
FINAL EVALUATION OF
ENSURING PARTICIPATORY AND SECURE TRANSITION (EPST) PROJECT

Final report

Submitted to

EPST Project
UNDP and UN Women in Nepal

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ACRONYMS

APF	Armed Police Force
AVRSCS	Armed Violence Reduction and Community Security
CAC	Civic Awareness Forum
CDO	Chief District Officer
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CPP	Conflict Prevention Programme
CPSC	Community Police Service Centre
CSP	Community Security Plan
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
EPST	Ensuring Participatory and Secure Transition
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPWA	Inter-Party Women Alliance
IT	Information Technology
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDO	Local Development Officer
LDTA	Local Development Training Academy
LPC	Local Peace Committee
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation
MSDF	Multi Stakeholder Dialogue Forum
NAP	National Action Plan
NCOC	National Crime Observatory Centre
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Criteria
PPDCC	Political Party District Coordination Committee
PRI	Political, Resource and Identity-based
RFP	Request for Proposal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSI	Semi-structured interviews
ToC	Theory of Change

UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous People
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund Nepal
UNSCRs	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VDC	Village Development Committee
WDO	Women Development Officer
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WSA	Women Safety Audit
WSPG	Women Security Pressure Group
YPA	Youth Police Activity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

'Ensuring Participatory and Secure Transition' (EPST) is a joint initiative by UNDP and UN Women, a two-year inter-agency project funded through the UN Peace Fund Nepal (UNPFN). Final evaluation of the EPST project was conducted between September and November 2015. The project had a focus on achieving three core outcomes:

1. Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts. (Project outcome area I led by UNDP/CPP)
2. Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. (Project outcome area II led by UNDP/AVRSC)
3. Relevant government agencies explicitly address women's rights, protection and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. (Project outcome area III led by UN Women)

The purpose of this final evaluation was to assess how the project achieved the results and contributed to Nepal's peacebuilding and stabilizing overarching goals and to generate substantial evidence achievements and contribution in a form of impacts and outputs as results for generating substantial evidence and that the project has contributed towards trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence between communities is restored and violence is reduced through enhanced gender responsive and inclusive dialogue and collaboration among a broad range of leaders in targeted areas.

The evaluation was based on a mixed method design for social research, combining qualitative data collection techniques with quantitative perceptions survey. The evaluation criteria are drawn from OECD DAC criteria from development project evaluation, namely *relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability*. Additionally the evaluation also examined how the project contributed to induce different levels of change such as personal level change, societal level change, structural level change that are necessary to build peace.

Fieldwork was conducted between 1 October 2015 and 21 November 2015 in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Parsa districts as well as in Kathmandu. Due to deteriorating security situation, field work in Bara district could not be conducted. A total of 309 participants were consulted including the respondents from Key Informant Interview (KII) (including phone interview in Parsa district), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Perception Survey. Triangulation was used for analysis of the data.

Key Findings

Several **good practices** were used by the project which can be replicated to other peacebuilding projects:

- First, the way the project has linked community security planning, and women, peace and security initiatives (such as GRB as a tool to localise the National Action Plan

(NAP) on UNSCR 1325) to development and local governance is a good practice as it links peacebuilding to governance and development.

- Second, the approach to integrate dialogue in addressing community security and the issues around Women, Peace and Security is another good practice as it helped to build common consensus to resolve local conflict among project stakeholders and beneficiaries non-violently.
- Third, the practice to use Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a tool to NAP localisation and implementation of the NAP action points is a good practice that can be replicated in other WPS related projects.
- Finally, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach taken by the project (outcome area II) is very useful and a good practice that can be replicated in other community security related projects.

However, the projects also had some **weaknesses**:

- First, there was weak vertical and horizontal coordination between the implementing agencies as well as partners which has had some limitations in creating more synergetic effects between the three outcome areas of the project, although the implementing agencies addressed this limitation, to a certain extent, after mid-term review of the project.
- Second, the project design as well as implementation lacked clear idea of how to achieve sustainability, despite the fact that the project has developed an exit strategy. Although some activities of the project can continue as part of the on-going initiatives of each implementing agencies (UNDP/CPP, AVRSCS and UNW), the project should have worked further to build strategy to identify and support partnership sustainability as well as suitability of activities.
- Third, the project lacked clear project-wise baseline indicators, although each outcome area has developed its own base line, which made it difficult to track achievements and progress of the project.

Each outcome area of the project has a clearly articulated **Theory of Change** (ToC). However, the links of the ToC between the three outcome areas is not clearly articulated.

The project is highly **relevant** to current peacebuilding needs in the country, especially because it aimed to collectively address the issues around community security; women, peace and security; and conflict prevention thorough collaborative dialogue. Having combined these three areas, and with aims to address political, resource and identity (PRI) conflicts, the project is highly relevant to both beneficiaries' needs and the current peacebuilding needs in the country. The project is also relevant from the point of view of geographical coverage as it covers conflict hot spots across Terai districts.

In terms of **effectiveness** of the project, the achievements at the outcome level as well as output level is satisfactory. The project achieved most of the output level as well as outcome

level targets and indicators against the RFP though outcome area II has lagged behind in achieving planned targets. The project's planned activities were completed on time; however the pace of implementation was unequal across the three outcome areas. Effectiveness of the project could have been enhanced by creating coherence in implementing activities by the three outcome areas simultaneously. Beneficiaries believe that dialogue culture has changed stakeholders and beneficiaries' perception towards resolving differences non-violently while the project has made notable contribution to improve community security in the project districts. Increased women's participation in peacebuilding and local decision making and enhancing the capacity of national and district level government agencies (MoPR, DCC on NAP and DDC) in implementing NAP are another notable contribution, especially by outcome area III. Similarly, the project has also contributed positively to build trust and confidence between political, religious and civil society actors so as to involve them in addressing local conflicts through dialogue. However, due to the lack of project-wise consolidated baseline, the evaluation found it difficult to track achievements of the project at the outcome levels.

From **efficiency** point of view, the project management team addressed some of the recommendations made by mid-term review. However, some gaps are found which could have been improved to maximize the achievements of the project. First, the project lacked consolidated monitoring and reporting system; therefore, each agency reported the progress using their own existing reporting system which made it difficult to track progress. Second the project's efficiency could have been enhanced, had project worked with existing structure and not by creating parallel structures which made it complicated for local resource mobilisation.

As far as **impact** of the project is concerned, the evaluation focused on outcome level than impact level. However, some evidences are found which suggest that the project has starting showing initial impact on peacebuilding at the local as well as national levels. For instance, people see dialogue as a useful tool for finding a solution to social and political tensions and disputes, and there are cases such as in Nepalgunj, Banke where beneficiaries applied dialogue to diffuse conflicts which otherwise could lead to violence. Similarly, community security related activities have changed people's negative perceptions towards violence; several initiatives are found in Banke, Barida, Kanchapur and Kailali where community security approach has not only improved security situation but it has also improved the relationship between community people and local police. Similarly NAP and GRB have are two important structural level changes by the project which have shown impact in addressing women's inequalities and exclusion, particularly linking WPS with local governance and development.

Sustainability aspect of the project was weak. Although the project has developed an exit strategy, how sustainability can be achieved was not clearly thought out and also

inadequately discussed with stakeholders in the project districts. Local and national ownership of the project is mixed, especially satisfactory with regard to outcome area II and III. Many VDCs have allocated budget for community security planning which is highly notable from sustainability because even if the project is phased out, VDCs can continue to support community security planning.

Several **lessons** are learned from the project:

- In the context of Nepal where gender and social exclusion are causes of social and political conflict, peacebuilding projects that adopt Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach can be highly relevant to build peace as gender inequalities and social exclusions cuts across social, political and resource conflicts across the country.
- Peacebuilding context can change over time; therefore regular context analysis can be useful to assess relevance of planned project activities over the time for a peacebuilding project like the EPST project
- Although inter-agency project is highly relevant in the peacebuilding sector, such project requires smooth project coordination mechanism in place. Inter-agency project can be highly relevant to peacebuilding as partners can bring their expertise that cover different aspects of peacebuilding needs
- If peacebuilding and community security initiatives are linked with local development, the possibility of the project's local ownership and sustainability is high
- Multi-layered partnerships and sub-contracting of partners is a disadvantage from project's ownership point of view
- If a multi-agency project lacks consolidated monitoring and reporting system, it becomes difficult to track direct and indirect results of the project
- GRB is a very useful tool to localise NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Nepal
- Implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 becomes effective if the process is government line agencies are capacitated, however role of civil society should not be overlooked

Some **recommendations** are provided by the evaluation which can be useful when developing future peacebuilding projects:

- Given that a joint programme approach between UNW and UNDP is found relevant and effective particularly for a peacebuilding project like EPST, it is recommended for adopting such approach for future programming. The advantage of such joint approach is that each implementing agency can bring its expertise pertinent to peacebuilding needs in the country.
- Develop a consolidated Theory of Change at the design phase if a project is a joint initiative by two or more than two agencies

- Apply flexibility to review the relevance of activities if peacebuilding context changes during the project period
- In an inter-agency project like EPST, it is recommended to recruit a project coordinator with certain managerial responsibilities to enhance the project's vertical and horizontal coordination
- It is recommended to develop a clear and coherent approach and criteria to select partners and strengthen their capacities in peacebuilding. In particular, it is recommended to engage partners from project design phase and also to select on a long-term basis so that the partners' buy-in in the project will be high which will also contribute to sustainability, both in terms of partnership sustainability and activities sustainability.
- While outcome area II and III have already started linking peacebuilding activities with local governance and development, some of the activities along this line were added later (for example, GRB in outcome area III), it is recommended to integrate this approach in the project from the project design phase so that the project will strongly link peacebuilding with development and reflect this in the project's theory of change.
- Support and forge collaboration with existing networks and structures than creating new structures to work particularly in such initiatives as collaborative dialogue and community security
- Develop a consolidated monitoring and reporting system to enable the project team to track progress and impacts of the project
- Given that GRB is not yet fully institutionalised, it is recommended to support local government bodies at the bottom level such as DDCs, Municipalities and VDCs to localise and institutionalise GRB
- Strengthen government line agencies as well as national and local civil society organisations to effectively implement the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The context

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in 2006 ended the Maoist armed conflict and ushered the country into post-conflict political transition. Post-conflict Nepal has experienced unprecedented social and political polarisation while community security has deteriorated in several districts of Terai after 2006.¹ Women and girls who were one of the forefront victims of the armed conflict still face discriminations, exclusions and increased number of gender-based violence (GBV).

Following the CPA, addressing root causes of conflict by creating consensual environment deemed necessary for peacebuilding was extremely a challenging task in the fragmented and polarized social and political landscape. Several priorities stipulated in the CPA remained unfulfilled in the lingering peace process between 2006 and 2015 to an extent where it has generated public frustrations towards the government. For instance, prolonged constitution writing which only completed in September 2015 was one of the causes of distrust between government and citizen. Political manoeuvring, power bargain and contentious political activities have all added to new forms of social and political tensions that requires urgent collective responses from the government, civil society and political actors.

In the Terai region, proliferation of armed under-ground groups deteriorated community security between 2008 and 2012.² The number of armed groups has gone down with visible impact on reduction in armed violence in Terai; yet sexual and gender-based violence, drugs additions among school children and youth, cross-border crimes, youth engagement in crime and violence and religious and political extremism have emerged as new drivers of community insecurity and violence.³ Exclusion of women and marginalised groups in decision making in local development is yet to be fully institutionalised.

Thus the context of conflict and security has become more vulnerable which serves as one of the drivers of social and political tensions and violence. This phenomenon is complicated by the emergence of new actors of conflict including armed groups, ex-combatants, and youth

¹ Crozier, R., Gunduz, C., & Subedi, D. B. (2010). Private sector and public security: Perceptions and responses. Kathmandu: National Business Initiative (NBI) and International Alert.

² Interdisciplinary Analysts, Nepal Madhesh Foundation, Small Arms Survey, & Saferworld. (2011). Armed violence in the Terai. Kathmandu <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/E-Co-Publications/SAS-Saferworld-2011-armed-violence-in-the-Terai.pdf>. Also see Subedi (forthcoming). Post-Conflict Crime and Violence in Nepal: Trends, Dynamics and Drivers, In K. Jaishankar (ed). *Handbook of South Aisa Criminology*, CRS Press.

³ Ibid

gangs who hold potentials for both spoiling and building peace. The institutions established to engage with these new actors and defuse tensions at national and local levels encountered state of anomie, impunity and criminalization of politics and politicization of criminality resulting into interpersonal and organized violent crimes. In this context, capacity of the state mechanisms to maintain law and order, resolve conflicts political, resource and identity (PRI) conflicts through nonviolent means and provide security to the citizens has become one of major challenges that can result into exclusion of the peace and security needs and concerns of the most vulnerable groups including women.

1.2 The EPST project

Against the backdrop of the context discussed above, UNDP and UN Women Nepal subscribed to the partnership through a joint project in 2013 in order to address some of these causes and consequences of the underlying tensions and to consolidate peace and promote social cohesion. This collaboration resulted in formulation and implementation of the "Ensuring Participatory and Secure Transition" (EPST) project, a two-year inter-agency initiative funded through the UN Peace Fund Nepal (UNPFN).

The EPST project brings together three existing UNDP and UN Women programmes in order to promote inclusive peacebuilding and community security in six districts (Bara, Parsa, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur) across the Central, Mid-West and Far West regions. The project aimed to facilitate Nepal's complex post-conflict transition by fostering inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders, with an emphasis on women and vulnerable groups, and improving community security.

The project activities are led by two UNDP programmes (CPP/CLD and AVRSCS) and UN Women. The project had a focus on achieving three core outcomes:

1. Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts. (Project outcome area I)
2. Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. (Project outcome area II)
3. Relevant government agencies explicitly address women's rights, protection and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. (Project outcome area III)

These three outcome areas of the project are coordinated and led by existing programmes of UNDP and UN Women.

1. **The Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) / UNDP:** CPP led the first outcome area of the EPST project. The focus of the CPP-led area was on strengthening national capacity on collaborative leadership and dialogue across government, political party

and civil society sectors at national and local levels, and supporting its application to reach consensus-based decisions on critical issues.

2. **Armed Violence Reduction and Strengthening Community Security (AVRSCS)**

Programme: The AVRSCS programme led the second outcome area of the project. It aimed at reducing armed and gender-based violence and improve community security through building trust, dialogue and collaboration between communities and security providers

3. **UN Women:** UN Women led the third outcome area of the project. Outcome area III aimed to empower women and vulnerable groups to lead and play active roles in peace building, security and development processes and enhance national capacity to deliver National Action Plan commitments on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820.

1.3 Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

The purpose of this final evaluation was to assess how the project achieved and contributed to Nepal's peacebuilding and stabilizing overarching goals and to generate substantial evidence achievements and contribution in a form of impacts and outputs as results for generating substantial evidence that the project has contributed towards trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence between communities is restored and violence is reduced through enhanced gender responsive and inclusive dialogue and collaboration among a broad range of leaders in targeted areas.

General objectives of the evaluation is to assess the achievements made by the EPST Project, particularly generating evidence that:

- Fostered inclusive collaboration for dialogue on conflict issues among political, government and civil society leaders
- Improved community security; and
- Empowered women and vulnerable groups in peace building.

Specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Assess and evaluate the progress of two partners in achieving peace building results (UNPFN strategic outcomes) through implementation of activities;
- Assess the extent to which national capacity on collaborative leadership and dialogue strengthened across government, political party, youth leaders, women leaders and civil society sectors and supporting its application to reach consensus based decision on critical issues;
- Examine the progress toward improved community security, increased awareness of security and reduced armed and gender based violence;

- Evaluate efforts of the project at the national and local level for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820;
- Evaluate what positive changes have this project been able to make in the lives of targeted conflict affected women in the project districts;
- Assess and evaluate efforts made to achieve joint action of all agencies (UNDP-CPP, UNDP-AVRSCS and UN Women) in providing support interventions for the conflict affected women in program districts; and
- Document main lessons learned, best practices and propose recommendations to deliver services to conflict affected women in a more effective and efficient way, in particular suggesting options for more integrated programming and further harmonization.

1.4 Scope of the evaluation

- **Outcome level focus:** The focus and scope of the evaluation was at the outcome level of the project.
- **Project period:** The evaluation will cover the EPST project cycle from March 2013 to December 2015.
- **Geographical coverage:** It will cover six EPST districts (Kailali, Kanchapur, Bardiya, Banke, Parsa and Bara).
- **Target groups and stakeholders:** The evaluation will cover three different categories.
 1. Target beneficiaries, including conflict-affected women, young women who joined the preparation class for the Public Service Commission Exam.
 2. Key stakeholders such as political leaders, community people and leaders, government officials, security personals and district level implementers like District Coordination Committee (DCC), Local Peace Committee and relevant government official form districts including District Development Committee (DDC).
 3. National Level Stakeholders including Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction-Nepal Peace Trust Fund (MoPR-NPTF), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and Local Development Training Academy, Women Security Pressure Group (WSPG).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Evaluation design

The evaluation was based on a mixed methods design for social research, combining qualitative data collection techniques with quantitative perceptions survey.

2.2 Evaluation criteria and framework of analysis

The evaluation criteria are drawn from OECD DAC criteria from development analysis, namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.⁴ Since the EPST project aims at supporting conflict transformation and peacebuilding, the assessment also integrated a conflict transformation framework into the OECD DAC evaluation criteria. In this regard, the evaluation examined how the project contributed to induce different levels of change such as personal level change, societal level change, structural level change that are necessary to build peace.⁵ In particular, these different levels of change are examined to assess the impact of the project. Though peacebuilding also requires cultural level change as shown in the figure 1 below, it is a rather higher level of change therefore it is not considered for analysis in this evaluation.

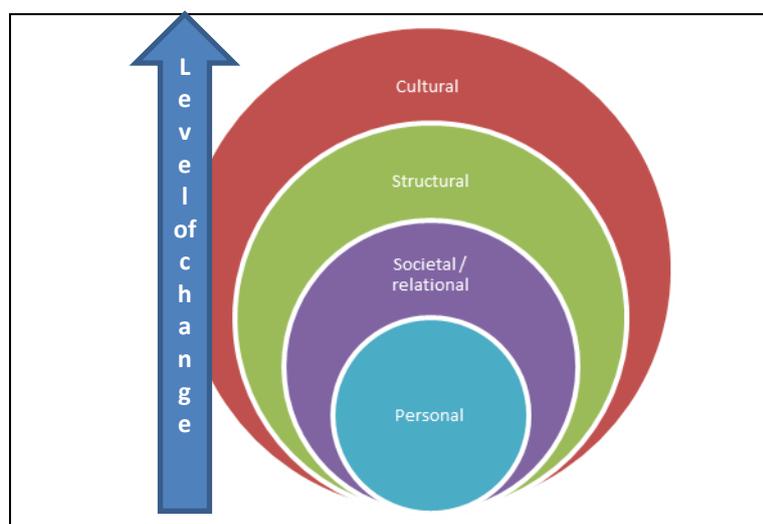


Figure 1: Dimension of change for conflict transformation

⁴ See OECD DAC (2002). OECD (2002). 'Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Result Bases Management', Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/2754804.pdf>

⁵ See Lederach, J. P. (1997). Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building peace: Sustainable reconciliation in divided societies* Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace Press.

2.3 Field work and sampling

The fieldwork was conducted between 1 October 2015 and 21 November 2015. It was conducted in the Kathmandu and Parsa districts in the central region, the Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in the Far-western region and the Banke, and Bardia districts in Midwestern region. For details about fieldwork visits, see Annex 1.

A total of 309 participants were consulted including the respondents from Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Perception Survey. The respondents were selected using a convenient sampling technique; however efforts were made to draw respondents from all three outcome areas of the project as far as it was possible. The project beneficiary and respondent ratio in the evaluation process was 15.8 %.⁶ The ratio of men and women respondents is 56% and 44% as shown in figure below.⁷

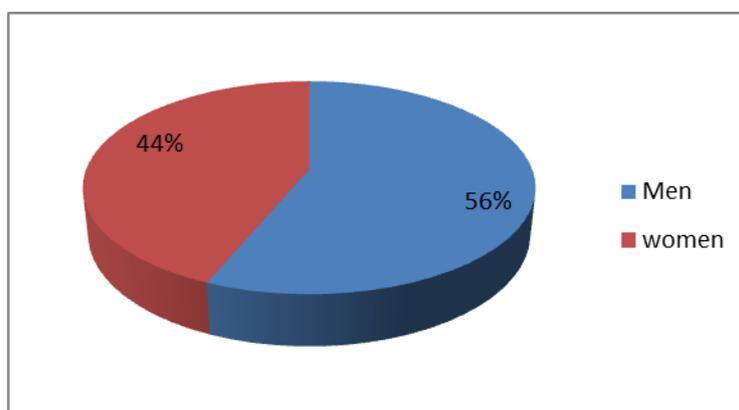


Figure 2: Total respondent by sex

Similarly, respondents also come from various caste and ethnic groups as shown in the figure hereunder.

⁶ Calculated as per the project document in which total number of project beneficiary is 1950.

⁷ Although, the evaluation aimed at recruiting 50% women as respondents, this aim is slightly underachieved because of two reasons. First, due to security situation, the evaluation team was unable to carry out a fieldwork in Bara and Parsa for KIIs and FGDs. This affected the number of total number of respondents while it also caused lower number of KII and FGD women participants. Second most of the respondents from the government sector as well as civil society respondents were male which eventually had an effect on the ration of male and female respondents.

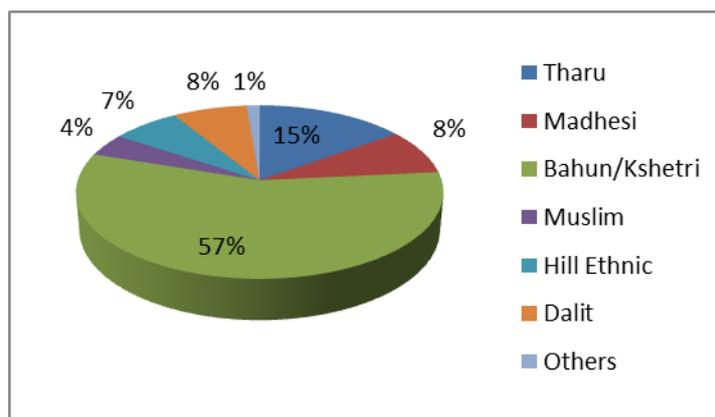


Figure 3: Total respondents by caste and ethnicity

As mentioned in the inception report, respondents for FGDs and KIIs were selected using a convenient sampling technique. Yet, respondents were also drawn proportionately from the three outcome areas of the project. However, the total number of the KII respondents from outcome area II was slightly higher because many potential respondents especially who were beneficiaries and stakeholders of outcome area I and II were away as the evaluation took place during the festival season and also amidst protests and strikes going on in the fieldwork districts.

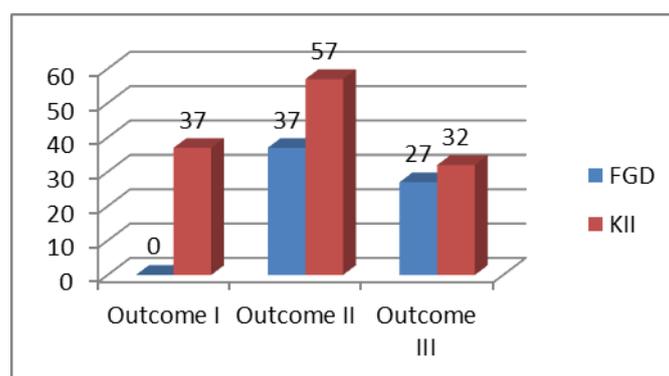


Figure 4: Distribution of FGD and KII respondents across the three outcome areas

Desk review

Desk review of relevant documents was conducted at the beginning of the fieldwork which fed into designing of an inception report as well as subsequent analysis and report writing. A list of documents reviewed is presented in Annex 2

2.4 Key informant interviews (KIIs)

KIIs were conducted with implementing partners (Government agencies, partner NGOs) as well as project beneficiaries (political leader, civil society leader, government officials, conflict victim women and community people). In addition to face to face interviews, KIIs were also

conducted over the phone with respondents from the Parsa and Bara districts as external situation was not feasible to travel to these two districts.

A total of 126 key informants were conducted in seven districts (Bara, Parsa, Banke, Bardia, Kalilai, Kanchanpur and Kathmandu). Out of the total KII respondents 34% were women and 66% were men (for a clarification on this point, see foot note 7 above). Regarding social inclusion in KII, 13.4% were Tharus, 6.34% were Madhesis, 11.12% Dalits, 7.9% Hill Ethnic groups, 3.2% Muslims and 53.9% Bahuns/Kshetris

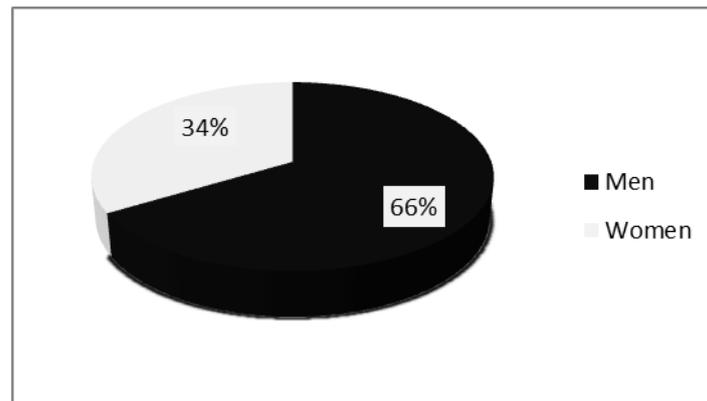


Figure 5: KII participants by sex

The name list of KII respondents is presented in Annex 3.

2.5 Focus group discussion

KII was supplemented by FGDs conducted with beneficiaries in four programme districts (Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur). A total of seven FGDs were conducted during the fieldwork. Participants in FGDs were homogeneous, meaning that it was exclusively targeted to the beneficiaries of each outcome area. Each FGD lasted between one and half hour to two hours.

FGDs were conducted in the following location

1. Attaria Municipality Kailali
2. Masuria VDC, Kailali
3. Chandani Dodhara Municipality (Area police office), Kanchanpur
4. Daiji VDC , Kanchanpur
5. Bankatawa VDC (police post), Banke
6. Nepalgunj Municipality, Banke
7. Dhodhari, (Area Police Office), Bardiya

The number of participants in FGD ranged from minimum 5 participants to maximum fifteen, with a total number of participants 64. Attempt was made to balance gender and social inclusion of the FGD participants. A total of 59 % women and 41 % men were participated. By

social inclusion criteria, 67% of respondents were Bahuns/Kshetris, 12.5% Tharus, 9% Hill Ethnic and 7.8% Dalits.

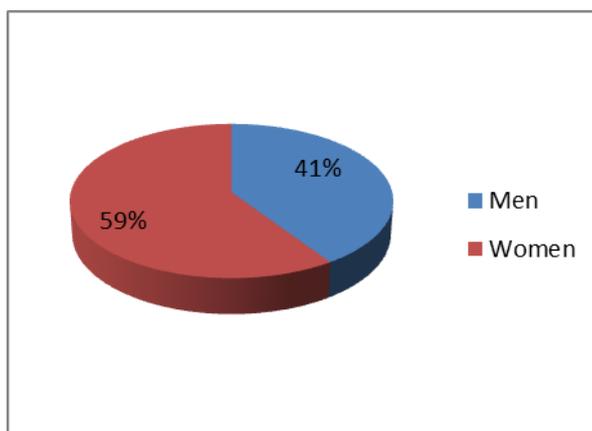


Figure 6: KII participants by sex

As is shown in Figure 20 above, FGD participants come from Outcome area II and III. It was not possible to find FGD participants for outcome area I because most of the beneficiaries of Outcome area I, especially political actors were not available at the time of the fieldwork. The detail list of FGD participants is presented in Annex 3.

2.6 Observation

The evaluation team observed the community situation, current situation of the district, activities of the project and that of conflict affected women in the field for up to three days in each fieldwork districts. It was a non-participatory observation. The reflection workshop of all field staffs and key person of the evaluation team was organized in Kathmandu where each member shared the key observation made during the fieldwork. The reflection was analysed which added to the data collected through other methods.

2.7 Perception survey

A total of 120 participants were recruited to perception survey in (Parsa, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur), all of them were the beneficiaries of the project.

In the case of perception survey as well as KIIs, respondents were selected using a purposive sampling technique. However, attention was paid to make the list of respondents inclusive from gender and social inclusion criteria. In this regard, it was ensured that at least half of the respondents should be women beneficiaries. Respondents were carefully selected from diverse social categories such as Tharu, *Madehi*, *Ethnic group*, and *Dalits*. Due to the limitation of the fieldwork, the survey included purposive and convenient sampling techniques.

Of the total perception survey respondents, 53% were men and 47 % were women. Similarly 30% of the respondents were young at the age group 20-30 years, 35% at the age group 30-

40 years, 23% 40-50 years and 8% (4% non-response). 17.5% of the total respondents were from the Tharu community, 14.1% from the Madhesi community, 5.8% from the Muslim community. Similarly 3% were Dalits and 52.5% Bahuns and Chettris and 2.8% others.

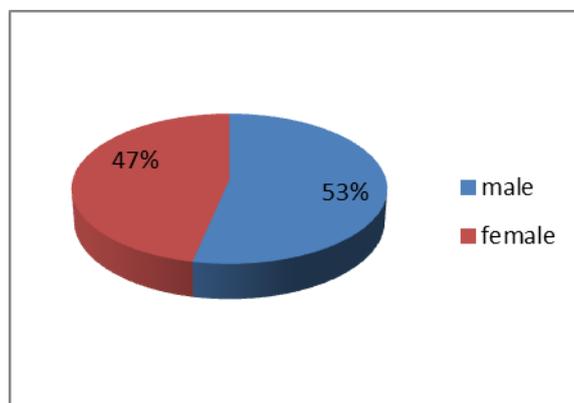


Figure 7: Perception survey respondent by sex

Sex, age and caste segregated table of perception survey respondents are provided in Annex 4.

2.8 Triangulation as analysis

Data from multiple sources described above were triangulated to draw findings and conclusions. Data from the perception survey was analysed using excel pivot table which was later used to present data in various formats: graphs, bar chart and pie-chart. Data collected in KIIs and FGDs were recorded in the Nepali language and were later translated into English. Transcribed data was then categorised according to evaluation criteria designed before the evaluation. Direct quotes that are found useful to elaborate the findings were transcribed and used in the report. Relevant case studies and stories were also collected during KIIs and FGDs. Finally, the data from different sources were cross verified, validated and compared to highlight the finding and to arrive at conclusion of the evaluation.

2.9 Limitations

The study had some limitations and constraints. First, due to external situation (strike, fuel shortage etc), field work in Bara and Parsa was converted into phone interview but perception survey was conducted in the Parsa district using local staff there. Second, due to unavailability of beneficiaries/stakeholders, the target to have 3 FGDs per district could not be met; however a total of seven FGDs (2 in Kanchanpur, 2 in Kailali, 2 in Banke and 1 in Bardia districts were conducted and that the overall number of FGD participants is satisfactory (64 in 4 district).

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Theory of Change (ToC)

Finding: Each outcome area of the project has a clearly articulated Theory of Change (ToC)

Each outcome area of the EPST project has a clearly articulated Theory of Change (ToC), showing the programme logics behind anticipated change at the outcome level. The EPST project document initially articulated a vague and ambiguous ToC which had limitation to clearly explain the logical sequence and connection of the project's objectives and anticipated change. Following a recommendation from the mid-term review, the each outcome area reworked and developed an outcome area-wise ToC, as presented in figure 6, 7 and 8 below.

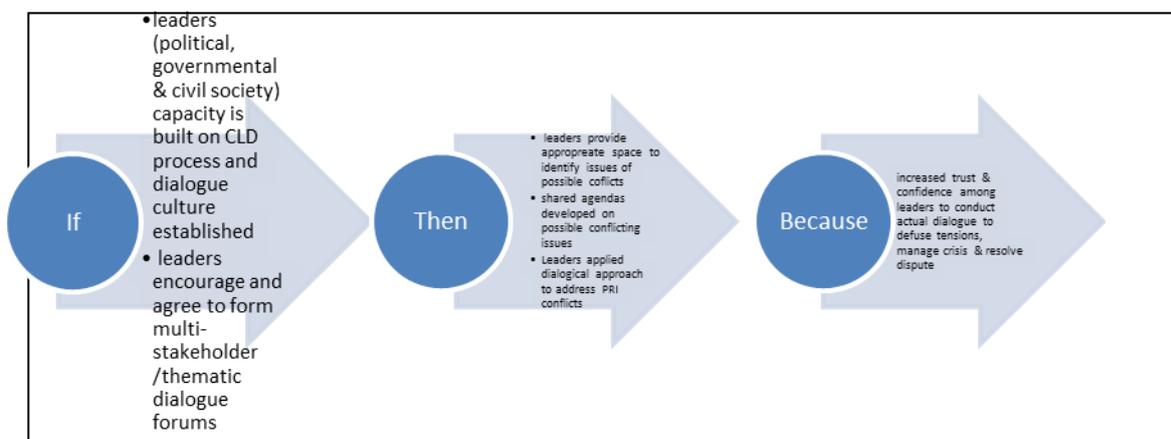


Figure 8: ToC of outcome area I

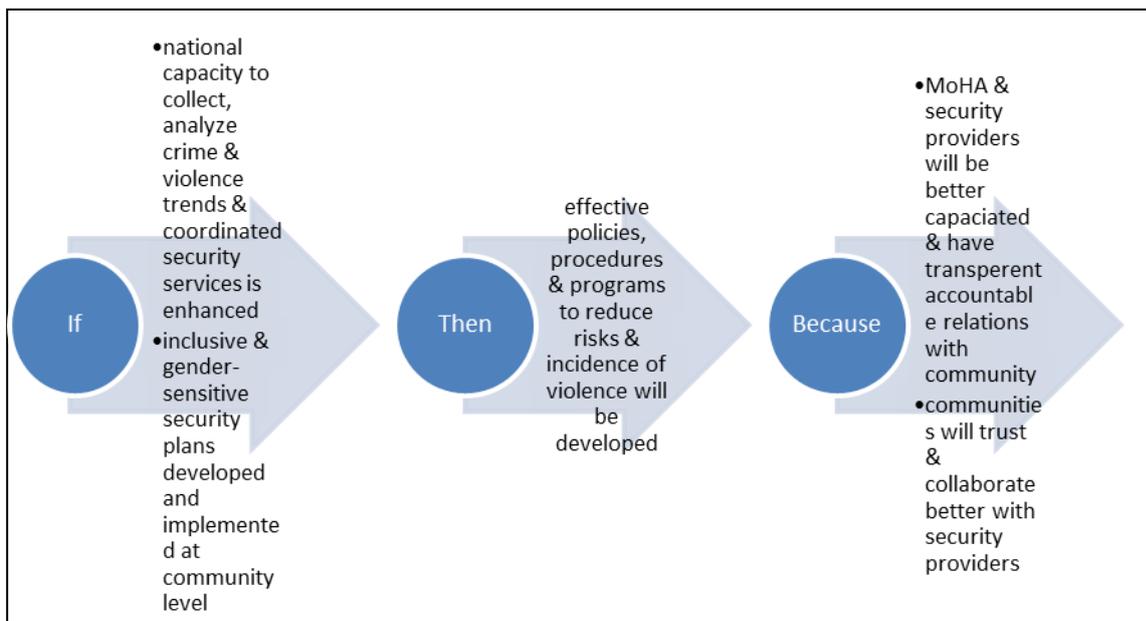


Figure 9: ToC of outcome area II

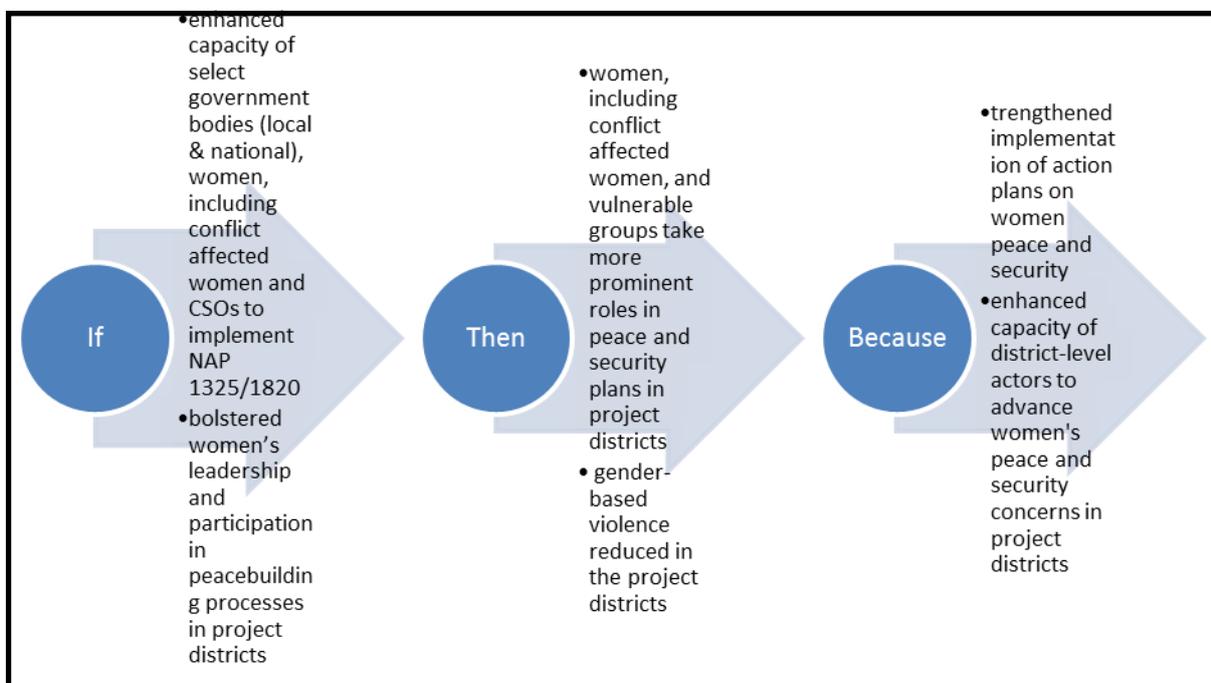


Figure 10: ToC of outcome area III

Finding: Although each outcome area has a ToC, the links of the ToCs among the three strands is not clearly articulated

Although the revised ToC of each outcome area is clear, it is not clear how the three sets of ToC are inter-connected and complement to each other. The three sets of ToC could be merged to create a single ToC of the EPST project, showing a logical connection and sequence of the three outcome areas of the project and the way they contribute to a big picture of peacebuilding. The lack of a single ToC of the EPST project means that each outcome area of the project looks like a separate project in its own.

On the other hand, ToCs developed by the three outcome areas clearly explain the project logic at the outcome level. This means that the ToCs are found relevant and are appropriate and consistent with the UNPFN and UNDAF level outcomes.

3.2 Relevance

Finding: The project is designed based on a good context analysis, but project beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders were not included in the design phase analysis

The project document shows that the project design process involved a good context analysis which drew on multiple sources including district consultations, reports of a scoping mission and review of external literature. However, the project beneficiaries consulted in the project districts stated that they were not included in the design phase analysis. This fact reveals that while the project is relevant, the design process appears to be "top-down" with limited joint analysis and consultations with actual project beneficiaries. When checked with the project management team, it is found that the project was designed based on a scoping study and analysis of the conflict trends. Hence it appears that the people consulted during the scoping study were different from the stakeholders and beneficiaries interviewed in the fieldwork district. This is also the case because most of the government officials consulted in the districts during the scoping exercise are no longer working in the same districts.

Finding: The project is highly relevant to current peacebuilding needs in the country

Peacebuilding is a complex process that requires changes and transformations on many fronts. Peacebuilding requires changes and transformations on four different yet inter-related areas: socio-economic, security, institution and political frameworks and reconciliation and justice (see figure 9 below).⁸ By looking through this peacebuilding framework, the intervention of the EPST project has covered three out of the four areas. All three outcome areas of the project have activities focused on security while the AVRSC programme (outcome area II) exclusively works to strengthen community security. Similarly, UNW (outcome area III) works to build national and local institutions and frameworks to strengthen implementing the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. CPP/CLD (outcome area I) also aims to build local institutional capacity to resolve conflict through collaborative dialogue. Furthermore, UNW (outcome area III) focuses on leadership and participation of women and vulnerable groups in peacebuilding, security and development processes so that their perspectives are included and the outcomes of such processes are

⁸ Smith, D. (2005). 'Towards a Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding: Getting Their Act Together', overview report of the Joint Utstein Study of Peacebuilding, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brattvaag

responsive to their needs. The NAP on Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 need to be widely understood by government institutions and communities and implemented effectively at national and local levels. Implementing the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is also critically important to ensure transitional justice in the country.

Thus having covered activities which are relevant to current peacebuilding needs during the project period and having the activities fitting into cores areas of the peacebuilding framework, the EPST project is highly relevant to current peacebuilding needs in the country and that it is relevant to contribute to the bigger picture, 'Peace Writ Large', particularly in the area of promoting community security and enhancing women's agency and leadership in peacebuilding with special reference to implementing NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (relating to the Women, Peace and Security Issue).

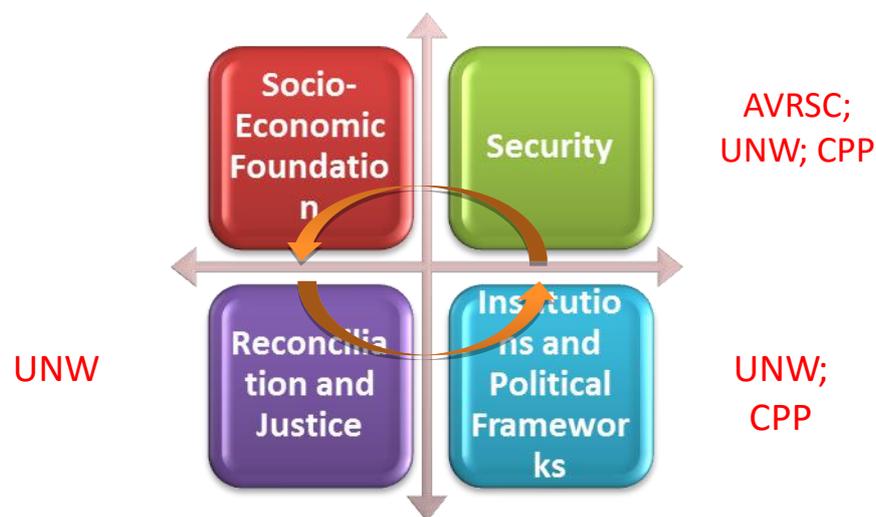


Figure 11: Four core areas of peacebuilding framework

Furthermore, the focus of the project is consistently relevant to peacebuilding needs stipulated in different peace agreements and documents. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) (clause 8.3) highlights the need to use consensus building and dialogue as a method to resolve differences. Outcome area I of the project is relevant to this particular need. Similarly, the CPA (clause 3.5) clearly states that discriminations against women must be addressed in the peace process. EPST outcome area III is relevant to this peacebuilding need. Outcome area II directly addresses the need for maintaining law and security which is a key peacebuilding priority in the current political transition.⁹ Finally, the project is in line with the peacebuilding needs identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

⁹ See GoN (2006). *Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)*. Kathmandu, Government of Nepal; Subedi, D. B. (2012). Economic dimension of peacebuilding: Insights into post-conflict economic recovery and development in Nepal. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 13(2), 313-332.

(UNDAF) for Nepal (2013-2017). It is particularly relevant to UNDAF outcome area 8 that states that national institutions have addressed conflict related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and post-conflict need of victims; and outcome area 9 that states that national actors and institutions have managed conflict risks and progressively consolidating peace.¹⁰

Finding: The project is relevant to beneficiaries' peacebuilding needs including gender specific needs in the project districts

When asked what was the major source of conflict in the project districts in the past, a majority of respondents (43 %) state that political conflict was the most recurrent in the project districts. Similarly, 21 % respondents said that identity stood as the second biggest causes of conflict followed by sexual and gender based violence (13 %), religious conflict (10 %), land conflict (7 %), and conflict over natural resources (4 %). A total of 2 % respondents did not answer (see figure 10 below).

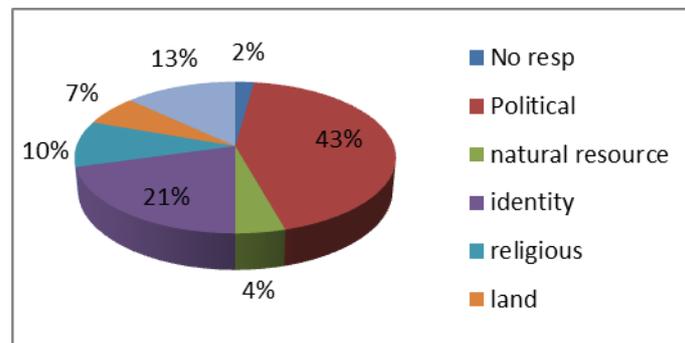


Figure 12: Types of conflict in the past in project district

As the perception survey suggests, political, resources and identity (PRI) conflicts that the project aims to address are relevant in the project district, although compared to other five districts PRI conflicts were less severe in the Kanchapur district.

A majority of project beneficiaries and stakeholders interviewed in the fieldwork mentioned that the project is relevant to their peacebuilding needs. For instance, conflict victim women in Kailia districts find the support provided by outcome area III highly relevant while political party leaders in Banke districts think that CLD training provided by CPP/CLD is very relevant to their context. Respondents in Bardia districts mentioned that the project could be more relevant to beneficiaries' need if it could address border security issues including border

¹⁰ See UNDAF (2012). *United Nations Development Assistance Framework For Nepal, 2013-2017*. Kathmandu: United Nations and Government of Nepal, p 14.

crimes and violence. Some participants in Kailali district mentioned that the project should have included activities to diffuse communal violence and tensions. Overall, the project is found relevant to address the conflict in the project districts.

Finding: The project is highly relevant to human rights, gender and social inclusion policies

The way the project has adhered to human rights approach and the principles of gender empowerment and equity, and social inclusion is relevant and praiseworthy

- Mr Kapil Kafle, Men Engaged Alliance,

Human rights approach, gender and social inclusions are key cross-cutting issues in current peacebuilding needs in the country as recognised by the CPA, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 and the Three Year Interim Plan 2014-2016. In a socially and culturally diverse country like Nepal, aspirations of social, cultural and religious groups including women and their inclusion in development and governance determines the character of durable peace. This reality is also recognised by the UNDAF for Nepal 2013-2017. All three outcome areas of the project have taken human rights approach and the

principals of gender and social inclusion.

Finding: The project is found relevant in terms of its geographical coverage

When asked whether there are conflicts in the project districts, 22 out of 27 perception survey respondents from the Kanchanpur district stated that there are no significant conflicts in the districts. This finding is also corroborated by KIIs suggesting that Kanchanpur district is relatively peaceful than other project districts. When triangulating with KII, it is found that the conflict between supporters of 'undivided far-west' and 'Tharuhat movement' is one of the major causes conflict which looks like both political conflict and conflict on resources.

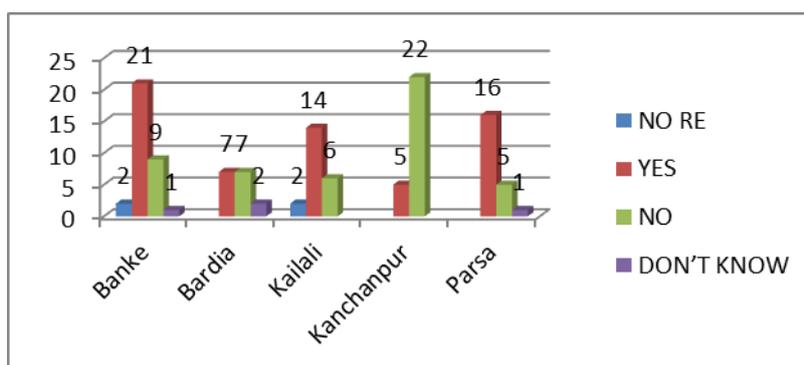


Figure 13: Perception on presence of conflict in the districts

Similarly, from caste and ethnicity point of view, Madhesis and Tharus respondents believed that there are conflicts in the project districts while Bachun and Chettris did not believe in occurrence of conflict in the project districts as shown in the figure below. When cross validated with KIIs, it is found that Madhesis and Tharus in the project districts have a strong

feeling of exclusion and marginalisation. This indicates that future peacebuilding programme should involve youth and women from the Madhesi and Tharus communities and foster their collaboration and interaction with the people from other communities so as to build social cohesion.

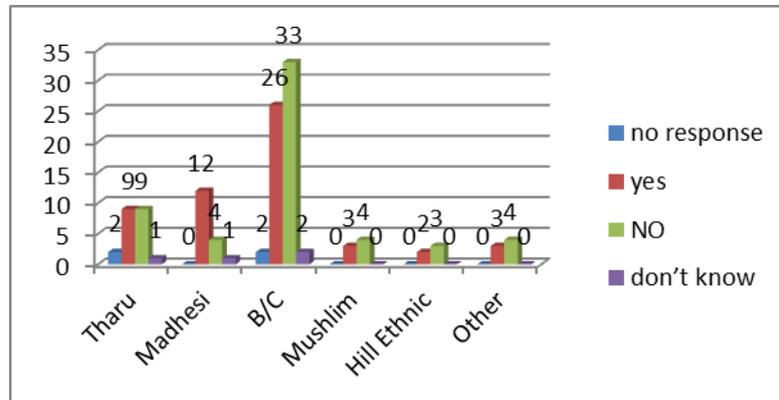


Figure 14: Caste and ethnicity wise perceptions about conflict in the project districts

Finding: The cluster approach taken by outcome area II is found relevant and appropriate

The outcome area II (AVRSCS) has taken the cluster approach in addressing community security and armed violence problems. A majority of KII participants in Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts stated that the cluster approach taken by the AVRSCR project is highly relevant because community security issues and even peacebuilding issues are context-specific yet their causes and consequences affects beyond one community. Therefore respondents mentioned that addressing community security problems in one community would require to mobilise those affected from other communities so that resource mobilisation becomes effective.

Finding: The project adopted a flexible approach to readjust focus and activities to address recent changes on peacebuilding needs which is appreciated by stakeholders and beneficiaries

The evaluation found that the flexible approach taken by the project to readjust the focus and activities increased relevance of project activities. For instance, according the project document, one of major outcomes of CPP/CLD was to establish a Regional Dialogue Centre to be hosted by Universities in respective regions. Learning from implementation of the project as well subsequent context analyses suggested the idea of regional dialogue centre was no longer relevant. Therefore CPP/CLD dropped this idea. Likewise, based on need assessment and context analysis, UN Women (outcome area III) added Gender Responsive Budgeting as a tool to localise NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. UNW also added an activity to include preparation classes for the Public Commission Examinations particularly targeting to girls from the project district. Although the classes was not very successful in terms of the number of successful women in the exams (only one girl in Nepalgunj passed the written exam but

was unsuccessful in final interview), the activity was popular among the beneficiaries because it was for the first that such preparation class especially targeting to women and girls was conducted which made many girls attracted to jobs in the public service. Similarly, government officials in Banke districts mentioned that providing preparation classes for girls to attend public commission examinations can help girls increase girls' participation in public sector jobs. Given the popularity and demand of the programme, DDC in the Banke district allocated fund to support girls to prepare for the public commission examinations. Thus readjustment in the project activities as pointed by context analysis yet without altering the Results Framework was a good practice in the project which helped increasing relevance of the project as per beneficiaries' peacebuilding needs in the districts.

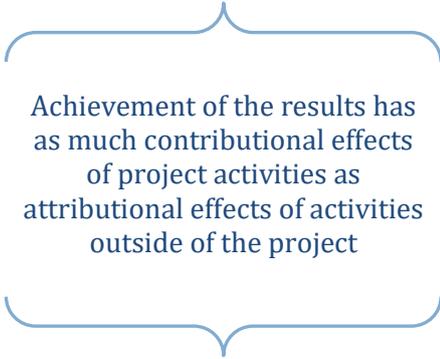
The project also revisited its approach to social mobilisation in order to make activities relevant to the context, and one example comes from outcome area I. Initially the project document envisioned to build CLD related capacity of political actors and women and vulnerable groups to permit inclusion of such groups in peacebuilding. However, CPP encountered difficulty to secure proportional participation of women and vulnerable groups in CLD trainings and workshops. To address this issue, CPP changed its approach and accordingly the project was later designed to include women, youth and vulnerable groups in conflict prevention and peacebuilding process. As a result, many women from Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts stated that they were able to receive training from CPP/CLD. Having benefited from the training Youth in Kailali formed an informal dialogue group. Thus the focus from political actors to women, youth and vulnerable groups has ensured greater social inclusion in the project activities.

3.3 Effectiveness

Finding: The project partially achieved the results, targets and indicators against the RFP; outcome area II has lagged significantly behind in achieving planned targets.

The project has achieved most of the targets and indicators as stipulated in the Results Framework, although outcome area II is found relatively behind in achieving certain targets as shown in Annex 5

The lack of current data on certain indicators and targets set by outcome area II made it difficult to assess the actual progress in quantitative terms. For instance, the data on the number of people who believe police are effective in responding to/addressing incident of armed violence is unavailable (RFP performance indicator 2.1.2).



Achievement of the results has as much contributinal effects of project activities as attributional effects of activities outside of the project

Similarly, outcome area II has not made sufficient progress in achieving RFP performance indicator 2.2.1 (National Crime and Violence Observatory formally established including set-

up of its physical space. Nonetheless as of 15 November 2015, outcome area II has completed furnishing of National Crime Observatory Centre (NCOC) and an IT company is contracted to design and install a crime data base. Similarly, reengineering of police database is completed and the development of NCOC data base was found in progress, but NCOC is unlikely to establish and fully function within the EPST project period. Likewise, outcome area II has not achieved the result 2.2.2 to the date, which aims to establish MoHA-led database to monitor incidence of armed violence.

Finding: The project lacks project-wise consolidated baseline indicators, which makes it difficult to track achievements and progress

Lack of clear and measurable project-wise consolidated baseline was a major weakness of the project. In September 2014, a baseline report was produced for all three outcome areas. However, the report was not helpful to establish a baseline because it was not based on the indicators and targets mentioned in the ESPT project's results framework; on the other hand the base line report covered districts other than the EPST project districts. Although each outcome area attempted to extract relevant information from the report to create a baseline for respective component of the project, technically it was a flawed process which did not meet standard process and criteria of setting up a baseline properly.

As its consequence, tracking and reporting the progress of the EPST project was extremely difficult. Furthermore, even though most of the anticipated results in the FRP are met, the outcome level results cannot be explicitly claimed to have resulted from the EPST project alone. In fact, part of the outcome level results achieved against the results framework should also be attributed to the activities of each outcome area which has similar nature of on-going activities as part of their programme must also be undertaken by each outcome areas. Therefore, eventually it is difficult to distinguish between contributonal and attributional effects of the project and that actual achievement made by the EPST project against the RFP is difficult to measure.

Finding: Some of the activities are not directly and explicitly linked to the project's Result Framework

Some activities of the project are not explicitly linked to the Results Framework. In the outcome area III, Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is used as a tool to localise and institutionalise the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. However, this is not reflected in the RFP, but it was modified and included in the project activities. Similarly, in outcome area III, conflict-affected women were given seed-grant to start peacebuilding initiative is based on their action plan. This was a sub activity of the activity which aims to strengthen competency of women and vulnerable groups in the project districts by providing leadership training to support them to lead and play an active role in peacebuilding community security issues in the project district. Since the seed-grant has shown tangible results because many respondents who received seed grants which they used for income generation in Bardia and

Kailali districts mentioned that they felt economically secure which enabled them to participate in local decision making and peacebuilding. The project could have thought ways to better link this type of sub-activities to show its peacebuilding impact and better reflect this in the Results Framework accordingly, because this kind of activity clearly shows a link between peacebuilding and socio-economic empowerment of conflict-affected and vulnerable women.

Similarly outcome area II also added youth police activities that facilitated regular interaction between youth and police in the community security clusters in the project districts. A positive result of this activity is that it increased youth participation in the project while it also reduced youth's negative perception towards police.

The activities added or modified did not affect the RFP because modifying RFP would need a highly time-intensive process. Nonetheless, these changes were incorporated in the work plan to achieve the outcomes of the project.

Finding: Activities of outcome area I was reported to be sporadic

The project beneficiaries, stakeholders and partners consulted in the district asserted that considering the scope of the project, activities of outcome area I was very useful but sporadic. KII respondents in Kanchapur and Parsa districts who also attended the training on CLD believe that only a few rounds of trainings on dialogue during the project period were very useful but not enough in order to build local capacity to resolve PRI conflicts. Some respondents stated that the trainings were somewhat ad-hoc which lacked well thought out plans and follow ups.

Finding: Beneficiaries believe that dialogue culture has changed stakeholders and beneficiaries' perception towards resolving differences non-violently

A majority of KII respondents and FGD participants believe that CLD has helped inculcating a culture of dialogue among the project beneficiaries. KII respondents in Kailai, Banke and Parsa districts further stated that the outcome area I set up mechanisms that have facilitated to change societal and inter-group relations.

KII respondents in Banke and Bardia stated that in the past there was no mechanism to bring political parties with competing political interest and issues to a dialogue table. According a male respondent from Nepalgunj, Banke, "today at least the dialogue forum of some sort has created a space to bring the political actors who would not come along in the past". As a result, the culture of using dialogue to resolve conflict and differences non-violently is growing. According to a member of HR Defender Network in Nepalgunj, "in the past, people would resort to violent means to express their differences; however the CLD training has taught us that dialogue can solve any problem non-violently".

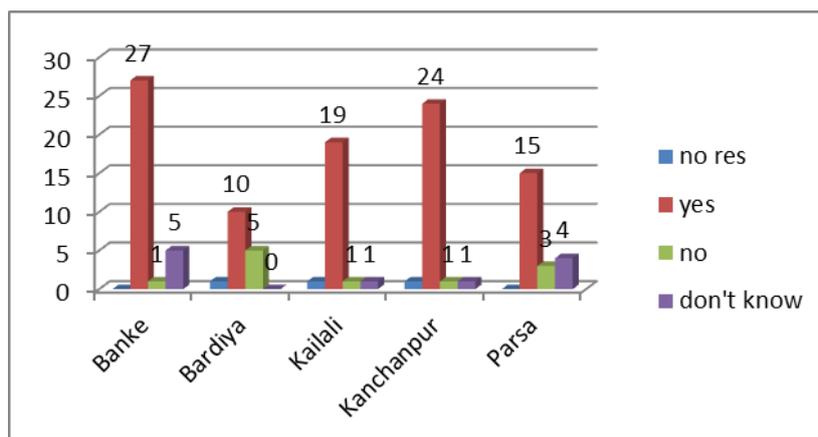


Figure 15: Mechanism in place to resolve disputes and tensions through dialogue

Furthermore, there were several cases of disputes and tensions settled by the using dialogue. Respondents in Nepalgunj Banke mentioned that the political parties and civil society leaders who participated in dialogue trainings used dialogue to settle tensions relating to road construction in Nepalgunj. The disputes between government authorities and local people in terms of road expansion were contentious issues which could erupt into violence. But political civil society leaders were able to avoid potential conflict by bringing conflicting parties to dialogue. This finding remains consistent with the finding of the perception survey. In all five districts, a majority of respondents stated that there were examples in which disputes were settled using dialogue as shown in figure below.

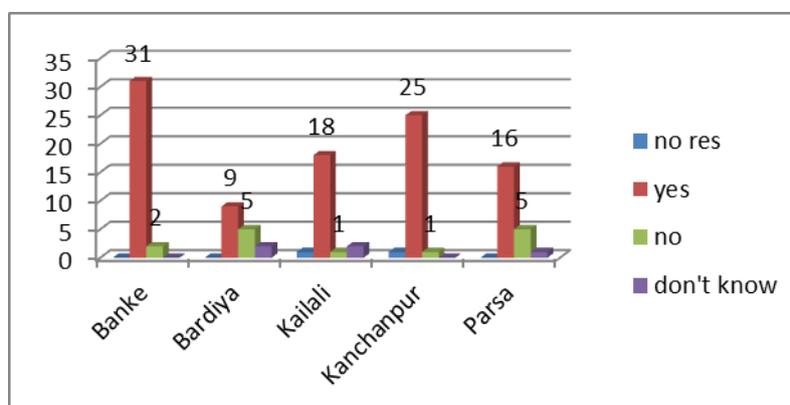


Figure 16: Are there cases settled through dialogue in your village or community?

A positive contribution of the project is that even though the activities of CLD training were sporadic, a majority of the perception survey respondents stated that outcome area I has contributed to put mechanism in place to resolve disputes and tensions through dialogue, as shown in figure above. This contribution is done through various mechanisms such as Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum and the Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) in the Kailali district, the Social Goodwill Committee and Human Rights Defender Network in the Banke district (but according a member of the network this loose network emerged out of the partners who initially worked with CPP and but it is neither facilitated or set up by CPP) ,

the Multi-stakeholders Dialogue Forum in the Bardia districts, and the Committee on Collaboration and Dialogue for Peace in Parsa.

The evaluation, however, also found that some of these mechanisms are dysfunctional. In Kanchapur, KII respondents mentioned that such dialogue mechanism does not exist. Respondents from Parsa district stated that the dialogue mechanism set up by CPP is inactive due to lack of resources to convene workshops and meetings. Therefore although the project was successful in building positive attitude towards to dialogue as a tool of peacebuilding, it is not yet fully institutionalized.

There is a huge demand for enhancing political and civil society leaders' capacity in hosting and facilitating dialogue which can improve societal relations between divided groups. Given the recurrence of PRI in project districts, dialogue is found a useful means of building better societal relations, resolving conflicts and preventing violence. However, respondents from Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchapur also suggested to involve youth in dialogue process and also enhance their skills and capacities in this area because youth are actors of both conflict and peace.

The finding: The project was effective in improving trust between political and civil society actors as well as between caste and ethnic groups

KIIs and FGDs in Banke and Kailali districts reported that lack of trust and relationship between political actors is one of the causes of political and identity conflict. One of the key aims of the project was to build trust between political and civil society actors. Perception survey has found that the project was successful in creating an enabling environment, through promoting dialogue, to foster trust and confidence between political actors. In Banke 20 out of 38 respondents stated that the dialogue culture has improved trust between political parties. Similarly 20 out of 32 and 16 out of 27 respondents in Kanchapur and Kailali districts respectively reported increased trust between political parties as shown in figure 17 below.

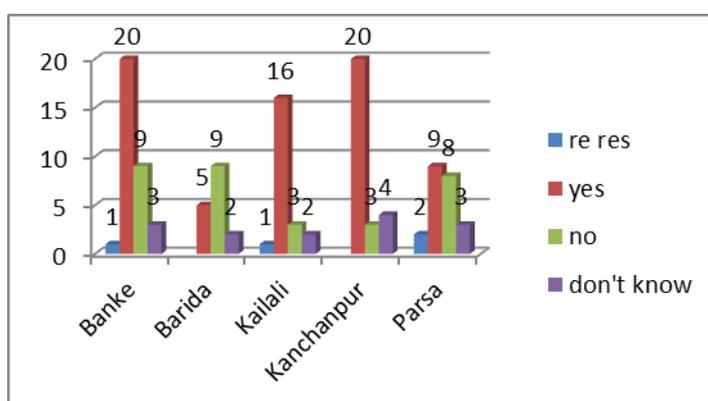


Figure 17: Has trust and confidence improved between political leaders?

Similarly expect in Bardia district, respondents of the survey mentioned that the project helped in developing trust between caste and ethnic groups as shown in figure below.

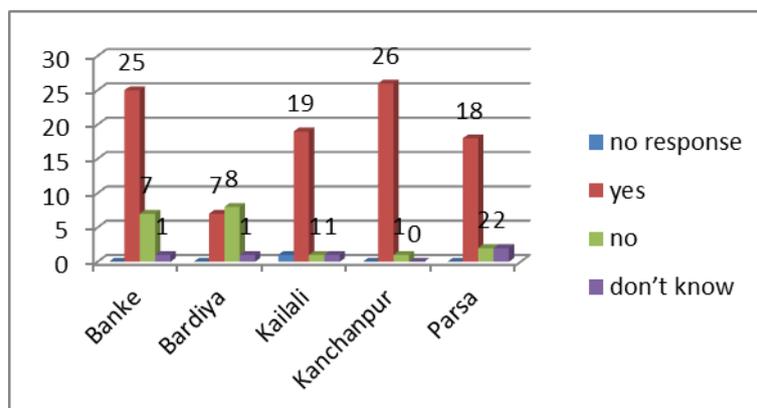


Figure 18: Has trust improved between caste and ethnic groups?

When cross verifying this information with FGD and KII, the finding remains consistent. Generally, societal relations and trust between caste and ethnic groups is improved today than at least three years before. Respondents in Banke and Kailali districts also mentioned that although increased trust can be attributed to the culture of dialogue promoted by CPP/CLD, there was also positive ripple effects of collaboration between the three outcome areas. For instance, in the FGD in Dhoderia VDC in Bardia district, respondents stated that Youth Police Activity and Community Security Planning processes led by outcome area II has also contributed to increased trust not only between police and community people but also between different ethnic groups.

A key learning from the project is that effectiveness of the project at the outcome level becomes strong in inter-agency project like EPST because the activities across the outcome areas help induce synergetic effects that can maximize achievements at the outcome level.

The finding: Beneficiaries believe that the project has made a contribution to improve community security

When asked whether the security situation was improved in the last one year (excluding the period of post-constitution violence in Terai), a majority of respondents of perception survey stated that the security situation has generally improved in all five districts as shown in the figure below.

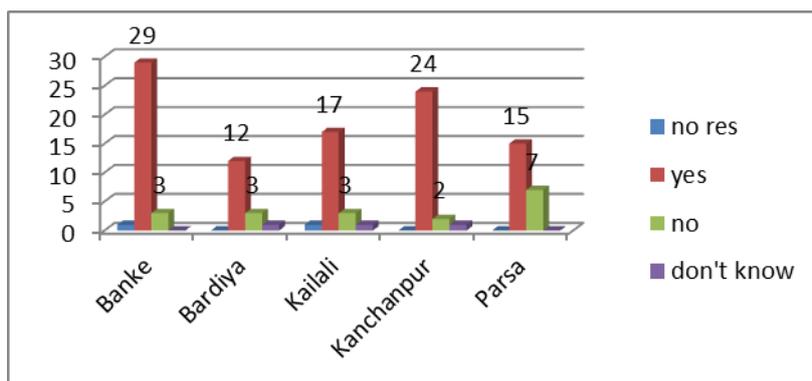


Figure 19: Security situation improved in last one year

Yet when the data was triangulated with KIIs and FGD, it is found that improved security situation cannot be entirely credited to the EPST project alone. Many respondents believe that there were many other factors which also contributed to the improved security situation. One such factor was that political intervention in policing has decreased in the recent past, which raised the morale of

"A remarkable contribution of the project is that it has changed public's negative perception towards police and improved community-police cooperation".

- Dilip Chaudhari, SSP, Nepal Police

police while politically protected impunity decreased noticeably. Nonetheless, it is also found that the Youth-Police Activities and participatory community security plan induced personal level change such as the changes in people's negative perception towards police while increased interaction between community and police has also improved societal relations, resulting in better response of police to violence and community insecurity.

Community security plan (CSP) has also significant contribution to improved security situation because it increased the collaboration between community and security in finding local solutions to local security problems. When asked whether there were community security plans in their locality, survey respondents in all districts mentioned that such plans were developed in their area.

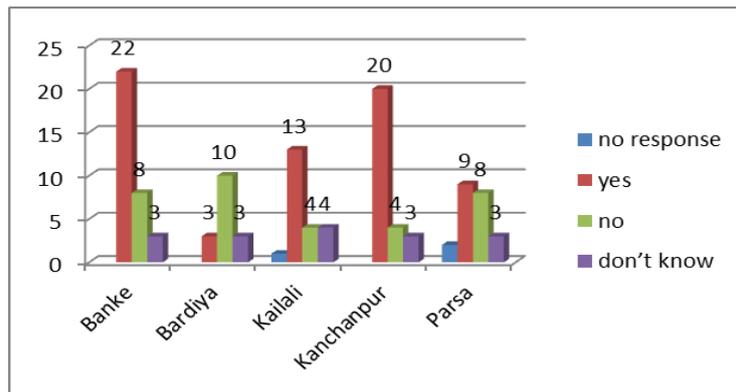


Figure 20: Are there community security plans formulated in your area?

KII respondents and FGD participants in Banke and Bardia districts mentioned that CSP can only be effective if it is developed at VDC level well as district level so that VDC and DDC respectively can own the plan, rather than only developing a plan at the cluster level.

UNW conducted Women's Safety Audit (WSA) in one VDC in each project districts. WSA was useful to raise awareness about women's safety and security in the project districts. WSA was effective in helping other outcome areas taking women's safety and security into account. For instance, WSA was adopted by AVRSC in developing community security planning, especially to address women's safety and security concerns. However, more frequent awareness raising for concerned government and civil society stakeholders based on the findings of the WSA involving women as well as boys and men would have more impact on preventing violence against women.

Finding: Increased women's participation in peacebuilding and local decision making is a notable contribution, especially in outcome area III

The project has effectively implemented gender and social inclusion principles. All three outcome areas have taken consideration of gender and social inclusion in different stages of project implementation such as from beneficiary selection and capacity building to collecting data for monitoring purpose and reporting of activities. Field staffs have good understanding of GESI principles and how that can be applied in the project.

The project has also made progress in engaging women in peacebuilding and local decision making. This finding remained consistent with the findings of perception survey, KIIs and FGDs.

When asked whether the project provided any new skills and opportunities for peacebuilding, the majority of participants from Banke, Kailali and Kanchapur said "yes". However, the survey respondents from Parsa district did not receive any such skills through the project. When this information was cross-verified with KIIs and FGD, it is found that only few rounds of peacebuilding skills and capacity building training activities especially on

collaborative leadership and dialogue were carried out targeting to political party leaders and LPC members in the Parsa district.

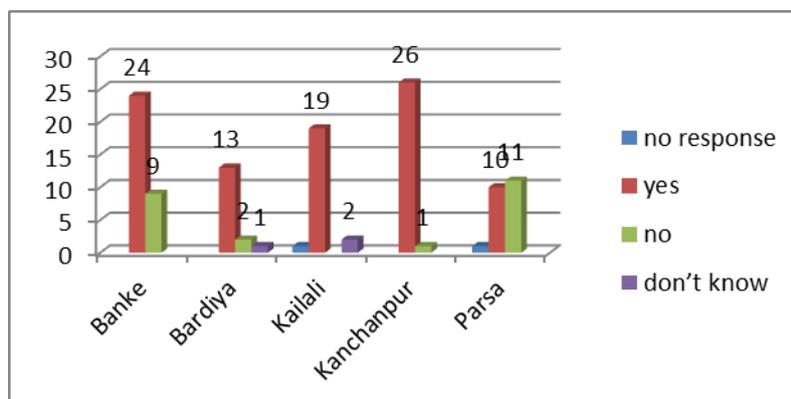


Figure 21: Did the project provide you with skills and opportunity to participate in peacebuilding activities?

Similarly the same respondents were asked whether there was increased participation of women in peacebuilding in their community. With exception from the Parsa district, survey respondents from the rest of the districts stated that women's participation in peacebuilding has increased significantly in their districts and communities.

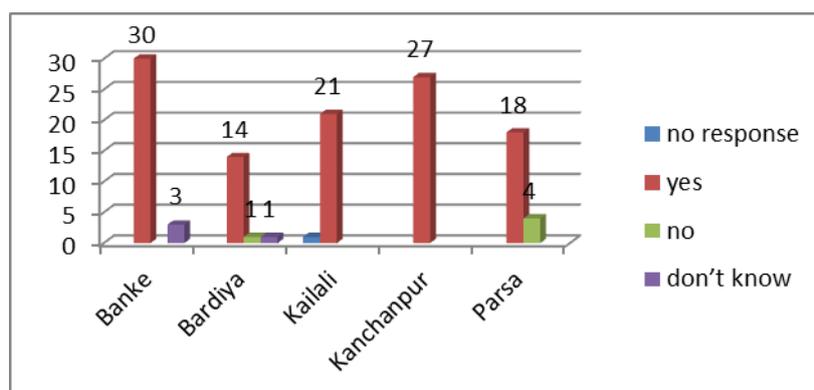


Figure 22: Is there increased women's participation in your community?

KIIs and FGDs further corroborated this findings in many ways. Firstly, it is found that the project has contributed to raise women's awareness about their roles in local development processes. Secondly, women's participation in community security planning (coordinated by outcome area II) was satisfactory. Thirdly, members of Inter-Party Women's Alliance (IPWA) were provided with CLD trainings thereby harnessing their capacity to resolve local tensions and disputes non-violently. Fourthly, outcome area III has provided trainings to government officers in districts including CDO, LDO, Women Development Officer on implementing the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Furthermore, training was provided to women LPC members, women CSO members and conflict affected women in all project districts. All these different initiatives have collectively contributed to increase women's participation in local development decision making especially in ward and VDC levels development planning processes.

Finding: Public private partnership forged by the project and the way project has attempted to link community security with local development is an innovative idea

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach taken by outcome area II to strengthen community security in the Bara district is found effective. The PPP resulted in the installation of 16 CCTVs in public places. Similarly the way outcome areas II has initiated to link community security and peacebuilding with local development is an innovative idea. Outcome area II supports community security committees comprised of community people and local police to formulate community security plans. Several VDCs from Kanchapur, Kailai, Banke, Bara and Parsa have allocated budget for the community security plan. As will be discussed in detail later in this report, such allocations can be a clue to sustainability of the project activities.

Finding: Micro-Macro linkages of the programme was weak

A remarkable strength of this multi-agency project is that each agency has its own strengths in working from local level to national level. Because of its cluster-based approach, outcome area II has strong presence at the local level while its partnership with MoHA and Nepal Police also makes its presence at the national level strong. Likewise, outcome area III has forged partnership with MoPR, MoFALD and LDTA, among others, at the national level means that this outcome area can influence policies at the national and district levels. Outcome area III has forged partnership with DDCs in six districts to implement, monitor and coordinate NAP in respective districts. Since DDCs are line agencies of MoFALD while focal ministry for NAP is MoPR. Effective and smooth inter-ministerial coordination and community for effective implementation of NAP will make NAP implementation more effective. Similarly outcome area I has worked with national and regional level political and civil society actors means that this outcome area has strong links and connection with national and mid-level peace actors.

However, the evaluation found that while the project works at all levels from community to national, micro and macro linkages especially with regard to flow of project related information from top to bottom are relatively weak. Project partners, staffs and beneficiaries working at different levels were not sure about how activities carried out at the local level contributes to peacebuilding at the national level and vice versa.

3.4 Efficiency

Finding: Projects planned activities are completed on time; however pace of implementation in terms of timing was unequal across the three outcome areas

The evaluation found that the project has successfully completed planned activities as per the annual work plan. However, the pace of implementation across the three outcome areas varied significantly. Outcome area I completed all the activities by end December 2014 while outcome area III was implementing activities until mid-2015 because development of GRB

localization strategy and GRB software by MoFALD, which UNW has supported through the EPST project, is a time consuming process. On the other hand, outcome area II has significantly lagged behind in implementing planned activities as it was implementing some of the activities until late 2015. The reason behind slow implementation by outcome area II is that AVRSCS programme which lead outcome area II of the EPST project started relatively late due to a delay in signing the project agreement between UNDP and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), while at the same time, external situation such as strikes and political instability in the project districts also significantly hampered implementation on the ground.

As a consequence of varied paced of implementation across three outcome areas, the project missed opportunities to create more effective synergetic effects by delivering the activities as one single project.

Finding: Coordination across the three partners (CLD, AVRSC, UNW) was weak which improved toward the second half of the project

The project implementation modality of the EPST project was complex, involving three different agencies leading on the three outcome areas. Two important issues with regard to coordination is identified: management coordination and implementation coordination.

At the management level coordination, the managerial team had regular meetings; however role confusion in terms of managerial role among the managers of the three outcomes areas was reported. It resulted into delays in making managerial level decisions. The project document envisioned to have a fulltime EPST project coordinator who was responsible for day to day coordination of the project with senior management as well project implementing staffs. Although having a separate project coordinator helped to strengthen implementation level coordination, a coordinator without managerial responsibility made the project implementation modality further complicated. The EPST project staffs mentioned that a coordinator with managerial responsibility would have made positive impact to strengthen managerial level coordination and to deliver in more coordinated manner.

Implementation level coordination involved horizontal information sharing between outcome areas as well as with partners while vertical level coordination involved receiving guidance from higher level and reporting back. Vertical level coordination within respective outcome areas was effective. However, horizontal coordination between outcome areas is found weak as sharing information and interaction between outcome areas and partners horizontally was irregular.

Horizontal coordination between the three outcome areas generally improved towards the second half of the project which, according to staffs interviewed, could be a result of implementing recommendations of mid-term evaluation especially with regard to improve coordination aspect of the project. Similarly, the project's synergetic effects also improved overtime as "learning by doing" effect. For instance, CLD approach is applied by AVRSCS and

UNW while CLD has taken GESI approach in developing training manuals and facilitating workshops. AVRSCR activities have benefited from NAP related activities implemented by outcome area III while the report of Women Safety Audit was adopted by AVRSCS in developing community security planning.

However, coordination and information sharing between the partners of the three outcome areas was virtually non-existent. As a result, all the partners of the project ended up working in almost isolation, without knowing the bigger picture of the project as well activities of other outcome areas.

Staffs working in the field stated that management support was available when necessary through their respective agency, but little guidance was provided from the EPST as a single project. This had several consequences. First, staffs in the field were not adequately aware about the EPST project, neither were the stakeholders. Second, the project lacked a single/consolidated baseline and consolidated progress tracking system. Third, the project virtually subsumed within each agency's existing programmatic priorities, resulting into the project's independent identity diminished.

Finding: The project lacked consolidated monitoring and reporting system

Even though the project had a separate results framework, it did not have a separate consolidated monitoring and evaluation system. The three outcome areas reported progress in the existing formats and system that were developed and being used by the three outcome areas in their on-going programmes. Even the project document is silent in terms of how the project activities were going to be monitored and evaluated. This is a design flaw. The project management team did not address this design flaw while monitoring and reporting of the progress went uncoordinated. Therefore, the project's added value and cumulative effects are hard to determine.

Finding: Multi-layered partnership was a cause of limited trickle down of resources especially in outcome area III while lack of the presence of partners in fieldwork district was a cause of local ownership of the project (outcome area I)

The project did not have a clear notion of partnership. Outcome area I used individuals as partners while outcome areas II and III have a mixed variety of partners ranging from the private sector and loose network (outcome area II) to NGOs and CBOs (outcome area III). While it can be said that the nature of partnership was determined by each outcome area on its own as well as depending on the need, the evaluation did not find the project's coherent strategy and criteria to select partners. In a way, flexibility in partnership selection enjoyed by each outcome area made them easy to select and engage partners as per the need. However, the question of partnership has certain implications to the project's ownership on the ground. For example, a number of KII informants from Banke and Bardia districts mentioned that outcome area I could have more impact and chances of sustainability if it selected local

NGOs or consortium of NGOs as a partner. Similarly, other respondents mentioned that outcome area III had multi-layered partners: partnership was sub- in implementing conflict victim support activities (Especially it was the case under Output 3.2 and the activities implemented by Search For Common Ground, a partner of UNW). The partners working at the bottom layer were not made aware of the overall objective and goal of the project. As a result the project activities were inadequately owned by local partners.

Except, the partnership between UNW and LDTA, the rest of the partnership in all three outcome areas was short-termed which could not help to inculcate the partners' ownership in the project. Short-term partnership, lack of the project's orientation to partners and lack of developing exit strategy jointly with the partners are other causes of partners' limited ownership in the project. In this regard, project could develop partnership selection criteria and engaged with few partners in the long-term basis than working with multiple partners in a short term piece-meal basis. This would, in turn, help building local peacebuilding capacity, in the long run.

Finding: Structural and systemic issue in the governance system and bureaucracy has negative effects on the project

As the government agencies are main partners of the project, there is no doubt that the project's efficiency as well as effectiveness rests on to what extent concerned government officials understand and buy-in the project activities. In this regard, the three outcome areas have a common issue. The structural and systemic issue relating to frequent transfer of government officials (such as CDO, LDO, WDO etc) who have a key role to play in the project results in frequent losses of institutional memory as well as long-term commitments of government officials who are trained in particular areas.

Outcome III has provided support to develop District Action Plan on NAP in the project districts. Since the implementation of Action Plan goes beyond the project cycle, a follow up on this is necessary because implementation of action plan is still in progress and requires further assistance and support.

In the similar vein, institutional arrangement between the government agencies has some bearing on the ownership of the project activities. For instance, MoPR is the focal ministry in relation to implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325. However, MoPR does not have its line agencies in districts where it has to rely heavily on the line agencies of other ministries. Similarly, GRB is used as a tool to localise NAP in the local development system, hence DDC, Municipality and VDC which are governed by MoFALD at the centre. Yet MoF is the focal ministry for implementing GRB within the government system while MoFALD is responsible body to localise GRB and facilitate local bodies to institutionalise GRB as tool to implement NAP. Such complex inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination was found challenging, especially when it came to coordinating activities between different agencies from district to local level.

Finding: The project created parallel structures which makes it confusing and complicated for local resource mobilisation

Outcome area II has created dialogue forums in the project districts while it simultaneously worked with Local Peace Committees (LPCs). In some project districts like Kailai and Bardia, dialogue mechanisms such as Multi Stakeholder Dialogue Forum (MSDF) and LPCs have common members. In Bardia, KII respondents mentioned that MSDF and LPC occasionally role confusion with regard to organising dialogue to resolve local tensions. Two potential lessons can be learned in this regard. First, while the suggestion by the respondents sounds relevant, the scope to engage civil society leaders in LPC is limited as LPCs are guided by its own Terms of Reference. Therefore, a suggestion that came out in the fieldwork is that the project could engage with LPCs representatives in respective project districts to discuss and find options and possibilities to engage civil society leaders, youth and marginalised groups in organising dialogue forums. Second, in most of the project districts, political parties send 'second line' of leaders to represent in LPCs. A number of KII and FGD respondents mentioned that unless LPCs are represented by the 'first line' of political leaders in districts, political buy-in of LPC's decision will be limited. Therefore, it was suggested that CPP/CLD could do an advocacy to strengthen LPC as a local dispute resolution mechanism, rather than creating a similar structure which are loose networks without a legal recognition.

Similarly, outcome area II created Community Security Committee in districts and cluster levels. However CSC is not a registered entity and works a loose forum. Many respondents were of the view that since the committee works on security related issues, legality and accountability of such committees could be questionable unless it is a registered with the government. The respondents, on the other hand, were of the view that outcome area II could work with Community Police Service Centre in respective districts because the CPSC is a formal structure set up by the Nepal Police.

3.5 Impact

The focus of the project was at the outcome level, not much on the impact level. Impact is a higher level of changes, positive or negative, intended or unintended resulted from the project over the time.¹¹ Assessing overall impact of a project requires examining changes beyond the project cycle. Therefore, assessing impact of the EPST project which is at the end of the project cycle can be limited. However, as also mentioned above in the methodology

¹¹ See OECD DAC (2002). OECD (2002). 'Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Result Bases Management', Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/2754804.pdf>

section, the evaluation endeavoured to explore examine personal, relational and structural changes to understand what immediate change and impacts are generated by the project.

Finding: People increasingly see dialogue as a viable tool for finding solution to a problem amicably

CLD training has induced attitudinal and behavioural changes in the training participants because the people who have received CLD training (provided by outcome area I) have changed their attitude towards dialogue as they see dialogue as an effective tool to resolve local disputes and tensions. KII respondents from Parsa, Banke and Kailli mentioned that such personal level change can be considered as a resource for peacebuilding because it can sustain and motivate individuals to use dialogue as tool to address conflict in future too.

CLD training changed by attitude towards violence; I am now of the view that dialogue can solve complex social problems. It is a useful resource for peace I will continue to apply.

-LPC Co-ordinator, Birgunj, Bara

Giving an example of an immediate impact, Bholu Mahat in Nepalgunj, Banke stated that they were able to run schools in Nepalgunj during the post-constitutional movement in Terai, after October 2015 and he believes that it was a positive impact of CLD training that he and his other colleagues received from the project.

Finding: Community Security promotion activities have changed people's negative perception towards violence

A majority of KII and FGD respondents in Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts mentioned that community-police relationship has improved as an effect of the project. A number of activities of outcome area II have contributed to this. First, Youth-Police activity (YPA), which is mostly carried out at district and cluster levels, has helped improving interaction between police and youth. Second, FGD participants of Bankatuwa VDC in Banke, Dhodhri DVC in Bardia and Chandani and Dodhara VDC in Kanchapur stated that as both community people and police collectively involved in developing CSP, increased interaction between community and police helped reducing fear from police. On the other hand, the project also inspired police to develop pro-community responses. For instance, the evaluation team found a flex board displaying a message of the AVRSC project which also displayed the cell phone number of Superintendent of Police and Head of Ilaka Police. It is learned from the beneficiaries of the project who were involved in FGD in Bardia and Banke districts that the direct phone access to head of police in the district headquarters and in the Ilaka level demonstrates improved societal relationship between police and community.

Notable impact of improved community-police relationship was observed in the fieldwork. For instance, community people in Bankatuwad VDC Banke worked with police to save the police post which was about to be displaced due to violence in the district. Similar case was found in Bara district, as illustrated in the box below.

Case study: Community people saved police post in Bara district

At the time of writing this evaluation report, agitation and demonstrations organised by Madhesh based political party is going on Terai including Bara district since last three months. On several occasions, the demonstrations have become violent, having negative impacts on community security. Several police posts in Bara and Parsa districts are already displaced, which further deteriorates security situation the affected areas. Outcome area II of the EPST project is working with community people and local police through the Community Security Committees. One of the CSC active in the district is from the Sajha Cluster which covers 4 VDCs: Inarwasira, Bajaria, Prastoka and Bhatauda. When the agitation was become severly violent, the police post in Inarwasira was going to displace. The members of the Sajha Cluster noticed this and immediately established contacts with the police. The community people stood together and assured police that they would provide police any support if necessary. The CSC members also interacted with other relevant people and worked continuously with police to save the police post from being displaced. This case illustrates a positive impact that has emerged from police-community relations fostered by the project.

Another example of how improved community-police relationship has already resulted in long-term impacts. One example is the construction of a bridge by a joint initiative of the Community Security Committee and local police as explained in the case presented hereunder.

Case study: Construction of a bridge by the Community Security Committee and Committee and local police

It was difficult for police patrolling to reach a village near Maleriya river in Chandani-Dodhara Municipality in Kanchanpur district. Community Security Committee thought to make a temporary bridge with locally available resources like bamboos and mud. The Committee started collecting the materials from the local people. Some businessman, social workers, teachers came forward to donate some money due to the influential initiation of the Committee. The amount collected deemed to be helpful to construct permanent bridge than a temporary one. Finally with collaboration among Nepal Police, Armed Police, the Community Security Committee and the local people, a permanent bridge was constructed. This has not only eased for police to patrol but also eased the children in going school and villagers crossing the river. FGD participants Ms Mathura Panta stated that this bridge is an example of the impact resulted from improved relationship and cooperation among community people, the Community Security Committee and local police.

Finding: Peace monument has created space to interact between divided people

KII and FGD respondents reported that the Peace Monument established by the project (outcome area III) is a physical set up that has provided space for interaction between divided people. KII respondents mentioned that such space where both victims and alleged perpetrators can come was lacking in the district. There is an acute lack of social reconciliation between people divided by the conflict in the past. People are actually awaiting reconciliation, however no such mechanism exists. The evaluation finds that the idea of Peace Monument is innovative has shown initial impact to change societal relationship between divided people.

Physical space to facilitate inter-group relations is necessary for peacebuilding. The Peace Monument has served this function in Nepalgunj.

- Tek Rana, Nepalgunj, Banke

Finding: NAP and GRB have are two important structural level changes to address women's inequalities and exclusion

As mentioned earlier, the project (outcome area III) has supported the government from national to district levels in strengthening its capacity for the implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and has used GRB as a tool to localise the NAP. The project has supported DCC to develop district level action plans to implement NAP. Similarly the project support LDTA which closely worked with the MoFALD to develop GRB localising strategy which has been finalised but awaiting to endorse by the the MoFALD. Outcome area III also supported MoFALD to develop GRB localization software. The software and strategy were rolled out and GRB software has been installed in DDCs in the project districts. As such, NAP and GRB localising initiatives are important structural level changes which have shown preliminary impact in addressing the issues of women, peace and security (WPS).

In this regard, the evaluation has found that GRB localisation become effective only if it is implemented at the VDC level. Since the fourteen steps of local development planning involves both government agencies and civil society, GRB cannot be successfully implemented without making civil society aware of GRB principles and processes. Therefore, KII respondent interviewed in Kathmandu suggested that both government and non-government agencies working in the development sector should be provided with awareness on GRB localising at all levels.

Finding: No significant unintended negative consequences is found

The evaluation did not find significant unintended negative consequences of the project. Yet FGD participants in Attaria Municipality expressed their grievances towards ex-combatants who received support from the project (outcome area III). Since the target audience of the

project, especially outcome area III were conflict-affected women, other vulnerable women were obviously excluded from the project activities. Although the expression was not very violent, it shows that community people are unhappy about providing support to ex-combatants while economic and livelihood related needs and concerns of wider community is overlooked. This case draws an important lesson that resource can create conflict if it is not distributed equitably taking into account of needs and concerns of all those who are deprived and marginalised. This could be especially true in the case of ex-combatants who were provided cash package in the past and are also offered support by many organisations while equally deprived community people's needs and concerns are overlooked.

Similarly, FGD participants from Mahenderanagar, Kanchapur and Attaria, Kailali expressed their grievances towards the project as it failed to support two vulnerable and marginalised communities: the Badi community in Kanchapur and the Raji community in Masuria in Kailali district. These cases point towards the fact that the project could develop conflict-sensitive beneficiary selection criteria to avoid any potential community backlash and unintended negative consequences.

Finally, another negative impact of the project is that the activities of the project components have unintentionally developed an 'allowance and facility centric' attitude and practice. The facilities provided to the participants of the activities such as meeting, workshops were found unequal across the three outcome areas. Higher incentives in one event and lower in another has also developed a feeling of discriminations among the participants of the various components of the same project.

Finding: Relational and structural changes generated by the project are towards contributing to UNDAF indicators

The evaluation found that the immediate change and impact emerged from the project activities are on a track to larger peacebuilding outcomes as envisioned by UNDAF indicators. Although assessing the project's tangible contribution to UNDAF indicators was out of the scope of the evaluation, the evaluation tracked to see what particular UNDAF outcome indicators the project activities have contributed or are in a process to contribute to.

The findings of the evaluation is summarised as follows:

Table 1: UNDAF indicators and achievements by the EPST project

UNDAF indicators	A brief observation about how and which of the EPST project activities contribute to
<p>UNDAF output indicator 8.2: Conflict victims are benefitted from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPST project outcome area III supports to implement the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The activities around this component are towards directly contributing to achieve the UNDAF indicator 8.2

needs, and ensuring their voices are heard

UNDAF output indicator 9.1:

National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation

- The evaluation found that the CPP/CLD (EPST outcome area I) has a contribution towards achieving this output indicator. The fieldwork revealed that CPP/CLD has engaged national and local level peace political and civil society actors to engage in resolving local tensions and local peacebuilding mechanism were found to be in place especially in Kailai, Bardia and Banke districts. However, apart from sporadic engagement with CA members at the national level, the EPST project has mostly contributed to enhance the capacity of regional and local level peace actors while it had very limited engagement with the national actors.

UNDAF output indicator 9.2:

National Actors implemented National Plan of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO convention 169 and UN Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights

- A major focus of the outcome area III of the EPST project (UNW) is on strengthening the capacity of national actors (eg MoPR, MoFALD, MoWCSW, LDTA, NCC on NAP) and local actors (DCC on NAP, DDC, WDO) in implementing NAP. As exclusively discussed above in the section on effectiveness and efficiency, the project already has made considerable impact to achieve the indicator 9.2. As is also discussed in the report, the project has significantly contributed to increase women's participation in peacebuilding.

UNDAF output indicator 9.3:

Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspot'

- The EPST project outcome area II has made considerable contribution towards achieving this indicator. By introducing the community security planning approach to addressing insecurity and armed violence issues, the project activities are rightly concentrated on geographical 'hotspot' from armed violence and community security point of view. However, as the project has become unable to accomplish setting up the National Centre for Observation of Crime (NCOC), its impact towards supporting national actors in the implementation of national policies to reduce armed violence is found rather limited

Overall, the evaluation found that the tangible impact of the EPST project in achieving UNDAF indicators cannot be claimed at this stage as doing so would require a separate impact evaluation of UNDAF. Nonetheless, it is found that the EPST project activities have considerably contributed towards achieving the UNDAF indicators as explained above.

3.6 Sustainability

Finding: Although the project has developed an exit strategy, its sustainability aspect is not clearly thought out

With regard to sustainability, the positive side is that the project has finalised an exit strategy in September 2015, nearly few months before the project ended. Despite having the exit strategy, several strengths and weaknesses have been observed.

Firstly, the strength is that CLD (Outcome area I) and the AVSRCS (Outcome II) are parts of wider projects currently planned until Dec 2015. The activities of UN Women (Outcome area III) are also expected to continue as part of wider work under Peace and Security (focused on the Far and Mid-West region) which is currently scheduled until 2015. Additionally some of the components of the project are already being continued with *Localizing Women Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal*, a joint project of the same three project partner, CPP/CLD, AVRSCS and UNW. There is therefore, potential for continuity of project activities under the three partners' ongoing programmes.

Second, the evaluation found that the exit strategy did not involve all partners and stakeholder consultations. Project stakeholders and beneficiaries interviewed were unaware about the exit plan and sustainability of the project. KII and FGD respondents opined that the project could have included a wider consultation and exit strategy and plan could be developed jointly. The current exit strategy was developed at the national level with almost no input and buy-in from stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Third, interviewees stated that implementing an exit plan requires action points and resources which were lacking.

Fourth, despite the claims made in the exit strategy that most of the activities will continue by existing programme of each implementing agency, it is not clear how it would work. For instance, there is no clear plan and strategy and explanation as to who will continue the dialogue forums crated by outcome area I. Although the exit strategy states that discussions are going with DDCs, but DDC representatives met during the fieldwork were not aware of the activities of CLD at all. Similarly, it is uncertain how or whether Community Security Committee will be owned by local police given that Nepal Police has its own such similar mechanism - Community Police Service Centre (CPSC). Many interviewees stated that the project either has to pursue policy advocacy to integrate the CSC in the existing mechanism of Nepal Police or the project should work directly with CPSC.

Finding: Local and national ownership of the project is mixed, especially satisfactory with regard to outcome area II and III

Ownership is another important determinant of sustainability because the more the project is locally owned, the more the chances of sustainability. Local ownership across the project

outcome areas is mixed, depending on the modality of partnership that each outcome area adopted. Given that outcome area I has mostly worked with individuals and groups, local ownership is found relatively weak. The evaluation found that the project created several dialogue mechanisms for peacebuilding such as Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum, Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) Kailali, Social Goodwill Committee and HR Defender Network in Banke, Multi-stakeholders Dialogue Forum-Bardiya, Committee on Collaboration and Dialogue for Peace in Parsa. However, many respondents mentioned that there is no certainty about these groups after the project-led resources are over because there no permanent civil society or government mechanisms that can own these mechanisms.

By contrast, as outcome area II and III have engaged community people including government, local CSO and conflict affected women, the local ownership of the activities carried out by outcome area II and III were found relatively satisfactory.

Finding: Strong possibility of sustainability of outputs and outcomes (VDCs have allocated budget for community security planning)

Outcome area II advocated to integrate the Community Security Plan to local development which most the KII and FGD respondents appreciated. As a result, a number of VDCs in the project districts have allocated budget to implement the Community Security Plan in the respective clusters as shown in the table ...below.

Table 2: Local Development Budget allocated for Community Security

SN	Village Development committee	Fiscal year	Major activities	Allocated budget
1.	Attaria Municipality, Kailali	072/73	Urban Security program, Awareness on GBV, drug abuse control programme, safe house construction	16,10,000.00
2.	Krishnapur VDC, Kanchanpur	072/73	Peace and security, community mediation, women and children empowerment	7,00000.00
3.	SudhaVDC, Kanchanpur	072/73	Peace and security, community mediation, women and children empowerment	312,800.00
4.	Daiju VDC, Kanchanpur	072/73	GBV reduction, Security, skill and awareness	380,500.00
5.	Jhalaripladi VDC, Kanchanpur	072/73	Women awareness, empowerment and development, child development, organization and empowerment	811,000.00

6.	Bagnaha VDC, Bardia	072/73	Awareness on drug abuse, GBV, Awareness on child marriage,	635,000.00
7.	Bankatawa VDC, Banke	072/73	Construction of temporary police post, Extra-curricular activities of youth and Women empowerment	184,402.00

Similarly, many other VDCs in Barida and Bara have also allocated fund for community security planning. Awareness raising on security issues among local government officials and active engagement of community people with VDCs was instrumental for some VDCs allocating budget for community security planning.

This practice demonstrates that the idea of CSP can sustain after the project. However, as suggested by many respondents, the project must support to formalise the CSP over the time in order to officially access local development budget for community security purpose.

4. LESSONS LEARNED

Drawing on the findings and analysis of the evaluation, several lessons that are learned from the EPST project are identified.

Inter-agency project can be highly relevant to peacebuilding as partners can bring their expertise that cover different aspects of peacebuilding needs

As the experience of the EPST project suggest, peacebuilding needs in the context of Nepal are diverse from addressing gender inequalities and gender-based violence to building a culture of dialogue to resolve disputes and tensions to addressing community security. No single agency may have sufficient expertise to address such diverse needs. The learning of the EPST project suggests that joint initiatives between different UN Agencies can have several advantages. First the agencies can bring their expertise to cover various peacebuilding needs. Second, there could also be a possibility for the agencies to work at different level, with different actors including government, civil society and people from marginalised communities. Thus inter-agency project can be highly relevant to peacebuilding.

Peacebuilding context can change over time; therefore regular context analysis can be useful to assess relevance of planned project activities over the time for a peacebuilding project like the EPST project

As the findings of this evaluation suggest, peacebuilding context can change, requiring a revision in the project approach and relevance of planned activities. A lesson learned from the three outcome areas of the EPST project suggests that doing a regular context analysis is useful and it can provide valuable insights to revisit the programme's approach, implementing strategy and relevance of activities.

✚ Although inter-agency project is highly relevant in the peacebuilding sector, such project requires smooth project coordination mechanism in place

Although an interagency joint project is relevant to the peacebuilding sector, a lesson learned from the EPST project is that horizontal and vertical coordination between implementing agencies and partners is one of the top most challenges. This learning therefore suggests thinking in terms of how to set up an effective and efficient coordination mechanism and this must be clearly and explicitly mentioned in the project document.

✚ If peacebuilding and community security initiatives are linked with local development, the possibility of the project's local ownership and sustainability is high

A major learning of the EPST project is that peacebuilding and community security project becomes useful if it is tied to local development planning processes. The case of integrating Community Security Plan into VDC development plan and streamlining NAP Action Points and GRB to the fourteen steps of local development planning are the two learnings of the project. The good practice of the project suggests that if peacebuilding and community security initiatives are linked to local development, it helps maximising local ownership and sustainability of the project activities.

✚ Multi-layered partnerships and sub-contracting of partners is a disadvantage from project's ownership point of view

A finding of the evaluation suggests that multi-layered partnership is a disadvantage from the project' local ownership and sustainability point of view. In such case, partners working on the bottom layer have limited opportunity to understand the goals and intended impacts of the project as this would require frequent contacts and interactions between implementing agencies and partners across and with outcome areas.

✚ If a multi-agency project lacks consolidated monitoring and reporting system, it becomes difficult to track direct and indirect impacts of the project

An important learning of this project is agencies leading each component have different set of reporting practices and mechanisms which should be consolidated to develop a single project-wise M&E system. This must be done right from the project inception phase so that each agency contribute to project related baseline. If such M&E system is not developed by the project, each agency tended to stick to their on-going reporting and M&E system as was the case of the EPST project. The leaning then is that lack of a consolidated monitoring and reporting system makes it extremely difficult to claim results and impacts as they can be diluted or mixed with results and impacts of each agency's on-going programmes.

✚ GRB is a very useful tool to localise NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Nepal; however GRB localisation should be done from DDC to VDC level

The experience of the EPST project demonstrates that at present GRB localisation is strengthened by supporting DDC and other relevant stakeholders at the district headquarters. District GRB Committee is another structure created to implement GRB in local development. However, local development plan involves the 14 steps process involving agencies from national to local (ward) levels. Therefore, the lessons learned from the project suggests that GRB localisation become incomplete if it does not cover concerned local development agencies from national to VDC level.

Implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 becomes effective if the process is government line agencies are capacitated, however role of civil society should not be overlooked

A lesson learned from the EPST project suggests that national and district level government agencies have vital role to play although the experience of working with the DCC shows that civil society organisations also have an important role to play. Nonetheless, lead role should be played by the respective government agencies. However certain structural barriers should not be overlooked when talking about the role of line agencies in districts. As is clearly mentioned in the finding section, coordination of NAP is a complex process which includes, at a times role confusion. This is because although implementing NAP and localising GRB are deeply interconnected, these initiatives are led by different focal ministries (MoPR for NAP and MoF for GRB) at the national level while still a different ministry and line agency (MoFALD and DDCs) are actively engaged in implementation. This complex division of labour between government agencies makes it complicated for effective coordination of NAP and GRB at the local level. This system issue is beyond the capacity of the EPST project to resolve; nonetheless it is an important lesson to learn.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings, analysis and lessons learned from the EPST project has enabled the evaluation team to identify several recommendations. However, this report presents selected and most important recommendations that may be useful to UNDP, UN Women, their partners and concerned government agencies for their new projects in future.

Joint (inter-agency) programming between UNW and UNDP is recommended in future programming

Given that inter-agency project is found useful to address current peacebuilding needs in the country, a joint initiative between the two implementing partners (UNW and UNDP) is recommended. Such partnership will not only bring diverse experiences and expertise to address peacebuilding needs, but it will also benefit from the experiences of the EPST project. Lessons learned from the EPST project can be capitalised to support peace process. Especially, this evaluation has shown that combining initiatives on community security; women, peace and security; and collaborative dialogue can be useful to address peacebuilding needs of women, youth and conflict affected people as well as to prevent

violence in communities. Such inter-agency initiatives covering different aspects of peacebuilding needs will be relevant to contribute to big picture of peacebuilding, 'peace writ large'.

- ✚ **Develop a consolidated Theory of Change at the design phase if a project is a joint initiative by two or more than two agencies**

For a joint initiative like ESPT, it is strongly suggested to develop a consolidated Theory of Change of the project so that it clearly explains what changes are anticipated and how anticipated changes are linked to project goal and activities.

- ✚ **Apply flexibility to review the relevance of activities if peacebuilding context changes during the project period**

Given that security and peacebuilding context can change over a time which can have impact on a project's activities and their relevance. To addressing this challenge, it is recommended to undertake regular context analysis and revisit the project's implementing approach, strategies and activities. However, it is also suggested that changes in the activities or implementing strategy may not necessarily affect result framework, because revising results framework requires rigorous exercise.

- ✚ **Link peacebuilding initiatives to development and local governance and reflect this in the project's theory of change**

While outcome area II and III have already started linking peacebuilding activities with local governance and development, some of the activities along this line were added later (for example, GRB in outcome area III), it is recommended to integrate this approach in the project from the project design phase so that the project will strongly link peacebuilding with development and reflect this in the project's theory of change.

- ✚ **In an inter-agency project like EPST, it is recommended to recruit a project coordinator with certain managerial responsibilities to enhance the project's vertical and horizontal coordination**

Drawing on the issues and complexities on and around coordination aspect of the project, it is strongly recommended that a similar project in future will have a very clear and practical mechanism and procedure for effective vertical and horizontal coordination. A recommendation made in this regard is to recruit a dedicated project coordinator with managerial roles that does not contradict with roles and responsibilities of the managers of agencies which lead different components/outcome areas of the project.

- ✚ **Link peacebuilding and security project with local development to maximise impact and sustainability**

The experience of outcome area II and III provides clear rationale to recommend to link, if not formally integrate, peacebuilding and security related project to local governance and development mechanisms. This helps maximising local ownership and sustainability.

 **Develop a clear and coherent approach and criteria to select partners**

The evaluation strongly suggests to develop approach and criteria to select partnership ideally before designing the project so that partners are also taken on board for joint analysis and developing proposals. In this regard, it is also recommended to have few partners with their long-term engagement than having too many short-term partners as such short-term engagement is less likely to generate partners' commitment and ownership.

 **Support and forge collaboration with existing networks and structures than creating new structures to work particularly in such initiatives as collaborative dialogue and community security**

From impact and sustainability point of view, it is strongly recommended for agencies of each outcome area to work with existing networks or consortiums. It is also recommended to consider such network's legal standing, social and public accountability and the possibility of the network/mechanisms sustainability.

 **Develop a consolidated monitoring and reporting system to enable the project team to track progress and impacts of the project**

From effectiveness and impact point of view, it is recommended to develop a consolidated monitoring and reporting system to be used by all three outcome areas for the purpose of a joint project like the EPST project. Also it is strongly recommended to conduct a project wise common baseline strictly referring to the project's results framework.

 **Support local government bodies at the bottom level such as DDCs and VDCs to localise GRB**

Drawing on lessons learned by this project, it is recommended especially to outcome area III to lobby and influence policy to develop a system that integrated GRB localisation into VDC planning processes as well as the planning process in Municipalities so that it will help institutionalise GRB in local development bodies.

 **Improve vertical community between line agencies to maximize the project's outcomes**

Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination is a key to successful implementation of NAP and GRB (outcome area III) and Community Security Planning (Outcome area II). With regard to outcome area III, MoHA would need to strengthen project related vertical communication with its line agencies to achieve the outcomes of the project.

 **Strengthen government line agencies as well as national and local civil society organisations to effectively implement the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820**

NAP implementation is a long-term process, requiring time and resources beyond the project cycle. To contribute to this long term process, based on findings and lessons learned from this project, it is recommended (specially to outcome area III) to support government line agencies to implement NAP, but also work with civil society in districts and national levels in order to forge and strengthen civil society and government partnership to implement the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Field Work Schedule

SN	District	Date	Region
1.	Kathmandu	Oct1- Nov 21, 015	Central
2.	Parsa	Nov 15-17, 2015	Central
3.	Kailali	Oct 28-30, 015	Farwest
4.	Kanchanpur	Oct 31-Nov 2, 015	Farwest
5	Banke	Nov 3-4, 015	Midwest
6	Bardia	Nov 3-4, 015	Midwest

Annex 2. List of documents reviewed

- The following documents reviewed during the evaluation.
- Project documents and reports
- Mid-term review report
- The project base-line report on peace and security
- UNPFN project proposal
- EPST project - the progress report on partnership
- The project M&E plan, strategies and indicators in the three outcome areas
- EPST exit strategy
- EPST results framework, revised version dated 24 January 2014
- UNDAF indicators
- Other similar governmental and non-governmental initiatives and projects
- Annual programme planning of VDCs and DDCs

Annex 3. Respondent sof FGD and KII

Respondents of Key Information Interview

SN	Name	Age	Gender		District	Outcom e Area
			Male	Femal e		
Implementing partners						
1.	Kishor Dahal	51	M		Kanchanpur	II
2.	Kedar Khanal	46	M		Kanchanpur	II
3.	Jayadev Joshi	36	M		Kanchanpur	III
4.	Jayanti Giri	27		F	Kanchanpur	III
5.	Shankar Dhami	34	M		Kanchanpur	II
6.	Kamal Kumar Badwal	44	M		Kanchanpur	II
7.	Mohan Prasad Khanal	53	M		Kanchanpur	II
8.	Mohan Paudel	49	M		Kanchanpur	III

SN	Name	Age	Gender		District	Outcome Area
			Male	Female		
9.	Mohan Sing Sunar	42	M		Kanchanpur	II
10.	Kunti Lekhak Bista	29		F	Kanchanpur	III
11.	Khem Raj Joshi	35	M		Kailali	II
12.	Kamala Bhatta	40		F	Kailali	III
13.	Hari Priya Bam	55		F	Kailali	III
14.	Udaya Bahadur Singh	42	M		Kailali	II
15.	Mohan Bahadur Chapagain	48	M		Kailali	II
16.	Khema Joshi	31		F	Kailal	III
17.	Pratap Bhattarai	45	M		Kailali	II
18.	Bimala Kadayat	31		F	Kailali	III
19.	Balika Chaudhari	36		F	Bardiya	III
20.	Binod Bahadur Kunwar	44	M		Bardiya	II
21.	Netra Mani Giri	43	M		Bardiya	II
22.	Madhukar Bista	48	M		Bardiya	II
23.	Parbati Pandit	34		F	Bardiya	III
24.	Govinda Ram Pariyar	45	M		Bardia	II
25.	Ram Bahadur Thapa	46	M		Bardia	II
26.	Bir Bahadur Rokaya	46	M		Bardia	II
27.	Sharad Paudel	48	M		Banke	III
28.	Top Bahadur Khadka	40	M		Banke	III
29.	Tek Rana	44	M		Banke	III
30.	Taptaraj Acharya	50	M		Banke	II
31.	Bindu Kunwar	40		F	Banke	III
32.	Dilip Chaudhary		M		Kathmandu	II
33.	Rabindra Bhatta		M		Kathmandu	II
34.	Laxmi Prasad Dhakal		M		Kathmandu	II
35.	Jayalal Tiwari		M		Kathmandu	II
36.	Kapil Kafle		M		Kathmandu	II
37.	Saloni Singh			F	Kathmandu	III
38.	Bhagirath Singh		M		Kathmandu	III
39.	Meena Sharma			F	Kathmandu	III
40.	Tillotam Malla		M		Kathmandu	II
41.	Bharat Karki		M		Kathmandu	II
42.	Bhim Pariyar		M		Kathmandu	II
43.	Sama Shrestha			F	Kathmandu	III
44.	Rachana Bhattarai			F	Kathmandu	III

SN	Name	Age	Gender		District	Outcome Area
			Male	Female		
45.	Krishna Bhattarai		M		Kathmandu	III
46.	Bibek Joshi		M		Kathmandu	III
47.	Bishnu Sapkota		M		Kathmandu	I
48.	Manaharsha Thapa		M		Kathmandu	I
49.	Jayalal Shrestha		M		Kathmandu	III
50.	Pabitra Ghimire			F	Kathmandu	III
51.	Hemlata Rai			F	Kathmandu	
Beneficiary						
52.	Naranarayan Shah	48	M		Kailali	I
53.	Gaya Prasad Kushmi	54	M		Kailali	I
54.	Ram Chandra Ojha	45	M		Kailali	II
55.	Sundari Rana	28		F	Kailali	II
56.	Chhidu Rana	32		F	Kailali	II
57.	Radhika Joshi	43		F	Kailali	II
58.	Bharati Chaudhari	31		F	Kailali	III
59.	Chudamani Bhatta	25	M		Kailali	I
60.	Unnati Chaudhary	30		F	Kailali	I
61.	Bir Bahadur Jethara	50	M		Kailali	I
62.	Jameel Ahmad Khan	37	M		Kailali	II
63.	Deu Kumari BK	25		F	Kailali	II
64.	Chhatra Shahi	38	M		Kailali	I
65.	Tankalal Joshi	44	M		Kanchanpur	II
66.	Mahendra Khadka	39	M		Kanchanpur	II
67.	Jayaraj Phulara	30	M		Kanchanpur	II
68.	Santosh Nepali	31	M		Kanchanpur	I
69.	Shreenath Baral	47	M		Kanchanpur	II
70.	Yaswanta Khadka	31	M		Kanchanpur	II
71.	Dil bahadur BK	40	M		Kanchanpur	II
72.	Maheshwor Dutta Bhatta	46	M		Kanchanpur	II
73.	Yogendra Ojha	40	M		Kanchanpur	II
74.	Punam Shrestha	37		F	Kanchanpur	I
75.	Maya Sharma	36		F	Kanchanpur	I
76.	Keshav Baral	44	M		Kanchanpur	II
77.	Komal Upadhyaya	26	M		Kanchanpur	II
78.	Govinda Nepali	27	M		Kanchanpur	II
79.	Hari Bohara	49	M		Kanchanpur	I

SN	Name	Age	Gender		District	Outcome Area
			Male	Female		
80.	Gagan Singh	34	M		Kanchanpur	I
81.	Madhu Bharati			F	Kanchanpur	I
82.	Mathura Pant	40		F	Kanchanpur	I
83.	Shushila Singh	38		F	Kanchanpur	I
84.	Meera Nepali	28		F	Kanchanpur	I
85.	Dewaraj Sharma	53	M		Kanchanpur	II
86.	Maya Negi	33		F	Kanchanpur	I
87.	Bir Bahadur Rokaya	46		F	Kanchanpur	II
88.	Madhukarjung Bista		M		Bardia	II
89.	Rekha Rayan	37		F	Bardiya	I
90.	Geeta Basnet	58		F	Bardiya	I
91.	Narendra Sharma	50	M		Bardiya	II+I
92.	Phulkeshari Tharu	48		F	Bardiya	III
93.	Mohammad Khaor Khan	48	M		Bardia	I
94.	Man Bahadur Chaudhary	35	M		Bardia	I
95.	Dil Prakash Gautam	29	M		Bardia	I
96.	Mithila Phuyal	38		F	Bardia	I
97.	Shalikram Adhikari	38	M		Bardia	I
98.	Shushila Giri	44		F	Bardia	I
99.	Dhanesh Yadav	49	M		Bardia	I
100.	Shiwa Tharu	36		F	Bardia	III
101.	Sabitri Tharu	45		F	Bardia	III
102.	Tej Bikram Shah	50	M		Banke	I
103.	Ganesh Regmi	38	M		Banke	I
104.	Krishna Prasad Kharel	56	M		Banke	I
105.	Shreeman Mahanta Yogi	52	M		Banke	I
106.	Mohammad yar Rai	31	M		Banke	II
107.	Ram Prakash Tharu	33	M		Banke	II
108.	Mustak Ali Rai	32	M		Banke	II
109.	Bijaya Dhital	50		F	Banke	I
110.	Binod Chand		M		Banke	I
111.	Bed Prakash Acharya	65	M		Banke	I
112.	Bhola Mahat	45	M		Banke	I
113.	Prakash Upadhyaya	42	M		Banke	I
114.	Usha Dahal	40		F	Banke	III
115.	Indu Sapkota	40		F	Banke	III

SN	Name	Age	Gender		District	Outcome Area
			Male	Female		
116.	Bed Prakash Lekhak	55	M		Banke	II
117.	Basant Pant	50	M		Banke	II
118.	Bhim Kiran Bogati	40	M		Banke	II
119.	Bhaiyaram Yadav		M		Bara	III
120.	Babita Jaiswal			F	Bara	
121.	Ashok Jaisawal		M		Parsa	II
122.	Ramakant Patel		M		Parsa	
123.	Anupama Gupta			F	Parsa	II
124.	Dhana Tharu		M		Kailali	II
125.	Satish Pandey		M		Banke	II
126.	Baijanti singh Giri			F	Parsa	II

List of FGD participants

FGD no.: 1

Location: Attaria Municipality

Date: 29, Oct 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Lahan Chaudhary	M		Kailali	II
2.	Sarita Tamrakar		F	Kailali	II
3.	Tej Deuwa	M		Kailali	II
4.	Dhana Pathak	M		Kailali	II
5.	Khageshwori Joshi		F	Kailali	II
6.	Ram Lal Rana	M		Kailali	II
7.	Bahadur Singh	M		Kailali	II
8.	Karna Bahadur	M		Kailali	II
9.	Man Bahadur Deuwa	M		Kailali	II
10.	Sunita Rana		F	Kailali	II
11.	Khuma Bhandari		F	Kailali	II

FGD no.: 2

Location – Masuria VDC, Kailali

Date – 30 October 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Kamala Dadal		F	Kailali	III
2.	Parwati Budaair		F	Kailali	III
3.	Nisha Saud		F	Kailali	III
4.	Mamata BK		F	Kailali	III

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
5.	Tulashi Sharma		F	Kailali	III
6.	Dharma Sunar		F	Kailali	III
7.	Kamala Chaudhari		F	Kailali	III
8.	Kamala Kathayat		F	Kailali	III

FGD no.: 3 Location: Dodhara Chandani Municipality Date – 31 October 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Basudev Kandel	M		Kanchanpur	II
2.	Brijlal Adhikari	M		Kanchanpur	II
3.	Birbahadur Chand	M		Kanchanpur	II
4.	Punam Kumari Sunar		F	Kanchanpur	II
5.	Nirmala Sunar		F	Kanchanpur	II
6.	Mathura Pant		F	Kanchanpur	II
7.	Bidhya Pant		F	Kanchanpur	II
8.	Puran Bahadur Pun	M		Kanchanpur	II
9.	Jayadev Joshi	M		Kanchanpur	II
10.	Prabhunidhi Pant	M		Kanchanpur	II
11.	Pappu Gurung	M		Kanchanpur	II

FGD no.: 4 Location: Jaidi VDC, Kanchanpur Date: 1 November 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Nimendra Panta		F	Kanchanpur	III
2.	Prabin Thapa	M		Kanchanpur	III
3.	Ishwori Paneru		F	Kanchanpur	III
4.	Laxmi Joshi		F	Kanchanpur	III
5.	Kumari Thapa		F	Kanchanpur	III
6.	Anita Panta		F	Kanchanpur	III
7.	Bishna Devi Panta		F	Kanchanpur	III
8.	Ammara Bohora		F	Kanchanpur	III
9.	Jayanti Panta		F	Kanchanpur	III
10.	Tankeswori Bhandari		F	Kanchanpur	III
11.	Khageswori Pandey		F	Kanchanpur	III
12.	Rambha Saud		F	Kanchanpur	III

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
13.	Gauri Singh Bohora		F	Kanchanpur	III
14.	Hira Bhandari		F	Kanchanpur	III
15.	Dharmananda Panta	M		Kanchanpur	III

FGD no.: 5 Location: Bantawa VDC, Banke Date: 3 November 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Jhupa Singh Thakuri	M		Banke	II
2.	Pannelala Tharu	M		Banke	II
3.	Mohamadi	M		Banke	II
4.	Lokmani Budhamagar	M		Banke	II
5.	Nemkumari Tharu		F	Banke	II
6.	Rajeshwori Tharu		F	Banke	II
7.	Som Chaudhary	M		Banke	II
8.	Pooja Shahi		F	Banke	II

FGD no.: 6 Location: Nepalgunj Municipality, Date: 4 November 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Pratima Neupane		F	Banke	III
2.	Pooja singh		F	Banke	III
3.	Samiksha Oli		F	Banke	III
4.	Sunita Pathak		F	Banke	III
5.	Samjhana Chaudhary		F	Banke	III

FGD no.: 7 Location: Dhodna VDC, Bardia Date: 3 November 2015

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
1.	Madhukar Jung Bista	M		Bardia	II
2.	Mohan Bahadur Thapa	M		Bardia	II
3.	Gopal Prasad Poudel	M		Bardia	II
4.	Dawal Singh Saud	M		Bardia	II
5.	Sarita Sharma		F	Bardia	II
6.	Krishna P. Neupane	M		Bardia	II

SN	Name	Gender		District	Outcome Area
		Male	Female		
7.	Sapana Sharma		F	Bardia	II

Annex 4. Table of respondent of perception survey

4.1 sex wise respondent of perception survey

Sex wise perception survey respondent		
Men	Women	Total
64	56	120

4.2 Age group wise respondent of perception survey

Age group	No of respondent
no res	4
20-25	14
25-30	23
30-35	21
35-40	22
40-45	22
45-50	5
above 50	9
Grand Total	120

4.3 Caste/ethnicity wise respondent of perception survey

Caste/ethnicity	No of respondent	Percentage
Tharu	21	17.50
Madhesi	17	14.17
Bahun/Kshetri	63	52.50
Muslim	7	5.83
Hill Ethnic	5	4.17
Dalit	4	3.33
Others	3	2.50
Total	120	100

Annex 5. Progress against RFP

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current status as of November 2015
Outcome I				
Outcome I Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts.	Indicator 1.1 Number of PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools in six project districts	Few (1-3)	4 PRI conflicts	More than 9 PRI conflicts addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools in six project districts
	Indicator 1.2 Number of shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue processes in six project districts	Few (1-3)	4 Shared agendas	10 shared agendas developed from six project districts.
	Number of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical district priorities in six project districts (UNDAF indicator 9.1.1)	3	At least additional 3 mechanisms	A total of 7 dialogue mechanisms are formed and are working effectively in the six project districts

Output 1.1				
National and local leaders (Government, political and civil society) are capacitated to develop shared agendas and address conflicts related to political, resource and identity based (PRI) issue using collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD)	Number of leaders equipped with basic skills to participate in structured dialogue in six project districts	490 leaders as of 2012 (of which 28% are women)	At least additional 350 leaders equipped with basic skills to participate in structured dialogue	The target is met: 501 leaders equipped with basic CLD skills
	# of initiatives involving CLD-trained facilitators to address PRI related issues in six project districts	2 initiatives	At least 4 initiatives CLD-trained facilitators to address PRI related issues in six project districts	9 initiatives addressed PRI related issues in six project districts
Outcome II Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence	2.1 % reduction in incidents of armed violence, including incidents of gender based violence, in targeted geographic areas as a result of better trained personnel, conscious of the gendered security needs.	% reduction in incidents of armed violence, including incidents of gender based violence, in targeted geographic areas as a result of better trained personnel,	10% decrease in citizens who experienced violence in last 12 months	In an average 20% increase in reporting of armed violence including incidents of GBV in the project district as results of better implementation of awareness raising initiatives. (Source: District Police annual data of 2013/14 and 2014/15)

		conscious of the gendered security needs.		
	2.2 % of citizens who believe that police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence	28% of the people agreed that the police would investigate the case effectively	0% increase in citizens who believe that the police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence	Current status not available
2.2 Strengthened national capacities to collect, analyze and disseminate data related to armed violence which can be integrated in district development and security planning	2.2.1 National crime and violence observatory formally established, including set-up of its physical space.	-	-	Furnishing work NCOC completed. Contracted IT company completed 70% of its overall work (Reengineering of Police databases completed; NCOC database development work ongoing)
Output 2.2 Gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive CS plans developed and implemented in an inclusive manner in six project districts (UNDAF indicator 9.3.1)	2.2.2 Existence of a quantitative MoHA-led national database monitoring incidents of armed violence (data disaggregated by gender, vulnerable groups)	Existing databases are not quantitative and operate independent of one	MoHA databases on AVR/SCS contains quantitative data	Anticipated results not achieved

		another		
Gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive CS plans developed and implemented in an inclusive manner in six project districts (UNDAF indicator 9.3.1)	2.2.1 Number of gender-responsive Community Security Plans (CSPs) developed and implemented	No Community Security Plans exist in the project districts	18 Community Security Plans developed and implemented in 6 districts	11 Community Security Plans developed and implementation ongoing in project districts. 7 more CS plans are at the final stage of development. AVRSCS project will support to implement those CS plans.
	2.2.3 Community perceptions of how CSP was planned and implemented (in an inclusive, conflict- and gender-sensitive manner)		65% of citizens in communities that underwent CS planning believe that the CS plan was developed in an inclusive, conflict- and gender-sensitive manner	40% women participated to identify community insecurity issues and developed plans for implementation in an inclusive, conflict sensitive manner. Of the issues to be addressed through CS plans, more than 70% are directly gender-responsive.
2.3 Public awareness of armed violence reduction/ community security (AVR/SCS) issues increased for violence prevention in six project districts	% increase in level of awareness and knowledge of AVR/SCS issues and laws	Some awareness raising activities		Awareness raising activities being carried out as part of CSP implementation in collaboration with local groups, VDCs and Nepal Police.
	% increase in level of awareness and knowledge of AVR/SCS issues and laws	Some awareness raising activities	10% increase in level of awareness and knowledge of AVR/SCS issues and	Current status not available

			laws (using pre-test results as a baseline to compare with post-test results)	
Outcome 3 Relevant government agencies explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	Indicator 3.1 Percentage of expenditure by the relevant ministries receiving funds from NPTF for NAP 1325 and 1820 implementation	Approximately 8-10 % expenditure by 2012	70%-100% increase in expenditure by MoPR, MoWCSW, MoLJCAPA, PHQ, MoD, NFEC, MoHA , Mol, MoLJCAPA and NWC by 2015	76 % expenditure recorded for 10 projects implemented with NPTF funding 2011/2012 to 2014/2015 (source: Nepal Peace Trust Fund, 16 July 2015)
	Indicator 3.2 Community perception that women are involved effectively in the peacebuilding and development activities in six project districts	56.55% percentage of community members surveyed regarding their perception on the effective involvement of women in peacebuilding and development activities	10% increase in community members surveyed who believe that women are involved effectively in peacebuilding and development activities in project districts by March 2015	71% women and girls reported having engaged in different local structures and 56% conflict affected women and group reported that they have noticed positive change in the attitude of their community members about the conflict affected women.

		in project districts (baseline survey data available by March 2014)		
Output 3.1 Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by select ministries	38 action points as of 2013 (18 by MoWCSW and 20 by MoPR)	At least 2 relevant ministries (MoWCSW and MoPR) implement at least five NAP action points in total by 2015	MoWCSW and MoPR currently implementing 20 and 29 Action Points respectively out of a total of 59.
	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of action points implemented by NWC	4 action points by NWC as of 2013	At least 3 NAP additional action points implemented by NWC	NWC is currently implementing 6 additional action points out of the total 59.
	Indicator 3.1.3 Number of guidelines developed to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 by 2014	1 guideline (NAP Localization Guideline by MoPR in 2013)	At least 2 more guidelines by other relevant ministries developed by 2015	To support for the localization of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, a GRB Localization Strategy and GRB localization Software was developed by LDTA and submitted to MoFALD for its endorsement. These products are in final stage of endorsement by MoFALD, although the software has already been installed in government's

				request.
	Indicator 3.1.4 NAP monitoring report highlighting national and local level implementation and comprehensive analysis of progress and gaps (collect sex disaggregated data, ensure 50% representation of women in all meetings; set up a VAW fund, prioritize issues of SGBV survivors, use GRB as a monitoring tool) available	NAP first year monitoring report by MoPR of 2012	2014 NAP monitoring report produced	NAP Mid-Term Monitoring Report, 2014 was launched in October 2014 by the MoPR
Output 3.2 DCCs able to implement NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (lead coordination and monitoring role in the districts as mentioned by the NAP Localization Guideline) explicitly addressing	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by DCCs in the 6 districts (UNDAF indicator 9.2.1)	0 action points as of 2013	At least 18 (3 in each district) action points implemented in the 6 districts by 2014	Mostly achieved. Six DCCs prepared 18 NAP action points and most of the DDC have implemented the action point. These action points overall include preparation of coaching class for young women and girls, trainings to women LPC members and support to maintain established peace memorials.
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of DCC's work plans developed and implemented in a close collaboration with CSOs and conflict affected women in six districts	0 work plans developed by DCCs as of 2013; 0 work plans implement	6 DCC work plan developed by 2014; 6 DDCs partially implemented their work plans by 2015	Six districts have developed and finalized the work plan incorporating at least three action points of the NAP in each district

		ed as of 2013		
Output 3.3 Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women safety audits and developed peace and security action points in select districts	Indicator 3.3.1 No. of VDCs in project districts that complete women's safety audits	0 VDCs as of 2013	At least six VDCs of project districts by 2014	Six VDCs in six districts completed Participatory Women's Safety Audit (PWSA)
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of VDCs in project districts that develop peace and security action points to address women's safety and security in the VDCs.	0 VDCs as of 2013	Six VDCs in the project districts develop peace and security actions points by 2014.	Six VDCs in the project districts developed peace and security action points. The Working Committee in Bara and Parsa districts already implementing the developed action points.
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of vulnerable women in select project locations that are able to participate in the women's safety audits and express their security concerns	0 vulnerable women as of 2013	At least 100 vulnerable women in the 6 districts by 2014.	100 women from the vulnerable groups such as Dalit, Janajatis, disabilities and other backward communities participated in PWSA. Due to their continuous advocacy with the VDC, a police station was established in Daiji VDC in Kanchanpur district.

Annex 6. Evaluation Matrix

Criteria of evaluation	Evaluation questions	Outcome / outcome and output indicators and targets	Source of information/ sampling	Method
<p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relevance to peacebuilding needs -Relevance to gender and equity analysis -Relevance to beneficiaries needs in peacebuilding context -Context specificity -Policy relevance (human rights, gender and inclusion policies) -Geographical and physical (project sites) relevance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project relevant to address nature of conflicts (PRI) in the project districts? • To what extent was the project a useful initiative to address gender inequalities and inequity? • Was the project designed on the basis of a sound gender inequalities analysis? If yes, who were involved and in what ways? • What were/are the project beneficiaries' peacebuilding needs and priorities? • Did the project address the beneficiaries' needs sufficiently? • Did the project made any adjustment in aligning the project's focus on 	<p>Outcome 1: Political, resource and identity based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue</p> <p>Outcome 2: Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence</p> <p>Outcome 3:</p>	<p>National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPP/CLD programme • UN Women staffs • AVRSC staffs • Ministry of Peace & Reconciliation • National Administrative Staff College • Local Development Training Academy • Nepal Police • Ministry of Home Affairs • NAP implementation Coordination Committee <p>District Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP District 	<p>Desk Review, FGD, SSI, Perception Survey</p> <p>FGD: Multi-stakeholder dialogue forum and NAP DCC</p> <p>KII: Selected participants from the previous column</p>

	<p>the beneficiaries' needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If such adjustment was made, was it based on a sound and participatory context/conflict analysis? • To what extent was the project relevant from policy change/influence point of view? • Did all or any outcome area of the project worked towards noticeable policy change? In what areas? • How were the project's geographical/physical sites were selected? Who were consulted? • Was the geographical/physical concertation of the project was relevant to the beneficiaries' needs and the projects objectives? • Did the project articulated a Theory of Change (ToC)? • At what stage of the project was the ToC designed and who were involved? 	<p>Relevant government agencies explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>Coordination Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders • Civil society leaders • District Development committee • District Administration office • Civil society organizations • Local Peace Committee • Multi-stakeholder dialogue forum <p>Village Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders • Civil Society Leaders • Village Development committees • Ward citizen forum 	
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<p>Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achievement of planned objectives -Progress in terms of outputs -Progress in terms of outputs leading to achieving outcomes - Gender and social inclusion integrated in the ToC -Socio-economic background of the project beneficiaries -Stakeholder involvement in the project implementation -Quality and process of stakeholder involvement -Adaptation and flexibility -Micro-macro linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the objectives of the project? To what extent are the objectives achieved? • To what extent has the project achieved outcome indicators and targets? • To what extent has the project's outcomes contributed to achieve the project outcomes and what are the evidence for this? • Has the project integrated gender, gender equality and social inclusion in the project ToC and results framework? • To what extent did the project included socio-economically marginalized beneficiaries/groups? • What was the process of beneficiary selection? • To what extent were women and marginalized groups able to influence decision making in the project implementation? 	<p>Output indicators</p> <p>Outcome area 1: 1.1 a-e</p> <p>Outcome area 2: 2.1 a-c; 2.2 a-c; 2.3 a-c</p> <p>Outcome area 3: 3.1 a-d; 3.2 a-b and 3.3 a-c</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Outcome area 1: 1 a, b, c;</p> <p>Outcome area 2: 2 a, b</p> <p>Outcome area 3: 3 a, b</p> <p>Base line reports of the three outcomes areas of the project</p>	<p>District Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP District Coordination Committee • Political leaders • Civil society leaders • District Development committee • District Administration office • Civil society organizations • Local Peace Committee • Multi-stakeholder dialogue forum <p>Village Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders • Civil Society Leaders • Village Development committees <p>Ward citizen forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Desk review of project monitoring and progress report -Perception survey -Interviews with project beneficiaries and partners at national , district and VDC level -FGD with beneficiaries
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the project make adjustments and changes such as from context analysis and recommendations of mid-term evaluations? • If yes, did the project make adjustments altered the outputs of the project? What evidences are available in this regard? • To what extent did the project activities have micro-macro linkages to achieve coherent and effective outputs/outcomes to contribute to peacebuilding? • How and to what extent did the project adopt conflict sensitivity in implementing the project activities? 			
<p>Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allocation of resources -Fair and equitable distribution of resources -Coordination and cost-effectiveness -Project related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were there adequate resources (financial, human, institutional and technical) allocated to the project across all outcome areas? • How and whether the project could 	<p>Output indicators</p> <p>Outcome area 1: 1.1 a-e</p> <p>Outcome area 2: 2.1 a-c; 2.2 a-c; 2.3 a-c</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPST project staffs across the three outcome areas • EPST public partners • EPST civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Desk review of resource allocation documents (including budge and expenditures) -Desk review of project progress

synergetic effects	<p>achieve the outputs with fewer resources, but without compromising quality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the project inputs and benefits fairly distributed among different gender and communities while increasing access to most vulnerable • To what extent UN inter-programme/agency coordination reduced the project implementation costs? • To what extent did the project create synergetic effects because of the project being an interagency collaboration? • To what extent were there complementarities but also duplication in terms of activities, resources usage across the project's outcome areas? 	<p>Outcome area 3: 3.1 a-d; 3.2 a-b and 3.3 a-c</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Outcome area 1: 1 a, b, c;</p> <p>Outcome area 2: 2 a, b</p> <p>Outcome area 3: 3 a, b</p>	partners	<p>reports,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review of management decisions/memos -Interviews
<p>Impact</p> <p>-Positive/negative and intended/unintended changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the project produce positive or negative impact? • Did the project produce any 	<p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Outcome area 1: 1 a, b, c;</p>	<p>National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPP/CLD programme • UN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Desk review of project monitoring and progress report -Perception

<p>-Change and differences experienced by beneficiaries</p> <p>-Social inclusion and gendered impact</p>	<p>unintended negative consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the measureable impacts or progress towards making impact on larger peacebuilding goals such as those set by UNPFN and UNDAF? • What are the real differences that the beneficiaries experience as an impact of the project? • Did the project assess its impact on gender and social inclusion? 	<p>Outcome area 2: 2 a, b</p> <p>Outcome area 3: 3 a, b</p> <p>UNDAF PMP results indicators 1.1, 1.2. 1.3</p> <p>UNPFN related project peacebuilding impact indicators a,b,c</p>	<p>Women staffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVRSC staffs • Ministry of Peace & Reconciliation • National Administrative Staff College • Local Development Training Academy • Nepal Police • Ministry of Home Affairs • NAP implementation Coordination Committee <p>District Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP District Coordination Committee • Political leaders • Civil society leaders • District Development committee • District Administration office 	<p>survey</p> <p>-Interviews with project beneficiaries and partners at national , district and VDC level</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society organizations • Local Peace Committee • Multi-stakeholder dialogue forum <p>Village Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders • Civil Society Leaders • Village Development committees • Ward citizen forum 	
<p>Sustainability</p> <p>-Sustainability of outputs and outcomes</p> <p>-Local/national capacities</p> <p>-Ownership</p> <p>-Gender and social inclusion as elements form sustainability points of view</p> <p>-Policy and institutional capacity to address local conflict and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How sustainable are the results (outputs and outcomes) of the project? • Has the project created and strengthened local and national capacities to endure the project achievements • What is the level of ownership of the project? Is there enough local ownership? • Who has taken or will take local 	<p>UNDAF PMP results indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3</p> <p>UNPFN related project peacebuilding impact indicators a,b,c</p> <p>Outcome area 1:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staffs • National partners • Government partners in districts and VDCs • Civil society partners in districts and VDCs 	<p>-Interviews</p> <p>-Focus group discussions</p>

<p>violence Partnerships -Exit strategy -Resources to implement exit strategies</p>	<p>ownership of activities, institutions and systems created by the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and in what ways will gender and social inclusion affect sustainability of the project activities? • Did the project identify gender and social inclusion gaps and success stories and lesson learned? • How did the project share and disseminate the learning with wider audiences? • How will the institutional capacities and policy changes if any are likely to sustain? • Does the project have an exit strategy in place? • How was the strategy built? Who were involved? • Are there enough resources to implement the strategy? 	<p>Output 1.1 Outcome area 2: Output 2.1, 2.2</p> <p>Outcome area 3: Output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3</p>		
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Annex 7. Partners and stakeholder mapping

Outcome areas	Public partners	Public stakeholders/	Civil society partners	Civil society stakeholders/
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		collaborators		collaborators
CPP/CLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) • Nepal Administrative Staff College 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Peace Committees • District Administration Offices in six districts • National Human Rights Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Security Pressure Group (WSPG) • N-Peace network members • Multi-stakeholder dialogue forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties • Political and local civil society leaders at VDC and district • Ward Citizen Forums • Civic Awareness Centre (CAC)
AVRSCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal police • District Administration Offices in six districts • Village Development Committees in concerned fieldwork districts • District development committees • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed Police force (at district level only) • Local Peace Committees • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community security clusters • Men Engaged Alliance (MEA) • International Alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Citizen Forums • Civic Awareness Centre (CAC)
UNW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) • NAP Coordination Committees (DCCS) at national and district levels • Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) • Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Women's Commission • Local Peace Committees • Village Development Committees in concerned fieldwork districts • National Human Rights Commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Didi Bahini • Search for Common Ground FWLD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Citizen Forums • Civic Awareness Centre (CAC)

9. Did anyone consult you in the past to know your peacebuilding/security needs?
10. Are the project activities relevant to the local context/areas?

Effectiveness

1. Are you familiar about the objectives of the EPST project?
2. Can you share some examples where the project has made a significant contribution in either addressing conflict or addressing violence including GBV?
3. Are you aware of or knowledgeable about how collaborative dialogue has helped divided people coming together?
4. Has the project help creating and institutionalising any mechanism that has helped:
 - a) Address diffuse/conflict tension
 - b) Address or prevent violence
 - c) address gender concerns from security and local development point of view?
5. Are you involved in developing community security plans?
6. In your view, are people in your community aware about armed violence reduction and community security? how can that be measured or proved?
7. Do you know what is safety audit? Was such audit done in your locality?
8. Have your received any opportunity through this project to express your safety/security concerns in your villages? If yes, how?

Efficiency

1. Are you aware about how resources (financial, human and technical) in this project are allocated?
2. Were all participants, including those from vulnerable groups, able and encouraged to participate in the project?
3. Was the selection of participants appropriate? If not, please identify any groups you felt were excluded.
4. What is your view about coordination of activities between UNDP/UN Women and local partners/stakeholders?

Impact

1. In your view what is a highly noticeable long-term impact made by the project activities?
2. Have you noticed any negative impact of the project?
3. Have you noticed any unintended consequence, whether negative or positive of the project? Give examples
4. In your view, how will the project activities contribute to larger peacebuilding picture of the country?
5. In your view, what positive changes made by the project activities will be benefit people and in what ways?

Effectiveness

1. Are you familiar about the objectives of the EPST project?
2. Can you share some examples where the project has made a significant contribution in either addressing conflict or addressing violence including GBV?
3. Are you aware of or knowledgeable about how collaborative dialogue has helped divided people coming together?
4. Has the project help creating and institutionalising any mechanism that has helped:
 - a) address diffuse/conflict tension
 - b) address or prevent violence
 - c) address gender concerns from security and local development point of view?
5. Are you involved in developing community security plans?

Efficiency

1. Are you aware about how resources (financial, human and technical) in this project are allocated?
2. What is your view about coordination of activities between UNDP/UN Women and local partners/stakeholders?
3. Were there any impediments in fulfilling the deliverables according to the timeline in the original contract?
4. What were these impediments and how were they overcome? What role did UNDP and UN Women play regarding such impediments?
5. Do UNDP and UN Women provide clear guidance, feedback and strategic support and direction?
6. How did UNDP respond to feedback, comments or suggestions?
7. What mechanism or process do you use to coordinate project activities with UNDP? Do you have any suggestion to improve coordination aspect?
8. Overall, how would you explain your working relationship with UNDP and UN Women?

Impact

1. In your view what is a highly noticeable long-term impact made by the project activities?
2. Have you noticed any negative impact of the project?
3. Have you noticed any unintended consequence, whether negative or positive of the project? Give examples
4. In your view, how will the project activities contribute to larger peacebuilding picture of the country?
5. In your view, what positive changes made by the project activities will be benefit people and in what ways?

6. Did the project also has had lasting positive impact on gender empowerment and social inclusion? If yes, give one example

Sustainability

1. Has the project strengthened local and national capacity for building peace? If yes in what areas?
2. Has the project crated and strengthen any network, local/national institutions?
3. If yes, do you think they will continue?
4. If, no why will not they continue?
5. Will there be any other group/organisation/people who can continue the activities of this project even after the project is over?
6. If this project is implemented in the next phase, what would be your suggestion? What issues it should address and why?

Annex 9. Questionnaire for perception survey

Interview number:	Date:
Location:	Time (duration of interview):

1. Name of respondent: Age:
2. Sex..... Ethnicity:.....
3. Other social category: Woman Disabled person Conflict victim Conflict-affected person Other
4. Is there any conflict in your community?
 Yes No Cannot say

5. What kind of conflict is it? Political Natural Resource Identity
 Religious Land Others
 Yes No Cannot say
6. Has trust and confidence between communities improved?
 Yes No Cannot say
7. Has security situation improved in last two years in your community?
 Yes No Cannot say
8. Has the incident of gender-based violence decreased?
 Yes No Cannot say
9. Are there cases of conflict resolved through dialogue in your community?
 Yes No Cannot say

10. Has the project put mechanism in place to resolve disputes and tensions through dialogue?
Yes No Cannot say
11. Has number of violent activities decreased in your community?
Yes No Cannot say
12. Are there community security plans formulated in your community?
Yes No Cannot say
13. Are you now more aware of armed violence and gender-based violence?
Yes No Cannot say
14. Has the project provided you with skill and opportunity to participate in peacebuilding activities?
Yes No Cannot say
15. Is there increased women's participation in peacebuilding in your community in last two years?
Yes No Cannot say