for by law no person should be deprived of his/her personal liberty. 3.1.2. The State should make a necessary arrangement for full enjoyment of the rights to personal freedom provided to individuals. The State should pursue a special policy for single, persons with disabilities, Dalit, third gender, indigenous, janjati, Madhesi, Muslim, including women belong to minorities and backward communities to fully enjoy their personal liberty as provided by the constitution.</p> <p>3.3 Rights Regarding Publication, Broadcasting and Press Provision should be made to protect the rights of women by imposing the following restrictions on the rights regarding publication, broadcasting and press: 3.3.1 There should make the provision to impose reasonable restrictions on an act which may be contrary to decent public behaviour or morality to women or gender sensitivity or undermine the</p>	<p>The Constituent Assembly Committee on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles has incorporated almost all the civil duties and rights/interests raised above in its proposal. The Committee has proposed ten fundamental rights including.... These 10 Fundamental Rights include 31 sub genres of rights and interests. These include the rights and interests of the “general people”, as well as special rights for women, children, <i>Dalits</i>, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, people with disabilities, marginalized and minority communities, the “helpless” and senior citizens. The rights and interests that incorporate every citizen include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The right to live with dignity – including ensuring there is no death penalty, 2. Freedom of thought and expression; freedom to assemble peacefully; freedom to run political parties and organizations; freedom to move and reside anywhere in Nepal; freedom to engage in an occupation, employment, industry, trade of his/her choice; freedom to acquire, own, and sell property; right of freedom to follow or not follow religion his/her faith, 3. The right of every citizen to equality before the law and equal protection and benefit of law; accordingly, there shall be no discrimination in using law on the basis of religion, colour, caste, ethnicity, gender, disability, language or region, ideology, or other similar grounds; there shall be no discrimination in wages for the same work on the basis of gender and in social security; every child shall have equal right in ancestral property without gender discrimination, 4. Under the rights regarding mass communication, there shall be no prohibition against publication and

<p>to prohibit publication and broadcasting of any expression, article or matter that may violate the fundamental rights of women.</p> <p>3.3.4 There should be the legal provision that prohibits or publication and broadcasting of the act of changing or abusing the women’s body obscenely through any means like movie, advertisement.</p>	<p>capable court or judiciary authority; and the right of the poor to get free legal aid. Similarly, the victim of an offense shall have the right to get information about his/her case, legal compensation and rehabilitation, and the right against torture and preventive detention.</p> <p>6. The right to a clean environment, free education up to the secondary level, the right to basic health services, employment, labour, accommodation, food, etc</p>
<p>3.2. Rights to Equality</p> <p>3.2.1. No discrimination shall be made against any citizen in the application of general laws on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, ethnicity/tribe, origin, language, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation or ideological conviction or any of these.</p> <p>3.2.2. The State shall not discriminate among citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, ethnicity/tribe, gender or sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy status, physical or mental disability, origin, language or ideological conviction or any of these.</p> <p>3.2.3. Provision of equal wages for equal works should be made.</p> <p>3.2.4. Provision should be made for the rights related to equal access, responsibility and participation of women in the resources of the State.</p> <p>3.2.5. The State should make the special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or advancement of the interests of women, Dalit, indigenous and ethnic peoples, Madhesi, or those who belong to a class which is economically, socially or culturally backward, and children, the aged (senior citizen), peoples with disabilities or those who are physically or mentally incapacitated.</p>	<p>Under the right to equality, the Committee states that no citizen shall be deprived of equal protection and benefit of the law. However, the following prohibitory sentence has paved way for the State to adopt a policy of positive discrimination: “It shall not be deemed as a legal prohibition against making any special laws for the preservation, empowerment or development of economically, socially or culturally backward women, <i>Dalits</i>, indigenous nationalities, Madhesis, farmers, labourers, oppressed regions, Muslims, backward classes, minorities, people with disabilities, incapacitated and helpless citizens.”</p>
<p>3.4 Right of Woman</p> <p>3.4.1 It should be ensured that no woman should be discriminated in any form merely for being a woman.</p> <p>3.4.2 Every woman should be ensured with the rights to</p>	<p>These submissions are directly reflected in the following proposal of the Committee on Fundamental Rights and</p>

3.4.6 Every woman should be provided the right to free education up to graduation level.

3.4.7 Every woman should be provided with the right against discrimination on the basis of marital status.

3.4.8 Provision should be made for the right to proportional participation of women in all structures of the state including constitutional, legal, political and administrative bodies.

3.4.9 Women should be provided the right to employment. Unemployment allowances should be provided until employed.

3.4.10 Women should be provided the right to special privileges from the state for promotion of trade and industries, employment and profession.

3.4.11 Women should have the right against use or presentation in sexual, consumer products and in any discriminatory gender role.

3.4.12 Women should have the right to acquire special opportunities or facilities in order to ensure the substantial equality.

3.4.13 Women should be provided the right against any form of discriminatory practice, tradition, custom and laws against her.

3.4.14 Provision should be made for equal right of women to access and ownership over natural resources.

3.4.15 Every woman should be provided the right to free legal aid from the state for practice of constitutional and legal rights.

3.4.16 The state should make the provision of special reservation for women in education and employment for certain time period on social, economic, ethnic and regional bases. In such reservation, the state should provide special rights to economically, socially or educationally backward women from Dalit, indigenous and janjati, single (widow), Madhesi communities, on the basis of proportional inclusive principle for their representation in the various structures of the state.

3.4.17 The responsibility of the state in making the special arrangement to provide access of single, disabled, third

- Every woman shall have the right to reproduction;
- There shall be no physical, mental and sexual violence or exploitation against women on the basis of religious, social and cultural tradition, practices or any other grounds. Such acts shall be legally punishable and the victim shall have the right to compensation.
- Women shall have the right to proportional participation in all state agencies on the basis of the principle of inclusion.
- Every woman shall receive special opportunities in education, health, employment and social security on the basis of positive discrimination.

The *Committee on Restructuring of State and Distribution of State Power* has also made some proposal on rights of women. It mentioned:

- Women shall have equal rights to man in parental properties, citizenship, and descent and family affairs, Rights to share equal protection and benefit in the eyes of laws, Rights to get equal remuneration for same job and Rights to

3.4.19 Women, single women and third gender people should be provided the right against any form of violence, discrimination and dishonour against them in the name of any religion and culture.

3.4.20 The provision should be made that violence, sexual harassment and sexual exploitation against women at work place, public place and inside home should be made punishable and the victim should get compensation.

3.4.21 Each woman should be entitled with the right against the exploitation.