LATTANZIO
◼◼ ADVISORY Public Sector

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Final Evaluation of the Project "Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN)"

Final Evaluation Report

Authors:

8th December 2016

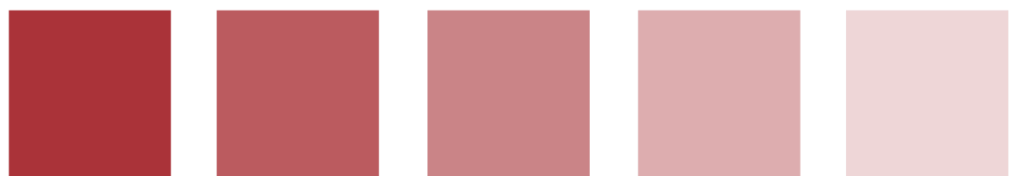Gana Pati Ojha (Team Leader), Marta Balestrini and Sita Gautam

TABLE of CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

List of Acronyms

BASE	Backward Society Education
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CAW	Conflict Affected Women
CAWG	Conflict Affected Women Group
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDS	Creative Development Society
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFUG	Community Forest Users' Group
CO	Country Office
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord/Agreement
CPN	Communist Party of Nepal
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CVCP	Conflict Victim's Common Platform
DAC	District Action Plan
DAO	District Administration Office
DAP	District Action Plan
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DHS	Dalit Help Society
DLAs	District Line Agencies
DPO	District Police Office
DWC	Department of Women and Children
EM	Evaluation Matrix
EMG	Evaluation Management Group
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
EQs	Evaluation Questions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GE	Gender Equality
GERAAS	Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System
GOF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPWN	Inter Party Women Network
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
LA	Lattanzio Advisory SpA
LDO	Local Development Officer
LDTA	Local Development Training Academy

LPC	Local Peace Committee
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MSC	Most Significant Changes
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
Prodoc	Project Document
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSWG	Peace Support Working Group
RG	Reference Group
RRF	Results and Resource framework
RUWDUC	Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre
SCI	Small and Cottage Industry
SMC	School Management Committee
SfCG	Search for Common Ground
SIWPSAN	Strengthening Implementation of Women Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SNV	The Netherlands Development Organisation
TCN	Training Centre Nepal
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAW	Violence Against Women
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WCO	Women and Children Office
WCSC	Women and Children Service Centre
WDO	Women Development Officer
WEE	Women Economic Empowerment
WFP	World Food Programme
WOREC	Women Rehabilitation Center
WPP	Women's Political Participation
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

"Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN): Towards Implementation of National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820" was implemented in Bajhang, Doti and Kailali districts of Nepal from June 2012 to December 2016 for social and economic empowerment of conflict affected women (CAW), former women combatants and victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence. The project was managed by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) through different partners including Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Department of Women and Children (DWC) at central level and three local non-governmental organisations (NGO) partners, namely Dalit Help Society (DHS) in Bajhang, Creative Development Society (CDS) in Doti and Backward Awareness Society (BASE) in Kailali with occasional technical support from Training Centre Nepal (TCN) Search for Common Ground (SfCG), Local Development Training Centre (LDTA), SAATHI, Krishna Consultancy, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and 1325 Action Group. The project budget was Euro 1,541,738 (equivalent to USD 1,973,574[1]) fully funded by government of Finland. As per commitment of UN Women Nepal with the Government of Finland about conducting final evaluation by external team, the UN Women Nepal Country Office commissioned the final evaluation to Lattanzio Advisory SpA on global competitive basis. This report is the final deliverable of the evaluation.

Purpose/Objectives of the Final Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to support Government of Nepal (GoN), UN Women and the Government of Finland (GoF) in implementing the future work on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Broad objective is to assess the extent to which the collective capability at both national and regional levels to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 has been enhanced; conflict affected women and former women combatants have been economically and socially empowered and women's leadership in key decision making positions has been enhanced. The specific objectives are:

1) Assess the Relevance in terms of the extent to which the expected results have been able to i) meet the real needs and rights of targeted beneficiaries, ii) reduce inequalities and iii) are capable to ensure the achievement of national priorities and partners' and donors' policies and plans;

2) Assess the Effectiveness of SIWPSAN, i.e. extent to which the project Outcomes (3) have been achieved;

3) Assess the Efficiency of SIWPSAN, i.e. if and how the resources available (in terms of funds, time, expertise etc.) have been converted into concrete results.

4) Assess the Sustainability of the project, i.e. assess i) the possibility of long-terms benefits due to the project and ii) the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time;

5) Assess the Impact of the project which is intended as observable changes in the target groups which can be attributed to the project.

6) Analyse to what extent Human Rights approach and Gender Equality principles have been integrated in the implementation of the project.

---

[1] The USD 1,973,574 the total amount received accounting the dollar fluctuation.

Methodology

In order to explore the causal links between inputs and outcomes the contribution analysis has been followed. Building on the existing theory of change, it has helped to find evidences of links between different layers of the programme framework.

The evaluation used mixed method of quantitative and qualitative survey. The quantitative survey was conducted with 98 beneficiaries as samples selected randomly from the beneficiary population of 1471 making use of statistical sampling theory at 90% confidence level from six Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the three districts (2 VDCs each). The sample was divided proportionate to population of the four beneficiary groups (Conflict affected women, Inter Party Women Network, District Coordination Committee members and training graduates). In addition, quantitative data were also collected through secondary sources mainly progress reports, baseline and end line surveys and project document. Qualitative data collection was carried out with 216 stakeholders at national and district levels and project sites using consultations, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interview (KIIs) techniques. Analysis was done by triangulating information from various sources.

Key Findings and Conclusions

The SIWPSAN project was found relevant locally, nationally and internationally. Locally, it captured the group of population, (the CAW and former women combatants), which was not given exclusive attention by the government, other projects and agencies. The project addressed their needs through interventions in the areas of economic development and social empowerment. Nationally, it was within the NAP implementation plan of Nepal on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 which was developed by the government and committed for implementation. However, the NAP was not highly prioritised in terms of allocation of resources compared to other programmes despite that 10 projects of Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) have focused on NAP. Internationally, SIWPSAN was aligned with Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), and UN Women's Corporate Strategic Plan and was within the normative framework on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 for involving women in peace and security during the conflict and post-conflict. It was also highly consistent with the Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 10 (Reducing Inequality) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) of the Sustainable Development Goals. The project however, was not highly sensitive in terms of proportionately engaging conflict victims of all marginalised section of the population such as Dalit and Janajati and selecting most remote VDCs affected by conflict in districts.

The project was found effective while looking from the achievement in project outcomes, involvement of the local government authorities in the programme design and implementation, and incorporation of WPS agenda in the District Development Plan (DDP). The project could have been more effective if all CAW and former women combatants were covered by the project interventions within the selected VDCs, and targets were fulfilled by the participants of project VDCs in entrepreneurship vocational training.

The SIWPSAN project was found efficiently managed while examining from the management structure, resources allocation, relationship between inputs and outputs, and transparency and accountability. The project might have been more efficient if budget were reached to the districts in time, especially from the government, cost saving mechanisms were used, such as reducing the number of days in residential training by increasing number of hours per day and organising skill test during the residential training period rather than separately arranging by the project.

There has been ownership of the project results by beneficiaries and partner organisations, line ministries such as MoWCSW and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and

related district line agencies have integrated some aspects of NAP agenda into their programmes, some national partners including the government bodies are committed to continue some results, project beneficiaries were involved in decision-making process for NAP implementation, and there was internalization of CAW and Inter party Women's Network (IPWN). However, the participation of target groups in local organisations is getting down, scaling up was limited to some areas only, and need for advance training for some economic activities such as tailoring, beautician, cooking and mobile repair is foreseen.

The project SIWPSAN was able to contribute enhancing the capability collectively of duty bearers including the MoWCSW/DWC at the central level and District Coordination Committee (DCC) including its members Women and Children Office (WCO), District Administration Office (DAO), District Development Committee (DDC), District Police Office (DPO) and others. The project also contributed to the empowerment of CAW and former women combatants socially and economically in a significant way, especially of those who took part in enterprise development training. The contribution of the project to leadership development of CAW, IPWN and former women combatants to take leadership position in local organisations was also remarkable which influenced issues related to participation, leadership, decision making, support to conflict victims, and support to victim of violence. However, the project focus was more on UNSCR 1325. The issues related to UNSCR 1820 was only initiated in 2016 through the partnership with UN agencies by the project. Moreover, the lack of recognition towards Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors by the government continues to be a contentious issue that hampers survivors' ability to exercise their rights and gain access to reparation and other services. Therefore, a comprehensive and holistic service to support the CRSV victims is key including programme with healthcare practitioners, health institutions, law enforcement agencies and government institutions with regard to handling these cases with sensitivity is crucial.

Key Recommendations

There are 9 key recommendations prepared based on findings. These are made specific to related stakeholders such as UN Women, Government of Nepal, implementing non-government partners and District Development Committee (DCC) and VDC.

Recommendations for UN Women

- Give more priority to highly marginalized group including Dalit and Janajati to include more proportion in the project interventions than their presence in the population in all future projects

- Keep project flexible to include within the beneficiaries group those genuine individuals who meet the selection criteria and have been missed for some reasons within project timeframe in all future projects including NAP II

- Increase per day training hours and decrease number of days to reduce logistic costs in the residential training of long duration and make CTEVT test an integral part in the training package rather than organizing the skill test separately

- Forge partnership with related stakeholders including development partners (DPs) for their resource commitment to address issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence

Recommendations for Government of Nepal

- Disseminate, deliver and use guidelines developed through the project support (Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Localization, Monitoring, Partnership, Safe House Operation and Gender Audit

- Give higher priority in selecting participants for the training programme of the Cottage and Small Industries to include more number of conflict affected women both in basic as well as advanced level training

Recommendations for Implementing Non-Government Partners

- Advocate for integration of NAP agenda into regular programme of DCC member organisations and into VDC plan and continue the good results of the project in the project VDCs and replicate them to new VDCs

Recommendations for DCCs and VDCs

- Categorize VDCs into most remote, remote and less/no remote groups among the VDCs affected by conflict in the respective district and select at least one VDC from the most remote category
- Integrate NAP agenda into DDP and VDCs plan using participatory and bottom up approach

1 INTRODUCTION

The present Synthesis Report is the final product of the Final Evaluation of the project "Strengthening implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN)".

The project period included 12 months of inception phase (June 2012-May 2013) and 42 months of implementation phase from June 2013 - December 2016 with an overall budget of Euro 1,541,738 (equivalent to USD 1,973,574[2]) fully funded by the Government of Finland.

The evaluation was conducted by an external independent team managed by Lattanzio Advisory SpA and composed by Gana Pati Ohja (Team Leader), Marta Balestrini (International Evaluator) and the National Evaluator (Sita Gautam) between 30 August 2016 and 12 December 2016 and managed by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Nepal Country Office with the involvement of the Evaluation Management Group (EMG) and the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG).

The aim of the report is to provide overarching and synthesized analysis, findings, lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations based on data and information collected and analysed during the evaluation process.

As per TOR, the evaluation findings and recommendations are intended to be used by the government particularly the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and other line ministries, who are responsible for implementing the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 and the civil society organisations and stakeholders including UN Women to:

i) building the evidence based on effective strategies to:

- Enhance the collective capability of MoPR, MoFALD, MoWCSW and District Coordination Committees (DDCs) at both the national and local levels to implement and monitor the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820

- Economically and socially empower conflict affected women and former women combatants and

ii) enhance leadership and participation of women in key decision making structures

The evaluation will be made publicly available on the UN Women GATE system[3]. In order to support institutional learning based on the evaluation report, the evaluation team in coordination with UN Women presented findings in two workshops at regional and national level.

The report is presented in five sections:

Section 1 presents the background and context of the evaluation, its purpose, objectives and scope and a description of the SIWPSAN project.

Section 2 includes a summary of the evaluation approach, methods and limitations.

Section 3 presents the evaluation findings organized around criteria and key evaluation questions.

Section 4 presents conclusions and lessons learned identified during the evaluation process while **Sections 5** includes the key recommendations.

---

[2] The USD 1,973,574 the total amount received accounting the dollar fluctuation
[3] http://gate.unwomen.org

1.1   Background and Context

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 is a landmark on women, peace and security that affirms the importance of the participation of women and inclusion of gender perspectives in peacebuilding, peace keeping operations, post conflict peacebuilding and governance and humanitarian planning. Similarly, UN resolution 1820 recognizes that sexual violence as a tactic of war and a matter of international peace and security that necessitates a security response.

Nepal witnessed a decade-long armed conflict (1996-2006) between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist) concluded in November 2006 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)[1] between an alliance of the seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist).The end of the conflict in Nepal also brought about a transition to secular democratic governance by adopting the Interim Constitution of Nepal, replacing the 1990 Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal and establishing, a Constituent Assembly (Legislature-Parliament) in 2008 ending the 239 year-old monarchy and declaring Nepal a federal democratic republic and a secular state. Although women were not included during 2006 peace agreement yet along with transition to secular democratic governance Nepal witnessed a push from women's groups for equal participation and protection in the constitution during the post conflict period.

It was in the post-conflict period of transformation, recovery and reconstruction, Nepal launched its NAP on the implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 internationally on the margin of the 55th Commission on the Status of Women in New York and nationally on 17 February 2011 in Kathmandu. In fact, Nepal was the first country in South Asia and second in Asia to adopt a 5 years NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 covering the period 2011 to 2016. The NAP was contextualized within a broader set of government policies and demonstrated the political commitment and high priority of the Government of Nepal to issues related to women, peace and security in the post-conflict context of Nepal.

The NAP, led by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, was developed through an intensively collaborative and participatory process across the country in which representatives from other government agencies, development partners, and civil society were engaged. In fact, consultations were held in 52 of 75 districts covering all five development regions, making Nepal's NAP the most consulted NAP globally. The NAP is built on 5 pillars namely: participation, protection and prevention, promotion, relief and recovery and resource management and monitoring and evaluation. The NAP aimed for the participation and leadership of women at all levels of decision-making, conflict transformation and peacebuilding processes including taking measures to address specific needs of women and girls in the design and implementation of all relief and recovery programmes thereby creating sustainable peace and just society. Therefore, translating the NAP into practice represented an important and ambitious task.

Grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter), UN Women assists countries, and UN system to progress towards gender equality and women empowerment through: Elimination of discrimination against women and girls; empowerment of women; achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.

UN Women Nepal Country Office was established in April 2012. Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Country Office's framework supported increasing women's leadership and participation in decision-making at all levels. The focus impact

areas of work of UN Women in Nepal since its inception in 2012 include Violence Against Women (VAW), Women Peace and Security and humanitarian action including disaster risk reduction, Women's Political Participation (WPP) and Women Economic Empowerment (WEE), Local Governance and National Planning.

UN Women in Nepal has played a key role in supporting the government in developing the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 along with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Development partners and in supporting the implementation of the NAP as per its United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 mandate under Outcome 9.(National Actors and Institutions have managed conflict risks and are progressively consolidating peace) and in particular Output 9.2.2 (National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820). In this area of interest UN Women implemented the project "Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN): Towards Implementation of National Action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820" funded by the Government of Finland and whose overall goal is "Women lead and participate in peace, security and governance processes at the local level in the Far West Region".

UN Women has been assigned and is playing the vice-chair role in coordinating the current UNDAF's outcome 8 (National institutions have addressed conflict related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and post conflict needs of victims) and Outcome 9.

UN Women Nepal is the chair of the Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) with Embassy of Finland as co-chair, consortium of donors and UN agencies working collaboratively towards the advancement of the women, peace and security agenda in Nepal. UN Women also has a broad network of important stakeholders and a functional partnership with different ministries, government bodies, Commissions and CSOs which focuses on the implementation of international instruments to which Nepal is a party or signatory.

UN Women Nepal also possesses considerable expertise in economic empowerment as it initiated a reintegration programme for returnee women migrant workers in 2009 to 2011 with the objective to creating alternative livelihood opportunities by providing entrepreneurship and other skills development trainings. UN Women is also leading a UN joint programme in partnership with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), titled "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women".

1.2 Purpose, Objectives and Scope of the Evaluation

Purpose and Use

The UN Women Nepal Country Office, as agreed with the Government of Finland in the Project Document (Prodoc) 2012, has committed for a final evaluation of the project by an external evaluation team. UN Women has thus identified Lattanzio Advisory SpA (LA) to carry out this assignment whose final product aims to provide UN Women, the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland with support in implementing the future work on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda.

This evaluation represents a summative process whose *purpose* consisted in examining the programmatic progress, shedding light on its results and achievements. It also analysed to what extent the results and achievements have informed the outcome level progress. The evaluation meant to generate substantial evidence on challenges to progress and on results achieved so as to support in providing policy related feedback to the Government of Nepal through demonstrated best practices on the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in Nepal.

Findings and recommendations aim to support all the parties primarily the Government of Nepal (particularly the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), MoFALD, MoWCSW and other line ministries) and others responsible for the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 implementation, the CSOs and stakeholders including UN Women to building evidence based on effective strategies to:

- enhance the collective capability at both national and regional levels to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820
- empower affected women and former women combatants economically and socially and
- enhance women's leaderships in key decision making positions.

The evaluation process has been designed to maximize utilization by these primary intended users, whilst adhering to human rights principles of participation, non-discrimination and accountability.

Table 1: Primary intended users and uses of the evaluation

Primary intended users	Intended use
UN Women GoN/MoPR and MoWCSW	Use lessons learned and recommendations for further programming on WPS.
Implementing Partners at national and districts level Un Women Staff at Country level and especially those focused on WPS	Have a greater understanding and awareness of NAP and more in general of the role of women in peace, security and governance processes

Objectives

As detailed in the Terms of Reference, the SIWPSAN evaluation had the following *objectives*:

1) Asses the **Relevance** intended as the extent to which the expected results are able to i) meet the real needs and rights of targeted beneficiaries, ii) reduce inequalities and iii) are capable to ensure the achievement of national priorities and partners' and donors' policies and plan;

2) Assess the **effectiveness** of SIWPSAN, i.e. extent to which the project Outcomes (3) were achieved;

3) Assess the **Efficiency** of SIWPSAN, i.e. if and how the resources available (in terms of funds, time, expertise etc.) have been converted into concrete results.

4) Assess the **Sustainability** of the project, i.e. asses i) the possibility of long-terms benefits due to the project and ii) the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time;

5) Assess the **Impact** of the project which is intended as observable changes in the target groups which can be attributed to the project**.**

6) Analyse to what extent **Human Rights approach and Gender Equality principles** have been integrated in the implementation of the project.

Scope

The *temporal scope* of this evaluation encompassed the project since its inception phase (June 2012- May 2013) until December 2016.

The *geographic scope* covered Kathmandu at national level and three project districts in the Far Western Region, i.e. Kailali, Doti and Bajhang, at regional level. Within each district, two out of the five project Village Development Committees (VDCs) were visited. Please see Section 1.4 for more details.

The *substantive scope* of the evaluation focused on the achieved results and progress, gaps and challenges with regards to the progress made towards achievement of 15 outputs and three outcomes of the project as mentioned in the Results and Resource Framework (RRF). It further assessed the changes on life of target groups and gender equality as a result of project, ownership of stakeholders, and likelihood of sustainability of the actions. Additionally, the evaluation identified, whenever possible, the positive and negative changes produced directly or indirectly by the project on the opportunities of different groups of women, and on the socioeconomic conditions in their localities.

1.3   SIWPSAN project overview

In order to support the national priorities and commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment, UN Women implemented 54 months' project "Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN): Towards Implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820" funded by the Government of Finland.

The project was designed to support the GoN in its efforts to implement and monitor NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the national and local level. The project is in line with the NAP's five pillars (participation, protection and prevention, promotion, relief and recovery, and resource management, monitoring and evaluation) and supporting specific global indicators: 19, 20, 25 and 26 of UNSCR 1325.

In line with NAP priority expectations, the project gives priority "to programmes that provide necessary support to conflict-affected women and girls, former women combatants and victims/survivors of violence against women, by enhancing capacity of government and conflict affected women at the national and local level. The overall goal of the SIWPSAN project is 'Women lead and participate in peace, security and governance processes at the local level in the Far West Region.'

The specific objectives of the project area are:

- to enhance the collective capability of national and local level government and other relevant stakeholders to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820;
- to economically and socially empower conflict affected women and former women combatants in three districts though comprehensive assessment of their needs and their operating environment, and innovative programmes and
- to enhance the leadership and participation of women in key-decision making structures in the project districts

The project aims to realise the above objectives through the following three outcomes:

1) **Outcome1:** MoWCSW and the District Coordination Committee (DCCs) have enhanced collective capability[4] at both the national and local levels to implement and monitor the NAP on resolutions 1325 and 1820;
2) **Outcome 2:** Conflict-affected women and former women combatants in the three project districts are economically and socially empowered.

---

[4] Capability is meant as the capacity to: i) formulate adequate programmes to promote women's leadership and participation in peace and governance processes (including identification and removal of discriminatory provisions in existing programmes); ii) advocate for the inclusion of gender equality and NAP commitments in national and local foundational planning documents; ii) effectively advocate for, and demand accountability of, institutions to develop and implement commitments to women's leadership and participation outlined in the NAP; iv) share information derived from the monitoring of implementation of NAP with relevant individual or groups.

3) **Outcome 3:** Enhanced leadership and participation of women in key decision-making structures in the three project districts.

The project period included 12 months of inception phase (June 2012-May 2013) and 42 months of implementation phase from June 2013 - December 2016. The project geographically covers three districts (Bajhang, Doti and Kailali) in the Far Western region of Nepal and five VDCs in each district as shown in the figure below. The decision on the particular districts was made on the basis of criteria shared with Government of Finland and the MoPR and "involved prioritizing districts prioritized by Nepal's UNDAF 2013-2017 districts having high impact on conflict, districts representing mountain, hill and terai regions; districts having some proximity to UN's Existing regional field and coordination offices; districts with the presence of UN Women programme; districts with other Finland supported programmes"[5].

Figure 1:Geographical coverage of SIWPSAN

Kailali

The district is located in the southern edges of the Far-Western Terai Region, with varying altitude ranging from 179m to 1,957m above sea level. The district was one of the most affected districts during the Maoist insurgency and the identity based movement. It has a total population of 775,709 in 42 VDCs. The literacy rate of the district is 69 percent, among which 79 percent is male and 60 percent female (source: Census 2011). It is largely a rural district with a large Tharu population. The people of Kailali, especially the Tharu community, were seriously victimized by the insurgents as

---

[5] SIWPSAN PRODOC, 2013

well as the State Security Forces during the conflict. A large number of people, especially male, were killed by the security forces during the decade long armed conflict [6].

Kailali is one of the poorest districts of Nepal. The district capital Dhanagadi is located close to the Indian border and cross-border smuggling and illegal activities is a source of income for many criminal groups and traders. Kailali hosts a large migrant population from the hill districts such as Bajhang, Bajura, Doti and Achham, among others. In recent years, Kailali has become one of the districts where political activism by the Tharu community and related political groups is very active.

As per the District Development Indicators updated in 2003 by ICIMOD/CBS/SNV[7], the women empowerment and poverty index of the district was 42nd and 31th respectively out of 75.

Doti

Doti District is situated in the Far-Western Development Region at the height of 305m to 2,430m. The population is 211,746, according to census of 2011 and according to the Human Development Report 2004, the human development index of Doti ranked 60th out of 75. According to the Census 2011, the total literacy rate is 60 percent, among which the literacy rate of men and women is 77 percent and 46 percent, respectively. The total area of the district is 2,025 square kilometres and there are 50 VDCs.

The main residents of this district are Damai, Bramhin, Chhetri, Kami, Sanyasis. Newars came to Doti around 250 years ago, and are clustered around the Silgadi Bazaar. Silgadi is located within trekking distance of Khaptad National Park. With the advent of better roads over the past two decades, Achham and Bajhang were made more accessible to enterprisers and Silgadi ceased to be the business hub of the region.

The main occupation of the district is agriculture and it is considered to have good scope for agriculture development. Dotiyali or Dotyali is the local language spoken. Local intellectuals and people speaking Dotiyali language increasingly demand that their language be recognized as one of the national languages of Nepal.

---

[6] If the estimate of 14,000 dead in the decade-long conflict is accurate, the Tharu as an ethnic group bore a disproportionately high share of the human cost of the war—perhaps ten percent of the fatalities. According to the UN-OHCHR, Local people and Tharu and non-Tharu civil society representatives repeatedly stated to OHCHR that the distinction between the Maoist insurgency and ongoing Tharu and land rights movements became blurred for many high-caste landowners. The Tharu population was increasingly associated with the Maoist and the view that "all Tharus are Maoists" became common among the landowning class (UN-OHCHR 2008: 19-20), Tharu State Relations in Nepal and India, Ariun Guneratne, Himalaya the Journal of Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies, page 26

[7] International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), The Netherlands Development Organisation, SNV-Nepal (SNV), Distrcit of Nepal Indicators of development Update 2003, December 2003

The women empowerment and poverty index of the district ranked 61st and 66th respectively out of 75 (ICIMOD/CBS/SNV 2003[8]).

Bajhang

Bajhang District is situated in the Western Development Region of Nepal, at an elevation of 915m to 7,035m, with a total area of 3,422 square kilometres. The human development index of Doti ranked 72nd out of 75 (UNDP 2004). The total population of Bajhang District is 195,159 according to the Census 2011. Bajhang has 47 VDCs.

According to the Population Census of 2011, the literacy rate of the district is 59 percent (76 percent male and 43 percent female). The main residents of this district are Kami, Bramhin, Chhetri, Thakuri, and Sarki, with the lower part of the district being mainly Hindu and the upper areas being influenced by Tibetan culture. The women empowerment and poverty index of the district ranked 74th and 70th respectively out of 75 (ICIMOD/CBS/SNV 2003[9]).

1.3.1 SIWPSAN Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) of the SIWPSAN project was developed in the Project Document during the project design phase. It is a useful tool which provides a clear picture of the concept that stands at the basis of the SIWPSAN. The TOC approach seems to reflect appropriately the SIWPSAN project contribution to change. It makes evident how SIWPSAN was designed to assist the GoN in its effort to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the evaluation findings (see section 3) substantiate this.

The project was built on an understanding that investing in a comprehensive, integrated approach with a participatory bottom-up focus that develops not only the collective capabilities and capacities of the MoWCSW and DCCs at the national and local levels to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, but also economically and socially empowers conflict affected women and girls and former combatants, and promotes their leadership and participation in key decision-making structures; such approach will contribute to creating an enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding and to addressing their protection, prevention, relief and recovery rights and needs; it will enhance women's capacities to exercise their active agency and ownership in peace, security and governance processes at the local level in the Far West Region.

Figure 2:SIWPSAN Theory for Change

---

[8] ICIMOD/CBS/SNV, Distrcit of Nepal Indicators of development Update 2003, December 2003
[9] ICIMOD/CBS/SNV, District of Nepal Indicators of development Update 2003, December 2003

Theory of Change

Investing in a comprehensive, integrated, bottom-up approach will

Enhance collective capabilities and capacities of Government partners

Economically and socially empower conflict affected women/ girls and former combatants promoting their leadership and participation

Enhance women's capacities to exercise their active agency and ownership in peace, security and governance processes

Create an enabling environment at the local level

1.3.2 SIWPSAN Approach and Strategy

The project was designed to assist the GoN in its efforts to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the national and, in particular, at the local level, addressing the particular pillars of NAP as detailed in the below table.

Table 2: Project Strategy[10]

Participation	Protection & Prevention	Promotion	Relief and Recovery	Resource Management, M&E
• Capacity building of Gender Unit/ MoWCSW, DWC, WCOs and DCCs • Development of relevant guidelines • Facilitate Implementation Committee meetings • Establish and capacitate VDC level inter-party women networks	• Data collection of conflict affected women, former women combatants and women victims/survivors of SGBV • Formation and capacitate VDC level network/ groups of conflict affected women and former women combatants	• Knowledge generation on peace building and women's security issues through learning visits, case studies and IEC materials • Organize interactions and workshops with DCCs and government stakeholders on women, peace and security agendas • Organize peace memorials and VDCs level awareness campaigns • Capacity building of district level inter-party women's networks	• Provide trainings of livelihood skills, vocational skills and entrepreneurship development • Follow up and refresher trainings on skills development	• Support on-going monitoring of NAP implementation by MoWCSW, DWC, WCOs and DCCs • Provide technical support in drafting annual NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 monitoring report

SIWPSAN has used a participatory planning approach including stakeholders and beneficiaries since the project design phase to gain their trust and commitments in building a community upon social reconciliation and harmony. Participatory planning approach included a situation analysis

---

[10] Source: Project Document, SIWPSAN Project, UN Women

(which included Key Informants Interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), a baseline and endline surveys and desk study) as well as a set of start-up and inception workshops at district (Bajhang, Doti and Kailali) and national levels carried out for UN Women Nepal by SfCG. Furthermore, the project had a bottom-up approach which implied a bottom-up understanding of peace in a context such as the Nepalese one, where peace is meant as a practical strategy to ensure human security as something through economic/environmental/political/social/ personal security, and not only as a status of absence of armed violence.

SIWPSAN project has been implemented with the support from the following partners:

- **Government agencies:** MoPR, MoWCSW, Local Development Training Academy (LDTA);
- **Field based organisations**: Backward Society Education (BASE) in Kailali, Dalit Help Society (DHS) in Bajhang, and Creative Development Society (CDS) in Doti;
- **UN agencies** such as International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and UNDP and **UN Women's partner** from 2016 such as 1325 Action Group;
- **National Training Institute** for skill development training in the project district: Training Center Nepal;
- **National partners:**
  o SfCG: for providing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) support to entire project partners and developing knowledge products;
  o Saathi: for providing capacity building support to district partners;
  o Krishna Consultancy: for preparing video documentaries.

Besides providing financial support for the project activities, UN Women has been providing technical expertise to the partners of this project. UN Women worked closely with the MoPR, the MoWCSW and the DCC to facilitate and monitor implementation of the project activities at the national level.

At the local level, the project worked with the Women and Children Offices (WCOs) and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to implement the district and VDC level activities.

2   APPROACH AND METHODS

The following section summarizes the key features of the evaluation approach and method developed during a consultative inception phase conducted in September 2016. For more details on the approach and method please refer to Annexes and to the Evaluation Inception Report.

2.1   Evaluation approach, Methods and Process

In accordance with the TORs the evaluation had a predominantly **summative nature** and it collected evidence to assess the programmatic progress and analysed how and what extent the results and achievements have affected the outcome level progress.

Furthermore, this evaluation kept a **Human Rights and Gender Responsive principle**. Each phase has been developed to include Human Rights (HR) and gender responsive features. These were also informed by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Guidance on *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation* as explained in the table below:

Table 3:Evaluation process and approach

Evaluation Phase	Human Rights and Gender Responsive features
Inception: consultations between the evaluation team and UN Women Nepal, Initial review of project	- Stakeholders analysis including human rights role analysis

documents; additional consultations with UN Women Nepal; finalization of evaluation methodology and inception report.	- Inclusion of specific HR/GE questions (see Evaluation Matrix) within which inclusion of WPS question is key;
Data Collection: desk research, in-depth review of project documents; field visits at national (Kathmandu) and districts level (Kailali, Doti and Bajhang)	- Analyses alignment of SIWPSAN approach and objectives with normative framework on UNSCR 1325; - Examines extent to which GE and HR is reflected in planning, monitoring and reporting about SIWPSAN; - Includes duty bearers' and rights holders' voice at multiple levels; - Uses participatory tools;
Synthesis and Dissemination: Analysis of data and interpretation of findings, and drafting of an evaluation report; two validation workshops (one at regional and one at national level) and one dissemination workshop in Kathmandu to share the findings of the evaluation. The development of a Management Response, uploading the published report on the GATE website (http://gate.unwomen.org), and production of other knowledge products.	- Evidence-based recommendations validated by stakeholders. - Management response; - GATE[11]

In order to evaluate the impact of SIWPSAN intended as "observable changes of target groups and gender equality as a result of the project" the evaluation team applied an **appreciative inquiry approach** asking the positive questions about the changes in the life of beneficiaries, their home and community; asking root cause of the changes and getting their views about how the project could have contributed even better than what it has done. This approach has helped to investigate the project's positive outcomes and their root causes in order to understand and replicate these rather than looking to understand why the project has not worked.

Method

In order to explore the causal links between inputs and outcomes the **contribution analysis** has been followed. The evaluation team assessed the specific contribution of the project to the change in the life of beneficiaries by collecting perception of beneficiaries about the contribution of different projects/programmes to the specific change. Building on the existing theory of change, it has helped to find evidences of links between different layers of the programme framework.

Sources of data and methods of data collection

On the basis of the established methodological framework, data collection took place in two steps: i) through an in-depth document review and ii) through field-based data collection involving visits to the three districts covered by the project (Bajhang, Doti and Kailali) where the district headquarters and 2 out of 5 VDCs in each district have been visited by two team members each and where a survey was conducted within 98 project beneficiaries (questionnaire included in Annex F). The table below presents the list of the Districts and relevant visited VDCs:

Table 4: Selected VDCs in three project districts

Bajhang	Doti	Kailali

---

[11] GATE System is an on-line based Information Management System, which facilitates UNWOMEN's effort to strategically plan and effectively use evaluations for accountability, management for results, and knowledge management.

Chainpur (HQ)	Silgadi (HQ)	Dhangadi (HQ)
Subeda	Sanagaun	Masuriya
Ritthapata	Laxminagar	Bauniya

The VDCs were selected purposively[12] in a way that they captured maximum variations in the district of the project interventions. There were four criteria considered for selecting above given two out of five VDCs in each district[13]. The criteria were presence of beneficiary conflict affected women (CAW), presence of beneficiary Inter Party Women Network (IPWN) members, presence of training graduates of the project and presence of former women combatants.

The data collection phase included also an inception visit to Kathmandu for the inception Workshop where the evaluation team met representatives from the EMG and the ERG (a full list people of EMG/ERG members is provided in Annex C).

Document review: more than 100 documents were reviewed by the evaluation team, including: UN Women strategic documents; SIWPSAN relevant evaluation/reviews; SIWPSAN progress reports; relevant partners' and donors' reports; and relevant literature. A full list is provided in Annex D.

Key Informant interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Consultations: The evaluation team consulted 210 stakeholders (173 women and 37 men) at the national and districts levels, through face to face interviews; focus groups and consultation/meetings. The respondents of the FGDs, KIIs, consultations and workshop were selected while consulting UN Women and implementing partners; whereas respondents of the survey were selected randomly within the selected VDC.

The table below shows the distribution of people consulted by district and type of consultation:

Table 5: Number of respondents by district and by type of consultations[14]

Consultations	National Level		Kailali		Bajhang		Doti	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
FGDs	0	3	3	52	0	43	6	44
KIIs	5	3	2	2	12	7	5	4
EMG/ERG Workshop	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Survey	0	0	0	34	0	30	0	34
TOT	10	9	5	88	12	80	11	82

The figure below provides a snapshot of the types and numbers of stakeholders consulted while a full list is provided in Annex E.

Figure 3:Type and number of stakeholder consulted (KIIs, FGDs, workshops)

---

[12] Though TOR mentions to select the VDC randomly, the VDCs are selected purposively as chances of missing some desired characteristics in the VDC cannot be ruled out if selected randomly. Therefore, to ensure the below given characteristics, VDCs are selected purposively.

[13]15 project VDCs: Thapapur, Balia, Masuriya, Narayanpur and Bauniya in Kailai district; Bajha, Rayal, Subeda, Majhigaun and Ritthapata in Bajhang district; and Sanagaun, Kadamandu, Laxminagar, Barchhain and Ghangal in Doti district.

[14] These total numbers represent the amount of participants which took part to the consultations during the evaluation, however, in some cases, the participants attended to different meetings and thus are calculated more than once.

Dara Collection Methods	FGDs	KIIs	EMG/ERG Workshop	Survey
Women	142	16	3	98
Men	9	24	5	0
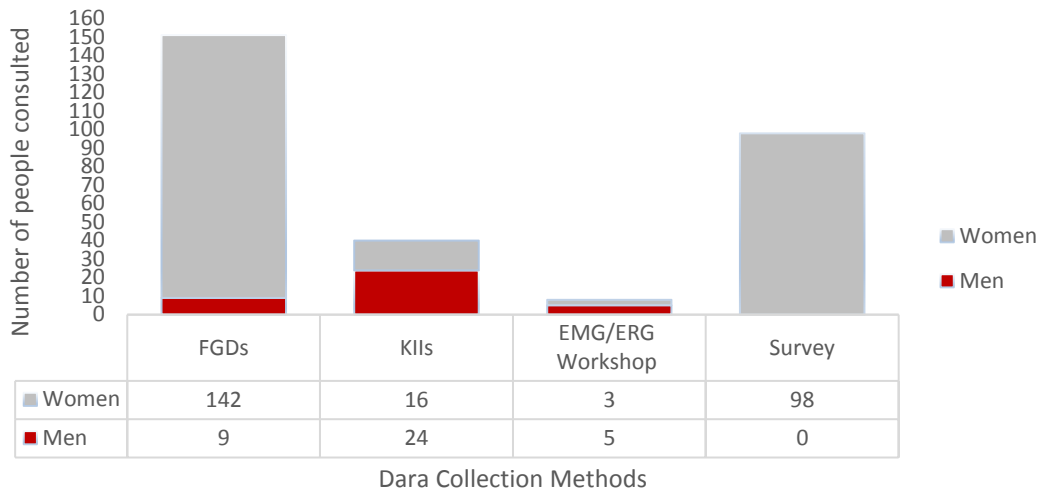
Survey: the quantitative data have been collected not only through document review but also implementing a survey designed for the project beneficiaries, i.e. CAW, IPWN, DCC and training graduates. The tools for data collection (questionnaire and checklists) are included in Annex F.

The sample size for the quantitative survey has been estimated during the inception phase, for the sampling methodology please see Annex G.

Data analysis

The data collected from the secondary and primary sources and from qualitative and quantitative methods have been analysed using triangulation techniques (See annex H for the triangulation tool)

Triangulation has been applied by and to methods and sources. Before this, both qualitative and quantitative data have been analysed using respective techniques.

Qualitative data analysis used the content analysis method, categorization, classification and summarization.

Quantitative data resulting from the survey have been analysed using descriptive statistical tools such as frequency count, percentage and mean looking at the nature of data availability in excel format.

Interpretation was done using both types of data where appropriate.

Data have been grouped as per the evaluation question and analysed as per evaluation criteria and objective of the study. Comparison of the current situation to the situation at the start of the project and the situation at the time of mid-term evaluation has been done whenever possible. This comparison has provided information about changes that occurred during the project period in the (i) capability of duty bearers to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820; (ii) economic and social empowerment of the conflict affected women and former women combatants; and (iii) women's leaderships in key decision making positions.

The changes have been further analysed to identify important changes using the Most Significant Change (MSC) approach. In the FGDs, participants were asked to say changes in their life, their home and community. They were then asked to say the "number one" change among the changes and reason behind the "number one" change.

Evaluation Process

The evaluation has been conducted in three different phases: inception phase (September 2016); data collection (20 September 2016 – 7th October 2016) and analysis phase (until end of October 2016); and synthesis phase and dissemination (November – 12th December).

The evaluation process adopted a systematic approach using different building blocks to incrementally construct answers to the Evaluation Questions (EQs) and formulate conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation Matrix: an initial document review has guided the team to build, during the inception phase, the methodological framework for the entire exercise.

The evaluation was guided by an evaluation matrix (see Annex B) that was based on broad evaluation criteria and questions initially included in the TOR. Sub-questions and indicators were developed by the evaluation team for each question.

In accordance with UNEG guidelines on integrating gender equality into evaluation, a comprehensive preliminary stakeholders mapping and analysis has been undertaken by the evaluation team during the Inception Phase, including human rights role analysis. Details are given in the Matrix included in the Annex A.

The evaluation has been presented at national and regional level to the key stakeholders in two separate workshops. The final report and management response will be made publicly available on GATE and submitted to the Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS) for quality assessment.

Validation, Dissemination and learning

During the evaluation, key stakeholders had the opportunity to actively contribute towards the review and validation of the findings. The EMG has been consulted in key moments of the evaluation process and the evaluation outputs has been shared with them for comments and feedback.

A validation workshop was held at regional level on December the 1st 2016 and the validation workshop at national level was held on December the 2nd 2016 to present the second draft of the Final Evaluation Report. Representatives from key stakeholders from the districts/selected-VDCs and from Kathmandu have been met in these two meetings in order to discuss findings, conclusions and recommendations developed by the evaluation team. A full list of participants is provided in Annex E.

Once the Final Evaluation Report is approved by UN Women a dissemination workshop at national level to present key findings and recommendations will be organized by UN Women Nepal.

UN Women Nepal Management will prepare a management response and UN Women will be responsible for publishing the report on the GATE[15] website.

2.2   Ethics

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the UN Women Evaluation Policy and the United Nations Evaluation Group Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System.

Independence and impartiality: Clear reasons for evaluative judgments, and the acceptance or rejection of comments on evaluation products was provided in written "comment trails" for each version of the evaluation deliverables. All findings were triangulated by multiple team members.

---

[15]   UN Women's Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) website: http//gate.UNWomen.org

Credibility and accountability: The Inception Report and Final Report were subject to assessments and comments by the ERM and ERG and preliminary findings have been shared into a workshop at regional and national level with key stakeholders.

Confidentiality, integrity and transparency: The evaluation respected stakeholders' right to provide information in confidence and only after providing free and informed consent to participate in the evaluation. All information was used and represented only to the extent agreed to by its contributor.

Avoidance of harm: The evaluation team ensured that participatory processes and evaluation questions were responsive to the needs and sensitivities of participants. Facilitators set a tone of informality, openness and rapport in all meetings, interviews, and focus groups as appropriate to the individuals participating.

Accuracy, completeness and reliability: All evaluation questions were answered through triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data from multiple sources and processed using multiple analytical tools. A comprehensive Evaluation Matrix was used to link each evaluation question to the related evidence (please see the Matrix in Annex B).

2.3   Evaluation Constraints and Limitations

The evaluation faces the following limitations in term of methodology and implementation and has adopted mitigation strategy in due course in order to mitigate them.

- The progress measured against the outputs are largely based on information provided by local project partners, available progress and final reports. However, the evaluation team has collected information to validate/substantiate these data though provided other information sources such as KIIs, FGDs and the survey;
- The evaluation as per TORs covered the district headquarters and 2 VDCs of each project district. Given the wideness and the fragmented morphology of each district (where VDCs are sometimes very far from the HQ and are not reached by roads) it may be that results coming from the non-sampled VDCs would have been different;
- Some key local stakeholders were not available to meet or discuss. The evaluation team arranged alternative meetings to fill possible gaps and made use of existing literature to extract relevant data;
- Most of the stakeholders at Chief District Officer (CDO) and Local Development Officer (LDO) level were not fully familiar about the project because of frequent staff turnover and they had limited capability to provide detailed information on SIWPSAN. However, the team has made several efforts to meet with key stakeholders in the relevant offices which were there during the project implementation to fill possible gaps;
- The field took place during the harvesting period (Mid-September-Mid-November) which represent the most intense working period of the year for most of the women in the VDCs. Their availability in terms of time was thus affected by this constraint. However, the willingness to participate in the meetings together with an active support provided by the local implementing partners (DHS, BASE, CDS) allowed the evaluation team to carry out short but intense meeting with beneficiaries;
- During the field work at VDCs level the team faced some problems in terms of communications because of the exclusive use of local languages by women beneficiaries. The team was however supported by the staff of the local implementing partners which have supported with translations;

- Logistics sometimes made particularly difficult arranging visits to VDCs (for example in the case of the visit to Laxminagar VDC in Doti), however the team have successfully visited 6 VDCs as planned;
- Caste and ethnically disaggregated data on conflict affected women and former women combatants in the project area were not available. Analysis therefore was done taking VDC level data on ethnicity and caste

3   FINDINGS BY EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1   Relevance

EQ: To what extent SIWPSAN aligned with the relevant normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment?

Finding 1: *The SIWPSAN project was largely aligned with the national and international normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment. However, gender equality demands also the direct involvement of men, which was missing in this project.*

Nationally, SIWPSAN Project was aligned with Nepal's Constitution, Laws, and policies. It was in line with the UNDAF priorities for of Nepal (2013-2017) and, internationally, with CEDAW, BPfA, and the UN Women's Corporate Strategic Plan. The project was also found closely aligned with the three goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reducing Inequality) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Stronger Institutions).

It is specifically aligned with the Government of Nepal's NAP on women, peace and security as explained in the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The NAP embodies five pillars such as participation, protection and prevention, promotion, relief and recovery and resource management and monitoring and evaluation and the project touched upon all these pillars. There was participation of stakeholders from central to the local level including MoPR, MoWCSW, WCO, Women and Children Service Centre (WCSC), DAO, DDC, Local Peace Committee (LPC), DCC, IPWN, etc. There was participation of CAW in the local organisations such as mothers' group, ward citizen forum, community forest users' group (CFUG), school management committee (SMC), etc. which was not the case before the project as informed by the FGD participants. The project had also activities including strengthening safe house in Bajhang and women and children service centre for protecting the rights of women and girls and preventing the violation of these rights. These were found useful. Promotion of rights of CAW and former women combatants, victims of domestic and sexual violence as well as violence against women (VAW) survivors was also an important result that the project contributed to which helped in their participation in peacebuilding process using different methods including local FM radios. It helped increase awareness in general about women, peace and security and budget allocated for women's development in local bodies. SIWPSAN also addressed the issues of relief and economic recovery by providing skill development training and materials for enterprise development to some members of the target groups. This was found key to the reintegration of conflict affected women and former women combatants in communities. With resource mobilization and involvement of IPWN members in monitoring that the project supported for, there was less duplications and more effective implementation as reported by the SfCG in its 2015 survey of SIWPSAN project. It is therefore that the SIWPSAN project was aligned with the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 frameworks as defined by its five pillars and national and international norms for gender equality and women's empowerment by imparting knowledge and engaging the target beneficiaries as well as all stakeholders on women, peace and security agenda. However, gender equality demands also the direct involvement of men which was not the case with the SIWPSAN project.

EQ: What is UN Women's comparative advantage in this area of work compared with other UN entities and key partners?

Finding 2: *UN Women had distinct comparative advantage in women, peace and security in normative, operational and coordination dimensions. It has also gained experience in and learned lessons from implementing such projects before since 2000 globally and 2001 nationally in Nepal.*

UN Women's comparative advantage can be looked from its normative, operational and coordination dimensions. From the normative stand point, UN Women is grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the UN Charter, UN Women country assistance, and UN system to progress towards gender equality and women empowerment through elimination of discrimination against women and girls; empowerment of women; social and economic empowerment, achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security, national planning and gender responsive budgeting and addressing violence against women.

In the operational and coordination front, UN Women stands distinctly over other UN entities and key partners, especially in the area of women, peace and security. In particular, in the Women's economic empowerment area, UN Women has gained considerable experience in Nepal since the implementation of the project "Accelerating progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women", jointly implemented with FAO, IFAD and WFP. Another example of UN Women's involvement in economic empowerment, peace and security and working for conflict affected women comes from the "Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace" which was coordinated by UN Women with two UN Agencies, International Labour Organisation (ILO) and FAO. These examples show UN Women's extensive experience in working for CAW in strengthening their social and economic empowerment. The aforementioned projects also had programme for capacity development of both duty bearers such as government officials and right holders such as conflict affected women, economic empowerment and leadership development of CAW. The earlier experience that UN Women had gained might have contributed to some extent to the leadership and participation, economic empowerment which were all covered in the SIWPSAN project to the best use of their existing expertise. Also, that UN Women was the first UN agency in Nepal which mapped CAW/former women combatants in the three district of Far West Region and focused the SIWPSAN project on them. The suitability of SIWPSAN to the UN Women at this moment can also be justified from the perspectives that: i) UN Women has been assigned the role of vice chair to coordinate the 8 and 9 Outcome Steering Group of current UNDAF's peace, security and justice related outcome ; ii) UN Women is the chair of PSWG which has had a significant role in the creation of Nepal's NAP and iii) that UN Women broad network of national stakeholders and functional partnerships at different levels: government, and civil society, etc.; and that it had also experience in bringing grassroots issues at the central level for policy feedback.

EQ: To what extent has the UN Women country office correctly analysed and interpreted the on-going need of the women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local and country level?

Finding 3: *UN Women Nepal to a great extent correctly analysed and interpreted the on-going needs of the women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local and country level.*

In April 2013 UN Women Nepal contracted the SfCG, an International NGO based in Kathmandu, to conduct the inception phase situation analysis and baseline survey.

SfDG organized and managed start-up and inception workshops at national and district levels, and to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for the project. SfCG identified the following needs to enhance the women's leadership and participation in peace security and governance process: awareness and education, economic empowerment, social empowerment, enabling environment, legal support, and enabling security. These needs were correctly analysed and developed programme accordingly by the UN Women as confirmed by 96 out of the 98 respondents (almost the 94%) in the survey conducted under this final evaluation. This percentage is consistent with the results of The Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) carried out in 2014 where 78% of respondents responded accordingly. The respondents in this evaluation survey reported that their level of awareness on women, peace and security significantly increased; those who got opportunity to participate in the skill development training and start up material support were economically empowered; they were also socially empowered at home and community as known from the FGDs. Many also reported that they knew where to contact in case of violence against them and more cases of reporting were filed in respective places. The respondents also mentioned that they were better safe than before. This means that the UN Women identified and analysed needs of the women appropriately and interpreted and implemented interventions accordingly.

At the country level, the UN Women Nepal identified Gender Mainstreaming Unit of the MoWCSW as a most appropriate institution to collaborate with as it had experiences in the gender equality and women empowerment as well as women, peace and security. UN Women also analysed the capacity and need of the Unit and provided technical and material support that helped to strengthen the Unit.

EQ: What is the extent to which SIWPSAN is in line with the mandate and priorities of Government of Nepal?

Finding 4: *SIWPSAN is in line with the mandate and priorities of Government of Nepal in the localization of NAP on WPS for enhancing women's participation and developing their leadership at all levels for decision-making, conflict transformation and peace building process.*

The GoN was the lead stakeholder to prepare NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The NAP was prepared considering the provisions in constitution, law, policies and action plans for implementation of international conventions and instruments including the National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2005. As a signatory to different convents such as CEADAW[16], BPfA, Convention on the Political Rights of Women[17], GoN is mandated and committed to participation of women in peace process and development interventions and, through the work implemented by different ministries, is pushing forward the implementation of the NAP through different projects. It has provided orientation to relevant staff in all 75 districts indicating that NAP implementation is in the agenda of the GoN.

The NAP aimed for the participation and leadership of women at all levels of decision-making, conflict transformation and peace processes including taking measures to address specific needs of women and girls in the design and implementation of all relief and recovery programmes thereby creating sustainable peace and just society. The SIWPSAN project is designed to assist the GoN in the implementation of selected activities of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and in line with NAP priority expectations, the project gave priority to "programmes that provide immediate relief assistance necessary for conflict affected women" by involving the target group in economic activities

---

[16] Nepal ratified CEADAW in 1991
[17] Nepal's Accession on Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1966 as reported in https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N98/385/21/IMG/N9838521.pdf?OpenElement

that provide income in short period of time such as the off season vegetable production, mobile phone repair, poultry raising, etc. in the three districts of far west region.

EQ: Has an appropriate basis for selecting VDCs within the district, been determined?

Finding 5: *The selection criteria and process were appropriate to a large extent, but other criteria such as presence of former women combatants, VAW survivors and geographical remoteness could have been added to specifically capture these diversities.*

In each district, the DCC meetings endorsed the project VDC selection criteria, developed by SfCG in consultation with DCC members, on the basis of which the most conflict-affected of five VDCs in each district were selected as project VDCs. The VDC selection criteria agreed by the DCCs in three districts were:

- VDCs having presence of high number of killed, injured, displaced, missing people during a decade long armed conflict;
- VDCs where the project baseline survey was conducted by SfCG;
- VDCs located at far-off distance from district headquarters; and the VDCs that had lesser communication and other facilities.

Based on these criteria, the following 15 VDCs were selected by UN Women which were endorsed by respective DCC: Thapapur, Balia, Masuriya, Narayanpur and Bauniya in Kailai district; Bajha, Rayal, Subeda, Majhigaun and Ritthapata in Bajhang district; and Sanagaun, Kadamandu, Laxminagar, Barchhain and Ghangal in Doti district.

From the geographical distribution within the district, it seems that the VDCs were selected comparatively less remote. For example, two VDCs out of five in Bajhang such as Subeda, Ritthapata were nearby district headquarter and far-flung VDCs were not represented appropriately. The selection criteria and process were appropriate to a large extent, but other criteria such as presence of former women combatants, VAW survivors could have been added to specifically capture these diversities. Similarly, a categorization of VDCs by remoteness such as most remote, remote and less/no remote amongst the VDCs affected by conflict within the district could have been done and selected VDCs from each category.

EQ: To what extent the recommendations made by MTE are adopted and implemented?

Finding 6: *All seven recommendations of MTE were adopted and implemented through management response to evaluation process.*

There were seven recommendations made by MTE. The recommendations were adopted by preparing a management response plan by UN Women where all seven recommendations were accepted and action plan prepared. The action plan was largely implemented by developing knowledge products (rec.1), exit strategy (rec. 2), orientation to SM (rec. 3), conducting a joint monitoring visit (rec. 4), revising indicators (rec. 5), documenting good practices and lessons learned (rec. 6) and organizing policy dialogue event on NAP localization (rec. 7).

EQ: To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme design and implementation?

Finding 7: *Women's human rights with the focus on WPS were largely integrated into the programme design and implementation.*

The UNSCR 1325 demands that all actors engaged in every stage of conflict, peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction protect and respect women's human rights. The project was designed to strengthen and operationalize gender equality in the context of conflict, peace-building

and post-conflict reconstruction by focusing more on women based on existence of inequality between men and women in terms of participation, decision-making and benefit sharing in building peace. In implementation, key human rights and gender equality principles, notably participation, inclusion, and empowerment, were integrated into programming processes by involving DCC members including IPWN in decision-making for selecting VDCs and participants.

EQ: To what extent has the project considered multiple exclusions while selecting beneficiaries?

Finding 8: *Though there are beneficiaries from multiple exclusions, the project did not pay special consideration to select the beneficiaries from most marginalized groups such as Dalit in proportion of their presence in the population. Rather the proportion of privileged group such as Chhetri was higher in the project intervention than their presence in the population.*

The project's target population such as CAW, former women combatants and VAW survivors is the one which has been excluded not only from the mainstream development but also from the general agenda of women, peace and security as revealed in the recently held consultative planning workshop of second phase of NAP implementation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 organized by MoPR and Action Group on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Therefore, project's target population is entirely an excluded population. Because of the traditional, social, economic, and spatial exclusion, some of the target groups are under the multiple exclusion. An elderly single woman in remote area, for example, falls under double exclusion. If she is also a CAW will have multiple exclusion, and if she is also from Dalit family, the likelihood of this individual being excluded from the development is even higher. If the woman is also disabled, the chances of being excluded is further high. The project has not considered multiple exclusion as it has treated every targeted individual equally. However, within the targeted population, there are also the individuals who fall under multiple exclusion. Dalit women are socially, culturally and economically excluded more than other women such as Brahmin and Chhetri. The Table 6 shows that there was not proper representation of beneficiaries as per the population composition. Secondly, proportion of women of the privileged group like Chhetri is more than their proportion in the population. The proportion of Janajati/Tharu and Dalit is less than their proportion in population. This indicates that the project had not adequately considered inclusion of excluded groups in its interventions.

Table 6: Ethnic group/caste representation in the population and project intervention

Ethnicity/ caste	Population in 15 project VDCs	% of the total population in the 15 project VDCs	Beneficiary population	% in SIWPSAN intervention	Remarks
Dalit	22861	15.87	76	10.31	Since population and its composition by ethnicity/caste is not available by CAW and former women combatants, it is estimated from the available VDC data
Janajati including Tharu	55037	38.2	130	17.53	
Brahmin	18675	12.96	76	10.31	
Chhetri	44266	30.72	420	56.7	
Others	3239	2.25	38	5.15	
Total	144078	100	740	100	

Source: District and VDC profile of Nepal 2014/15 prepared by Intensive Stury and Research Center Pvt. Ltd. And published by BookArt Nepal. Kathmandu 2014.

EQ: Do interventions target the underlying cause of gender equality?

Finding 9: *The project interventions were targeted to address the underlying social, economic and cultural inequality. However, the causes of discrimination such as age, language, disability, etc. were not taken into consideration.*

In Nepal, inequality exits in terms of geography, age, gender, ethnicity, language, education, HIV status, disability, and income. The situation of women and girls is a particular concern and they are disadvantaged by traditional practices including early marriage, stigmatisation of widows, isolation of women and domestic violence.

Nepal has ratified seven core human rights Conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and all major ILO Conventions.[18] Despite domestic legal reform in line with these obligations, women and children still experience widespread violations of their rights to life and security of person as well as a range of other basic economic and social rights.

Entrenched social norms have continued to limit substantive gender equality in practice. Women and girls, suffer from harmful traditional practices such as forced and early marriages and *chaupadi* (isolating menstruating women and girls) as per participants of FGDs. Over 24 per cent of girls are married between 15 and 19 years.[19] Children also face discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, ethnicity, religion, disability, economic status and HIV status. Over 37 per cent of children ages five to 17 are working, the majority of which are in rural areas.[20]

The SIWPSAN project specifically targeted the interventions to address the underlying causes of inequality using the human right approach involving almost all stakeholder duty bearers and beneficiary right holders. The interventions included activities for awareness raising and capacity building of duty bearers for duty bearers' greater understanding of target group and to provide service more effectively and efficiently with increased accountability toward right holders. Enterprise development activities for selected individuals of the target group were there in place for addressing economic inequality. Likewise, leadership development of target group and improved governance at local level were embedded to reduce social inequality in community. However, the causes of discrimination such as age, language, disability, etc. were not taken into consideration.

Summary of findings: Relevance

The project was found relevant locally, nationally and internationally. Locally, it captured the group of population (the CAW and former women combatants) which was not given adequate attention by the government, other projects and agencies, though some orientation type of activities were launched. Their needs were, to some extent addressed, through interventions in the areas of economic development and social empowerment. Nationally, it was within the NAP implementation plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 which was developed by the government and committed for implementation. However, it was not highly prioritised in terms of allocation of resources compared to other programmes despite that 10 projects of NPTF have focused on NAP. Internationally, it was aligned with CEDAW, BPfA, UN resolution, and UN Women's Corporate Strategic Plan and was within the normative framework on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for involving women in peace and

---

[18] UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified 22 April 1991, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified 14 September 1990
[19] Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014
[20] UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Concluding observations on the third periodic report of Nepal,* 12 December 2014, UN Doc E/C.12/NPL/CO/3

security during the conflict and post-conflict. The project however, was not highly sensitive in terms of proportionately engage most marginalised section of the population.

3.2 Effectiveness

EQ: To what extent were the expected outcomes achieved on time and how did UN Women contribute towards these?

Finding 10: *There were five indicators to measure the three outcomes. All five indicators were achieved. Outcome-wise discussion is provided below.*

Outcome 1: MoWCSW and DCCs have enhanced the collective capability at both the national and local levels to implement and monitor the NAP on resolutions 1325 and 1820.

Indicator 1: Four new guidelines (Monitoring, Partnership, Safe House Operation and Gender Audit) by 2016. The project supported the development and finalization of the four guidelines.

Indicator 2: Five joint decisions taken forward by MoWCSW, Department of Women and Children (DWC) and WCOs to implement NAP action points in districts were also achieved fully as the following joint decisions were implemented : i) sharing of District Action Plan (DAP) and NAP; ii) joint monitoring visits, iii) topics of the four guidelines mentioned above, iv) speeding process to transfer budget from centre to WCO and extension of project.

Indicator 3: Quality of reporting and response by MoWCSW on concluding observations (Universal Periodic Review--UPR by Human Rights Council (HRC), CEDAW CC, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Committee) on women/girls affected by conflict, violence against women, women's participation in political and public life. There has been improvement in reporting progress compared to the situation at the start of the project as revealed through project documents, which was also mentioned by Finnish Embassy in Nepal and by UN Women staff. However, the technical reports which were provided output-wise were not supported by respective indicators because of the progress report template which considered only the indicators which were achieved. It does not reflect the indicators which were not achieved.

In general, there has been increased capability not only of MoWCSW staff, specifically of those in the Gender Mainstreaming Unit but also members of the DCCs in three districts. The capacity, however, is not adequate to provide services to right holders using the rights based approach. For example, the marginalised groups have right to get service at the location of their convenience, where possible. This right was availed while organising meetings, VDC level awareness campaigns, short term VDC level training, organising peace memorials, etc. locally. However, providing entrepreneurship training which was of a three months' duration in the district headquarters was less convenient to participants than if were provided in VDC clusters as reported by the participants of survey and FGDs in this evaluation. This was one of the reasons why the participants in the entrepreneurship training were not adequate from the project VDCs, as disclosed by the participants in the focus group discussions.

As a result of the continued technical and programmatic support and advocacy by UN Women, to the national level government stakeholders and local level DCC members including CDOs, LDOs and Women Development Officers (WDOs) in the project districts, there was an enhanced collective capability of national and local level government agency on the normative frameworks of gender equality and women's empowerment, gender-responsive planning, zero tolerance of sexual violence, gender responsive budgeting (GRB), NAP implementation and the localization of the women, peace and security agenda. This finding is not unique as was also similarly reported in the findings of Exit Strategy and MTE. Not only that their knowledge and skills on national and

international instruments on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), and the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was increased but also they changed their behaviour in providing duties to the right holders. The enhanced capability of MoWCSW can be judged from their quality of reporting and response on incorporating relationship between the project and international conventions (Universal Periodic Review by HRC, CEDAW CC, CRC Committee) on women/girls affected by conflict, violence against women, women's participation in political and public life. They were better equipped in organising meetings and monitoring project activities in addition to prepare terms of reference (ToR) for four types of guideline preparation and provide feedback for their improvement.

At the local level, DCC members including CDOs, LDOs and WDOs of Kailali, Doti and Bajhang enhanced their knowledge on CEDAW, BPfA, Universal Periodic Review, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), district-level planning, pro-poor economic enhancement planning, zero tolerance of sexual violence, and women's leadership and empowerment and NAP implementation and localization as a result of their involvement in project activities as informed by the mid-term evaluation of this project. The WDO Kailali told that before the start of the project the staff of WCO were known to some extent about the NAP, but did not know the details of it including the five pillars and their relationship with CAW. Now, the officer told, they were better off and knew importance of each pillar and specific relationship of the pillars to specific conflict affected women. Also for Doti and Bajahng, officers told that SIWPSAN has enhanced their capability to handle NAP and as encouraged by SIWPSAN they have started parallel activities with adolescents, campaign against child marriage etc. to mention some examples. The local level duty bearers were also capable of preparing, endorsing and implementing NAP District Action Plan which they did for NAP I and NAP II in each project district. Also that they were capable of organising interaction meeting among stakeholders at local level on issues related to leadership and participation of conflict affected women in key decision making positions, relief and recovery package to conflict affected women, safety and security of women and girls, localization of WPS agenda in local plans and programmes, progress review of DAPs, major finding and recommendation of district monitoring report on NAP implementation. Duty bearers of Safe House were also found to have enhanced capacity on legal counselling, psychosocial counselling, food, shelter, clothing, advocacy, coordination, and referral and case documentation services and provided these services to VAW survivors[21] by WCSCs as revealed by WCSC staff in Kailali. This outcome included the following five joint decisions:

- Decision to share DAP and NAP from the district level to the MoPR and MoWCSW gender unit
- Decision taken on the participants and dates of joint monitoring visits in the project districts.
- Decision taken to select the topic of 4 guidelines that has been developed by MoWCSW
- Decision taken to speed up the process of transferring budget from the Central to Women and Children Social Welfare to WCO office in the district
- Decision related to extension of the project with adding new activities

Outcome 2: Conflict affected women and former women combatants in the three project districts are economically and socially empowered. Indicator: percentage of conflict affected and former women combatants who report that their economic and social conditions have improved as a result of the project.

The economic and social empowerment of CAW and former women combatants was much better with 75% of the respondents stating in the MTE survey that they were socially and economically empowered against 50% target as per MTE report. This was further ratified in the survey conducted for this evaluation with 98 respondents. With this it can be confirmed that the CAW and former

---

[21] There were 6 guidelines developed in Bajhang and 139 VAW survivors served by WCSCs

women combatants are economically and socially empowered. However, there still needs some more interventions for a stronger and sustained empowerment.

Regarding the economic status almost 29 (30%) of the total of 98 respondents in our survey told that they took entrepreneurship training and implemented enterprise of their choice including hand embroidery, tailoring, off-season vegetable farming, community livestock rearing, mixed cooking, mobile repairing, beautician skills and poultry farming and increased income but at varying levels. A chart provided below gives income range. A little less than one-half earned monthly income between NPR 5,000 to 10,000 and those earning more than NPR 10,000 were a quarter of those who earned income. Likewise, those earning monthly income between NPR 2,000 to 4,999 were almost one-fifth of respondents and less than NPR 2,000 earners were about 7% of those who responded that they earned money from entrepreneurship training. This finding corroborates with progress report of the project which reports NPR 12,920 as an average monthly income of training graduates from their enterprise. There were some geographical variations in the range of income. In Kailali more number of respondents 5 (17.24%) reported to have earned more than 10,000 per month, followed by Bajhang 2 (6.9%), whereas there was none in our sample in Doti who reported to have earned NPR 10,000 or above. Those who earned more than NPR 10,000 were those who undertook vegetable farming, beautician, and hotel in Kailali and off season vegetable farming in Bajhang. Those who earned between NPR 5,000 to 9,999 were 3 entrepreneurs (10.34%) from Kailali, 9 (31.08%) from Doti and 2 (6.9%) from Bajhang. Their enterprise was beauty parlour and farming in Kailali; farming, tailoring and business in Doti; and tailoring and business in Bajhang. There were 4 (13.79%) entrepreneurs who earned between NPR 2,000 and 4,999 in Doti and 2 (6.9%) in Bajhang. The enterprises of those earning from NPR 2,000 to 4,999 were grocery and poultry farm and vegetable farming in Bajhang and vegetable farming in Doti. Those who earned less than NPR 2,000 per month was only from Bajhang and was engaged in farming. What is seen here is that rather than type of enterprise, geographical variations which have implication for marketing played more prominent role. In Kailali, there is good market access due to motor road connectivity whereas this facility is limited to few places in Bajhang and Doti.

These women told that their social status at home and community has increased as a result of economic empowerment. Twelve out of eighteen training graduates in three FGDs told that the income earned out of the enterprise has been largely used for household expenses including food items, clothes and education of children. As a result of the financial contribution, their prestige at home has been increased. One of the participants in the interview told "people in the village respect those who have money, who can speak and put agenda strongly. Since we have earned money, we can speak and put agenda strongly, the villagers do respect us now. We are different now than before". Further detail of change in the life of entrepreneurs is provided in "Finding 28" under the impact criteria.

Figure 4: Monthly income of participants from the enterprise (N=29[22])

---

[22] Number of respondents included in the evaluation survey which has provided data on this issue.

Number of entrepreneurs earning monthly income from project supported enterprises
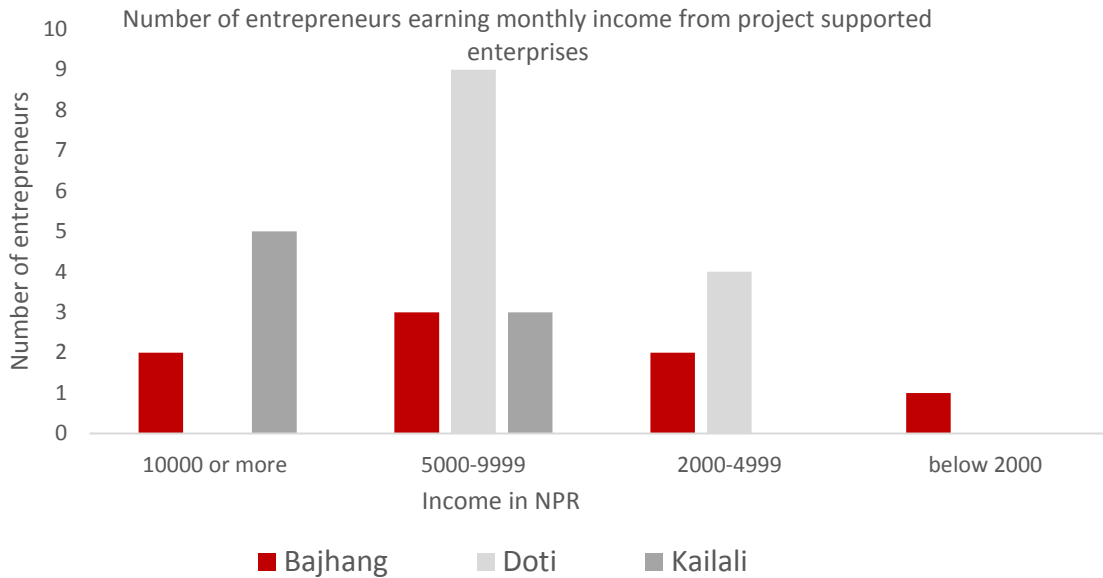
In a survey conducted with 98 respondents for this evaluation 81 (82.62%) of total respondents told that their social status was increased as people have started listening and respecting them. Out of these, 60 (61.73%) told their status highly increased whereas remaining 38 (38.27%) for moderate increase in their social status. Focus group discussions conducted at various levels also mentioned that their social status was largely increased as their voices are better heard and that they are respected at home and community. Of the total 98 respondents, 83 (84.69%) mentioned that they have increased awareness on WPS and this was primarily because of training and participation in activities such as meetings and discussions supported by SIWPSAN project. Awareness on equal right of men and women was among 93 respondents (94.9%) out of 98 respondents, so was about property rights 90 (91.84%) and free legal services 76 (77.55%). The variation was not sharp among the districts except that only 21 out of 34 (61.77%) respondents in Kailali told that they know about the free legal services (Table 7). This might have been due to that the respondents were from Tharu ethnic group who intend to resolve issues internally and seldom take interest in outside legal services.

Table 7:Awareness and knowledge on rights and services (N=98)

Indicator	Bajhang (N=34)	Doti (N=30)	Kailali (N=34)	Overall
Awareness on WPS	27 (90.00%)	31 (91.18%)	25 (73.52%)	83 (84.69%)
Social status	19 (63.55%)	30 (88.24%)	32 (94.12%)	81 (82.62%)
Knowledge on men and women have equal right	27 (90%)	32 (94.12%)	34 (100%)	93 (94.9%)
Knowledge on men and women have equal property right	24 (80%)	32 (94.12%)	34 (100%)	90 (91.84%)
Knowledge on free legal service	24 (80%)	31 (91.18%)	21 (61.77)	76 (77.55%

Source: Final evaluation survey

Though local FM radios had given information throughout the districts in the Far Western Region, intensive programme implementation was limited to selected CAW, former women combatants and VAW survivors in 15 VDCs. Therefore, the implication of the results should also be limited to the participants affected directly and indirectly by the project, especially for economic empowerment. Also that women participants in this evaluation mentioned that they need further training to advance

their business. Likewise, they also mentioned need for regular interactions to further enhance their capacity for social empowerment.

Outcome 3: Enhanced leadership and participation of women in key decision-making structures in the three project districts. Indicator: percentage of women included in key decision-making structures (networks, forest user groups, school management committee, cooperatives, officers position in government offices, management board in civil society organisation, political party, LPCs).

There was enhanced leadership among participating women in project interventions. Quite a large number of strategic positions were taken by some women at the local institutions. For their meaningful leadership, further enhancement is foreseen.

Out of 98 women surveyed by this evaluatio, 87 (88.78%) were found to have participated in the networks/groups including DCC, LPC, WCO, IPWN, political party, cooperatives, consumer/user group, mothers' group, micro finance organisation, ward citizen forum and others. Their participation in these organisations was active as almost 93% of them expressed so. Out of 98 total respondents, 94 respondents told that they were in the leadership position and 43 (44%) were in key decision-making position, either chairperson 27 (28.6%) or Secretary 8 (8.2%) or treasurer 7 (7.1%) or combination of them 1. This achievement was higher than what was expected in project design which was 70% participation and 25% in key leadership position.

Table 8: Leadership position of participants (N=98)

Position	N	%
Participants in leadership position	94	95.92
Chair	27	27.55
Vice chair	1	1.02
Treasurer	7	7.14
Secretary	8	8.16
Member	51	52.04

Source: Final evaluation survey

Not only that they were active and were in leadership position, they also put their voice strongly in these organisations. A little less than one-half (47 out of the 98) respondents in the survey told that they put their voice either very strongly (48%), or strongly (27%), or moderately (18%), whereas 7% of them did not select any option in the survey. Not only that they put their voice strongly, the organisations also heard their voice either highly (39%) or moderately (49%). This finding corroborates well with the 79% of the respondents being in leadership position as found in the MTE.

Table 9: Capacity and influence (N=98)

Capacity and influence	N	%
Voice putting very strongly	47	47.96
Voice putting strongly	26	26.53
Voice putting moderately	18	18.37
Voice heard highly	38	38.78
Voice heard moderately	48	48.98

Source: Final evaluation survey

The above findings indicate that this outcome was achieved to a large extent with increased women participation in different local level consumer groups/user committees /SMCs /DDC /VDC council meetings and membership in political parties. Women leaders continued to lobby local bodies to allocate resources for women, and also advocated on other social issues. However, a high number

of women were yet to attain the key leadership position.[23] Many of them in the FGDs told that they were at the cross road when project got terminated and needed further support for meaningful leadership.

EQ: What influence have contextual factors (political, social, economic and other) had on the effectiveness of the project, were they taken in to account in the design and implementation phase?

Finding 11: *The integration of political, social, economic and regional factors which were taken into account both in the design and implementation of the project contributed to make the project effective.*

In the decade long (1996-2006) armed conflict, women were significantly affected. Almost 20% of the 19602 total moist combatants were women[24]. With many men being disappeared in fear of kidnapping, recruitment in rebel army, conscription or mobilization, women took care of the family. Women were also victim of war[25] by both warring parties as reported by Human Rights Watch. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, paved path for durable peace and progressive governance structure based on principles of equity, inclusive, good governance and restructuring of the state. Based on these principles, interim Constitution was promulgated which had provision for constituent Assembly seat allocation proportional to population of ethnic group wherein at least 33% of seats were reserved for women through quota system. To promote peace, LPCs were formed with provision of having 33% women also representing ethnicity and caste.

At the local level, a situation analysis carried out in the three project districts in 2012 found the situation of women and girls in family, economic and social empowerment, security, political empowerment and general awareness and other policies related to gender equality and women empowerment were much below the expected level in far western development region of the country. The region, especially its mountain and hill part, was also much behind in development as measured against the human development index.[26] Similarly, in the economic front the participation of economically vulnerable group was not encouraging. These contextual factors were highly influential and were taken care in the design of the SIWPSAN project comprehensively while incorporating collective capability development of duty bearers and social and economic empowerment of economically vulnerable population through the involvement in enterprise development and leadership development of right holders. In implementation, these factors were equally considered while involving IPWN for political empowerment, CAW, VAW survivors and former women combatants for social empowerment and providing skill training for economic empowerment. But these were not enough as all CAW and former women combatants were not covered by the project even within the selected VDCs. In implementation, the aforementioned groups of women were actively involved in carrying out activities targeted to them. The integrative design and active participation of stakeholders contributed largely to make the project effective.

EQ: What unexpected results (positive and negative) have been achieved?

Finding 12: *Some target beneficiaries getting training on SIYB from Small and Cottage Industry (SCI), FM radio station continuing broadcasting women focused programmes after the project phase*

---

[23] Since 44% were in key leadership position, 56% were yet to be in the key leadership position such as chair, secretary, treasurer, though they were in the leadership position such as members.
[24] http://www.irinnews.org/report/81203/nepal-rehabilitation-maoist-combatants-remains-key-challeng reports there were 3,846 women combatants out of 19602 total combatants which is 19.62%
[25] https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/09/23/silenced-and-forgotten/survivors-nepals-conflict-era-sexual-violence
[26] HDI of Far-West Hill was 0.423, mountain 0.398 and terai 0.472 compared to national index 0.490 as per Human Development Report 2014 published by GON and UNDP Nepal (p68).

out and community level campaign against alcohol and chaupadi and child marriage were some unexpected positive results, whereas participation of less number of women in enterprise development training from project VDCs and lower level of coordination between DCC members and partner NGO in Doti were some unexpected negative results.

The unexpected positive results of the project are enumerated below:

- Seven SIWPSAN training graduates of Bajhang and Doti received SIYB training from SCI Office Bajhang that contributed to further strengthen their entrepreneur skills. SCI is one of the DCC members for NAP agenda and it included some graduates in its training programme. These graduates succeeded in securing CTEVT certificate through CTEVT certificate examination arranged by SCI in Bajhang.

- FM radio stations even after the project phase out are developing women focused programmes and playing jingles as an obligation to the community.

- Community level campaign against alcohol, *chaupadi* and child marriage initiated by project beneficiaries was not expected by the project but the beneficiaries are continuing campaigns even after the project phase out in Bajhang.

Together with the above positive results, there were some negative results as enumerated below:

- Less number of women from the project VDCs participated in enterprise development training while organizing it residentially in district headquarters. As required number of participants were not available for training, the target of 90 participants per district was met by including participants from non-project VDCs.

- Lower level of coordination between DCC and TCN in Doti due largely to unavailability of a staff of the partner for about a month as a result of one trainee disappearing from the training period for which the involvement of NGO partner was suspected by district administration.[27]

EQ: To what extent have the SIWPSAN ensured participation of women specially from the targeted group; conflict affected women, ex-combatants, local government authorities in the entire programme design and implementation? What has been UN Women's contribution to the process of achievement of outcomes?

Finding 13: *The involvement of the local government authorities in the entire programme design and implementation seemed good with DCC reactivation at the district level and consultation with VDC for all the activities of the project. However, all CAW and former women combatants were not adjusted in the project interventions.*

The SIWPSAN project had two phases: inception phase (June 2012 to May 2013) and implementation phase (June 2013 to December 2016). During the inception phase, detailed analysis of insight regarding the condition of CAW and former women combatants, VAW survivors and of potential duty bearers including government's district line agencies (DLAs) was carried out. Also that the project during this phase exercised bottom up planning using the 14 step planning process developed by the government and proven successful throughout Nepal. The project also supported for creating innovative structures like the IPWN involving major political parties in the districts and

---

[27] One trainee ran away during training period and remarried without informing her house. Her whereabouts was not known for about 15 days. The household members made complaint to CDO and police for searching her out. The administration suspected one of the partner members and kept in custody for interrogation and left him on bail. The staff felt it disgrace to him and left the district. No staff of partner was available at the time when DCC was handling this case and more frequent meetings were called. This created a tension between the administration and partner and hampered the coordination.

involving DCC with major related DLAs to ensure participation of relevant target groups and increase ownership of duty bearers to localize the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Delegating UN Women staff in the district and making arrangement to work through the WCO helped ensure participation of related stakeholders actively in both design and implementation phases. The bottom up planning and involvement of all related stakeholders from the very beginning of the project increased ownership of duty bearers and ensured participation of women particularly the CAW and former women combatants as stated by participants of this evaluation. These structures were continuously vitalized during the implementation phase of the project organizing monthly meetings where progresses were reviewed and strategies for the coming months were prepared. These mechanisms and processes were found to have helped ensure the participation of related stakeholders, to a large extent. However, some conflict affected women, former women combatants and VAW survivors could not be adjusted in the project as fixed number of target was set. Also that the project's economic empowerment component could not cover all needy target groups.

EQ: What has been the progress in non-intervention VDCs to implement and monitor NAP localization on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?

Finding 14: *The progress in non-project VDCs in terms of implementing and monitoring NAP localization on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is lower than in the project VDCs compared to the project VDCs.*

This finding is limited from a cross-sectional study conducted by SfCG[28] in six project VDCs and two non-project VDCs as control group in the SfCG end line survey. According to the report the rates of domestic violence and VAW in non-project VDC is much higher compared to the project VDCs and that the NAP localization is pretty absent in the non-project VDCs as reported by the SfCG. The conflict affected women in project VDCs were regular invitees to planning meetings, while women of non-project VDCs were unaware of government funds allocated to address their needs. The SfCG study further showed that only 17% of women of the non-project VDCs knew that there was provision for CAW in NAP. They were also less aware of how women could influence decision making as stated in the same study. These findings indicate that the progress on NAP implementation in non-project VDC was slow and low compared to the progress in project VDCs.

EQ: What are the main enabling and hindering factors to achieving planned outcomes?

Finding15: *Bottom-up planning and implementation approach linked with comprehensive package of the project, the formation of DCC as a decision making forum at the district level, providing role of member secretary to WCO, the positive attitude of the duty bearers and integration of entrepreneurship training with material support for business were the enabling factors; whereas, the frequent turnover of staff, the inadequate follow up of the training, infrastructure support and human resource support for WCSCs were some hindering factor contributing to the achievement of planned outcomes.*

Enabling Factors:

- The positive attitude of the local authorities/line agencies towards the project and the involvement of the relevant Ministries (MoWCSW and MoPR).

- The formation of DCCs which include DLAs as members in it. This helped the ownership of the results by DCC members who were mostly DLAs which keep having regular activities in the districts year after year. They have also incorporated some results through DDPs. Owning

---

[28] Final consolidated report conducted by SfCG UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820; National Action Plan; Far West Nepal; about SIWPSAN; 2015 survey

the results by these members means greater chances of the results being incorporated into their regular annual plan and through them into the DDP in the years to come.

- The bottom up planning and the implementation approach linked with the comprehensive integrated package of the project ensured participation of stakeholders including the target group.

- The use of WCO as member secretary of DCC as it is working for and with women directly and has access in all the wards/VDCs of the district.

- The start-up material support tied with entrepreneurship development training resulted in high percentage of trainees taking up the business

Hindering factors:

- The frequent staff turnover of local authorities (CDO and LDO) e.g. 7 to 8 CDOs and LDOs were changed in short span of 2 years of project implementation in Doti that resulted in the inadequate in depth understanding of the project by them who are by position chair or co-chair/vice chair of the DCC.

- Inadequate infrastructure or hardware support for the beneficiaries such as maintenance for irrigation canal for vegetable farming for training graduates, etc. If this facility were provided, there would have increased production.

- Inadequate resources including the human resources in WCSC hindering for handling the cases of VAW survivors and domestic violence in safe houses, WCSC emergency shelter and referring them to relevant organisations in other districts or Kathmandu.

- Inadequate follow up to the skills development trainings provided by TCN. Though the frequency of visit by TCN staff was more in Kailali (3-4 times in some cases), Bajhang and Doti entrepreneurs reported to have got follow up services only one time. This contributed to low skill in enterprise operation.

EQ: To what extent have the monitoring mechanisms been improved, post MTE to measure progress towards results?

Finding 16: *Though some improvement in the quality reporting of progress was made after the MTE, but no significant progress was noticed in post MTE progress measurement.*

Monitoring mechanism was in place to measure progress toward results. Project prepared monitoring plan and performance measuring framework used it to measure performance of project partners and project activities at DCC level. A total of 25 monitoring were held in addition to four joint monitoring. After the MTE, the MoWCSW has developed monitoring and knowledge sharing guideline including other three guidelines and finalized and approved. The evaluation could not find other improvements in monitoring mechanism after the MTE. It was, however, noted that there was an improvement in reporting of the progress which were more comprehensive than before especially in analysing the relationship of local progress with national and international provisions as a result of implementation of recommendation of the MTE.

EQ: To what extent the Women, Peace and Security agendas are incorporated into District Development Plans?

Finding 17: *WPS agenda are incorporated into the DDP through implementing partners and DCC member organisations in project districts.*

The women peace and security agenda were found incorporated into DDP through DLAs and partner NGOs. WCO has put the WPS agenda in DDP. In the training curricula of WCO these agenda are included and incorporated into DDP in Kailali district, for example. Similarly, partner NGO BASE also incorporated WPS agenda in the 2016/2017 DDP plan together with its other agenda.

In Bajhang DDC said they've dedicated one pillar in the DDP to GBV/CAW and they've foreseen allocation of funds to the Safe House.

In Doti the GRB was taken into consideration in the DDP development and it includes several activities which cover also HIV affected people, disabled etc. Part of the GRB has been allocated to fund IPWN. Some respondents complained a too much 'politically oriented' distribution of the GRB funds with not enough transparency on their management.

However, in general the integration NAP agenda in DDP is practiced only by some DCC member agencies and it needs to push forward for complete integration.

Summary: Effectiveness

The project was found effective to a large extent while looking from the achievement in project outcomes, influence of contextual factors in result achievement, unexpected positive and negative results, involvement of the local government authorities in the entire programme design and implementation, comparing progress with non-project VDCs, improvement in the monitoring mechanisms, and incorporation of WPS agenda in DDPs. The project could have been more effective if all CAW and former women combatants were covered by the project interventions within the selected VDCs, and target were fulfilled by the participants of project VDCs in entrepreneurship vocational training.

3.3 Efficiency

EQ: To what extent does the management structure of SIWPSAN support (or hindered) efficiency of programme implementation?

Finding 18: *The management structure of SIWPSAN project seemed to be very well designed with the formation of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and joint monitoring mechanisms from central to district level that supported the programme implementation. However, government structure was lengthy and time taking. At the same time, getting time of the concerned members in organizing PSC meeting was also difficult.*

The project was judged to be efficient in terms of the management structure with the formation of PSC and joint monitoring mechanism from central to district to project site. The budget 1,973,574 USD was allocated among the various components of the project such as programme, human resource and administration which were further detailed out with specific activity. The project resources were managed transparently as counter signature process was used in terms of making payment by partners to vendors. Activities delivered by local partners were planned reasonably. The 50 percent time utilization of finance staff by implementing partners was a cost effective measure.

The use of well-qualified project staff, who remained involved in the project as per their need at different levels[29], enhanced the project's credibility with both the representatives of local authorities and conflict affected communities. There was staff satisfaction in general among the local partners other than lack of orientation for financial reporting in the initial phase which was later solved by timely technical guidance and support by UN Women Nepal's regional office in the Far West Region.

---

[29] Project manager stayed through ought the project period, Regional staff stayed in region from June 2014 to June 2015 and field staff from March 2014 to May 2016.

The cost managed by the local partners for orientation to Social Mobilisers (SMs) following MTE recommendation was a good example of cost sharing, however use of SMs at VDC level rather than district HQ could have been more efficient.

Funds of the project went through different mechanisms. National partners and NGO partners in district got fund directly from UN Women; whereas funds for government agencies went through MoWCSW via DWC. Channelling funds from MoWCSW via DWC made the process lengthy. Also that government system is more bureaucratic and releasing the budget sometimes takes longer period than expected. This is particularly the case when project does not have incentive to the staff responsible for budget release as per response of the MoWCSW. Since SIWPSAN project did not have inceptives to staff in financial section in the MoWCSW and DWC, it could be understood that there was delay in reaching the fund in districts.

The budget was not in the national budget system. Audit raised this issue of not aligning budget through national system with MoWCSW. The auditor general has suggested to bring budget under Red Book[30] under "on-Book" category following the government system. In spite of 12 months' inception phase there was some delay in project implementation in Doti and the budget was later diverted to some other activities in agreement with UN Women. The delay in the initial year might have contributed to extension of the project. Similarly, involvement of different partners though helped ensure specific service delivery, it increased the institutional cost which was also noted in MTE. It was also noted that there was representation of relatively lower level GoN staff in joint monitoring despite the project effort of having senior level representation. Part of the problem was associated with need of senior staff to pay attention to more crucial issues than participating in joint monitoring. Another issue was related to daily subsistence allowance (DSA) which was not matching with the rate that UN personnel got.

EQ: Have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve the project outcomes?

Finding 19: *The project resources were found strategically allocated to achieve the three outcomes of the project. Budget allocation was made by dividing into three main heads such as programme cost, cost for human resources and other direct cost. Budget was also allocated against each activity which led to achievement of three outcomes. Rather than in allocation, implementation had some lacuna in the timely reaching of budget to the districts.*

The project fully achieved all three outcomes. To achieve results, the financial resources were allocated under three heads in the financial statement: programme cost (63.12%), human resource cost (26.07%) and other direct costs (10.82%) of the total cost USD 1,973,574. Under the programme costs USD 1,245,723, the costs were allocated also for travel, office establishment, technical support to MoWCSW and WCO, outcomes, workshop and evaluation. More weight was given for the achievement of outcome and for technical support to MoWCSW and WCO whose role was crucial in creating enabling environment for project implementation. Budget is also allocated as per outcomes (Table 10).

Table 10: Budget allocation

	Amount USD	% of the total budget
Total budget	*1,973,574*	*100 %*
Programme budget	*1,245,685*	*63.12 %*
Programme budget for Outcome 1	250,000	12.67 %

---

[30] The government annual budget book (RED Book) has (i) On-Budget: Amounts which are reflected in the Red Book and Off -Budget: Amounts which are not reflected in the Red Book

Programme budget for Outcome 2	430,000	21.79 %
Programme budget for Outcome 3	100,000	5.07 %
Other programme budget (travel, support to MoWCSW and WCO, office establishment)	465,685	23.59 %
Budget for Human resource	514,417	26.07 %
Budget for administration	213,473	10.82 %

Source: Project document

With respect to human resources, the staff were recruited from the local sources and they were positioned in the respective government units with a strategic thinking of increasing project ownership and results sustainability. This is also reported in the project exit strategy. Technical support was provided where the need was there. Technical support was provided to MoWCSW and WCO as well as to other stakeholders on WPS and enterprise development as per the annual report and as per information provided by key informants in MoWCSW and UN Women. For beneficiaries who undertook enterprise development, technical support was provided through three months training course and two follow up visits after the installation of enterprise. However, the technical follow up visits by TCN were not uniform making more visit to the participants of Kailali with less than two visits to those of Doti and Bajhang as reported in the Regional Validation Workshop. This information shows that project resources were allocated strategically.

Use of local FM stations, was an effective, cheapest and affordable tool for public awareness especially in the rural contexts where other means of communication were not easily accessible. The administrative and financial management of the project and the close supervision of activities from Kathmandu and at the local level also played a significant role. Quarterly DCC meetings and progress sharing by implementing partners provided an opportunity to monitor financial activities of the partner.

However quite often, funds arrived with some delays and activities started accordingly with some delays with implication of delayed achievement of the results.

DCC coordination and collaboration with government agencies and CSOs helped foster cooperation, reduce duplication and replicate some activities in non-project VDCs to some extent as per the final consolidated report of the recent survey conducted by SfCG. It also reported that there had been a partnership between IPWN and the Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) and they have conducted complementary activities where IPWN organized session in schools and cooperatives and WOREC worked on decreasing suicidal rate and local police worked on verification of data.

EQ: Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?

Finding 20: *There is a good match between inputs of resources and results achieved. The expense was 76.09% (USD 1,501,730) of the total budget (USD 1,973,574), whereas results were achieved by 96% when gauged from the 25 indicators of 15 outputs.*

As of September 2016, the total expenditure was 76.09% of the total budget USD 1,973,574[31]. Allocation-wise, the expenses on programme was 66.12%, human resources 81.83% and administrative expenses 83.83%.

Figure 5: Budget and Expenses

---

[31] The planned budget in project document was USD 2,047,428, due to fluctuation in Euro, the amount received in USD was 1,973,574. The received budget is adjusted in 3 heads as per the original percentage.

Budget and Expenses (USD)

■ Budget received (R)   ■ Expenses (E) (As of September 2016)

	Total	Programme	Human resource	Administrative
Budget received (R)	1.973.574	1.245.685	514.417	213.473
Expenses (E)	1.501.730	863.440	446.202	192.088
% Spent	76.09	66.81	83.61	86.74
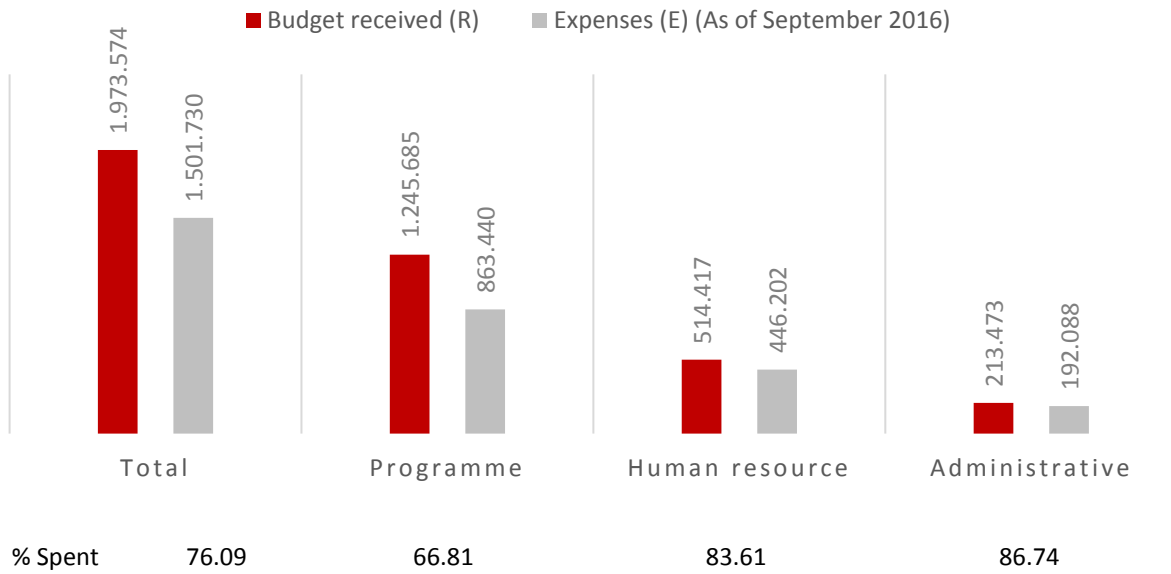
The costs were managed in a balanced way that they were spent within a permissible range of (+ or -) 10% between the budget heading (Figure 6). The difference in received budget and expenditure for programme was 5.62% meaning that the expenditure was less than adjusted planned budget, whereas expenses on human resources and administration were slightly more than what was planned in percentage term.

Figure 6: Difference in Budget Allocation and Expenses (in %)

Percentage difference in Budget Allocation and Expenses

	Programme	Human resource	Administrative
■ % of budget allocated	63,12	26,07	10,82
■ % of expenses made	57,50	29,71	12,79

■ % of budget allocated   ■ % of expenses made
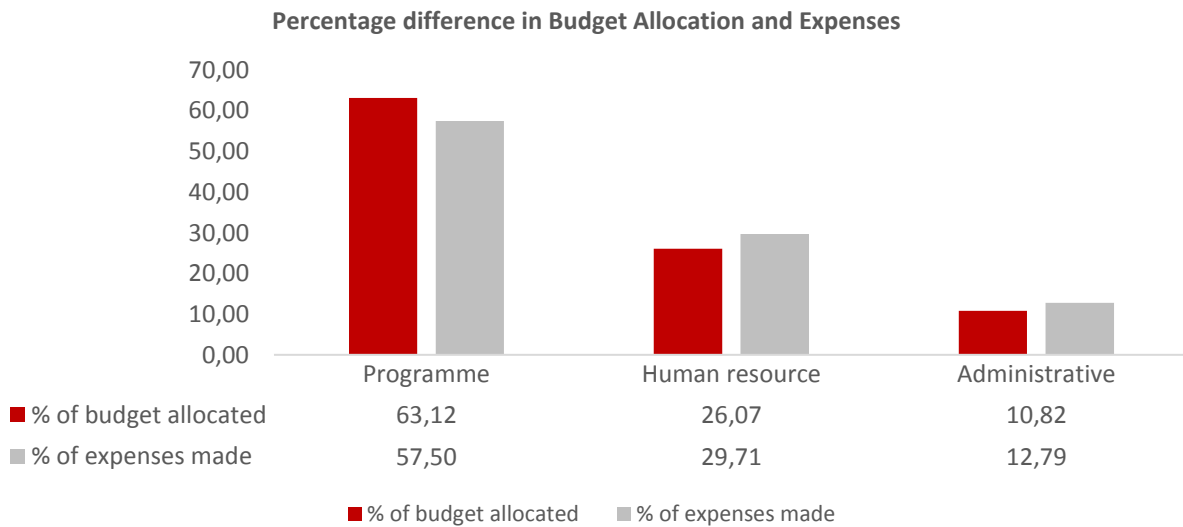
Regarding the results, there were a total of 25 indicators for 15 outputs. Out of 25 indicators 24 were achieved fully and the work is yet to initiate in one indicators.[32] Therefore, in the whole the 96% of the results was achieved.

The expense was 76.09% and the results achieved 96% when assessed from the achievement on indicators. This indicates that results are achieved at lower than planned budget which is justifiable and relationship between inputs and results is strong.

---

32 -The guideline has been finalised but it is yet to be adopted by MoWCSW and be in place.

EQ: Are project resources managed in a transparent and accountable manner (at all levels) which promotes equitable and sustainable development?

Finding 21: *The resources were managed transparently and in an accountable manner but some cost effective measures such as reducing number of training days while increasing training hour from 5 to 7 hours per day as well as attaching CTEVT skill test with residential training package were not considered during design phase nor improved it in the implementation phase.*

As said before, the resources were managed by different partners. Every partner had their resource management system of their own which were recognized/certified by the related authorities. Despite that they had their own fiscal system, the project resources were managed as per the guideline of the UN Women so as to make the reporting consistent and promote transparency. Arrangement of counter signature of related staff of partner, beneficiaries and UN Women was made on the expenses made by partners. This helped promote transparency as well as increase accountability.

Time, resources and expertise utilized in skills training ensured quality of the trainings. But reducing number of days by increasing number of hours per day in residential training could have saved around NPR 15,97,860. In this case, the number of days will be decreased from 90 to 68 if 7 hours per day modality is used. Per day participants' cost including logistic (NPR 250) and pocket allowance (NPR 20) was NPR 270. The logistic and pocket allowance for 269 participants for 22 days (90-68 days) will come to be NPR 1597,860. Not only that the cost will be reduced, both training provider and trainees preferred 7 hours per day to 5 hours per day to make effective use of the time of trainees. The use of some local/regional institutions could have been more cost efficient in terms of supply of materials and follow up and technical support after the training period is over[33]. Conducting VDC cluster level skill development training would be more cost efficient and manageable for homemakers. Similarly, arrangement of CTEVT examination at the time of residential training could have saved significant amount of money than making arrangement for skill examination separately.

Summary: Efficiency

The SIWPSAN project was found efficiently managed to a large extent while examining from the management structure, resources allocation, relationship between inputs and outputs, and transparency and accountability. The project might have been more efficient if budget were reached to the districts in time, especially from the government, cost saving mechanisms were used, such as reducing the number of days in residential training by increasing number of hours per day, conducting skill development training in VDC cluster and organising skill examination test during the residential training period rather than separately arranging.

3.4   Sustainability

EQ: To what extent has UN Women been able to support its partners and beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of effect?

Finding 22: *MoWCSW at the central level and WCOs, DCCs, IPWGs at the local level have developed capacity to some extent to ensure ownership for continuation of good results brought about through implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 with support from UN Women.*

---

33 The use of local institution, in place of national center, to manage vocational training was strongly advocated in the Regional Validation Workshop held on December 1, 2016.

However, the capacity is not enough and further capacity development is necessary to enhance the existing skills of entrepreneurs.

UN Women was highly able to support national as well as local level partners such as MoWCSW, DWC, WCO, DCC members focusing on gender equality, women empowerment, gender mainstreaming, leadership development, and result based monitoring through training and other activities. The support of UN Women was also there in i) seconding its staff in MoWCSW and three districts; ii) providing technical assistance; iii) providing training on leadership, programme development, implementation and monitoring, and quality assurance. Further, UN Women also supported bimonthly meeting of DCC, finalizing annual work plan, organizing training on gender budgeting, planning, pro-poor economic enhancement, zero tolerance against sexual violence, and women's leadership empowerment. Furthermore, it also supported for quarterly interaction meeting between DCC and CSOs.

As a result of these activities, the MoWCSW has increased their capacity to implement and monitor NAP and enhanced coordination with MoPR and MoFALD for providing guidance to respective district agencies (LPCs and DDCs, VDCs and municipalities) for NAP implementation in three project districts. Similarly, DCC members have increased capacity to some extent to forge effective partnership with CSOs to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in project districts. Ownership at both national and district level is there as the ministries are planning to put some resources for WPS and provide instruction to district level to continue the good practices. The central level partners have developed some guidelines but these guidelines are yet to reach at the local level including in the districts and VDCs/municipalities for use.

At the local level, the evaluation noted a good amount of ownership specially at WCO, DCCs and IPWN in districts and VDCs. The District Development Plan (DDP) has incorporated WPS related activities in its annual plan meaning that the DLAs have owned the WPS agenda.

There were already symptoms found not only for continuation of the good results but also replication of some mechanisms in non-project VDCs. In Doti, for example, there has been 16 VDC level IPWNs formed and the district level IPWN has targeted to establish this mechanism in all 50 VDCs in the district to facilitate for implementation of NAP agenda. Continuing playing jingle on WPS by local radio (FM) has also been supportive to it.

The capacity of beneficiaries has also been developed in a level to continue some activities such as operating conflict affected women's groups (CAWGs), demanding resources from VDCs, operating some enterprises like small scale poultry raising, off-season vegetable farming. However, for tailoring, beautician, cooking and mobile repair further training is necessary to continue and upscale their business.

EQ: To what extent have the relevant Line Ministries including district line agencies integrated the implementation of UNSCR's 1325 and 1820 in the national and local level plans and programmes? Has there been any budget allocation for this?

Finding 23: *National agencies and local institutions have integrated NAP implementation at national level, district level and VDC level plans including budget allocation.*

The line ministries such as MoWCSW and MoFALD have developed guidelines to make NAP a regular part of their respective plan. These guidelines were prepared to localize the NAP implementation and also that the ministries have some resources allocated for supporting implementation of NAP agenda.

At the district level, as already mentioned, DDPs have incorporated NAP agenda through related line agencies. In Kailali for the 2016/17, for example, NAP implementation was one of the four

activities of BASE incorporated in DDP. In Masuria VDC in Kailali, an action plan related to women and children was found prepared with 12 activities involving 11 organisations. They had also budget allocated against each activity. Such activities included capacity development of CAW and IPWN, women empowerment and leadership training, community sanitation, support to education of marginalized children, support to citizen awareness centre, birthing centre improvement, awareness raising about HIV/AIDS, community reconciliation, collective vegetable farming, and awareness raising to reduce child marriage.

The SCI Bajhang provided SIYB training to SIWPSAN training graduates. Also there was good amount of budget allocated by SCI Bajhang to provide skill based or income generating activities targeting 70 % women. They are providing NRS 15,000 per person and NRS 50,000 per group. There is also support from the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA) to DDC for development of DDP.

This shows the evidence that both national agencies and local institutions have integrated NAP implementation in national level, district level and VDC level plans.

EQ: Are national partners committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other districts after funding ends? Will the SIWPSAN pilot project be more widely replicated or adapted? Is it likely to scale-up?

Finding 24: *National partners are, to some extent, committed to the continuation, replication and scaling up of the NAP agenda through guidelines prepared with support of the SIWPSAN project and that other agencies are involved in project districts to implement NAP agenda. However, there is need for both replication as well as scaling up with the focus on wider VDC coverage as well as coverage of excluded groups.*

The national partners, especially the MoWCSW, MoFALD and MoPR were found committed to continuation and replication of the approach to other districts through the dissemination of national guidelines to localize NAP agenda throughout the country. The strategy for GRB localization is an instrument which is expected to be implemented in all 75 districts of Nepal right from the budget formation during the design stage to the implementation and monitoring of the DAP. In addition to this MoFALD developed GRB localization strategy, four guidelines prepared by MoWCSW such as i) guidelines for NAP implementation, monitoring and its knowledge sharing in all districts; ii) guidelines on partnership with NGOs, cooperatives and other civil society organisations, focusing on implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820; iii) guidelines for district-based safe house operation and legal aid coordination for conflict affected women and survivors of GBV, and iv) guidelines for gender audit are also expected to be implemented in all districts as these are the national guidelines. The reaching out to the VDC was a positive aspect of the SIWPSAN project as other projects usually focus only at the district level. Furthermore, the DCCs have been used as a platform to enhance the participation of stakeholders and it has stimulated a bottom-up approach to planning. So this approach of SIWPSAN has been replicated already to some extent by DCC members. However, there is need for both replication as well as scaling up with the focus on wider VDC coverage as well as coverage of excluded groups. Also that other agencies such as Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC), WVAF, UNFPA are working on NAP implementation in non-project VDCs in project districts indicating that NAP implementation has been spreading around the non-project VDCs in project districts.

As far as other national partners are concerned, Saathi was found committed to bring the NAP agenda ahead as it is also supporting MoPR to design the second phase of NAP localization. Commitment of SfCG was also reflected during the interaction of this evaluation team with them. LDTA was also found committed to disseminate the GRB to all 75 districts through government

mechanism. UN agencies such as the UNDP, the IOM, and UNFPA have also started working on NAP and are likely to continue support. Other partners such as TCN and Krishna Consultancy do not seem to continue on their own but would work on it if they are given funds for training and preparing videos respectively.

EQ: To what extent have relevant target beneficiaries actively involved in decision making concerning project orientation and implementation?

Finding 25: *Project beneficiaries were involved in some decision-making process for NAP implementation, especially in selecting enterprise, vender and purchasing materials for enterprise development. However, it seems that level of participation goes down if no further support is provided.*

The project beneficiaries such as members of IPWN, CAWG including former women combatants were actively engaged in project orientation and implementation. Their involvement in decision-making was also found active in implementation of related activities. For example, the participants of skills development training made decision which enterprise to choose for implementation, which vendor to select for material purchase, which material to purchase for the support of the chosen enterprise and the like. Likewise, the participants of leadership development made decision about their participation in local institutions /groups/ organisations. Not only that the beneficiaries were involved in decision-making in some activity implementation, they also actively participated in local organisations as an executive member, treasurer, secretary or chairperson. This indicates their increased acceptance in the community as well as their enhanced capacity to articulate issues which was largely with their participation in the SIWPSAN project as disclosed by them in the focus group discussions. Over 90% of the respondents of the survey conducted for this evaluation, told that they actively participated in local organisations and were involved in making decisions such as what to do with 10% VDC fund allocated for gender development, how much monthly deposit to do in the group and so on. The beneficiaries were also involved in making decision about who should go to the training. However, doubts were cast by participants whether they would be participating actively in future as they did during the project period due to resource scarcity both financial and human after the project phase out. The symptoms of low level of participation was observed in Bauniya in Kailali district that they had started participating irregularly in meeting after the project phase out. The case was similar in other VDCs in other districts as informed by participants of three districts in the Regional Validation Workshop.

EQ: To what extent have Conflict Affected Women Groups and Inter Party Women Networks have been internalized by local bodies (VDCs, municipalities and DDCs)?

Finding 26: *Local bodies have internalised CAWG and IPWN as a new force in politics, peace and security. They have started listening to their voice and provided funds for their development under 10% budget allocated for women's development. Complete internalisation, however, will require continuous advocacy.*

The beneficiary Conflict Affected Women Groups and Inter Party Women Networks were found engaged in local groups/cooperatives etc. formed by Ward Citizen Forum or Citizen Awareness Centre, mother's group and/or consumer groups. They were consulted by VDCs and DDCs while making decisions. They were members in the VDC level LPC, school management committee, Women's Right Forum, CFUG, Road Construction Committee and other users' groups/committees. They participated in VDC council, demanded the 10% budget allocated for women development and pressurised for it and finally got the fund from VDCs. They have been now recognized by VDC as force difficult to ignore. There is now increased representation of women in social and political structures at district and villages committees. Their participation in different local organisations

including VDCs and municipalities indicates to some extent that they have been internalised by local bodies. This process, however, was a recent development and its continuation and complete internalisation of CAWGs and IPWN by local bodies requires continuous advocacy and pressure.

Summary: Sustainability

There has been some ownership of the project results by beneficiaries and partner organisations, line ministries such as MoWCSW and MoFALD and related district line agencies have integrated some aspects of NAP agenda into their programmes, some national partners including the government bodies are committed to continue some results, project beneficiaries were involved in some decision-making process for NAP implementation, and there was internalisation of CAW and IPWN to some extent. However, the participation of target groups in local organisations is getting down, scaling up was limited to some areas only, and need for advance training for some economic activities such as tailoring, beautician, cooking and mobile repair is foreseen.

3.5 Impact

EQ: What evidence exists that SIWPSAN contributes to improving women's leadership and participation in peace and security and governance process at the local level in the Far Western Region?

Finding 27: *Women' leadership and participation in peace and security and governance process at the local level in the Far West Region has been increased thanks to SIWPSAN project contributions. As a result, stakeholders from CSOs and local governments are now collaborating and creating positive synergies starting from the bottom up approach in planning processes.*

SIWPSAN helped coordinate women, local governance bodies such as VDCs and DDCs, government agencies, and other actors including the civil society. As an IPWN member in Kailali said, "SIWPSAN created a platform for women from different political backgrounds to sit together with local institutions' representatives and discuss about women's issues and rights giving women the possibility to raise their voice".

The project, through the involvement of government counterparts, contributed to supporting the leadership and participation of women in local structures/groups/institutions/organisations, particularly in key decision-making position such as Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer. The survey conducted for this evaluation has confirmed that 44% of women were in leadership position.

In five VDCs in Doti, IPWN groups (comprising 1000 members) were established and 25% of target group seemed to be in key decision making positions. During the FGD held with the IPWN members the evaluation team found not only highly positive attitude of these women but also powerful to transfer their knowledge and message to other women's groups such as mother's groups, community forest users' groups, cooperatives etc. Some representative of the IPWN in Silgadi moreover are involved in the management of the Safe House and taking care of controlling alcoholism and domestic abuse within the community (with a sort of check door by door). IPWN members in Doti have been able to get some funds from the women specific budget allocated by the DDC and are carrying out skills development trainings. In Doti the former president of IPWN is now chairperson of the LPC and another member of the IPWN is now chair of the WCSC.

In Bajhang the enhanced leadership and participation of women resulted in the resource allocation by local bodies (DDCs and VDCs). NPR 1,16,000 was allocated for providing enterprise development trainings and WPS orientations to conflict affected women and former women combatants. Out of 240 women (90 IPWN and 150 CAW) leaders total of 67(27.91%) (30 conflict affected and 37 IPWN) women leaders have been successful in securing decision-making positions

in the local structures and are now gradually influencing local decision-making processes and strengthening women's leadership and participation across various sectors.

In Kailali women from the 5 VDCs developed and submitted proposals to the relevant VDC for allocating funds for skills development trainings and entrepreneurships development for CAW. The evaluation team visited the VDC of Masuriya where, for example, this proposal has been accepted and some funds have been allocated for this purpose. In Kailali IPWNs were now able to organize meetings (though they complained about the lack of funds since SIWPSAN phase out) and attending to the VDC meetings. IPWN members at both districts and VDC levels now were invited and participated in public events, such as campaigns at district and VDC level organized by different organisations. WDO organized a workshop at district level where the MoWCSC and representatives from the civil society organisations (IPWN members included) were invited to interact and discuss on women issues. In this occasion synergies were created by IPWN members with government authorities at district level (such as LDO) which had led to unexpected collaboration, i.e. IPWN now had the role of mediator between victims of violence in the VDC and police in Dhangadi.

EQ: What evidence is available that support SIWPSAN contributes to empower affected women and former women combatants economically and socially in the project VDCs?

Finding 28: *SIWPSAN project has contributed to increase the economic status of some of the CAW and former women combatants covered by SIWPSAN. Economic empowerment, together with strengthened leadership capability, has also contributed to social empowerment of CAW and former women combatants.*

SIWPSAN project activities included leadership skills training and skills development training (provided by TCN) in ten different enterprises at headquarters of three target districts. The enterprises included community livestock assistant, hand embroidery, off season vegetable production, sweet and snacks, mobile phone repairer, beautician, cook, goat farming, poultry farming and tailoring. Participation in income generation training increased from 9% to 19% between 2012 as per the study by SfCG in 2016, there was a 28% growth in participation in training among conflict afflicted households: 13% overall participated in leadership training, 20% in economic development training.

As per TCN report a total of 269 women were trained from three districts in various enterprises, of which 90 were from Bajhang, 90 were from Kailali and 89 were from Doti district.

Out of 269 training graduates, a total of 255 (95%) who received start-up supports (SUS consisted in 22,000 NPRs) have started their micro-business. All the enterprises which failed were from Doti and according to the TCN Report a study to find out the reasons for the failing of tailoring enterprises in case of Doti has not yet been conducted. Among these active enterprises, 95% of women declared to get some income from the enterprises. According to the TCN data, the target group was able to generate NPR 12,920 on an average per month. While two years ago only the 21% of women interviewed were earning enough money for "food and clothes, children's education and other expenses", now it is more than double with 44% women earning enough to meet the similar needs.

However, during the field observations some differences between kind of enterprises and between districts have been noted by the evaluation team.

Virtuous cases have been met in Bajhang and Kailali, where skilled women, for example, were currently running beauty parlour shops with significant success: the entrepreneur in Bajhang for example, had socially rehabilitated herself though this work was not only in economic terms but also within her family (she had been sent away from the husband and his family because she could not

deliver children but once she demonstrated her entrepreneur capacity she had been accepted again in her marital house).

On the contrary in Doti it seems like the market demand was not high enough to allow a young women entrepreneur to gain enough money from an enterprise like the beauty parlour from SIWPSAN support. A women interviewed said that she "had to accept to be trained for the beauty parlour entrepreneurship because the registrations for off-season vegetable (OSV) training were already over, but, while the farming businesses deriving for that training are currently successfully running also because local institutions provide entrepreneurs with seeds, the beauty parlour business is not a good business". She further said "We have received a too small amount of money and we can't afford to be competitive with other shops in Silgadi. I should improve my shops, I should move to another market place in town, but the rent there is too expensive and with the grant received from SIWPSAN I can't afford it. I'm waiting for another possibility to be included in the OSV training if possible". Most of the women met in Doti were sharing with her the opinion that OSV business was the most successful in the district.

The survey results as well confirmed that, generally speaking the economic status of the women has improved over the past year and they are generating monthly income from the enterprise but at varying amount (the varying level of income earned by participants is provided up in 'Effectiveness' criterion under outcome 2).

Finally, as most of the training graduates shared in the three project districts, the trainings provided only basic guidance and some refresher trainings and/or more advanced trainings are needed to further increase entrepreneurs' technical capacity and competitiveness. Furthermore, they've complained that no follow-up and supports to the graduates were providedafter the two follow up support by TCN were provided to increase their entrepreneur capability.

Apart from the improvement of the economic status establishment of enterprises has multiple benefits one of which is increasing the participation of female entrepreneurs at the local level structures: as for TCN 2016 report, before the establishment of enterprises, only 5% of the entrepreneurs used to participate at VDC level discussions whereas involvement of the participants has increased to 44%. Moreover, it seems like with economic empowerment, women became encouraged to get involved in various structures at the local level because their horizon of knowledge has increased: around 68 % of the entrepreneurs were involved in the local structures and advocating on women's empowerment. Most important was also that the 98% of the entrepreneurs shared that they were now behaved respectfully by the community and 87% of the entrepreneurs have linkages to the local financial institution and have access to finance.

However, as the SfCG survey shows, the 37% of women did not use to have particular interaction with the community and with people who make decision in the community and their relations were limited to the neighbourhood and 29% had negative view of the society. These percentages are now significantly decreased and only the 2% of the SfCG respondents had a negative view of the society and only the 6% have social relations limited to the neighbourhood. A significant example can be identified within the IPWN members, especially those at HQ level in the districts, who empowered their position and their status in a way that they felt closer to the decision-making people.

EQ: What has been the impact of SIWPSAN on strengthening government institution's capacity to implement and monitor the NAP in UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?

Finding 29: *The SIWPSAN project has substantially contributed to strengthen government institutions' capacity to implement and monitor NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 thanks to a series*

of actions which included the strengthening of DCC through capacity development trainings and leaderships trainings and providing the MoWCSW material support.

The bottom-up approach to project design initially helped in the creation of local ownership and understanding of the project and facilitated in getting commitment from the stakeholders and understanding within the target group of the project purpose and NAP principles.

Under Outcome 1 and its relevant outputs, SIWPSAN project included capacity building activities to enhance leadership and participation of women in peace building efforts and decision-making processes (provided by Saathi in partnership with RUWDUC and with the support from UN Women Nepal Office).

According to the information gathered during a consultative meeting at Saathi, trainings: i) have increased the knowledge of 31 DCC members on leadership role in integrating NAP into their regular plans and programme and ii) 91 participants (female 58%) out of which 42 DCC members (which are the totality of DCC members in three districts) and 49 local government stakeholders from three project districts have enhanced their knowledge on concept of human rights, women rights including CEDAW, women conventions and main provisions, issues of BPfA, women's empowerment and gender equality, women peace and security resolutions, the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and its implementation, gender mainstreaming, women's leadership and participation on decision making process. As a result, DCC members were able to implement and monitor NAP agenda at the district level.

In this way the project support has enhanced collective capability at both the national and local levels to implement and monitor the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. As per the WDO in Kailali, the capacity of WCO and other DCC members was improved to a greater extent. As a result, some DCC members have included NAP implementation in their regular annual plan and got endorsed by District Assembly and had included into DDP. But it was not the case to every DCC member. Some chiefs of the DCC member institutions had no opportunity to take part in the SIWPSAN project orientation because of their transfer from non-project districts. These members were yet to internalize the NAP localization process. At the national level, though capacity of Gender Mainstreaming Unit at the MOWCSW was developed, the capacity of other Divisions in the ministry was not well developed and their cooperation to the project was not highly appreciative.

Field observations have confirmed that the selection of DCC has helped creating a common platform for government and civil society bodies to discuss NAP localization. Over past two years, 11 district coordination committee meetings in Bajhang, 17 in Doti and 13 in Kailali have taken place. A total of 89 decisions made at these district level meetings influenced localized policies.

National action plan has been integrated into the district planning process and in DCC in Kailali (2), Bajhang (2) and Doti (2) where DCCs have prepared and endorsed the District Developed Plan integrating NAP. Monitoring mechanisms and the effectiveness of NAP was discussed at the DCC meetings which were held regularly throughout the project period of SIWPSAN. Since the formation of DCCs in the districts, reports are being submitted every quarter and key achievements, gaps and challenges shared. This has led to synergy development and improved the localization process of the national action plan.

In Bajhang the enhancement of overall capability of DCC members including CDOs, LDOs and WDOs was also tangible, for example in the improvement in the resource allocation by local bodies (DDCs and VDCs) in district for providing enterprise development and WPS training to conflict affected women and former women combatants in 2015.

In Kailali, capacity of DCC member organisations and their staff was found increased in terms of specific knowledge on WPS, process of NAP implementation and monitoring. The changed behaviour of DCC members specifically in dealing with right holder CAW and former women combatants, VAW survivors and victims of SGBV was evident as this was mentioned by respondents of survey and FGD participants.

Almost 78% respondents in the survey conducted for this evaluation agreed that the behaviour of the government authorities in dealing with VAW cases was impartial and gender sensitive/friendly. About 74% of the respondents also agreed that there was easy access to the government offices and almost 89% agreed that it was easier for women to report the VAW cases.

Summary: Impact

The project SIWPSAN was able to contribute enhancing the capability collectively of duty bearers including the MoWCSW/DWC at the central level and DCC including its members WCO, DAO, DDC, District Police Office (*DPO) and others. Their knowledge on WPS and behaviour towards right holders was changed to some extent. The project also contributed to the empowerment of CAW and former women combatants socially and economically in a significant way, especially of those who took part in enterprise development training. The contribution of the project to leadership development of CAW, IPWN and former women combatants to take leadership position in local organisations was also remarkable.*

3.6   Human Rights and Gender Equality

EQ: Did the project focused on marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded group, including women?

Finding 30: *The SIWPSAN project focuses on poor and excluded conflict-affected women and girls, former women combatants and other vulnerable groups of women in the three project districts. The project has duly considered marginalized groups and in particular conflict affected women and former women combatants, VAW and domestic violence victims, and SGBV victims. Within this target group, multiple excluded group, such as female vulnerable households, widows, ethnic minority, women without citizenships and displaced women have been also to some extent engaged by the project. However, inclusion of men as possible "agents for change" seems to be not considered during the project design. Nor was made special strategy to engage the most vulnerable group such as Dalit in the project interventions proportionate to their presence in population.*

SIWPSAN project has been thought and formulated in order to support national priorities on and commitment in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment in response to the fact that women's experiences, needs, expectations and perspectives on peace and security largely remained unexpressed during the transition process to peace. In particular, this is true when we talk about women which have experienced the conflict as a protagonist.

According to this, Outcome 2 of SIWPSAN project is entirely focused on conflict affected women and former combatants in the project districts with the aim to empower them socially and economically and make them powerful player of the reconstruction process.

Between these vulnerable groups furthermore the project included vulnerable women such as female vulnerable households, widows, Dalit, women without citizenships and displaced women.

The survey implemented within the project beneficiaries estimates that about 10% were Dalit and 4% widows. However, the proportion of the most vulnerable group (Dalit/Janajati) who got involved in the project intervention was less than their presence in the population and there was relatively

higher proportion of CAW and former women combatants' presence in the project from the less vulnerable group such as Chhetri.

With regard to the skills development training and according to the 2016 TCN Report out of the total 269 trainees, 52 % were from BCT (Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri), 30% were from Janajati and 18% were from Dalit community. Similarly, 75 % participants were from CAW, 21% were from GBV and 4% were from former women combatant's victim category.

Involvement of men by the project as possible agents for change seems not has been considered at the project design stage. No evidences of men engagement by the project in improving the situation of women and girls among the beneficiary target group has been noted. During the field work the perception that men feel in a part isolated, or even sometimes "victims" has been noted: as one IPWN member said in Doti "men are in some way involved since they understand that women are now aware of their rights, they know that they should pay attention on how they treat their wives in the house, because women now can go and report a domestic violence case to the police authority if need be, men are afraid of that". At the same time the field work noted also some cases where husband, after an initial period of scepticism, started encouraging their wives to participate into the meetings and take active role in the community. A certain sense of proudness in this later case seem to be sometimes shared within the marital house of women involved in the project (in some cases even sister- and mother in law became active supporter of women participants). It seems like men need to be educated on how women in key positions can contribute to the life of their family and community and the country so to look at women as allies of privilege.

EQ: What was the level of participation in the target group in project cycle?

Finding 31: *Participation of the target group in planning, implementation and monitoring of SIWPSAN project has improved the feeling of ownership amongst stakeholders and this has been a good opportunity for effective planning and implementation of SIWPSAN. However, access to meetings and active participation to women particularly marginalized (those which are from remote locations for example) is still limited.*

From SIWPSAN inception phase, the need for emphasizing a participatory planning approach to project design to allow the ownership and understanding of the project and facilitate the building of relationships in the stakeholders' communities appeared as essential. The objective of this participatory process aimed to "empower local women and their groups by giving them genuine voice in project planning, execution and monitoring"[34].

A set of activities were thus set at district level since the planning phase: comprehensive situation analysis in the three districts (consisting also of a baseline survey where respondents were randomly selected within 6 VDCs in the project districts, KIIs, FGDs) and three start-up and three inception workshops in the three districts of Kalali, Doti and Bajhang to gather information of possible specific activities (and results to achieve) by district. Furthermore, an inception workshop at national level was held in 2014 in Kathmandu, where selected participants from the districts were invited to participate and the outcomes of the district inception workshops were shared and the district specific project design was finalized.

During the implementation of SIWPSAN, public/social audits were carried out at district level where all relevant stakeholders, target group and other stakeholders were invited to evaluate the project and provide feedback for the improvement. These occasions represented also a good moment to investigate the perception of the beneficiaries and assess its impact and outcome of the project.

---

[34] SIWPSAN Prodoc page 35, UN Women, 2013.

Joint on site monitoring of the project as well, comprising MoPR/LPC, MoWCSW/DWC/WCO, UN Women, DCC members, and representatives of Embassy of Finland were organized two times in order to conduct joint analysis and take joint decisions. The joint monitoring was found quite important to get first-hand information by all related stakeholders and make suggestion for improvement. However, getting time of the members, especially the seniors who can make the organisational decisions/commitments, made organising the joint field monitoring difficult. As a result, several rescheduling had to be done and some joint monitoring could not be conducted in time and even after the several rescheduling representation of senior level staff from the government could not be secured.

Collaboration was also observed among UN Women, UNDP and IOM and the Conflict Victim Common Platform (CVCP) which led to the documentation of twenty-one cases of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). Four cases related to rape and subsequent death and seventeen cases of rape were documented. Two critical cases of CRSV survivors were referred to IOM Migrant's Health Assessment Center and Teaching Hospital where the survivors received health support. The agencies have collaborated to address gaps in NAP implementation particularly on CRSV issues and supported the implementation of the joint UN approach to CRSV. The NCO in partnership with UNDP initiated active engagement of CVCP by developing a road map to establish a peer to peer counselling programme to provide support services for CRSV and SGBV survivors. This was made possible through the peer to peer learning exchange and capacity development through interface between conflict affected women's network and CVCP. As a result, 45 members of the conflict affected groups enhanced their understanding on advocacy for addressing their needs, and developing complementary activities to undertake in support of CRSV survivors including financing for such activities. Similarly, the NCO in partnership with IOM enhanced the capacities of 546 (476 female and 70 Male) conflict victim survivors of Kailali district on resource mapping, case management protocol, advocacy, negotiation and leadership, computer training, reporting writing and proposal development. Also that the 1325 Action Group has been providing ongoing technical support to the government (MoPR) for the development of the NAP Phase II. A series of consultations have been organized in lines with this activity. However, these efforts were made at the end of the project in 2016, and, issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence could not adequately be addressed. A more comprehensive/holistic approach to address the issues of CRSV of the conflict and post conflict period needs to be strategically planned taking into consideration the issues of confidentiality of such types of victims. This issue could be addressed through developing NAP second phase to which the government has committed. The agencies supporting the government should emphasize the above mentioned comprehensive support to address these issues.

Monitoring mechanisms and discussions on the effectiveness of NAP in the district planning process were discussed at the DCC meetings where IPWN member were active participants. During those meetings they were playing the role of auditors to ensure that activities related to women, peace and security are included in VDCs plans. IPWN's involvement in monitoring and evaluation has motivated DCC members, ensured gender balance, and tracked how and where funds have been mobilized.

However, extremely marginalized women and those from remote locations still could not afford to stay away from home for hours to participate in meetings, so even if the bottom-up approach was pursued the possibility to participate was not equally ensured among the target groups, leaving the most vulnerable to some extent behind.

EQ: To what extent is the target group empowered?

Finding 32: *The positioning of CAW and former combatants in the decision making committees/groups in the community has increased compared to the past though, on one hand, the interaction of the majority of those women with the decision makers is still a privilege of a view. However, on a second hand, IPWN members are now capable to ensure that women's needs are represented in the DDP and ensure the implementation of plans while lobbying for and mobilizing budget allocated for women's development. Awareness, discussion programmes, and training appear to have significantly affected this change.*

Participation of women direct beneficiaries of SIWPSAN project in leadership position in community groups such as forest user groups, mothers' groups, community committees (Water Committee for example), cooperatives, etc. was increased compared to the past. According to our survey results 44% of women beneficiaries were now included in the key leadership role in these groups.

However, the results of the survey carried out from SfCG shows that the interaction with the individuals who make decision in the community was still a privilege for a few (about the 11%) and remained an issue for most of the marginalized women. 37% of women still not have particular interaction with the community and with people who make decision in the community, their relations were limited to the neighbourhood. The 29% had negative view of the society.

An exception lies within the IPWN where women demonstrated the capacity to advocate for women at the DCC meetings and to bring forward the discussions on women's issues as it coordinates with district level stakeholders. They were accepted as a legitimate stakeholder implementing the WPS agenda by the district representatives and they sometimes filled the gap bridging the marginalized women at community level and stakeholders at decision making level.

The survey confirmed that 15% of the surveyed IPWN members and 29% of the CAW were found in leadership position such as chairperson, secretary, or treasurer in community organisations and have enhanced their social relationships with and position in the entire community.

SIWPSAN project activities aimed also to improve the relationships between conflict affected women and former women combatants and helped in strengthening their reputations and positioning within the entire community, enhancing the entrepreneurial capacity of these groups of women to improve and ensure their livelihoods, increasing their knowledge, and public knowledge, on NAP principles so to make women aware of their role and rights and to increase the understanding of the situation of the conflict affected women and former women combatants within the community in the project districts.

Years ago, in particular former women combatants were perceived as a problem by the community. When a shop was opened by a former woman combatant at the time of the launch of SIWPSAN, the community reaction was not good, they used to set that economic activity aside and they were looking at the woman owner as a "gun seller". Nowadays, the perception of the community in the three project districts towards CAW (former women combatant included) has changed and more than 60% of women (159) feel that "harsh tone and behaviour is now "little positive" and the 30% (348 women) think that tonality and behaviour around them is "very positive"[35].

Summary: Human Rights and Gender Equality

The project was found focusing on marginalised, disadvantaged and excluded group including vulnerable women such as CAW, former women combatants and VAW survivors, domestic violence victims, and SGBV victims. There was participation of these group of people in project cycle and that project contributed to the enhancement in empowerment of them socially and economically. The

---

[35] SfCG Survey

project, however, could not pay especial attention to proportionately involve most vulnerable group among the vulnerable groups as the proportion of Dalit and Janajati was lower than what they had in the population, rather the proportion of Chhetri, which falls under the non-marginalised category, was higher in the project than their proportion in the population. Similarly, issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence could not adequately be addressed as interventions related to these issues were started towards the end of the project.

3.7   Overall

This section provides the changes in the individual life of participants of the SIWPSAN project, the changes in household and in the community as stated by the respondents of the survey, participants of FGD and duty bearers.

At the individual level, there was a significant change in the knowledge and level of awareness of participants regarding their rights, services of the duty bearers, and where to go when their rights are violated. Also that they put their agenda strongly at household and community level. There was increased mobility of them outside the home to community, to district HQ and beyond which they rated highly significant compared to the one before the project. Not only that they were aware, they also made others aware regarding WPS, on the rights of women and gender equality. They were known to community because of their increased awareness, knowledge and spreading the knowledge to neighbouring women. It was noted that the women gained capacity in speaking confidently at home and putting forth their voices and doing business and supporting in household expenses. They gained increased prestige at home as well as in community and people and agencies began listening to them. Individually they were found empowered significantly.

Changes at the household of the participants of the SIWPSAN project were notices as given below:

There was a change at the knowledge level of household members on gender equality and women empowerment. Male members of house have understood the importance of empowerment of family members--women. They allow women to go out for training or other tasks which was not the case before. It was reported that there was reduced domestic violence. There was distribution of domestic chorus between men and women and also that the family treats son and daughter more equally than before in education. Previously it was only son whom the family in general encouraged to go to the private school but the situation is now changed that both son and daughters go to the private school. At the home of those who have undertaken enterprise development initiatives, there was increased income at home and change in food habit with consumption of more vegetables. In some cases, the household has allowed them to stay at home during *chaupadi* while they used to stay in a separate hut before. The family members perceived their household image increased as a result of empowerment of women.

At the community level, there was increased participation of CAW and former women combatants in local organisations such as consumers' group, mothers' group, cooperatives, ward citizen forum, CBOs, school management committee, health group, food security group, CFUG, women's group, micro finance group, and agriculture group, etc. There was also increased reconciliation among community people including CAW, former women combatants and community people. There was more acceptance of former women combatants than before. In the beginning, community people not only that they used harsh tone to these people but also boycotted their services such as not visiting their shops. This situation was greatly changed as community people looked them equally as other people and purchase the goods and services from their shops. CAW with the help of VDC level IPWN, have got funds from VDC for community work. The CAW and former women combatants also developed the habit of saving and taking loans from saving and credit groups/cooperatives in most

of the cases. It was also known that members of CAWGs provided counselling and settled down the local minor issues of VAW/domestic violence. Most of the former women combatants and those affected in conflict by army fought eliminating the traditional superstitions. This was helpful to break the tradition of women staying at a separate hut during menstruation. The women in FGD said "we were able to break the hut in some cases but *chhaupadi* is still there in many parts".

4 CONCLUSIONS AND LESSON LEARNED

4.1 Conclusions

The overarching conclusion of this evaluation is that the SIWPSAN project was able to bring positive changes in the (i) life of target group, especially the conflict affected women including the former women combatants (ii) house of these women and (iii) community that they live in. This change happened because of the change in capability of duty bearers at national and local level who provided services to them more transparently and accountably in the area of social and economic empowerment and leadership development of CAW and former women combatants to take part in the local bodies and influence the decision. The specific conclusions are given below:

Conclusion 1 (based on findings from 1 to 9 on Relevance):

The SIWPSAN project implemented in Kailali, Doti and Bajhang districts in Far West Development region of Nepal, with support of UN Women was relevant locally, nationally and globally in addition to its alignment with the UN Women's normative, operational and coordination dimensions. Locally, it targeted that sector of the population which was not adequately paid attention by the government and other development partners. It focused on reconciliation of conflict affected women by two warring parties which represents a very important component in the agenda of the government of Nepal. Its focus on the global agenda such as human rights and gender equality as well as UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 that not only benefitted the GoN and target beneficiaries but also aided the donor like Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland to mobilize its funds. The project, though was highly pertinent at different levels, it would have been more relevant, if it paid attention to bring on board the highly excluded caste/ethnic groups such as Dalit and Janajati at least equal percentage in the project interventions which they have in the population in the respective project VDCs.

Conclusion 2 (based on findings from 10 to 17 on Effectiveness):

The project was found effective to highly while looking from the achievement in project outcomes, influence of contextual factors in result achievement, unexpected positive and negative results, involvement of the local government authorities in the entire programme design and implementation, comparing progress with non-project VDCs, improvement in the monitoring mechanisms, and incorporation of WPS agenda in the District Development Plan. The project could have been more effective if all CAW and former women combatants were covered by the project interventions within the selected VDCs, and targets were fulfilled by the participants of project VDCs in entrepreneurship vocational training even by providing training at the clusters of the VDCs, rather than providing residential training in district headquarters. Similarly, providing progress report with support of both achieved and non-achieved indicators per outcome and output would have given solid evidence, rather than considering only the achieved indicators as per donor template.

Conclusion 3 (based on findings from 18 to 21 on Efficiency):

The SIWPSAN project was efficiently managed to a large extent. Resource allocation was done activity wise and resources were managed transparently and expenses were made in a balance of input-output ratio. The project might have been more efficient if budget were reached to the district in time, especially from the government, cost saving mechanisms were used such as reducing the

number of days in residential training by increasing number of hours per day, conducting skill development training in VDC cluster and organizing skill examination test during the residential training period rather than separately arranging it.

Conclusion 4 (based on findings from 22 to 26 on Sustainability):

There has been some ownership of the project results by beneficiaries and partner organisations, line ministries and district line agencies. They have exhibited their commitment to continue the NAP agenda by integrating some aspects of NAP into their programmes, including in the District Development Plan. Both duty bearers and right holders have, moderately developed their respective capacity and there is an established linkage between the two. These indicate that there is an environment developed to continue the results of the project. However, as the participation of target groups in local organisations is getting down, scaling up was limited to some areas only, and that advance training on some economic activities such as tailoring, beautician, cooking and mobile repair was seen necessary, further support to continue the good results is foreseen.

Conclusion 5 (based on findings from 27 to 29 on Impact):

The project SIWPSAN was able to contribute to enhancing the capability collectively of duty bearers including the MoWCSW/DWC at the central level and DCC including its members WCO, DAO, DDC, DPO and others at local level. Their knowledge on WPS and behaviour towards right holders was changed to some extent. The project also contributed to the empowerment of CAW and former women combatants socially and economically in a significant way, especially of those who took part in enterprise development training. The contribution of the project to leadership development of CAW, IPWN and former women combatants to take leadership position in local organisations was also remarkable.

Conclusion 6 (based on findings from 30 to 32 on Human Rights and Gender Equality):

The project was found focusing on marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded group including vulnerable women such as CAW, former women combatants and VAW survivors, domestic violence victims, and SGBV victims. There was participation of these group of people in project cycle and that project contributed to the enhancement in empowerment of them socially and economically. The project, however, as said before, could not pay especial attention to proportionately involve most vulnerable group among the vulnerable groups as the proportion of Dalit and Janajati was lower than what they had in the population. Likewise, issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence were not adequately addressed throughout the project as the project only initiated the work on CRSV in 2016 from the second quarter. A more comprehensive/holistic approach to address the issues of CRSV of the conflict and post conflict period needs to be strategically planned taking into consideration the issues of confidentiality of such types of victims. This issue could be addressed through developing NAP second phase as the government has committed for its implementation. The agencies supporting the government should emphasize the above mentioned comprehensive support to address these issues.

4.2 Lessons learned

There are 14 lessons learned from the project goal, project implementation and achievement of results. These are categorized into ownership, capacity and coordination dimensions.

There are three lessons under ownership such as using of existing structure, bottom-up and participatory planning and partnership among stakeholders.

Capacity building has six lessons including training of duty bearers and right holders, need for frequent interaction of previously bypassed right holders with duty bearers, need for orientation to newly arrived duty bearers, claim over public resources by right holders, economic empowerment as a pillar of other forms of empowerment and CAW transformed to change agents from victims.

The coordination dimension has four lessons including DCC as an appropriate platform for coordination, commitment with resource allocation for localization process, change in the pattern of relationship with changed context and need for coordinated efforts to address issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence. In addition, there is one lesson under the suitability of goal. These are presented below:

Lesson 1: The goal of the project is stated as "Women lead and participate in peace, security and governance process at the local level in Far West Region". The goal was largely attained and therefore the similar goal can be set to other VDCs in the current three districts, to other districts in the Far West Region and also to the districts in other Development Regions affected by conflict.

A. Ownership:

Lesson 2: Using existing structure rather than creating new ones for increasing the ownership of stakeholders leads to sustainable service.

Lesson 3: Bottom up and participatory planning process, which involves related stakeholders from the beginning of the project both at design and implementation, increases the ownership of the stakeholders and leads to the successful implementation and sustainability of results.

Lesson 4: Partnership among stakeholders with resource commitment increases ownership to results thereby leading to sustainability.

B. Capacity development:

Lesson 5: For innovative approaches such as localization of NAP, capacity building of both duty bearers and right holders provide better results.

Lesson 6: Marginalized groups of people who were bypassed previously by the development interventions need more frequent interactions with service providers rather than one shot event.

Lesson 7: Frequent change in the government is a normal phenomenon, therefore, capacity development programme including the orientation should be provided also to the newly transferred staff.

Lesson 8: Right holders can claim over the resources available with duty bearer organisations if they are provided with information of the available resources with their increased capacity.

Lesson 9: Economic empowerment leads to other forms of empowerment, especially at home and also at community level.

Lesson 10: Increased individual capacity widens sphere of influence at home, community and beyond as was evidenced from this project where the women became change makers from the "victimhood"

C. Coordination

Lesson 11: DCC is an appropriate platform to enhance coordination between stakeholders and as a starting point for a bottom up approach to planning.

Lesson 12: For effective localization of NAP, it is critical for GoN and DPs to allocate adequate budget at the district level to support localization process like coordination, planning, monitoring,

reporting, and integrating NAP into the DDP for increased ownership and accountability of different duty bearers.

Lesson 13: "One-time enemy is not every time enemy" as the people fighting each other in the past are now living harmoniously in community indicating that pattern of relationship changes with changing context.

Lessons 14: Issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence were not adequately addressed. Coordinated efforts to support these victims in terms of their psycho-social, health, legal, education for children, employment and other services are necessary.

5 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings 12 key recommendations which are further broken down with a view to make them actionable are given in a tabular form by specific related stakeholders, lead stakeholder who should take action and timeframe for each recommendation. These are given in the table 11 below:

Table 11: Recommendations with specification of action and timeframe

Specific Recommendations	Stakeholder	Action	Timeframe in year
Recommendation 1 (Based on finding 8): Proportionate representation of different beneficiaries in all project design and implementation in future			
1.1: Identify highly marginalized group among the marginalized groups	UN Women and partners	UN Women	1-2
1.2: Give more priority to highly marginalized group to include more proportion in the project interventions than their presence in the population	UN Women, DCC LPC	DCC and UN Women	1-2
Recommendation 2 (Based on finding 13): Keep the project flexible to adjust the left out genuine target persons in all project in future including NAP II			
2.1: Include those genuine individuals who have been missed for some reasons within project timeframe.	UN Women, DCC, Implementing partners	UN Women	1-2
Recommendation 3 (Based on finding 21): Increase per day training hours to shorten duration of the training and integrate CTEVT skill test to the training package			
4.1: Provide non-residential training for long term course (one month or longer) in the area close to the participants against the residential training in district headquarters	Training centres, UN Women, GoN, CTEVT	UN Women GoN	1-5
4.2: Increase per day training hours and decrease number of days. This decreases logistic costs and contribute to effective time management of participants	Training centres, UN Women, GoN, CTEVT	UN Women GoN	1-2
4.3: Make CTEVT test an integral part in the training package rather than organizing the skills test separately	UN Women, Training Centre, CTEVT	UN Women	1-2
4.4: Provide advanced training to those who have taken basic training and established enterprise for tailoring, beautician, cooking and mobile repair as these enterprises have potential of earning high with advanced level of training	UN Women, Training Centre, CSI	UN Women CSI	1-2
Recommendation 4 (Based on finding 5): Categorise VDCs by remoteness for project implementation			

7.1: Categorize VDCs into most remote, remote and less/no remote groups among the VDCs affected by conflict in the respective district and select at least one VDC from the most remote category	DCC UN Women Implementing partners LPC MoPR MoWCSW	DCC	1-3
7.2: Develop context specific plan of the selected VDCs using participatory and bottom up approach	VDC UN Women DCC Implementing partners	VDC	1-2
Recommendation 5 (Based on finding 1 and 31): Involve both men and women in WPS related projects in future			
8.1: Involve men as well in the projects related to WPS, at least in activities related to awareness raising by organizing short term training and workshops either separately for men or together with women based on the context	VDC UN Women and other UN agencies DCC Implementing partners MoPR MoWCSW	UN Women	1-2
Recommendation 6 (Based on finding 17): Integrate of NAP into regular programme			
9.1: Advocate for integration of NAP agenda into regular programme of DCC member organisations and into VDC plan	Implementing partners DCC IPWO	Implementing partners	1-2
9.2: Continue the good results of the project in the project VDCs and replicate them to new VDCs	Implementing partners DCC IPWO	Implementing partners	1-2
Recommendation 7 (Based on finding 10): Prepare progress reports considering achieved and non-achieved indicators			
10.1: Develop progress report template to prepare progress considering achieved and non-achieved indicators	UN Women Implementing partners Donor	Donor	1-2
10.2: prepare progress report considering both achieved and not achieved indicators of both outputs and outcomes instead of considering only achieved indicators	UN Women Implementing partners Donor	UN Women	1-2
Recommendation 8 (Based on finding 29): Coordinate efforts on the issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence			
11.1: Forge partnership with related stakeholders including DPs for their resource commitment to address issues of victims of torture and conflict related sexual violence	UN agencies GoN DPs CSOs Human rights organisations	UN Women	1-3
Recommendation 9 (Based on finding 22): Localise guidelines			
12.1: Disseminate, deliver and use guidelines developed through the project support (GRB localization, Monitoring, Partnership, Safe House Operation and Gender Audit)	MoFALD, MoWCSW, MoPR UN Women and other UN agencies	MoFALD and MoWCSW	1-2
12.2: Print the guidelines, prepare instructions for use of guidelines, organize regional workshops and district workshops on	MoFALD, MoWCSW, MoPR UN Women and other UN agencies	MoFALD, MoWCSW, MoPR	1-2

the use of the guidelines, make quarterly
report on the use of the guidelines mandatory

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Stakeholders Mapping

Human Rights Role	Who	What (their role in the intervention)	Why (gains from the involvement in the evaluation)	How	When (in what stage of the evaluation)	Priority
Duty bearers who have decision-making authority over the intervention	1. Embassy of Finland 2. Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR) 3. MoWCSW 4. UN Women	Donors Contracting Authority	Understand continuity and replication of the NAP; get comments/inputs in IR and draft evaluation report	ERG, EMG	Inception and synthesis phase for validation of the findings	High priority
Duty bearers who have direct responsibility for the intervention	5. UN Women 6. MoWCSW 7. INGO :SfCG, 8. NGO: DHS, CDS, BASE, etc.) 9. Department of Women and Children 10. Krishna Consultancy 11. Women and Children Office 12. Local Development Training Academy 13. United Nations Partners 14. CSOs (Saathi)	Programme Manager and Implementing Partners (at national and districts level)	Get information, perception about the project results, understand process used in project cycle management,	KIIs, FGDs; EMG, ERG	Data collection phase Synthesis phase for validation Dissemination	High priority
Right Holders (individually or through the civil society organizations acting on their behalf) who are the intended and unintended beneficiaries of the intervention	15. CAWG 16. Former Women Combatants 17. IPWG 18. DCCs 19. CAW Women and ex women combatants in the project districts		Get in-depth information on their participation, benefit derived by them from the project, project ownership, as well as understand project relevance from their perspective	Survey, KIIs, FGDs	Data collection phase and dissemination	High priority

ANNEX B: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Main Question	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection Method(s)	Data Source
Relevance	To what extent is the SIWPSAN aligned with the relevant normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment?	To what extent is the SIWPSAN aligned with the UNSCR 1325 and 1820 frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment?	Extent of alignment of SIWPSAN with the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment	Document review	MTE, progress reports and mission reports
	What is UN Women's comparative advantage in this area of work compared with other UN entities and key partners?	What is UN Women's comparative advantage in the area of implementation of NAP on WPS compared with other UN entities and key partners?	UN Women's comparative advantage in supporting GON in implementation of NAP on WPS	Document review	MTE, progress reports and mission reports
	To what extent has the UN Women country office correctly analyzed and interpreted the on-going need of the women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local and country level.	To what extent has the UN Women country office correctly analyzed and interpreted the on-going need of the women's leadership in peace, security and governance process at the local and country level? To what extent has the UN Women country office correctly analyzed and interpreted the on-going need of the women's participation in peace, security and governance process at the local and country level?	(1) The extent of analysis of women's ongoing leadership need and participation in peace, security and governance process at the country level (2) The extent of analysis of women's ongoing leadership need and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local level	Document review	Phase I report, progress report, project document
	What is the extent to which SIWPSAN is in line with the mandate and priorities of Government of Nepal?	To what extent is SIWPSAN along the line of GON mandate and priorities?	Level of consonance of SWIPSAN with GON mandate and priority	Document review, Interview	Phase I report, project document, MoWCSW UN Women
	Has an appropriate basis for selecting VDCs within the district, been determined?	What are the criteria used to select VDC? How are the criteria determined?	1. Criteria developed for selecting districts	Document review, Interview	Phase I report, project document, MoWCSW UN Women

			2. Process used to determine selection criteria		SfCG
	To what extent the recommendations made by MTE are adopted and implemented?	What percentage of MTE recommendations are accepted by the management in Management Response Plan? To what extent are accepted recommendations implemented?	Extent of adoption and implementation of MTE recommendations	Document review, Interview	MTE report, MRE plan, UN Women
	To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme design and implementation?	To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme design? To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme implementation?	1. The extent of gender and human rights issues integrated into the programme design 2. The extent of gender and human rights issues integrated into the programme implementation	Document review, Interview	MTE report, Project document, UN Women, MoWCSW, DDP
	To what extent has the project considered multiple exclusions while selecting beneficiaries?	To what extent has the project considered multiple exclusions while selecting beneficiaries?	Appropriateness of beneficiaries selection criteria	Document review, interview	MTE report, UN Women
	Do interventions target the underlying cause of gender equality?	To what extent do interventions target the underlying cause of gender equality?	The extent of intervention targeting underlying cause of gender equality	Document review, interview	MTE report, Project document, UN Women
Effectiveness	To what extent were the expected outcomes achieved on time and how did UN Women contribute towards these?	What was the level of the expected outcomes achieved on time? To what extent did UN Women contribute towards these?	1. % of achievement of outcomes against the given indicators 2. Extent of UN Women's contribution in the achieved results	Document review, interview	MTE report, Progress reports, UN Women, Partners
	What influence have contextual factors (political, social, economic and other) had on the effectiveness of the project, were they taken	To what extent were the contextual factors taken into consideration in design phase? To what extent were the contextual factors taken into	1. Extent of consideration taken of contextual factors in the design of the project 2. Extent of consideration taken of contextual factors	Document review, interview	MTE report, Progress reports, UN Women, Partners

in to account in the design and implementation phase?	consideration in implementation phase?	in the implementation of the project		
What unexpected results (positive and negative) have been achieved?	What were unexpected positive results achieved? What were unexpected negative results achieved?	1. Extent of unexpected positive results achieved 2. Extent of unexpected negative results achieved	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners
To what extent have the SIWPSAN ensured participation of women specially from the targeted group; conflict affected women, ex-combatants, local government authorities in the entire program design and implementation? What has been UN Women's contribution to the process of achievement of outcomes?	To what extent did conflict affected target women participate in the project design and implementation? To what extent did government staff participate in the project design and implementation? What has been UN Women's contribution to the process of achievement of outcomes?	1. % of conflict affected target women who participated in the project design 2. % of conflict affected target women who participated in the project implementation Level of UN Women's contribution to the achievement of result above	Document review, interview Survey	MTE report, Progress reports, UN Women, Partners Beneficiaries
What has been the progress in non-intervention VDCs to implement and monitor NAP localization on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?	What was level of progress in NAP localization in non-project VDCs?	Level of progress in NAP localization in non-project VDCs	Document review, interview	MTE report, Progress reports, UN Women, Partners VDCs WCO
What are the main enabling and hindering factors to achieving planned outcomes?	What are the main enabling factors to achieving planned outcomes? What are the main hindering factors to achieving planned outcomes?	1. Presence of enabling factors to achieve planned three outcomes 2. Presence of hindering factors to achieve planned three outcomes	Document review, interview	MTE report, Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
What lessons can be drawn from the goal, implementation and achievement of SIWPSAN	What are lessons learned from achievement of SIWPSAN to add value in future program of UN Women?	Number of lessons learnt identified to add value in future program of UN Women	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW

	that could have value addition in future program of UN Women?				DWC
	To what extent have the monitoring mechanisms been improved, post MTE to measure progress towards results?	What are the measures taken to improve monitoring mechanism based on MTE recommendation? To what extent is the monitoring mechanism improved after MTE?	1. Measures taken to improve monitoring mechanism based on MTE recommendation 2. Extent of improvement in the monitoring mechanism after the MTE	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
	To what extent the Women, Peace and Security agendas are incorporated into District Development Plans?	What is the extent to which the DDP has included WPS agenda?	Extent of WPS agenda included into the DDP in 3 project districts	Document review, interview	Progress reports, Partners WCO DDC
Efficiency	To what extent does the management structure of SIWPSAN support (or hindered) efficiency of program implementation?	To what extent the management structure of SIWPSAN was supportive to deliver inputs, conduct activities and generate outputs on time?	Level of support by SIWPSAN management structure to the efficient programme implementation	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
	To what extent were advocacy efforts and technical support provided by UN Women efficient?	To what extent were advocacy efforts provided by UN Women efficient? To what extent were technical support provided by UN Women efficient?	1. Extent of efficiency of advocacy efforts 2. Extent of efficiency of technical support	Document review interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners
	Have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve the project outcomes?	To what extent were project resources leveraged with other resources?	1. The extent of project resource leveraged with resources of other projects? 2. Level of partnership with other agencies	Document review, interview	Progress reports, financial report UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
	Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved	To what extent is the input-output relationship justifiable based on the benefit cost ratio?	1. Level of relationship between inputs and results of the project	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners (TCN)

	appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?		2. Level of Benefit-Cost Ratio		
	Are project resources managed in a transparent and accountable manner (at all levels) which promotes equitable and sustainable development?	To what extent was the project resource management transparent? To what extent were the resources managed in an accountable manner? Did the resource management promote equitability and sustainability of the project results?	1. Level of transparency in project resource management 2. Level of accountability in project resource management 3. Evidence of management promoting to equitability and sustainability	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
Sustainability	To what extent has UN Women been able to support its partners and beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of effect?	To what extent has UN Women supported its partners in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of results? To what extent has UN Women supported its beneficiaries in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of results? To what extent have partners and beneficiaries owned the NAP programme?	1. Extent of support of UN Women to its partners in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of effect 2. Extent of support of UN Women to its beneficiaries in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of effect 3. Level of ownership of the NAP programme among the partners and beneficiaries	Document review, interview FGD Survey	Progress reports, UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC Beneficiaries
	To what extent have the relevant Line Ministries including district line agencies integrated the	To what extenthave the relevant Line Ministries integrated the implementation of UNSCR's	1. Level of NAP integration in DDP by different line agencies	Document review, interview	Progress reports, Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC

	implementation of UNSCR's 1325 and 1820 in the national and local level plans and programmes? Has there been any budget allocation for this?	1325 and 1820 in the national plans and programmes? To what extent have the relevant district line agencies integrated the implementation of UNSCR's 1325 and 1820 at local level plans and programmes? To what extent has the budget been allocated for this?	2. Level of NAP integration in national programme by different ministries 3. Amount of budget allocated by the agencies at both national and local levels for NAP implementation		DCC WCO Line agencies
	Are national partners committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other districts after funding ends?	To what extent are national partners committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other districts after funding ends? To what extent are district stakeholders committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other VDCs in the districts after funding ends?	1. Level of commitment of the national partners to replicate NAP implementation in other districts after the project 2. Level of commitment of the district partners to continue NAP implementation in the same VDCs after the project 3. Level of commitment of the district partners to replicate NAP implementation in other VDCs in the same districts after the project	Interview	Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO
	To what extent have relevant target beneficiaries actively involved in decision making concerning project orientation and implementation?	To what extent have relevant target beneficiaries actively involved in decision making concerning project orientation and implementation?	Level of active involvement of beneficiaries in project decision making	Document review, interview FGD	Progress reports, Beneficiaries
	Will the SIWPSAN pilot project be more widely	What is likelihood of SIWPSAN pilot project to be adapted?	1. Likelihood of SIWPSAN project to be replicated	interview	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC

	replicated or adapted? Is it likely to scale-up?	What is likelihood of SIWPSAN pilot project to be scaled up?	2. Likelihood of SIWPSAN project to be scaled-up		DDC DCC WCO Line agencies
	To what extent have Conflict Affected Women Groups and Inter Party Women Networks have been internalized by local bodies (VDCs, municipalities and DDCs)?	What is level of internalization of CAWGs by local bodies? What is level of internalization of IPWNs by local bodies?	1. Level of internalisation of Conflict Affected Women Groups by local bodies 2. Level of internalisation of IPWN by local bodies	Document review, interview	Progress reports, VDC DDC DCC Municipalities Conflict Affected Women Groups IPWN
Impact	What evidence exists that SIWPSAN contributes to improving women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local level in the Far West Region.	What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at local level in project VDC?	Evidence of SIWPSAN contribution to improving women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at the local level in project VDCs	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies
	What evidence exists that SIWPSAN contributes to empower affected women and former women combatants economically and socially in the project VDCs?	What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to the increased income of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants? What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to the expanded network of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants at local level?	1. Evidence of SIWPSAN contribution to increased income of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants 2. Evidence of SIWPSAN contribution to expanded network of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants at local level	Document review, interview	Progress reports, UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies Former women combatants

	What has been the impact of SIWPSAN on strengthening government institution's capacity to implement and monitor the NAP in UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?	What has been the contribution of SIWPSAN on strengthening government institution's capacity to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?	Evidence of SIWPSAN contribution to strengthened government institution's capacity to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	Document review, interview	Progress reports, MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies
	Did the project focus on marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded group, including women?	To what extent did the project focus on marginalized CAW, former women combatants?	Extent of focus on marginalized CAW, former women combatants	Document review	Project document, and progress reports Beneficiaries
	What was the level of participation of the target group in project in project cycle?	To what extent did target group participate in project planning, implementation and monitoring?	Level of participation of target group in planning, implementation and monitoring	Document review, interview	Project document, and progress reports UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO District Line agencies Beneficiaries
	To what extent is the target group empowered?	To what extent are CAW and former women combatants, IPWN empowered?	1. Position of CAW and former women combatants in decision making committees/groups in community 2. Level influence the CAW and former women combatants have exterted in the community as expressed by stakeholders	Document review, interview	Progress reports, MTE report UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO District Line agencies Beneficiaries
Overall	What are the most significant change at various level brought about by this project?	What are the most significant change in the life of CAW and former combatants, if any?	1. Evidence of change in the life of the CAW and former combatants	FGD Document review	Success stories UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC
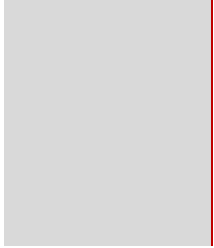
	What are the most significant change at the community level?	2.	Evidence of change at community level	DDC DCC WCO District Line agencies Beneficiaries
	What are the most significant change at the national level?	3.	Evidence of change at national level	
	What are the most significant change at the UN Women level?	4.	Evidence of change at the UN Women CO	

ANNEX C: Evaluation management and reference group members

Evaluation Reference Group

Name	Organization	Title	Remarks
Mr. Chandra Kanta Paudel	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Under Secretary	Member
Mr. Manahari Baral	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Section Officer	Alternate Member
Ms. Chanda Rai	Sankalpa	Executive Director	Member
Ms. Nicole Hosein	UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO)	Gender and Peace Building Specialist	Member
Marianne Kujala Garcia Representative of Embassy of Finland	Embassy of Finland, Nepal	Counsellor Development	Member
Ms. Sumeera Shrestha	WHR	Special Advisor, Acting Executive Director	Member

Evaluation Management Group

Name	Organization	Title	Remarks
Mr. Jaylal Tiwari	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Under Secretary	Member
Mr. Rukmangad Aryal	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Section Officer	Alternate Member
Gitanjali Singh	UN Women	Deputy Representative	Member
Niresh Chapagain	Search for Common Ground	Manager-Design, Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability	Member
Sama Shrestha	UN Women	Unit Manager (Peace and Security)	Member

ANNEX D: List of documents consulted

Third Party Cost Sharing Agreement between Finland (Donor) and UN Women, May 2012

SIWPSAN Signed Amendment No. 1, March 2013

SIWPSAN Signed Amendment No. 2, July 2015

SIWPSAN Signed Amendment No. 3, March 2016

SIWPSAN Signed Amendment No. 3, Supporting document, March 2016

Signed PRODOC, SIWPSAN Project, May 2014

SIWPSAN Interim Financial Donor Report for Period ended 31 December 2012, UN Women

SIWPSAN First Progress Report to the Government of Finland, Un Women, June – December 2012

Terms of Reference for Carry out Situation Analysis, Analysis of Evaluation and Peacebuilding Studies, Start-up and Inception Workshops, Development of M&E framework and other activities for the Project "Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820", UN Women

Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee of the projects "Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (SIWPSAN)'' and "Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (GRRSP)", Annex B, Un Women

UN Women Vacancy Announcement, No. UNWOMEN/SSA/NPL/2012/006, August 2012

UN Women Vacancy Announcement No. UNWOMEN/FTA/NPL/2012/005, August 2012

UN Women Vacancy Announcement No. UNWOMEN/FTA/NPL/2012/004, July 2012

Financial Donor Report for Period ended 31 December 2013, UN Women

Annual Progress Report to the Government of Finland January-December 2013, UN Women

Annex A -Analysis of Recent Evaluations and Study of Peace building Programmes, April 2013

Annex B - Situation of Women and Girls in Conflict Affected Districts

Annex C - Capacity Assessment of Prospective NGO Partners, Bajhang, Doti and Kailali, April 2013

Exchange Visit Plan for Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Chief District Officers (CDOs), Women Development Officers (WDOs) and Representatives of Ministry of Women, Children Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR) and Department of Women and Children (DWC)

Nepal Study Tour Programme – Dec 9, 2013

List of People Met

KR Government Statement from 27 June 2012, №443 on the KR National Strategy to Achieve Gender Equality by 2020 and the National Plan of Actions for 2012-2014 to achieve gender equality in KR

National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Achieve Gender Equality by 2020

National Plan of Actions on achieving gender equality in Kyrgyz Republic for National plan of Action on Achieving Gender Equality in Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2014

Interim Financial Donor Report for Period ended 31 December 2014, UN Women

Third Progress Report to the Government of Finland January-December 2014, UN Women

Annex A - District Action Plan: Kailali, UN Women

Annex B - Draft NAP Monitoring report from Kailali, Doti and Bajhang, UN Women

Annex C - Case Study: Social leadership in Bajhang, UN Women

Annex D – Case Study: An emerging entrepreneur in Doti, UN Women

Annex E – Case Study: Community acceptance in Kailali, UN Women

Annex F – Case study: List of Women leaders who are able to hold the decision making position as a result of the project intervention, UN Women

Annex G- Case Study: Potential Risks and Risk Mitigation Tasks, UN Women

Analysis of Recent Evaluations and Study of Peace building Programmes, Draft, April 2013, UN Women

Strengthening the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, Inception Phase Report to the Government of Finland, June 2012 – May 2013, UN Women

Interim Financial Donor Report for Period ended 31 December 2015, UN Women

Fourth Progress Report to the Government of Finland January - December 2015, UN Women

Result/Progress Per Output, 2015, UN Women

Overall Result Statement, 2015, UN Women

Annex A: A brief summary of guidelines on NAP implementation

Annex B: A Study on Localization of National Action Plan: a roadmap to mainstream the WPS agenda into local development

Annex C: 7 Case Stories from Field on women's leadership social reconciliation

Annex D: Advocacy messages used by the project for public awareness in the project districts

Annex E: Updated list of Women Leaders holding decision making position at local structures

Annex F: Photos from the field

Situation Analysis in Conflict Affected Districts, Final Report, April 2014, UN Women

Capacity Assessment of Prospective NGO Partners, Bajhang, Doti and Kailali, April 2013, UN Women

SIWPSAN Mid-Term Evaluation, Terms of Reference

SIWPSAN Mid-Term Evaluation, Contract with SW Nepal

SWIPSAN Mid-Term Evaluation, Final Report

An exit strategy for 'Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace, and security agenda in Nepal: Towards implementation of National Action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (SIWPSAN) project, Exit Strategy Report, Submitted to UN Women, Thapathali Kathmandu, August 2016

Exit Strategy, Signed contract and contract extension

Terms fo Reference for 1325 Action Group to support the MoPR in the development of the National Action Plan (NAP) Second Phase on the implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and its subsequent resolution, UN Women

1325 Action Group, Signed Contract UN Women-Saathi

Terms of Reference to provide capacity development training to enhance leadership and participation of women in peace building effort and decision making processes as part of the SIWPSAN project, UN Women

Capacity development Training, signed contract UN Women-Saathi

Capacity Development Training to Enhance Leadership and Participation of Women in Peace building

Efforts and Decision making Processes, Final Report, April 2015, Saathi

Singed contract UN Women-Saathi, Amendment I, Amendment, II and Amendment III, 2015

Terms of Reference, Empowering Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) Survivors to effectively assert their Rights on Service and Justice, UN Women

Letter of Agreement UN Women-IOM, June 2016

Developing Range of Knowledge product for the SIWPSAN project, July 2016, Second Quarterly Progress Report, Search for Common Ground

Developing Range of Knowledge product for the SIWPSAN project, Financial Report for the period April 2016-June 2016, Search for Common Ground

UN Women-Search for Common Ground Signed Contract and Amendment I and II

MOWCSW Financial and Narrative Report, 21 January-31 May

Terms of Reference, Implementing the activities of the SIWPSAN project by the MOWCSW government of Nepal, Un Women

UN Women-MOWCSW Signed Contrat, 2013

UN Women-MOWCSW Contract Amendment I, II and Revised Budget

Terms of Reference for Promoting Women's Rights, September 2014, UN Women

Promoting Women's Rights, Protection and Participation in Post Conflict Situations, Quarterly Report, 2015 Search for Common Ground

UN Women- search for Common Ground Signed contract and Amendment, July 2013

Terms of References to implement selected Activities on SIWPSAN in Bajhang, Un Women

Un Women-Dalhit Help Society Signed Contract, Amendment II and II and Revised Budget, 2013

Dalhit Help Society Financial Report, 2016

Annex I, IV, V, VI and VII for Dhalit Final Report

Terms of References to implement selected Activities on SIWPSAN in Doti, Un Women

Un Women-Creative Development Society Signed Contract, Amendment I, II and III, 2013

Creative Development Society Final Report, 2016

Annex I and II for the Creative Development Society Final Report, 2016

Terms of References to implement selected Activities on SIWPSAN in Kailali, Un Women

Un Women-BASE Signed Contract, Amendment I, II and III, 2013

BASE Final Financial and Narrative Report, 2016

BASE Final Report II, Annex I and Annex II, 2016

Terms of References to implement selected Activities on SIWPSAN in Bajhang, Doti and Kailali, Un Women

Un Women-Training Center Signed Contract, Amendment I, II and III, 2013

TCN Final Financial and Narrative Report, 2016

TCN Final Report II, Annex I and Annex II, 2016

Un Women-UNDP Signed Contract Empowering Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) Survivors through the application of the peer to peer learning and interface between conflict affected women's group and conflict Victims Common Platform, 2016

UN Women -Krishna Consultancy Signed contract and Amendment I, II and III, 2015

Krishna Consultancy Progress Narrative and Financial Report 2015

Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee of the SIWPSAN Project, UN Women

Steering Committee Meeting Minutes, 2013-2014-2015-2016

UNDAF Annual Report Nepal,2015

 Resident Coordinator's Annual Report 2015

Joint monitoring visit to SIWPSAN project Districts UN Women-Embassy of Finland, 2016

SIWPSAN PPT, 2016

Women of War, Republica, September 2016

ANNEX E: List of people consulted

Name	F/M	Group of Stkeholders	Position/Organization	Data Collection methods
Sama Shresta	F	UN Women	EMG	EMG/ERG Workshop/Consultation
Khrishna Bhattarai	M	UN Women	former SIWPSAN project coordinator	EMG/ERG Workshop & KII/Consultation
Bivek Joshi	M	UN Women	M&E office	EMG/ERG Workshop (remotely on skype)/Consultation
Sumiran Shresta	M	UN Women	WPS Adviser	EMG/ERG Workshop /Consultation
Marianne Kujala Garcia	F	Embassy of Finland	Special Advisor (ERG)	EMG/ERG Workshop
Niresh Chapagain	M	SFCG	EMG	EMG/ERG Workshop
Mr. Chandra Kanta Paudel	M	MoPR	ERG	EMG/ERG Workshop
Ms. Sumeera Shrestha	F	WHR	ERG	EMG/ERG Workshop
Jaya Krishna Shrestha	M	LTDA	Director	KII
Niresh Chapagain	M	SFCG	DM&E Manager	KII
Bandana Rana	F	Shaanti Consulting	Director	KII
Bijaya Prasai	F	DWC	Planning and Programme Branch	FGD
Indira Upreti	F	DWC	Women Economic Empowerment	FGD
Puspa Bam	F	DWC	M&E Branch	FGD
JayLal Tiwari	M	MOWCSW	Coordinator	KII
Sumarin Shretha	M	UN Women	Consultant	KII
Indra Gurung	F	Embassy of Finland	Special Advisor	
Arna Raj Silwal	F	Training Center Nepal	Managing Director	
Yagya Raj Chaudhary	M	BASE	Vice President /Acting president	FGD
Binod Bahadur Singh	M	BASE	District Director BASE	FGD
Pramila Chaudhary	F	BASE	Social Mobilizer BASE	FGD
Hira Lal Chaudhari	M	CDO	Assistant CDO	KII
Tulase sharma	F	CAW/FWC	CAWG	survey & FGD
Saraswoti tharu	F	CAW	CAWG	survey & FGD
Nisha Saund	F	FWC	CAWG	survey & FGD
Lalita Chapagaye	F	CAW	CAWG	survey & FGD
Jamuna Dhami	F	FWC	CAWG	survey & FGD
Ranjana chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG	survey & FGD
Rada Devi chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG	survey & FGD
Manuka joshi	F	IPWN	President IPWAG	survey &FGD
Santi Shing	F	IPWN	Treseaurer IPWAG	survey &FGD
Ritu Sapkota	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	survey &FGD
Ratna Bom	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	survey &FGD
Darma Sunar	F	CAW	CAWG	survey &FGD

Parbathi Budayer	F	CAW	CAWG	survey & FGD
Rita Devi Chaudhari	F	CAW/Train. Graduate	CAWG	survey
Sabiti Acharya	F	CAW/Train. Graduate	CAWG Member of CAWG Masuria – 7	FGD & survey
Rita Kathariya	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Rima Kathariya	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Parbati Chaudhari	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD
Anjali Chaudhari	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD
Kalawati chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member - Memberof CAWG Baunija – 1	FGD & survey
Sundari Davi Katariya	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Kaelaspati chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Shree Davi chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Amrita Hamal	F	CAW	CAWG Member Memberof CAWG Baunija – 1	FGD & survey
Manisha Dagaura	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Pabitra chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Sitarani chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD
Dhana Davi chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Rasam Davi chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Juna Devi chaudhary	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD
Jamuna Kuwar	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD & survey
Sunita Rana	F	CAW	CAWG Member	FGD
Rada Khadka	F	IPWN	President IPWAG	FGD & survey
Sangita Chaudhary	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	FGD
Tagiya Davi chaudhary	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	FGD & survey
Yasoda Tamata	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	FGD & survey
Sarda Dhami	F	IPWN	Member IPAWG	FGD & survey
Kndmati Chaudhary	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Thapapur – 7	FGD
Khema Cyawali	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Thapapur – 3	FGD
Nrimala Batala	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Lanki Chuwa/Baliya – 7	FGD
Laxmi Sahi	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Lanki Chuwa/Baliya – 2	FGD
Asha Chaudhary	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Naurayanpur – 8	FGD
Khrishna chaudhary	F	CAW	Member of CAWG Nauryanpur- 3	FGD
Tulase Sharma	F	CAW	Memebr of CAWG Masuria	FGD
Shaileswari Bohara	F	Police - DPO	Police Inspector	KII

Hari Priya Bam	F	WCO	Chief of Women Development Office/DCC member	KII/FGD
Dilip Chand	M	Cottage & Small industries	DCC member	FGD
Aun Hamal	F	LPC	Secretary of the Local Peace Commitee (LPO) Office/DCC member	FGD
Samja Acharya	F	Creation of Creative Society	Staff Nurse Education/Head of Safe House	FGD
Goma Acharya	F	LGCDP/IPWN	social mobilizer LGCDP/IPWN member	FGD & survey
Binod Bahadur Singh	M	BASE	District Director BASE	KII
Kalpana Devi Rokamagar	F	CAW	CAWG	FGD
Janaki Devi Kunmwar	F	CAW/SCRGV	CAWG	FGD & survey
Sapana Chand	F	CAW	CAWG	FGD
Manmati Sijali Thapa	F	CAW	CAWG	FGD
Maya Budha	F	CAW	CAWG	FGD
Mohana Budha	F	CAW	CAWG	FGD
Sunita Kumari Rokaya	F	CAW	Majhigaun-9, Bajhang	FGD
Satya Khadka	F	CAW	Majhigaun-3, Bajhang	FGD
Padma Khadka	F	CAW	Majhigaun-3, Bajhang	FGD
Chameli Khadka	F	CAW	Jaya Prithvi Municipality-3, Bajhang	FGD
Ishwara Nepali	F	CAW	Jaya Prithvi Municipality-4, Bajhang	FGD
Nanda Hamal	F	CAW	Jaya Prithvi Municipality-13, Bajhang	FGD
Rama Devi Joshi	F	CAW	Jaya Prithvi Municipality-14, Bajhang	FGD
Kunti Devi Singh	F	CAW	Jaya Prithvi Municipality-13, Bajhang	FGD
Parbati Singh	F	CAW	Rayal VDC-1, Bajhang	FGD
Shanti Nepali	F	Trainer/CAW	Bajh VDC-1, Bajhang	FGD
Shayam Nepali	M	DHS	Coordinator, Bajhang	Consultation
Sunil Damai	M	DHS	DHS	KII
Bhakta Damai	M	DHS	Finance officer for siwpsan at DHS	KII
Jiivan Singh	M	LPC	Administrator AssiStant	KII
Lila Ghale	F	WCO	Women Development Officer/DCC member	KII
Tita Magar	F	WCO	SIWPSAN focal point in WCO	KII
Uma K.C.	F	WRF	President	KII
Sita Singh	F	WRF	Administrative Assistant	KII
Sunil Khanal	M	CDO	Chair person/coordinator of DCC	KII

Tej Singh	M	DDC/LDO	Communication officer/planning unit staff	KII
Prem Raj Giri	M	LDO	Local Development officer /Member of DCC	KII
Dhan Bdr. Lamsal	M	UNFPA	UNFPA District Programme Officer	KII
Suray Parsad Gautam	M	DDC/LDO	DDC MEMBER/Planning and monitoring officer	KII
Puspa Devi Bamma	F	IPWA	member IPWN	FGD & Survey
Gyana Devi Bamma	F	IPWA	member IPWN	FGD & Survey
Devaki Hamal	F	IPWA	member IPWN	FGD & Survey
Bishna Devi Joshi	F	IPWA	member IPWN	FGD
Mala Sharki	F	IPWA	member	FGD
Purnima BK	F	IPWA	chair person IPWA	FGD & Survey
Prabati Devi	F	CAW	treasurer IPWN	FGD
Parbati Devi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Resma Devi Singh	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Ganga Devi Singh	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Thachuri Devi Kharti	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Benita Devi Singh	F	CAW/FWC	Chair person CAWG	FGD & Survey
Sita Devi Singh	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Gola Singh	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Nirmala Devi Singh	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Pashubati Bom	F	CAW/Traning gradutates	secretary of CAWG	FGD & Survey
Satya Devi Singh	F	CAW	Vice chair person CAWG	FGD
Dambara Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Dham Laxmi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Laxmi Devi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Jayati Devi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Kunta Devi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Belu Devi Joshi	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Bimala Devi Rokaya	F	training graduate/CAW	member CAWG	KII & Survey
Kalpana Khatayat	F	CAW	Chair person of CAWG	FGD & Survey
Uttara Kuikel	F	CAW	Vice-Chair of CAWG	FGD & Survey
Eshwori Dhami	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD
Deva Khadka	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Ishwori Dhami	F	CAW	member CAWG	Survey
Tulsi Khdka	F	CAW	member CAWG	Survey
Satya Devi Khadka	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Kalpana Chauan	F	CAW	member CAWG	Survey
Mina Khadka	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Sunita Khadka	F	IPWA	IPWA treasurer	FGD & Survey
Nabina Khadka	F	IPWA	member IPWA	FGD & Survey

Naina Khadka	F	IPWA	member IPWA	FGD & Survey
Naina Devi Kahdka	F	IPWA	member IPWA	Survey
Kamala Khadka	F	CAW	member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Hari Shrestha	M	DCC/Small & Cottage Industries	DCC member and Head of Small & Cottage Industries	KII
Chadani Chand Rawal	F	FWC/training graduate	training graduate	Survey
Sita Kumari Rokaya B.K.	F	FWC/training graduate	training graduate	Survey
D.B. Bista	M	Radio Station Manager	Bajhang FM - Radio Station	KII
D.B. Bista	M	FM Bajhang Radio Station	Radio Station manager	KII
Devaki Malla	F	IPWA/LPC/DCC	member of IPWA/LPC/DCCKII and Survey	KII & Survey
Hikmat Bahadur Bhandari	M	District Police Office	Police Inspector	KII
Bagmati Dahmi	F	District Police Office	Police Constable	KII
Lalita Khadka	F	CAW	Sanagaun VDC-6, Doti	FGD
Pashupati Khadka	F	CAW	Sanagaun VDC-6, Doti	FGD
Sushila Chand	F	CAW	Barchain-8, Doti	FGD
Dhana Bam	F	CAW	Barchain-1, Doti	FGD
Sita Madai	F	CAW	Laxminagar-2, Doti	FGD
Gomati Bohara	F	CAW	Laxminagar-8, Doti	FGD
Kalasha Kathayat	F	CAW	Kadamandu-9, Doti	FGD
Bimala Magar	F	CAW	Ghangal-9, Doti	FGD
Teksara Acharya	F	CAW	Ghangal-3, Doti	FGD
Laxman Khadka	M	CDS	President, Doti	Consultation, KII and FGD
Bagwati Devi Joshi	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Dhunki Nepali	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Bagwati Khadka	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Sita Khadka	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Dambara Khadkha	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Marisha Janala	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Satya Kunwat Kadkha	F	CAW/training graduated	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Laxmi B. K.	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Suna Devi Kunwar	F	CAW	Member CAWG	Survey
Damari Devi Bogati	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Kaushi Devi Kunwar	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Devi Joshi	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Bisna Khadka	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey

Rupa B. K.	F	CAW	Member CAWG	Survey
Parbita Devi Kunwar	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Sidhu Devi Kadhka	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Lalita Kadkha	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Ratna Kunwar	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD & Survey
Padma Nepali	F	IPWA	IPWA member	FGD
Parbati Kunwar	F	CAW	Member CAWG	FGD
Bhakta Upadhya	M	CDS	Finance officer CDS	KII
Jeet B.K.	M	CDS	Social Mobilizer and training resource persons for 1325/1820 at VDC	KII
Keshan Acharya	M	CDO/DCC	Chief Distrcit Officer/DCC ccordinator	KII
Krishna Prasad Gautam	M	LDO/DCC	Chief of the LDO/DCC member	KII
Sabina Shresta	F	WCO	Supervisor Women Development Office	KII
Sanu Maya Limbu	F	WCO	focal point at WCO for SIWPSAN	KII
Sharada Bhatta	F	WCSC/District IPWA/WRF/DCC	member of WCSC/chair person of IPWN/member of WRF/DCC member	FGD & Survey
Gita Nepali	F	WCSC/District IPWA/DCC	member of WCSC/DCC member	FGD & Survey
Ram Prasad Awasthi	M	DPO/WCSC	police inspector	FGD
Deepa Shresta	F	District IPWA	member IPWN	FGD & Survey
Sita B.K.	F	District IPWA/LPC	member IPWN/LPC member	FGD & Survey
Laxmi Deuba	F	RUWDUC	District focal person of RUWDUC	KII
Bhakta Upadhya	M	CDS	Finance officer CDS	FGD
Jeet B.K.	M	CDS	Social Mobilizer and training resource persons for 1325/1820 at VDC	FGD
Prakash Bam	M	Tribeni FM	Tribeni FM Manager	FGD
Ganesh Maumi	M	Radio Doti	Radio Doti Manager	FGD
Shiwa Oli	M	Saleshwari FM	Saleshwari FM Manager	FGD
Surandara Bhatta	M	LPC	Secretary of LPC	KII
Devaki Bohora	F	Safe House	Safe House Coordinator	FGD
Puspa Joshi	F	Safe House	Safe House Assistant	FGD
	F	VAW victim/training graduate	Beauty parlor training graduate	KII & Survey
Ghupa Thapa	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Birma Thapa	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Gomati Bohara	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Deva Devi Hyadi	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Gomati Bohara	F	IPWA/CAW	CAW and IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Khima Bohara	F	CAW/training graduate	CAWG member/training graduate	FGD & Survey

Laxmi Kapadyal	F	CAW/training graduate	CAWG member/training graduate	FGD & Survey
Kalpana Bohoara	F	IPWA/CAW	CAW and IPWA member	FGD & Survey
Dhansari Thapa	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Seti Devi Kunwar	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD & Survey
Yasoda Bohora	F	CAW	CAWG member	FGD
Maheswari Sarki	F	CAW/IPWA	CAW and IPWA member	FGD
	F	VAW victim/training graduate	Beauty parlor training graduate	KII & Survey

Participants of National Validation Workshop

NAME	F/M	Group of stakeholders
Sama Shresta	F	UN Women
Bivek Joshi	M	UN Women
Sumiran Shresta	M	UN Women
Marianne Kujala Garcia	F	Embassy of Finland
Ms. Sumeera Shrestha	F	WHR
Raghu Nath Thapa	M	MOPR
Yuba Raj Pangyani	M	MOWCSW
Prativa Rai	F	SfCG
Olin Thakur	M	SANKALPA

Participants of Regional Validation Workshop

Goma Acharya	F	IPWN, Kailali
Puja Kafle Ghimire	F	WCO, Kailali
Sabitra Acharya	F	CAW, Kailali
Kalawati Chaudhary	F	CAW, Kailali
Dhana Bam	F	CAW, Doti
Purnima BK	F	IPWN, Bajhang
Sunil Damai	M	DHS, , Bajhang
Kalpana Kathayat	F	CAW, Bajhang
Nirmala Bhatta	F	LPC, Kailali
Deepa Shrestha	F	IPWA, Doti
Sanu Maya Limbu	F	WCO, Doti
Laxman Khadka	M	CDS, Doti
Binod Bahadur Singh	M	BASE, Kailali
Pramila Chaudhary	F	BASE, Kailali
Bivek Joshi	M	UN Women

ANNEX

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Survey Questionnaire

FINAL EVALUATION OF STREGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA IN

NEPAL (SIWPSAN) PROJECT

(RFP No. UNW/RFP/NPL/2014/008)

September 2016

Section 1: Introduction - Household information			
Full Name		Caste/ Ethnicity	
District		Municipality/VDC/Ward	
Age		Marital Status	
Type of beneficiary		Gender	
Education		Main Occupation	

Section 2: Knowledge and perception about Women Peace and Security		
Q.N.	**Questions**	**Response**
1	How did you get information of Women, Peace and Security and its programme executed by UN Women?	A. District Coordination Committee B. Women Development Office C. CDS/DHS/BASE D. Any other I/NGO (specify, if known) E. Media (Local/National) F. Friends G. Others (specify, if known) H. Do not know
Section 3: Capacity development and Empowerment		
1	Who provided the training/orientation on Women, Peace and Security that you received?	A. District Coordination Committee B. Women Development Office C. CDS/DHS/BASE D. Any other I/NGO (specify, if known) E. Others (specify, if known) F. I have not taken any training/orientation
2	To what extent was the training helpful to you in better understanding of Women, Peace and Security issues?	A. Very helpful B. Helpful C. Little helpful D. No helpful
3	What is the reason of your rating?	List the reasons
4	To what extent had training received by you helped you to enhance your leadership skills?	A. Very helpful B. Helpful C. Little helpful D. Not helpful E. No training received

5	Please provide reason for your rating	List the reasons
6	Have any women in your community achieved any leadership position in any organization or political party?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know
7	If yes, which organization? (*tick as many as appropriate)*	A. DCC B. LPC C. WCO D. IPWN E. Political Party F. Cooperatives G. Consumer group H. Mothers Group I. Others (specify) Freed Comlahari group & CAWG
8	If yes, which position? (*tick as many as appropriate)*	A. Chairperson B. Vice Chairperson C. Treasurer D. Secretary E. Member F. Other (Please Specify)
9	Do you think that there is active participation of women in these organisations/ committees?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know
10	If yes, how strongly do they put their voices?	A. Very Strongly B. Strongly C. Moderately D. Not at all
11	If yes, to what extent are their voices heard?	A. Highly B. Moderately C. Not at all D. Don't Know
12	If not, what could be the reasons?	A. Less women representation B. Lack of confidence/ hesitation C. Male domination D. Lack of awareness E. Lack of interest F. Others (specify) G. Don't know
13	Are these organizations actively functioning?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know
14	Are these organizations active in fundraising or seeking resources to support women related programs?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know
15	What type of skills development/income generation training have you received?	A Mobile repairing B Computer training C Agricultural farming D Candle making E Sewing and stitching F Bag and shawl looming G Bio briquette making H Others (specify) I No skill development training taken

16	Was the training according to your need? (If no go to question no. 24)	A Yes B No C Don't know			
17	If yes, did this training helped you to improve your livelihoods?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know			
18	If yes, are you satisfied with that training?	A. Yes B. No			
19	If no, what are the reasons?	<open ended>			
20	Do you have any suggestions for the improvement of the skill development training program that you've received?	<open ended>			
Section 4: Violence Against Women (VAW)					
1	Have you experienced or ever heard about any incidence of VAW in your community?	A. Yes B. No			
2	If you have experienced or you know of any kind of VAW in your community, what was the consequence noted after the incidence?	A. Health issues B. Psychological/ mental trauma C. Loss of livelihoods D.Social stigma E. Others (specify)			
3	Are you aware of the reporting process related to VAW incidences?	A. Yes B. B. No			
4		**AGREE**	**DISAGREE**	**MAY BE**	**NO IDEA**
	Existing laws and policy mechanism are effective in the prevention and justice of violence against women.				
	It has been easier for a woman to report an incident of VAW				
	It was found that perpetuators have been punished by the legal system in VAW cases				
	Do you or survivors of VAW have easy access at the government offices (DPO, DAO, WCO etc) for reporting the cases?				
	Behavior of the government authorities in dealing with VAW cases are not partial and are gender sensitive/friendly				
5	Are there any relief services (e.g. counselling) for women who face VAW in this community?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know			
6	Is there an easy access to safe houses and/or Women and Children Service Centers support for the survivors of VAW?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know			
Section 5: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion					
1	Are there any kind of awareness raising program (implemented by the project) related to gender equality in your community?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know			
2	If yes, do you think that the program helped in increasing awareness on these issues?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know			
3	Do you know that Men and Women have equal rights (Gender equality Act 2063)	A. Yes B. Don't know			

4	Do you know that women have equal property rights?	A. Yes B. Don't know
5	In your community mostly who are the owner of the property?	A. Male B. Female
6.1	If mostly male, what could be the reasons? What about if female? May be ask since when? How did it come into effect/practice?	A. Lack of awareness B. Male domination C. Cultural and traditional barriers D. Local practices E. Less interest of female F. Others (specify)
6.2.1	If mostly female, since when it came to effective practice?	A. Before 2012 B. Between 2012 and 2016
6.2.2	What could be reasons for ownership of property by women?	A. Government providing priority for ownership to women B. Civil society movement C. SWIPSAN project advpcacy
7	Do you know free legal aid is available from the government in cases of trafficking, sexual exploitation and domestic violence	A. Yes B. Don't know
8	Have you or do you know of anyone who has been excluded from various social and political activities in the past year for being former combatants and/or conflict affected groups?	A. Never B. Once C. A few times D. Often E. Not applicable
Section 6: Perceived impact		
1	To what extent has your income increased as a result of the project? (only applicable to CAW&G, ex-combatants and survivors of VAW)	A. More than 10,000 NPR/month B. NPR 5000 to 9999 per month C. NPR 2000 to 4999 per month D. Less than NPR 2000
2	To what extent has your social status increased as a result of the project? (only applicable to CAW&G, ex-combatants and survivors of VAW)	A. Highly B. Moderately C. No change D. Decreased
3.1	In your community are conflict affected women and female ex-combatants experiencing any kind of insecurity?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't know
4	What sort of insecurities have you experienced?	List the type of insecurities
5	How safe do you feel in your community? (CAW&G, Ex-combatants, VAW).	A. Very safe B. Fairly safe C. Not safe D. Don't know (present context)
6	Why do you say so?	List the reasons
7	If not safe, what kind of insecurity are there?	A. Life threat B. Torture C. Beating D. Verbal abuse E. Others (specify)

8	If you feel safe, since when do you feel safe	A. Before 2012 B. During 2012 to 2016
9	What are the reasons?	List the reasons
10	Being an ex-combatant what do you want to contribute for the community? (Only applicable to former women combatants)	List the contributions you want to make
11	Being an ex-combatant what do you expect from the community? (Only applicable to former women combatants)	List the expectation from the state
12	What kind of relief and rehabilitation support did you receive?	A. Relief Aid B. Livelihood C. Psychosocial D. Reconciliation/ community mediation E. Health facility F. Legal Aid G. Education H. Others (Specify) I. No support received
13	To what extent are you satisfied with the support provided by the project?	A. Highly B. Moderately C. Not at all
14	Why do you say so?	List the reasons
15	Do you feel that other conflict-related issues (such as property issue) have been adequately addressed?	A. Yes B. No
Section 7:Sustainability		
1	Do you feel this program is appropriate or as per your need?	A. Yes B. No C. Don't Know
2	*If yes, what may be the reason?* (chose as many as applicable)	A. Enhanced livelihoods B. Capacity Development C. Leadership skills D. Reconciliation E. Others (please specify)
3	I*f no, what may be the reason?* (chose as many as applicable)	A. Not according to needs B. Not relevant C. Not useful D. Not practical E. Others (please specify)
4	Now that project support is ended from this year, what preparation is there for continuing this programme in the coming Fiscal Year?	A. Please briefly describe
5	Who is funding for the continuation of the NAP programme?	Name the funding agency
6	To what extent are local stakeholders engaged in the NAP programme?	A. Highly B. Moderately C. Poorly D. No engagement
7	What do you think are ways to the improvement of the programme?	<open ended>
Section 8: Efficiency and effectiveness		

1	Could you state some of the positive aspects of the programme?	<open ended>
2	What are the weak points in the programme?	A. Weakness in management B. Lack of skilled human resources C. Lack of proper monitoring and evaluation D. Lack of a responsible person for the programme E. Others please specify No idea

Conclusion: Overall

1	What changes has this project brought in your household?	List the changes
2	Among these changes which is the most significant change?	Name the most significant change
3	What changes has it brought in your community?	List the changes
4	Among these community changes, in your opinion, which is the most significant change?	Name the most significant change

Check List for KII and Consultations for

Final evaluation of Strengthening Implementation of the Women Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (SIWPSAN) Project

A) KII at the Central Level

a. UN Women

- Efficiency of the implementation mechanism
    - o How would it have been more effective and efficient?

- Coordination mechanism and follow up at the central and its effectiveness
    - o How would it have been more effective and efficient?

- Monitoring mechanism
    - o Its effectiveness and efficiency
    - o How would it have been more effective and efficient?

- Capacity of stakeholders
    - o Change in the capacity of different stakeholders (GON staff, central level partners)

- Cost effectiveness measures
    - o Partnership
    - o Synergy development/Harmonization

- Sustainability of the project activities and achievements
    - o Linkage with stakeholders
    - o Capacity of Duty bearers
    - o Capacity of rightholders

- Changes

- Major changes at various levels
    - o At the duty bearers level
    - o At CAW and ex-combatant
    - o IPWN
    - o Training graduate
    - o What weere the reasons behind the change

- Most significant changes and root cause of the changes

- Challenges faced
    - o How were challenges mitigated?

- Best practices

B) KII/FGD at the District Level

- Level of coordination among the NAP stakeholder

- Meeting organized/frequency of meeting

- Monitoring visit carried out and follow up mechanism

- Sense of ownership of the stakeholder

- Cost effective measures taken

- Performance of gender unit established at WCO

- Leadership or capacity enhanced of the CAW&Gs

- Increased representation and participation

- Knowledge enhanced on NAP 1325 & 1820

- Positive and negative changes received (livelihood improved)

- Any enterprise run by beneficiaries

- Capacity of local stakeholder to continue the programme

- Inclusive measures taken

- Status of office equipment and training materials

- IEC material published and information dissemination mechanism

- Status of SGBV - cases increased/decreased- solution provided

- Socio economic rehabilitation and reintegration of CAWGs and female ex-combatants

- Safe house service and psychosocial counseling

- Implementation problem faced

- Most significant change in the district due to project and the root cause of the change

C.KII/FGD at the Community Level
- No. of household involved in the project activities
- Type of project activities
- Changes brought about by the project in the area of
    - o Participation
    - o Protection and prevention
    - o Promotion
    - o Relief and recovery
    - o Resource management and M&E
- Among these which were most important changes for the community and why
- Most significant change and root cause of it
- Ways to improve the project in future

ANNEX

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Questionnaire for Stakeholder and Target Group

<table>
<tr><td>

FINAL EVALUATION OF STREGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA IN NEPAL (SIWPSAN) PROJECT (RFP No. UNW/RFP/NPL/2014/008)

September 2016

</td></tr>
</table>

Relevance	
Can you describe briefly your involvement in the SIWPSAN project?	All
Why was your organisation involved in this project? And how?	All
To what extent is SIWPSAN along the line of GON mandate and priorities? How has been the project's supports/contribution to GoN's plan and priorities?	MoWCSW UN Women
What were the criteria used to select VDC? How were the criteria determined?	MoWCSW UN Women SfCG
What percentage of MTE recommendations are accepted by the management in Management Response Plan? To what extent are accepted recommendations implemented?	UN Women
To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme design? To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme implementation?	UN Women, MoWCSW, DDP
To what extent has the project considered multiple exclusions while selecting beneficiaries? How did it select the project beneficiaries? How did it address the multiple exclusions while selecting the beneficiaries?	UN Women
To what extent do interventions target the underlying cause of gender equality?	UN Women
Effectiveness	
What was the level of the expected outcomes achieved on time? To what extent did UN Women contribute towards these?	UN Women, Partners
To what extent were the contextual factors taken into consideration in design phase? To what extent were the contextual factors taken into consideration in implementation phase?	UN Women, Partners
What were unexpected positive results achieved?	UN Women,

	Partners
What were unexpected negative results achieved?	
To what extent did conflict affected target women participate in the project design and implementation? To what extent did government staff participate in the project design and implementation? What has been UN Women's contribution to the process of achievement of outcomes?	UN Women, Partners Beneficiaries
What was level of progress in NAP localization in non-project VDCs?	UN Women, Partners VDCs WCO
What are the main enabling factors to achieving planned outcomes? What are the main hindering factors to achieving planned outcomes?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW DWC
What is the extent to which the DDP has included WPS agenda?	Partners WCO DDC
Efficiency	
To what extent the management structure of SIWPSAN was supportive to deliver inputs, conduct activities and generate outputs on time?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW DWC
To what extent were project resources leveraged with other resources?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW DWC
To what extent is the input-output relationship justifiable based on the benefit cost ratio?	UN Women, Partners (TCN)
To what extent was the project resource management transparent? To what extent were the resources managed in an accountable manner? Did the resource management promote equitability and sustainability of the project results?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC
Sustainability	
To what extent has UN Women supported its partners in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of results? To what extent has UN Women supported its beneficiaries in capacity development and establishing mechanism to ensure ownership and the durability of results? To what extent have partners and beneficiaries owned the NAP programme?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC Beneficiaries
To what extent have the relevant Line Ministries integrated the implementation of UNSCR's 1325 and 1820 in the national plans and programmes? To what extent have the relevant district line agencies integrated the implementation of UNSCR's 1325 and 1820 at local level plans and programmes? To what extent has the budget been allocated for this?	Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies

To what extent are national partners committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other districts after funding ends? To what extent are district stakeholders committed to the continuation of the project/ replicate the approach to other VDCs in the districts after funding ends?	Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO
To what extent have relevant target beneficiaries actively involved in decision making concerning project orientation and implementation?	Beneficiaries
What is likelihood of SIWPSAN pilot project to be adapted? What is likelihood of SIWPSAN pilot project to be scaled up?	UN Women, Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies
What is level of internalization of CAWGs by local bodies? What is level of internalization of IPWNs by local bodies?	VDC DDC DCC Municipalities CAW IPWN
Impact	
What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to women's leadership and participation in peace, security and governance process at local level in project VDC?	UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies Former Women Combatants IPWN
What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to the increased income of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants? What evidence is available that supports the SIWPSAN's contribution to the expanded network of participating conflict affected women and former women combatants at local level?	MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Former Women Combatants Line agencies IPWN
What has been the contribution of SIWPSAN on strengthening government institution's capacity to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820?	MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO Line agencies
HR&GE	
To what extent has the SIWPSAN project recognized duty bearers and right holders as the key actors in the project	UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC DCC WCO District Line agencies Beneficiaries
To what extent did the project focus on marginalised CAW, former women combatants?	Beneficiaries
To what extent did target group participate in project planning, implementation and monitoring?	UN Women Partners MoWCSW/DWC DDC

	DCC
	WCO
	District Line agencies
	Beneficiaries
To what extent are CAW and former women cobatants, IPWN empowered?	UN Women
	Partners
	MoWCSW/DWC
	DDC
	DCC
	WCO
	District Line agencies
	Beneficiaries
What are the most significant change in the life of CAW and former combatants, if any? What are the most significant change at the community level? What are the most significant change at the national level? What are the most significant change at the UN Womenl level?	Success stories
	UN Women
	Partners
	MoWCSW/DWC
	DDC
	DCC
	WCO
	District Line agencies
	Beneficiaries

ANNEX G: Sample strategy and sampling design

The SIWPSAN project has reached a total of 1,471 beneficiaries divided into four target groups of stakeholders, i.e. 740 conflict affected women (CAW), 420 women form the Inter-Party Women Alliances (IPWN), 42 from the District Coordination Committee (DCC), 269 training graduates as per the information provided by UN Women during the Inception Meeting.

Making use of statistical sampling theory, a survey sample has been drawn from the target population, the size of which has been preliminarily calculated to ensure the representativeness.

The most convenient choice regarding the magnitude of the sample is one of the main questions we must face when developing a sampling plan: the main issue to untie is deciding which is the sample that can have the right size to be easily manageable but at the same time also guarantee a certain meaningful precision of the results compared to prior established estimates. In practice, stating the precision of the estimates means to secure the margin of error that one is willing to tolerate and, at the same time, the level of trust (or confidence - which is to be considered as the probability that the expected estimate falls within a defined range considering fixed margins of error).

Once the margin of error that one is willing to tolerate and the level of trust which goes along with it (generally, equal to a 95% level) and given the size of the population, the sample theory provides, for each type of sampling, the calculation formulas of the sample size. Accordingly, through the simple random sampling, where N indicates the size of the population, considering as 1-α the degree of confidence and the standardized variable z that is distributed as a normal, admitting the maximum permissible margin of error, the amplitude of the sample is calculated via the formula:

$$n = z^2_{\propto/2} * \frac{N}{[4 * (n-1) * \theta^2 + z^2_{\propto/2}]}$$

The formula is applied to derive the size of the sample to be extracted for the categories of beneficiaries which are the object of the investigation, assuming a significance level of 95%, while the θ error margin was taken to be 10%, having considered that the characteristics of the survey does not involve such a high variability which necessitates to fix excessively ironclad parameters.

Based on the fixed parameters, the amount of the sample from the population size of 1471 is equal to 90 units. The distribution for group/category of the extracted sample, presented in the following table, is based on a proportional allocation, while ensuring that each group category has a minimum number (set equal to 10) of interviews.

Target groups	Total population	Sample
Conflict Affected Women	740	45
IPWN	420	25
DCC	42	10
Training graduates	269	20
Total	**1,491**	**90**

ANNEX H: Tool for Triangulation of Information

Question	Information source (response of)										Triangulation		
	Document review	UN Women	Implementing partners	CAW	Ex-combatant	CAWN	National stakeholders	DCC	Line agencies	Survey	Commonality	Difference	Assessment
EQ1													
EQ2													
EQ3													
Etc.													

ANNEX I: Indicators for measuring results

Indicator-wise progress (as of 30 September 2016)

Indicator	Target/Baseline	Results/progress	Remarks
Output 1.1: The MoWCSW gender unit has increased capacity to implement and monitor NAP			
1.1.1 Number of **MoWCSW gender unit** staffs who reports an increase in knowledge and skills on applying NAP in their relevant area of work.	**Target:** Entire MoWCSW gender unit (5 staff members as of May 2013) trained and equipped to effectively implement and monitor NAP by 2015 **Baseline**: 1 MoWCSW gender unit staff currently trained to monitor NAP implementation (as of 2013)	• 5 MoWCSW, key officials[36] from the gender unit of MoWCSW enhanced their knowledge and skills on national and international instruments on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), and the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	Achieved
1.1.2. MoWCSW gender unit has a **monitoring and evaluation framework** in place	**Target :** Project monitoring and evaluation framework adopted by MoWCSW gender unit by 2015 **Baseline** : No (as of 2013)	• A draft guideline for NAP implementation, monitoring and its knowledge sharing in all districts is prepared. MoWCSW has finalized the guidelines incorporating feedback from the different sections of MoWCSW and from different subject experts. Upon finalization of the guideline, MoWCSW will develop and adopt a monitoring and evaluation framework.	Yet to be adopted
1.1.3 Number of appropriate and **effective guidelines developed** on the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the local level	**Target:** 4 relevant guidelines developed to facilitate the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the local level **Baseline:** 0 guidelines within MoWCSW for NAP implementation	• MoWCSW jointly with subject experts finalized the guidelines which is now in the endorsement process. The gender unit submitted the 4 guidelines to the Ministry for endorsement.	Achieved
Output 1.2: Effective coordination and monitoring mechanism between MoPR and MoWCSW for NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in place at the local level in select districts			
1.2.1 NAP Implementation Committee meets regularly	**Target:** The NAP Implementation Committee meets every quarter from 2014 **Baseline:** Long gap in the organization of NAP Implementation Committee meetings (as of 2013)	• Eleven meetings (six meetings in 2015) of NAP Implementation Committee held and made thirteen decisions in regards to the NAP implementation.	Achieved and exceeded the target
1.2.2 Number of **joint monitoring visits made by MoWCSW, DWC** to monitor and coordinate DCC's	**Target:** At least 6 joint monitoring visits to review NAP implementation in select districts by 2015	• MoWCSW and DWC jointly with UN Women and Embassy of Finland made two monitoring visits in 3 projects districts.	Achieved and exceeded the target

[36] 1 Joint Secretary, 1 under Secretary, 2 Section Officers and 1 non-gazzated officer.

functioning in the select districts.	**Baseline:** 1 (as of 2013)	• Sixteen monitoring visits made by DCCs (CDO, LDO, WDO and other DCC members) in Kailali (5 visits), Bajhang (6 visits) and Doti (5visits) to monitor the project activities conducted at the local level.	
Output 1.3 DCC members have increased capacity to implement and monitor NAP at the district level			
1.3.1 % of DCC members that report an increase in **knowledge and skills** on applying NAP in their districts	**Target:** 90% DCC members report an increase in knowledge and skills to implement and monitor NAP in their districts. **Baseline:** DCC members currently in the districts do not have a good understanding of NAP and their role in implementing it at the district level[37]	• **Hundred percent of** (total 42[38]DCC members) DCC members including CDOs, LDOs and Women Development Officers (WDOs) of Kailali, Doti and Bajhang enhanced their knowledge on GRB, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), district-level planning, pro-poor economic enhancement planning, zero tolerance of sexual violence, and women's leadership and empowerment and NAP implementation and localization as a result of the two workshops and Kyrgyzstan visit organized by MoWCSW. The figure will be updated after finalization of SATHI and MoWCSW's report.	Achieved and exceeded the target
1.3.2 Number of **decisions taken at DCC** meetings in select district on implementation of NAP on 1325 and 1820 action points	**Target:**4 key decisions on implementation of NAP in DCC meetings by each DCC by 2015 **Baseline:**0 decisions (as of first quarter of 2013)	• Seven key decisions made by DDC in three project districts. This will be updated upon finalization of 3 local NGO's final report.	Achieved and exceeded the target
Output 1.4: Effective coordination and monitoring mechanism for NAP implementation at the district level in place.			
1.4.1 Number of **DCC meetings held**	**Target:** At least 6 meetings of DCC in each district per year **Baseline:**2 DCC meetings held in Kailali, 1 meeting in Doti and 1	• Forty-five (45) meetings (Sixteen in Bajhang, Eighteen in Doti and Thirteen in Kailali) of DCCs were held in the three project districts.	Achieved and exceeded the target

---

[37] SfCG, "Situation Analysis of Women and Girls in Conflict Affected Districts" (April 2013)
[38] DCC comprises of 14 members in each district (Doti, Bajhang and Kailali). The DCC members have increased knowledge and skills to apply NAP.Pre-test and post-test score is 43% and 81% respectively.

	meeting in Bajhang districts (as of second quarter of 2013)		
1.4.2 Number of **action plans prepared** and endorsed by DCC	**Target :**Three DCCs have their annual work plans developed and endorsed for implementation by 2015 **Baseline:** 0 (as of second quarter of 2013)	• Three DCCs (Kailali, Doti and Bajhang) Plan (DAPs) on NAP implementation prepared, endorsed and implemented District Action. • Above 95% of the I DAP action points implemented in the three project districts. • Each of the three DCCs, with the help of the local partners, published and disseminated first and second district monitoring report on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 implementation. • Each of the three DDC prepared and endorsed the II DAP on NAP implementation.	Achieved and exceeded the target
Output 1.5: Increased collaboration between DCCs and civil society groups to implement the NAP commitments in the select district.			
1.5.1 Number of **interactions on women, peace and security agenda** held between DCC and civil society groups	**Target:** Quarterly formal meetings organized in collaboration between DCCs and CSOs to implement the NAP commitments in each district (2015) **Baseline:** No formal meetings between DCC and civil society currently being organized to implement the NAP commitments in the districts are held yet (as of 2013)	• Twenty four (24) interactions on women, peace and security agenda were held between DCC members and civil society groups. • Interactions on women, peace and security agenda were held between DCC members and civil society groups.	Achieved
Output 1.6: Knowledge products featuring success stories of conflict victims/survivors and former women combatants produced by UN Women			
1.6.1 Number of **knowledge product**s made available by UN Women	**Target :**3 Documentaries (1 in each district) produced and widely disseminated (2015) **Baseline:**6 documentaries made available by UN Women (as of 2013)	• Twelve case stories in the form of knowledge prepared. • As a part of knowledge product, SfCG completed four study: Status of conflict affected women, underlying causes of VAW in Far Western districts, the status of NAP implementation and localization, the status of women in key decision-making positions. • The title of video documentaries finalized, script of three documentaries finalized, different footages	Achieved

		from the field collected, and interview with government officials documented.	

Output 2.1: Increased understanding of the situation of conflict-affected women and former women combatants in the three project districts

2.1.1.	**Data on conflict affected women,** former women combatants and women victims/survivors of SGBV available in the five target VDCs.	**Target :**Updated and accurate data on conflict affected women, former women combatants and women victims/survivors of SGBV from all 15 project VDCs available by 2015 **Baseline: 2**,791 conflict victims (415 in Bajhang, 610 in Doti and 1,766) identified by the MoPR (as of 2013)	• Data on the socio-economic and demographic situation of **741 onflict-affected women and former women combatants recorded in** 15 project VDCs.	Achieved

Output 2.2: Increased public awareness on NAP and women's participation in peace, security and governance processes in select project districts

2.2.1 % % of general public from the project VDCs who say that they know about NAP in select districts.	**Target:** 25% of respondents of five VDCs in each district say they know about UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and NAP by 2015.
	Baseline :4% of respondents said that they have heard about NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 182039; 2% of respondents said that they have got access to materials related to UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and NAP[40]
		• A mini survey conducted in three project districts.
		  • From all the three project districts 92 percent of the respondents have heard about UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 action plans.
		  • Awareness in legal provision has increased from 25 percent to 71 percent in all project districts.
		  • A follow up survey conducted[41] to evaluate the impact of training the three project district.
		  • A vast majority of the respondents (96%) remembered about the training referring to the success in gaining the attention from the participants.
		  • Large proportion of the participants (71%) who attended the training took initiatives after the training initiatives for gender issues, gender discrimination or conflict affected women.
		• 12 (6 Doti, 4 Kailali and 2 Bajhang) jingles in 2014 and 15 (6 Doti, 5 Kailali and 4
			Achieved and exceeded the target

---

[39] SfCG, "Situation Analysis of Women and Girls in Conflict Affected Districts" (April 2013)
[40] SfCG, "Situation Analysis of Women and Girls in Conflict Affected Districts" (April 2013)
[41]The total number of respondents is 195. The respondents of the follow up survey are divided equally (33%) among all three project districts: Kailali, Doti and Bajhang.

		Bajhang) jingles in 2015 developed in disseminated. • A mini survey conducted by SfCG among 109 respondents' shows that 93% heard about NAP on UNSCRS 1325 and 1820 and 56% are aware about it in the District • 5 jingles developed in disseminated in kailali District.	

Output 2.3: Conflict affected women's groups and networks in selected VDC of the project districts have increased knowledge and understanding on NAP action points and its practical use in their lives

2.3.1 Number of **conflict affected women's groups and networks formed** in the select VDC	**Target :**At least 5 networks of women affected by conflict and former women combatants by (2015) in each district **Baseline:**1 network in one VDC of Kailali, no networks in other VDCs (as of 2013)	• **Twenty six (26)** CAWGs comprising of a total of 520 conflict-affected women and former women combatants formed and equipped with knowledge on women's rights and participation in the 15 project VDCs in the three project districts. • Monthly meeting of the entire CAWGs is regular in the three project districts. • 149 conflict affected women and former women combatants formed and equipped with knowledge on women's rights and participation in the 5 project VDC.	Achieved and exceeded the target
2.3.2% of women in the conflict affected groups and networks who report an i**ncreased knowledge and understanding on district NAP Plan** and their practical use in their lives.	**Target :**At least 75% of women from the conflict affected groups and networks report an increase in understanding and knowledge **Baseline :** 0	• 775 women (all the CAW who are member of the group) reported having increased in their knowledge of community security issues and NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 following a two-day VDC-level training to conflict-affected women's groups and networks on developing community peace and security plans. • As per conducted mini survey among 84 CAWG shows that 80% (69% CAWG42 and 11% FWC43) report an increase understanding and knowledge on NAP. Out of them 69 % (19% CAWG and 50% FWC) reported used in their lives.	Achieved and exceeded the target

Output: 2.4 Conflict affected women and former women combatants have enhanced entrepreneurial capacity to pursue improved and sustainable livelihoods in the select VDCs

2.4.1% of conflict affected women and former women combatants in the project VDCs trained on entrepreneurship development.	Target :At least 30% of conflict affected women and former women combatants in the select VDCs will be trained on entrepreneurship development by 2015. Baseline: 3%(2% in Kailali, 2% in Doti and 4% in Bajhang)	• 269 conflict affected women graduated from the 3 months enterprise development training and 255 (94%) subsequently initiated business in three project districts. • 90 conflicts affected women and former women combatants trained on entrepreneurship development in kailali District.	Achieved and exceeded the target
2.4.2 % of conflict affected women and former women combatants **running small micro enterprises**	Target :15 % of conflict affected women and 10 % former women combatants running small enterprises through micro-credit facility by 2015 Baseline:7% of conflict affected and 1% ex-combatants running small enterprises through micro-credit facility (as of 2013)	• Out of 255(94%) enterprises established by the training graduate, 94% enterprises have become able to generate profit. • Annual average profit of training graduate is NRS 12,920. • Altogether 97 (63 full time and 34 part-time) employments have been created in the three project district • 70 (77.71%) Conflict affected women and former combatants' women running small micro enterprises in Kailali District.	Achieved and exceeded the target

Output 2.5: Improved relationship between conflict affected women, former women combatants and communities in project districts

2.5.1% of conflict affected women and former women combatants who report that they have been accepted by the communities in the project VDCs.	Target: 50% conflict affected women and former women combatants report that they have been accepted by the community. Baseline: 0	• 63 per cent of 556 respondents 45 male and 511 female (51 per cent from conflict-affected women of the three project district) surveyed by SfCG from the three districts highlighted positive changes in the speech and behavior of community members towards conflict-affected women as a result of different project interventions, such as orientations/trainings for conflict-affected women and former women combatants on WPS, skill enhancement training and subsequent business start-up support for conflict-affected women, and the organization of peace memorials, including peace dialogues and interactions.	Achieved

2.5.2 **Number of case studies** emphasizing that conflict affected women and former women combatants are being increasingly accepted in the communities in select district.	**Target :** 5 case stories of social harmony and reconciliation as a result of the project, documented (2015) **Baseline :** 0 Family and community are reluctant to integrate conflict affected women and former women combatants into the society (2013)	• 59 (28 in Doti,9 in Bajhang and 22 in Kailali district) case studies prepared.	Achieved and exceeded the target
Output 2.6 Accessible, prompt and quality services available to the victims/survivors of SGBV in select districts			
2.6.1 % of **women reporting incidence** of SGBV.	**Target :** Only 5% women report case of domestic violence and 2 % women report cases of sexual harassment by 2015 **Baseline: 19**% women have experienced domestic violence and 10% have experienced sexual harassment; 5% of women reported that they feel completely secure outside of their houses (as of 2013).		Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) suggested removing the existing indicator and this has been endorsed by Project Steering Committee.
2.6.2% of **victims /survivors of violence** against women that are able to access safe houses and Women and Children Service Centers support.	**Target:** at least 50% of victims/survivors of violence against women who visit the shelter house or Women and Children Service Center experiences getting support services (psychosocial, legal, logistic, medical etc) from shelter houses in Bajhang district and Women and Children Service Centre in 3 project districts. **Baseline: 0**	• One hundred and thirty nine (139) survivors of violence against women received services from the safe house in Bajhang. • The Safe House Bajhang developed six guideline with the support of this project. • The safe house has legal counselling, psychosocial counselling, food, shelter, clothing, advocacy, coordination, and referral and case documentation services.	Achieved
2.6.3 % of **staff from Women and Children Service Centers receiving training on SGBV** and other issues related to women and girls	**Target :** 75% of staff from Women and Children Service Centres receives training on SGBV by 2015 **Baseline :** 0	• 41 per cent 44 staff from the Women and Children Service Centres (WCSCs) were equipped with knowledge and understanding of VAW and its causes, symptoms, investigation procedures, and counselling. In 2015, with continued support from	Achieved

---

[44] Out of 17 staff (9 in Bajhang, 3 in Doti and 5 in Kailali) of WCSC, 7 staff trained in 2014

		the project, 67445 survivors of violence against women received investigation, counselling, mediation, coordination, and referral services from the three WCSCs, out of which 28846 cases were settled with the help of the WCSCs. Remaining cases are under consideration in the District Courts.	
Output 3.1 VDC level inter-party women networks established and functioning effectively			
3.1.1 Number of **VDCs level functional inter-party women networks**	**Target:**15 VDCs level inter-party women networks established by mid-2014 **Baseline:**0 VDC level inter-party women alliances formed (as of 2013)	• Seventeen (17) (six in Bajhang, six in Kailali and five in Doti) VDC-level IPWNs established and are functional. • 240 IPWN members involved in 15 project VDCs. • Monthly meeting of VDC and district level IPWN is regular. A total of 362 meetings have taken place.	Achieved and exceeded the target
Output 3.2 District level and VDC level women leaders have increased knowledge and understanding of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to advocate the agenda of women, peace and security issues of the district			
3.2.1 Number of trained women leaders who **demonstrate increased knowledge and skills** on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in selected project **VDC.**	**Target :**100 local women social and political leaders demonstrate enhanced knowledge and understanding on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 NAP by 2015 in selected VDC **Baseline: 0** Number of women leaders have heard about NAP 201347 in selected project VDC	• 441 (176 in Kailali, 175 in Bajhang, and 90 in Doti) participants demonstrated increased knowledge and skills on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	Achieved and exceeded the target
3.2.2 Number of trained women leaders who demonstrate increased knowledge and skills on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the selected **Districts**	**Target:** At least 300 women social and political leaders demonstrate enhanced knowledge and understanding on USCRs 1325 and 1820 in selected Districts **Baseline** : 0	• **422** IPWN members equipped with an enhanced knowledge and understanding of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 &1820, women's participation, gender and VAW and GRB. • 71% of total participating women who took at least one initiative in different women issues including gender based violence and awareness raising activities. Out of which 66% women undertook initiatives by making action planning. • 176 trained women leaders (126 from 5 VDC and 50	Achieved and exceeded the target

---

45 161 cases in Doti, 53 in Bajhang and 460 in Kailali.

46 55 cases in Doti, 57 in Bajhang and 182 in Kailali.

47 Situation Analysis Focus Group Discussions

| | | from Dhangadi area) are demonstrating increased knowledge and skills on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in Kailali. | |

Output 3.3 Women leaders in the districts take on leadership roles to promote peace and development

| 3.3.1 **% of women beneficiaries of the project who occupy influential positions in various decision-making structures in the project VDCs** | **Target: At** least 15% women leaders occupy influential positions in various decision-making structures in the project VDCs by 2016.

Baseline : 13% women | • 19% target group is in key decision making positions (Chairperson, treasurer and secretary 14% and executive members 5%).
• The women who are holding the decision making position are gradually influencing local decision-making processes.
• A mini survey conducted in 109 respondents' shows that 10% of women leaders hold influential position in 5 project areas in kailali District. | Achieved and exceeded the target |