

**NEPAL PEACE TRUST FUND (NPTF)
MINISTRY OF PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION (MoPR)**

**External Monitoring of Nepal Peace Trust Fund
(NPTF)**



DRAFT FINAL REPORT

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Submitted by

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ABBREVIATION

AEPC	Alternate Energy Promotion Centre
APO	Area Police Office
BPKIHS	BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAS	Constituent Assembly Secretariat
CAP	Conflict Affected People
CAS	Constituent Assembly Secretariat
CAW	Conflict Affected Women
CDO	Chief District Officer
CMCCO	Cantonment Management Central Coordinator's Office
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
DAO	District Administration Office
DEO	District Election Office
DG	Donor Group
DoR	Department of Roads
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DTCO	District Treasury Controller Office
DTO	District Technical Office
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ECN	Election Commission of Nepal
EM	External Monitoring
FCGO	Financial Controller General's Office
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GoN	Government of Nepal
IA	Implementing Agency
IAPIAs	Immediate Action Plan Implementing Agencies
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPs	Indigenous people
JFA	Joint Financing Arrangement
JRN	Joint Review of NPTF
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCMC	Local Cantonment Management Committee
LCMO	Local Cantonment Management Office

LPC	Local Peace Committee
MAC	Maoist Armed Combatants
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoLJ	Ministry of Law & Justice
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MVLPC	Municipality and Village Development Committee Level Peace Committee
NAP	National Action Plan
NDF	National Disabled Fund
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
PHQ	Police Head Quarter
PFC	Public Facilitation Committee
PFS	Peace Fund Secretariat
PU	Police Unit
PwD	People with Disability
SA	Social Audit
SCSIRMC	Special Committee on the Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of NCP (M) Maoist Army Combatants
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TACADWERSS	Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled and Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support
UCPN (M)	United Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VRS	Volunteer Retirement Scheme
VDC	Village Development Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), a Government-owned programme was established in February 2007 to implement the provisions of the historic Comprehensive Peace Accords (CPA). The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the core ministry responsible for overall operation of the NPTF. The Minister and the Secretary chair the Board and the Technical Committee (TC) respectively. The overall objective of NPTF is to support the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between the GoN and the UCPN-M in November 2006.

The scope of this external monitoring is to assess the outcome of NPTF projects or to examine extent to which NPTF projects have contributed to or are contributing to the NPTF goals and objectives, showing clear linkage between the activities and the outcomes.

The main objectives of the external monitoring are to:

- i. Assess the outcomes of NPTF projects, based on the outcome indicators, with a focus on peace effectiveness.
- ii. Analyze the qualitative observations related to conflict sensitivity, gender and inclusion in a systematic manner.
- iii. Compile disaggregated data of beneficiaries for both gender and ethnic minorities, where appropriate.
- iv. Generate a set of strategic recommendations to strengthen the implementation of second phase of NPTF until January 2013, with a reference to what others are doing in the area.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This report is a summary of findings of NPTF External Monitoring (EM) team from Scott Wilson Nepal. The overall objective of NPTF is to support the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between the GoN and the UCPN-M in November 2006. During the course of this assignment that, the team visited districts of Dhanusha, Mhottari, Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura and completed the following site based activities: monitoring visits to Cantonments (3 main and 2 satellites); Police Post reconstruction sites (5); key informant interviews (20 KII), focused group discussions (9 FGD) with implementing agencies and CAPs, and 5 Social Audits on Police Posts and LPCs.

Social Audit (SA) has been the main tool for assessing the relevance, appropriateness, value for money and sustainability of the trust fund outcomes. Other tools such as Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focused Group Discussions (FGD), and Questionnaire Survey and field observations are also used to assess the outcomes of NPTF supported projects under different clusters. Gender mainstreaming, social inclusion and conflict sensitivity aspects are taken into account while applying the tools.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to NPTF

Conclusions

- The capacity of LPCs continues to be weak despite their potential to positively impact peace building at local level.
- Analysis from gender and social inclusion perspective show that some marginalized groups still have poor level of participation in most project activities.

- Some peace-building projects such as NFDIN project, Radio Nepal's project and LPCs project (in some areas) have been found to be less effective in promoting peace in local level.
- Analysis taken from conflict sensitive and peace effectiveness approach demonstrates design and implementation of NPTF projects lacks enough attention in addressing causes of conflict.

Recommendations

- NPTF should continue supporting MoPR in strengthening capacity of LPC with particular focus on the following:
 - Strengthen communication system and improve circulation
 - Provide orientation on roles and responsibilities of LPCs to support internalization of their role in peace building rather than being limited to CAP issues.
 - Organize region-wise frequent meetings for experience sharing of LPCs from various districts.
- It is important that NPTF encourages IAs to adopt special measures to increase the participation of disadvantaged group and remote area residents.
- NPTF is suggested to approve proposal having programs with participation of diverse group of people including youth and marginal groups and focus should be given on involving them in dispute settlement and reconciliation rather than just confining in promotional activities.
- NPTF is suggested to approve more projects for socially excluded and marginalized groups. This could be projects that allow participation of diverse group of people including youth and marginal groups with focus on involving them in dispute settlement and reconciliation rather than just confining in promotional activities.

Recommendations to MoPR

Conclusions

- Most of the IDPs are resettled at new locations mainly due to persisting sense of insecurity unhealed individual psychological trauma. Irrespective of their location of settlements, IDPs continue to struggle for economic recovery.
- Rehabilitation program is largely felt to be poorly designed without any consideration for basic needs of ex- combatants.
- Ex-combatants are found to prefer quick employment opportunities and skills rather than the skills that are currently offered to them.
- IDPs relief support appears to be not in the priority list in some districts. For example, 12 IDPs from Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura districts have not received support from DAO as their application is yet in process.
- Identification and validation of IDPs as well as other groups of CAPs are often more effective when carried out and verified at local level, preferably through grassroots level participatory meetings based on approved guidelines and district recommendations.
- Male stakeholders particularly avoid involving in program and activities on women issues. In all visited districts, most of the male stakeholders appeared to be less aware and have less concern about SCR 1325 /1820.

Recommendations

- MoPR has to design second generation local economic development (income generation, micro enterprise, self employment activities etc.) for ex-combatants that are under VRS.
- Government has to develop a mechanism to inform and ensure that VLMRs and ex-combatants are not misused by any of the armed groups for political or criminal purposes.
- It would be more effective if MoPR can launch an in-kind support program rather than cash support for IDPs.
- IDPs relief support appears to be not in priority list in some districts. Thus MoPR is recommended to encourage DAO to distribute relief support without delay.
- Verification process for CAPs should be triangulated considering various factors at local and central level impacting the eventual list of potential support recipients.
- It is important that IAs encourage participation and activeness of male partners in above activities.
- Service providers on SCR 1325 and 1820 have to adopt special strategy to encourage participation of women from marginalized social group and wives of migrant workers living in joint family particularly at Terai region as they are found to be more vulnerable to sexual violence.
- It is important that MoPR strengthens cooperation with all IAs of NAP to reduce duplication of the program.
- LPC at remote areas are suffering from resource constraint to run daily administration. It will help if MoPR prioritizes its monitoring visit to better understand and support LPC in remote areas.
- It will help if MoPR acknowledges LPCs with good performance with appropriate reward..
- In view of the poorer coordination and financial management, it would support LPC if MoPR can appoint an accountant in LPC who could handle the financial matter of LPC. Alternatively, provision of certain incentive and training to staffs of DAO to CAP works will also be useful.
- Categorization process of CAP with disability have to be closely reviewed and readjusted (in case of both ex-combatants and CAP) because the certification is not consistent with the actual level of disability as intended by the policy. There is also need to mainstream this allowance with social protection scheme of the government. Current provision of 50 persons per VDC needs to be reviewed in this context.

Recommendations to Implementing Agencies

a. NDF

Conclusions

- The support to the disabled such as through NDF and BPKIHS, has come late and ineffectively. For example, as the findings show the project designed by NDF was expected to provide support to 2,750 CPAwD requiring assistive devices and repairs and 12,000 rehabilitation therapy sessions for them. However, by the end of the project has served only 58 target people through its seven service centers.
- All the CAPs with disability the team met have already received treatment and there is no further expressed need for major services that NDF project could provide. Rather they are found to be interested in getting other facility such as allowance, employment opportunity, income generating training etc

Recommendations

- NDF has to encourage partner organizations to adapt flexibility in providing service to the non-listed PwD (CAP or ex-Combatants) and update the list of PwD (CAP and ex-Combatants) as well.
- NDF should extend its network and coordination with LPC in order to make program effective and efficient.
- NDF project activities need to be reviewed as large number of PwD are not needed for major services expected to be provided by NDF. Instead, it can increase number of mobile camp in neighboring districts and design additional activities for PwD.

b. PU

Conclusions

- Despite gender friendly reconstructed PU infrastructure, none of the PUs, which have already come into operation, have deployed female police. The areas where violence against women occurs the most e.g. Danusha and Mahottari (Terai region) and Bajhang and Bajura (geographically remote and socially backward region), community (both male and female) repeatedly emphasized the need for female police to deal with some gender sensitive cases.
- There are still payment issues between sub-contractor and laborers who are not paid by contractor. The dissatisfaction among the laborers, who come from economically poor segments, is important to address.

Recommendations

- As higher level of demand for women police is voiced from the community, PHQ need to take some strategy to deploy women police in newly constructed gender friendly PU.
- PHQ need to adopt some mechanism and require their DPOs to ensure that payments are monitored.

c. Radio Nepal

Conclusions

- Out of the three categories of the radio peace programs, ‘Interactive Public Debate’ is the most popular one. This is due to the program airing the voice of the people.
- Very few numbers of the respondents are regular listeners of the program and radio programme has been largely unheard in the Terai region. However there is positive impact of the program among the listening communities

Recommendations

- In view of limited audience, Radio Nepal could do well to search other approaches to reach to wider audiences. This could involve collaboration with local FM, formation of radio listeners clubs etc.
- Radio Nepal could design programs such as ‘Interactive Public Debate’ to increase audience.
- It might encourage LPC and listeners of Radio Nepal if the field reporter and unit members extend cooperation with LPCs while carrying out the ‘Interactive Public Debate’ program in field in view of LPCs central role in district level peace building.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The destruction from the conflict

The ten years (1996 to 2006) of armed conflict between the Maoist Party of Nepal and state security forces led to significant damage in terms of loss of life and property and disappearance of many innocent citizens. A significant number of orphans, single women and the people rendered physically handicapped increased due to the armed conflict. Many families have been in distress as the main bread-winner of the family was killed, handicapped or disappeared during the conflict.

The children and women were the most affected by the armed conflict. There were several cases where women had to single handedly take the responsibility of managing the house in the absence of male members who had either left home to join the armed conflict or forced to be displaced due to the pressure from conflicting parties. Women also suffered extensive sexual violence and exploitation.

The process for relief and reconstruction

In this context, the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), a Government-owned initiative, was established in February 2007 to implement the provisions of the historic Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA). The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the core ministry responsible for overall operation of the NPTF. The Minister and the Secretary of MoPR chair the Board and the Technical Committee (TC) respectively.

The overall objective of the NPTF is to support the successful implementation of the CPA. This was to be achieved through a series of activities broadly categorized into four clusters:

- Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Rehabilitation of Combatants
- Cluster 2: Conflict Affected People and Communities
- Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice
- Cluster 4: Constituent Assembly, Elections and Peace Building Initiatives on National and Local Levels

Each cluster includes a series of projects that NPTF financially supports upon receipt and approval of project proposals from a range of potential implementing partners that include government agencies, NGOs and INGOs. Reconstruction of infrastructure is cross cutting across clusters. The projects under each cluster are summarized in section 1.3.

1.2 Objectives of External Monitoring

The scope of this monitoring is to assess the outcome of NPTF projects leading to an understanding of the extent to which NPTF projects have contributed to or are contributing to

the NPTF goals and objectives, showing clear linkage between the activities and the outcomes. Social Audit (SA) is the main tool for assessing the relevance, appropriateness, value for money and sustainability of the trust fund outcomes. Other tools such as Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and household questionnaire survey and field observations have been applied to assess the outcomes of NPTF supported projects under different clusters. Gender mainstreaming, social inclusion and conflict sensitivity aspects are taken into account while applying the tools. The external monitoring process provides evidence to support accountability of NPTF to all the stakeholders, including government, civil society, national institutions and donors and to generate lessons learned to contribute to the improvement of the NPTF programs.

In brief, the main objectives of the external monitoring, as outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR) are to:

- v. Assess the outcomes of NPTF projects, based on the outcome indicators, with a focus on peace effectiveness.
- vi. Analyze the qualitative observations related to conflict sensitivity, gender and inclusion in a systematic manner.
- vii. Compile disaggregated data of beneficiaries for both gender and ethnic minorities, where appropriate.
- viii. Generate a set of strategic recommendations to strengthen the implementation of second phase of NPTF until January 2013, with a reference to what others are doing in the area.

In order to meet the above objectives, the NPTF/GIZ and Scott Wilson Nepal (the Consultant) signed a third phase of 4-month contract for the latter to undertake an independent external monitoring of the NPTF activities.

1.3 Brief description of NPTF program and projects

NPTF projects are foundation blocks of our analysis. We note that the NPTF undertakes a broad and diverse range of activities, implemented as a series of projects grouped into a set of four clusters to support the peace process, as follows:

1.3.1 Cluster I: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of Combatants

Projects under this cluster have been mostly completed, particularly those for purpose of fulfilling basic needs of combatants in the cantonments. The recent projects are now to support the rehabilitation of ex-combatants for those few who have chosen the rehabilitation option.

1.3.2 Cluster II: Conflict Affected Persons and Communities

This cluster targets to support Conflict Affected Persons (CAP) and Communities. It comprises 8% of NPTF budget. Four projects are being implemented by various agencies under this cluster (see Annex D for details).

For socio/economic recovery of CAP, NPTF supports Rehabilitation Project for Internally Displaced Person (IDPs). IDPs are provided with a relief package (comprising of transportation allowance, food allowance, reconstruction of family homes, recovery of other assets etc.) through District Administration Offices (DAO). Conflict Affected People with Disability (CAPwD) are supported with Physical Rehabilitation Service Project implemented through National Disabled Fund (NDF).

NPTF supports BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS) to establish facilities on physical, psychological, occupational and vocational rehabilitation for CAPwD. Currently, the project is still working on the development of physical infrastructure and the actual services have not yet commenced.

In order to provide assistance in economic recovery to disabled, pregnant women, ex-combatants who are mothers, MoPR is in process of implementing a new project.

1.3.3 Cluster III: Security and Transitional Justice

This cluster comprises programs on security and transitional justice and it uses 26% of NPTF budget. In order to strengthen peace and security, the infrastructures which were destroyed during the conflict are reconstructed by Nepal Police (NP) with the support of NPTF. Out of the 768 Police Unit (PU) destroyed a total of 249 (from Phase I, II and III) gender friendly PU infrastructures reconstruction projects are being implemented by NP.

NPTF also has supported a Mine Action program for enhancing peace and security. Project on reducing mine risk and risk of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) is carried out under this cluster.

Six ministries and government agencies are receiving support from NPTF for the implementation of National Action Plan (NAP) on UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 and 1820. Women Friendly Infrastructure is another project that NP is undertaking with support from NPTF for implementation of NAP.

1.3.4 Cluster IV :Constituent Assembly, Elections and Peace Building Initiatives on Local and National Levels

This cluster has programs on Constituent Assembly (CA), election and peace-building and uses around 26% of NPTF budget. In order to contribute to ensuring right to have free and fair election of Nepali citizen, NPTF supports Election Commission (EC) in implementation of 6 projects (see annex for project names).

For the purpose of consolidating peace at local and national level, projects on strengthening Local Peace Committees (LPC), Dialogue on Indigenous People (IP) Rights, Radio Peace Program, and Peace Campaign etc. are being implemented by MoPR, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), Radio Nepal, MoPR respectively.

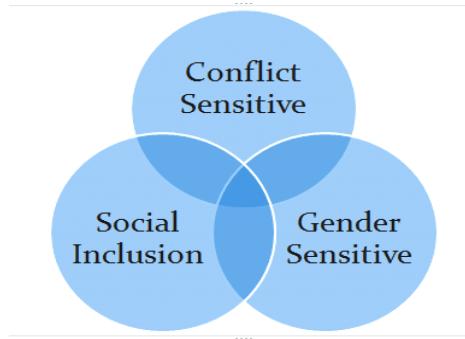
Similarly, Peace Fund Secretariat (PFS)/MoPR is also being supported for its institutional and organizational development through NPTF.

CHAPTER 2: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach to External Monitoring

It has been important, during the process of external monitoring, that monitoring process is particularly sensitive to key areas of the NPTF projects and its beneficiaries.

We have adopted the following approach in undertaking the assignment:



1. Conflict Sensitive Approach

External outcome monitoring of the project was viewed from conflict sensitive lenses. The monitoring has analyzed the interaction between intervention and context of the conflict. This helped to assess the extent to which the interventions are reflecting the key elements of CPA. This has been important to understand level of the interventions from NPTF projects in peace building.

The study has also looked into whether or not the projects have led to or helped to prevent unintended negative impacts of projects. The report includes a number of cases, for example for IDP and PU projects, where people have experienced such unintended impacts.

A. Gender Sensitive Approach

This approach enables understanding the outcomes from gender perspectives. The tools will allow development of representative sample of both men and women (including those within vulnerable groups such as mine victims, victims of gender and sexual violence, single women, people with disabilities etc.). This also means that collection of data has been gender sensitive.

In brief, gender sensitive monitoring was important to identify:

- Extent to which the output of the projects benefited men and women
- Specific issues of women and men associated with the projects
- Positive or negative impacts of the project on men and women

B. Social Inclusion Approach

The monitoring process has used representative sample to cover diverse ethnic groups, minority groups and vulnerable groups of the NPTF project beneficiaries. It has given emphasis on collecting ethnic and social group's sensitive data. The data has been analyzed with ethnic and social sensitivity.

Monitoring with inclusive lens has allowed understanding of the following aspect of NPTF projects:

- How the project outputs have covered various social groups particularly vulnerable ones.
- Issues of various social groups associated with the project.
- Positive or negative impacts of the project on various social groups particularly vulnerable ones.

2.2 Methodology

In the external monitoring process, the monitoring team used the following methodology, including tools and techniques, to collect information and to generate additional data/information on and from the NPTF/project stakeholders including beneficiaries and associated public.

a. Desk study

Both the qualitative and quantitative data/information on ongoing and completed projects for the study was collected through the cluster conveners and Implementing Agency (IA) offices.

b. Secondary Data/Information

To analyze the outcomes of the projects, necessary secondary data and information was obtained from project reports, and other relevant published and unpublished documents.

c. Primary Data/Information

To assess the actual outcome of the projects, qualitative information as well as quantitative data was collected from sample area through direct consultation processes with beneficiaries. This included:

- Survey Questionnaire
- Key Informant Interview (KII)
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Social Audit (SA)

2.3 External Monitoring Tools

The tools used are described below:

i. Social Audit (SA)

Three Social Audit events were organized as an important tool to reach out to the wider beneficiary level in order to access information on NPTF project outcomes. District stakeholders, particularly the District Police Chief (DPC) and LPCs, were invited for the presentation of their activities. LPCs were co-organizers of the SA events. The feedbacks received have been used for the outcome assessment.

Events for SA were carried out for five sites, selected jointly with PFS. The Social Audit audits were organized in a manner that encouraged participation from marginalized groups, including women, to contribute in the SA sessions.

ii. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

In order to obtain information on outcomes from activities under all clusters, five FGDs were conducted. FGDs were carried out with LPC members, CAP (IDPs, CAW, CAPwD etc.) and ex-combatants who opted for Volunteer Retirement Scheme (VRS).

iii. **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**

The selected 14 key informants at different levels were interviewed using checklists prepared for KII. Information on projects, its stakeholders, opportunities and challenges of project implementation and its effects as well as suggestions for the improvement were collected. KII was carried out with:

- Election Commission Officials (ECOs)
- Chief District Officers (CDOs)
- District Police Office In charge (DPOs)
- Women and Child Development Committee Officer (WCDCO)
- Chief of Small and Cottage Industry Development

iv. **Capacity Building Workshops**

The team had organized 3 capacity building events in order to build capacity of district level institutions such as; LPC and line agencies. This helped the local level stakeholder to better understand the monitoring tools such as logical framework and SA. At the same time information on local NPTF projects was also collected from these stakeholders and implementing agency representatives.

v. **Interaction Program**

The team organized two interaction events in Mahottari and Dhanusha districts on National Action Plan (NAP) 1325/1820 with focal persons from relevant ministries (MoLJ, MoWCSW, MoLD, MoHA, MoD, MoPR) to obtain the information on NAP implementing project.

vi. **Meetings**

A range of meetings with line agencies, partner organization of NPTF and donor agencies at central level was organized to collect information on projects, its stakeholders, opportunities and challenges of project implementation. During the current assignment, such meetings were organised with MoPR cluster conveners, MoLJ, Police Head Quarter (PHQ) and Radio Nepal.

vii. **Survey Questionnaire**

In order to reach out to as many NPTF cluster activity areas as possible, the monitoring team visited and interacted with 247 individuals and households. The samples were selected from among the communities using purposive sampling basis in consultation with local stakeholders. A survey questionnaire based on the checklist for outcomes were revised to ensure greater focus on gender, ethnic and conflict sensitive elements to survey in three districts. We emphasized that the survey process was gender balanced to the extent possible.

2.4 Data analysis and Interpretation

The quantitative data obtained from the primary source were analyzed using a software for statistical analysis known as Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) software by our Database consultant.

2.5 Limitations of the EM Process

a. Difficulty in separating out outcomes shared by different programs and implementing agencies other than NPTF

The scope of the ongoing external monitoring process is to monitor and assess outcomes of only NPTF funded peace projects. The works of other organizations like GIZ, UNPFN and INGOs and NGOs working in the same four clusters do not fall under this monitoring framework. However, those projects have directly and indirectly aided and enhanced in successful realization of NPTF objectives. For example, the combatants acquired construction skills through the GIZ supported trainings and there was support from GIZ in water and housing areas within cantonments funded by NPTF. While the EM process recognizes the contributions made by different agencies as above, it is important to note that it is not possible to assess the outcomes separately for these programmes.

b. High level of expectation

During our FGDs and other interaction in the field, the External Monitoring (EM) team are often asked if the views reflected in the Social Audits and suggestions made by the district level actors, such as the Line Agencies and the LPC members, will be effectively lobbied by the EM at the policy making level to initiate some positive changes to what is currently practiced. This is understandable, and we consider that the recommendations made by the EM team be quickly discussed and taken up at policy level to initiate tangible changes to the areas where genuine concerns have been raised.

c. Absence of data or disaggregated data at the district level

During the EM process, the team was confronted with situation at the district level where there was clear absence of proper data management by the DAO that is responsible for the relief support distribution. While there was willingness within DAO to help us with data, what was available was largely incomplete and non-disaggregated by gender or ethnic perspectives. This was the case for almost all districts. For example, data on IDP was non-existent in Siraha and in Gulmi (where LPC, on the other hand, kept good records).

Table 1: Details of participants of field activities

District	Questionnaire Survey				KII				FGD				SA				Interaction			
	Male	Female	Total	No of events carried out	Male	Female	Total	No of events carried out	Male	Female	Total	No of events carried out	Male	Female	Total	No of events carried out	Male	Female	Total	No of events carried out
Dhanusha	17	31	48	1	4	0	4	3	7	2	9	1	67	18	85	1	10	3	13	1
Mahottari	20	27	47	1	2	1	3	3	22	7	29	3	14	11	25	1	9	4	13	1
Sindhuli	27	23	50	1	6	1	7	6	3	4	7	1	30	1	31	1	9	1	10	1
Bajhang	31	20	51	1	3	1	4	4	5+8	3	16	2	36	4	40	1	0	0	0	0
Bajura	29	22	51	1	5	1	6	4	14	8	22	2	34	9	43	1	0	0	0	0
Total	124	123	247	5	20	4	24	20	59	24	83	9	181	43	214	5	28	8	36	3

CHAPTER 3: KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Cluster I: Cantonment Management and Rehabilitation of Combatants

- ***Most of the ex-combatants are amicably and seamlessly integrated into the society.***
 - A total of 12 ex-combatants met by the team were found to be engaged in the following activities:
 - Local party politics (6)
 - Income generation (3), including traditional profession e.g. stitching and sewing (2)
 - Farming (3)
 - During the FGD in Khayaramara in Mahottari, the CAPs present reaffirmed the claim by ex-combatants that the society had accepted them as one of the community members and they had blended well into the society.
 - “I have adopted my old profession of sewing and stitching, now I’m happy with this profession” – ex-Combatant (male *Dalit*), Mahottari.
 - A hill originated female ex-combatant married with a combatant from hill migrant residing in Terai feels she has easily adjusted in Terai region. She tells that adjustment was easier because of her locality with large number of hill migrants sharing the Maoist ideology.

Ex Combatants couple initiating small business

An ex-combatant couple from Dalit group, Rabin BK, 23, from Lekgau VDC and Sita Kumari Rokaya of Bajhang are voluntarily retired combatants from Seventh Division Cantonment, Kailali. During the encampment period, they got married and gave birth to a child. Both have been involved in income generating activity for livelihood, running a small hotel at Chainpur using the fund they received as volunteer retirement package. Now they are happy with their new trade and manage their livelihoods with the income they get from the hotel.



- ***Reintegration of ex-combatants is mostly in third place i.e. neither in the native area of husband nor of the wife.***
 - The cost of re-establishment for ex-combatants has been high. This is mainly due to procurement of land, construction of house and initiation for livelihood activities.
 - ‘The money received during voluntarily retirement is not sufficient to maintain destroyed house, land and property. I have bought land but could not complete house construction. If that money had been given in one tranche, we could have found an easy way to settle” ex-combatant, male, Mahottari.
- ***Despite peaceful exit from the cantonment, the combatants are not happy with the mode of their departure from the cantonment.***

- Rehabilitation program is largely felt to be poorly designed without any consideration for basic needs of combatants. No prior need assessment and consultation was carried out.
- There is absence of overall analysis of the basic needs of VRS. There has been general dislike of offered skills such as farming, livestock rearing. This came along with overall lack of confidence to join the Nepal Army (NA).
- More preferred options were those which provided quick employment opportunities and skills that were in demand and generated cash incomes to support their dependents. This included skills such as driving, mobile repairing etc.

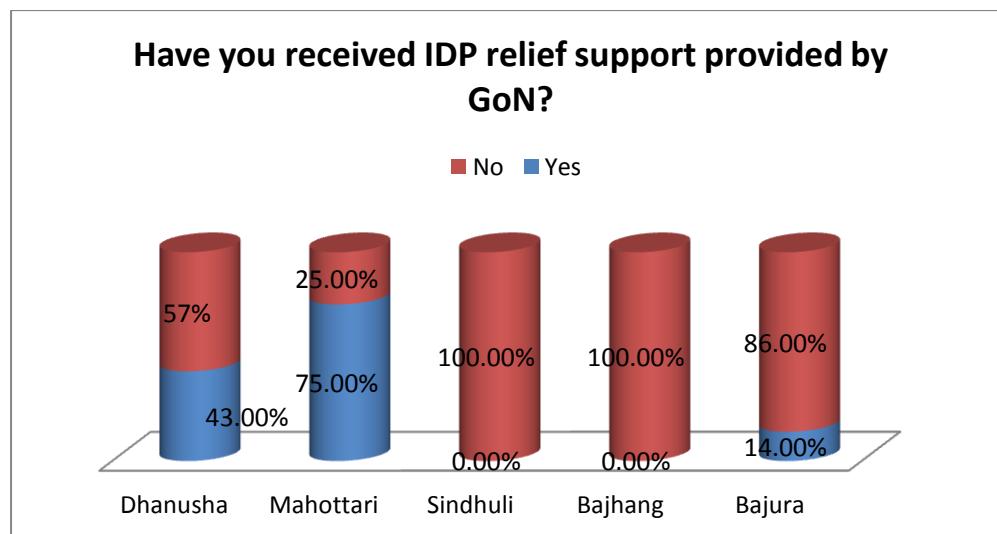
3.2 Cluster II: Assistance to CAP and Communities

3.2.1 Socio/economic Recovery of IDPs

- ***More IDPs from Hilly region are deprived of support in comparison with IDPs from Terai region***

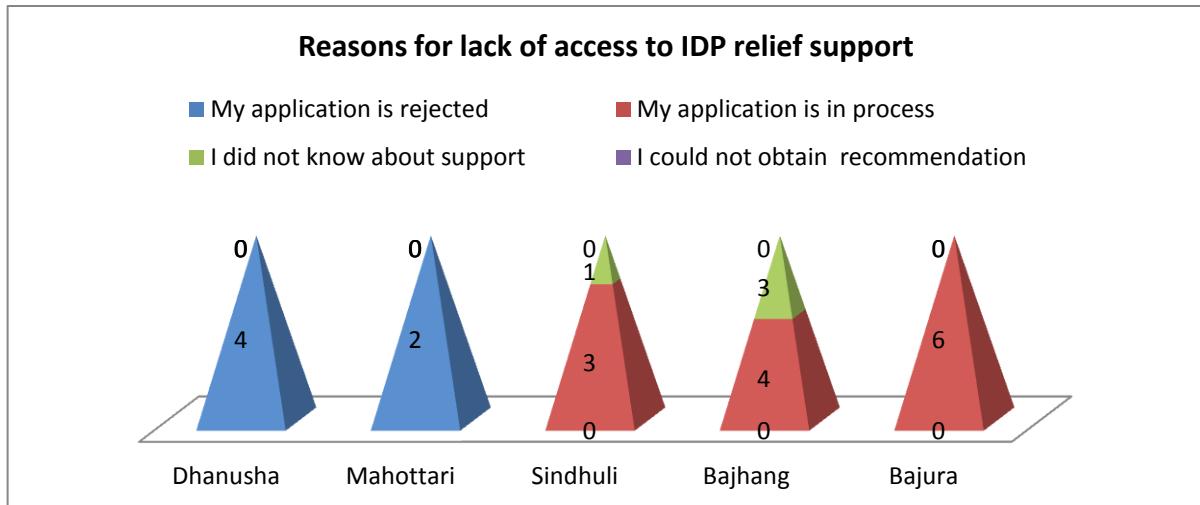
- Among 32 IDPs from five districts, only 10 (31%) IDP had received support. This shows that large numbers of IDPs are still deprived of services.
- As illustrated below in figure 1, Terai districts fared better in accessing IDP support. None of our randomly sampled IDPs in two of the three hilly districts (Sindhuli and Bajhang) said they had received IDP relief support. In Bajura, the third hilly district, 14% (one out of 7) of surveyed IDPs acknowledged having received relief support. Considerable number of IDPs from two surveyed Terai districts, Dhanusha and Mahottari, said they had received support.
- Low level of satisfaction among IDPs was noted due to inadequate amount of support, cumbersome process, difficult access to the District Headquarters to receive support and poor assurance in accessing services.
- The reasons behind Terai doing better in IDP support were mainly due to lower number of IDPs in Terai, higher level of awareness and the fact that IDPs in Terai (such as in Dhanusa) were mostly camped in *Dharmashalas*. In the hill, on the other hand, most of the IDPs migrated to other districts and dispersed, consequently making the resettlement expensive and unattractive.

Figure 1: Percentage of IDPs receiving IDP relief support provided by GoN



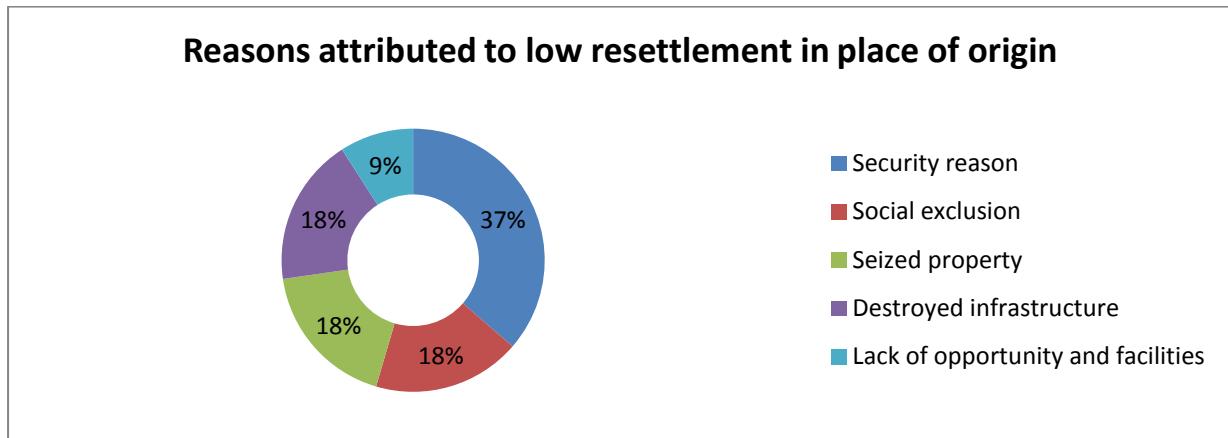
- **Resettlement has been largely constrained by insufficient support measures**
 - Key informant interviews with IDPs indicated their unwillingness to apply for the support program as there was provision of giving only travels and daily allowances, while their expressed need was for significant sum of money for the resettlement.
 - As chart shows below, 12 IDPs from Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura districts had not received support from DAO as their application is yet in process. At the same time, 100% of IDPs who had not received support from Dhanusha and Mahottari said they had not received IDP relief support due to refusal of their application.

Figure 2: Reasons for lack of access to IDP relief support



- **IDPs are still hesitant to resettle at place of origin mainly due to existing bitterness and distrust remaining from conflict period and resulting individual psychological trauma.**
 - Findings of our survey show that 37% of IDPs did not resettle in place of origin due to perceived lack of security from the Maoists. However, 18% of the respondents said that seized property, destroyed infrastructure and social exclusion were reasons for not settling in their place of origin.
 - Lack of opportunity and facilities at place of origin, as compared to where they have resettlement, was cited as another reason for not going back to the place of origin.
 - Only one IDP family from Amale VDC in Sindhuli district resettled, while 29 of the IDPs family who were also displaced have not settled back.
 - Many IDPs during the interview shared they preferred not to return to their place of origin because of trauma.

Figure 3: Reasons attributed to low resettlement in place of origin



IDP relief support helps a family in economic integration

Manumati Budha (30 yrs) was displaced in BS 2057 (2000) from Pandusen VDC to district headquarters along with her four children and wounded husband. Her husband and father-in-law were assaulted by then insurgent group as they were involved in Maoist Defense Group (*Pratikar Samuha*). As a result of the torture, he was handicapped and could not work and live normally.

Her family received Rs. 60,000 support provided to IDP but has not yet received treatment and recovered lost property. With that relief support, they have started a small tea shop. She manages their living and takes care of her husband and sends their four children to school. Now she is herself a member of Federation of People with Disability as well as a member of LPC. As her family is already settled in district headquarters, she is not keen to go back to their place of origin.

3.2.2 CAPs with disability (CAPwD)

- ***The support to the disabled such as through NDF and BPKIHS, has come late and ineffectively.***
 - The project designed by NDF was expected to provide support to 2,750 CPAwD requiring assistive devices and repairs (615 prostheses, 615 orthoses, 940 mobility aids and 580 repairs) and 12,000 rehabilitation therapy sessions for them by the end of the project.
 - The project is close to its completion phase, and has so far served only 58 target people through its seven service centers.
 - It has been almost six years since the end of conflict and it is plausible for most of the wounded person to have treated their wounds by now. Majority of the CAPs with disability the team met had already received treatment and there was no further expressed need for major services that NDF project could provide.
 - While NDF services have come late, still the limited people it has reached are happy with the services provided (see box below). However, this needs to be seen in the context of cost effectiveness.

- Program manager of Community Development Program expressed: ‘*We mobilized community workers to inform CAPwD who are enlisted from this district about our services. However, majority of them declined our services saying they did not need it anymore. CAPwD who are in contact with us seem to be interested in getting other facility such as allowance, employment opportunity, income generating training etc. I strongly feel that there is need of revision of project scope. It will be better if the project could extend its scope and engage in awareness raising to prevent further disability.*- ***The program has nonetheless raised hope and expectations among the CAPwD that they are being considered for support.***
 - A program manager of NDF’s partner organization from Sindhuli said, ‘many of the wounded persons (both CAP and ex-combatants) came to visit the office. They seem to be eager to know if the project has any additional provisions for CAPwD in addition to regular services of the project. They are particularly interested in economic empowerment program.’

People receiving NDF services are happy

EM team met three persons with different level of disability and receiving NDF services. One person had lost his right hand and left eye and was receiving physiotherapy. Other two persons had lost their legs, one each, and were receiving artificial legs. All of them expressed high level of satisfactions

- ***Some CAPwD are feeling that they are unfairly treated due to wrong categorization of disability and resulting impact on rate of benefit that they receive.***
 - Physiotherapist of NDF program from Sindhuli district shared that they came across many CAP with severe disabilities but without an identity card. However, most CAP with milder disabilities had cards.
 - DAO of Bajhang district admitted having some issues of exaggeration in level of disability recommended by the body assigned to recommend level of disability. For instance, a person from Relu VDC that visited DAO office was walking by himself to collect 100% disability allowance.
 - In another instance, Raj Kumar Baitha, from Mahottari had his both legs badly damaged by a bullet and was fitted with a steel bone has received identity card that awards him 7% disability rating.



Wounded CAP seeks relief package

Bam Bahadur Singh (36) from Subidha, 7 Naura Bajhang spent one month in detention camp and was tortured by state security force during the conflict period. He, along with few youths of the village, was arrested by Nepal Army when one of their colleagues lost his life after he got into the ambush, set by insurgent group.

From the torture he received while in detention camp, now he is physically weak and is having mental problem (excessive loss of memory). He spent around Rs. 90,000 for the treatment in India. With the initiation of peace process, he was hopeful of receiving support from the government and had applied for the relief support to the DAO. However, he has not received any kinds of support from anywhere. However, one of the victims of his group has received Rs. 20,000 provided by DAO as a wounded and tortured person.

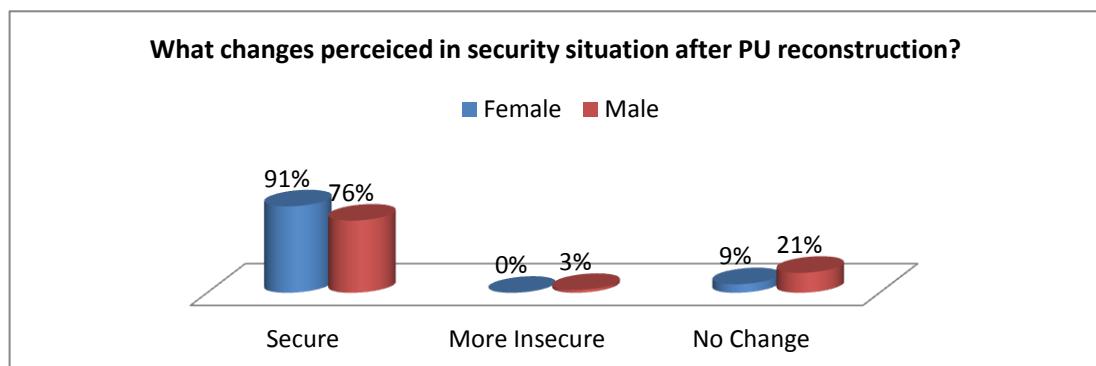
3.3 Cluster III: Security and Transitional justice

3.3.1 Police Unit:

- **People have felt more secure with the reconstruction of Police Unit.**

- Among 69 respondents for perception on PU, 58 (84%) respondents admitted that they felt more secure while 10 (15%) respondents felt no change in the security situation. Only one male expressed of having feeling of additional security. Percentage of female feeling more secure is remarkably higher as compared to men.

Figure 4: Perception in security situation changes after PU reconstruction



- Of the 58 respondents feeling secure after reconstruction of PU, 47% believed security situation is improved, 27% believed that stealing and cases of vandalize have decreased, while 12% felt that police have become more responsive after reconstruction of PU.
- The survey data also shows, with consistency across all 5 districts surveyed, that women have felt more secure than men from PU reconstruction. Only in Bajura district 10% of respondents perceived that security situation for women have become worse.

Figure 5: Women's perception in security situation after reconstruction

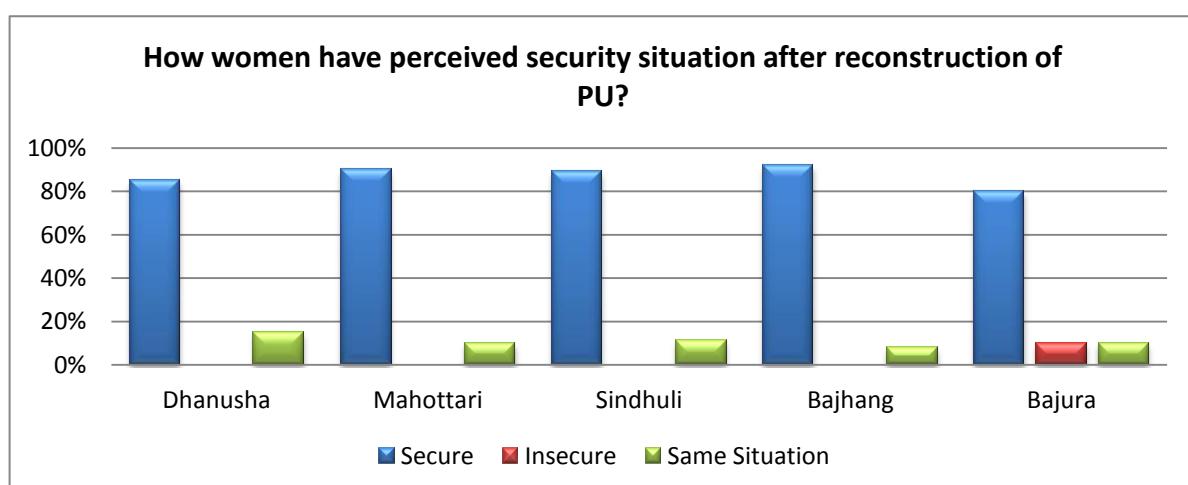
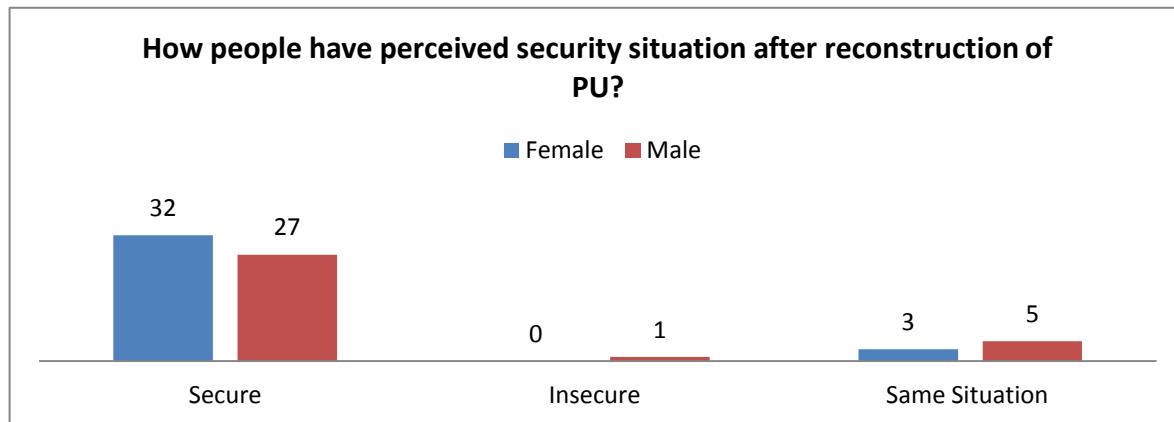
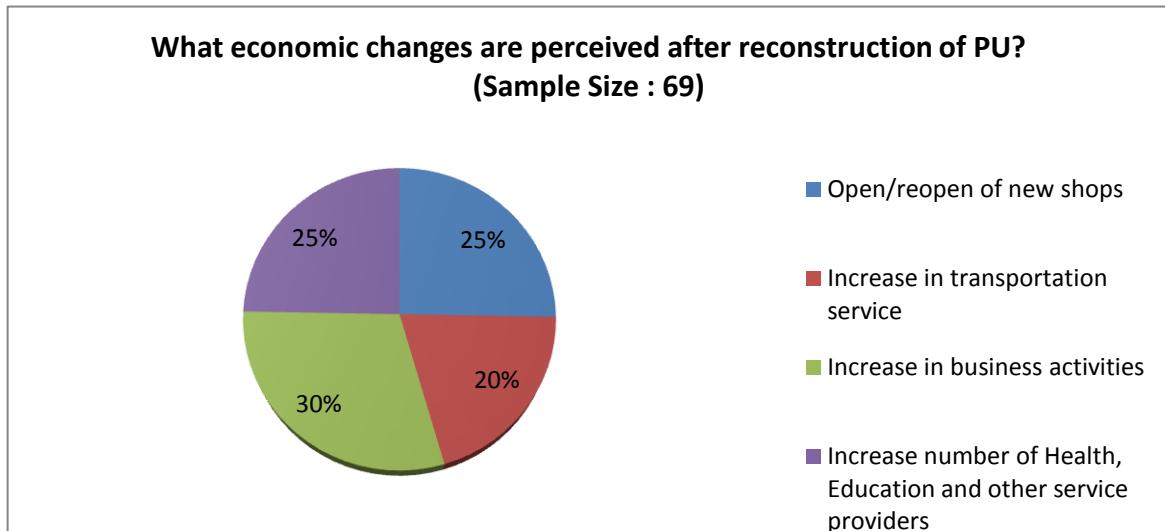


Figure 6: Perception in security situation after reconstruction



- ***Quality of service in PU has improved due to increased level of confidence among security personnel living in completed PU buildings.***
 - In Dhanusha and Sindhuli, where newly reconstructed PUs are in operations, the community expressed having experience of increased working efficiency of police in delivering service.
 - Some police personnel met during the study also expressed similar feeling of their heightened morale after living in well-built PU.
 - In Bajura district, which does not have a single Area Police Office (APO), a newly reconstructed PU in Kunna area has meant that an inspector is now leading 25 police personnel. It used to be just a police post with 10 police personnel prior to its reconstruction.
- ***There is now strengthened and cordial relationship between public and police personnel.***
 - Community from all five districts agreed that their relationship with PU got stronger while assisting in PU reconstruction.
 - A female member from Aurahi APO Dhanusha said in a social audit: ‘Frequent contact with police during PU construction has improved our mutual relation. We are happy with the service and response of police personnel.’
 - ‘Earlier, the attitude of community towards police personnel was not very positive. As the PU reconstruction project is initiated by forming Public Facilitation Committee (PFC), it has been helping to strengthen the relationship between police personnel and public- PFC member, Bungal APO, Bajhang.
- ***Reconstruction of PU has enabled economic and social advancement in the area.***
 - Community from monitored locations shared that they have visibly noted that reconstruction of PU has led to reopening of shops which were closed during the conflict and opening of new shops. External Monitoring (EM) survey data also shows similar findings.

Figure 7: Perception of economic changes after reconstruction of PU

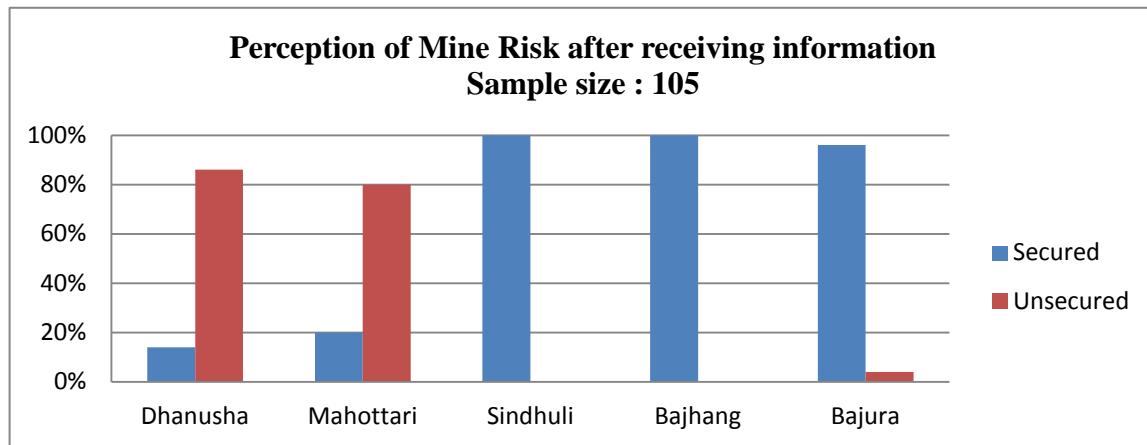


- **Fewer numbers of women police within police force has meant that gender-friendly infrastructure has not resulted in more women police in reconstructed PUs.**
 - All five District Police Office (DPO) Heads shared that due to limited women police in the district, they were unable to deploy female police in required numbers despite gender friendly PUs.
 - In charge of DPO Dhanusha, SP Purushottam Kandel said: ‘we deploy women police in PU located at highway sites, some in DPOs. Particularly posting of woman police is arranged in the same PU where their husbands work. Thus, there will be no problem of barrack. When there is increment in number of women police, we will give priority in deploying women police to PU having gender friendly infrastructure.’

3.3.2 Mine Action

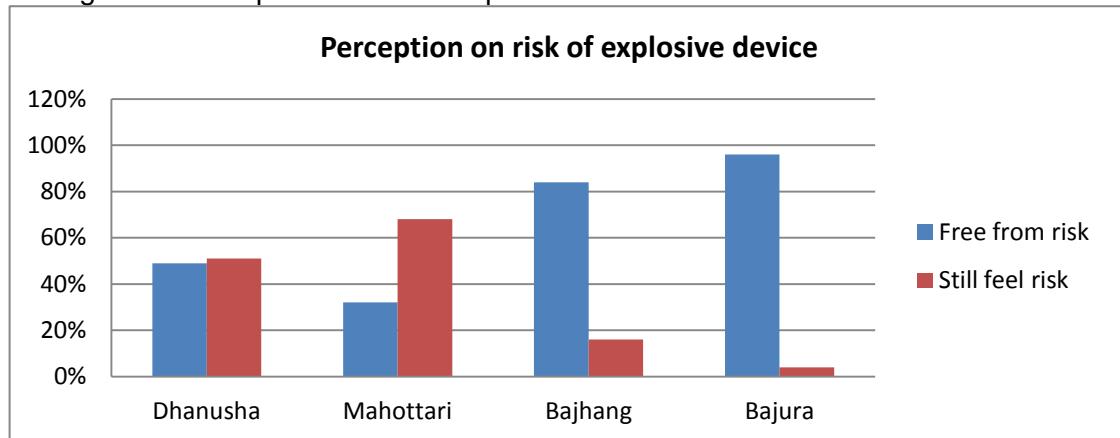
- **There is increased level of awareness in community on mine and explosive devices.**
 - 66% of the 196 respondents expressed that they perceive themselves to be free from IED risks while 34% still feel the risk in their location.
 - Interestingly, the respondents from Terai region appear to feel more insecure from IED than respondents from Hill region (see figure 8 below). For example, 51% and 68% of respondents from Dhanusha and Mahottari districts respectively said that they still are vulnerable to IED, while only 16% and 4% of respondents from Bajhang and Bajura districts respectively feel that way.
 - Three (Sidhuli, Dhanusha and Mahottari) of the five districts visited had provision for and were carrying out relevant Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities.

Figure 8: Perception of mine risk after receiving information



- “After MRE program few positive changes have been observed. People seem to be alert on suspicious item and they avoid touching the explosive immediately and inform the Police. For example, recently two explosives kept nearby the district irrigation office Janakpur have been defused shortly after people reported it to the security.” – LPC Coordinator, Dhanusha.

Figure 9: Perception on risk of explosive device



3.3.3 NAP on UNSCR 1325/1820

- There is moderate level of awareness on NAP among key district stakeholders.***
 - Out of five districts visited, District Coordination Committee (DCC) for NAP was formed in only one district (Dhanusha) where moderate level of awareness of NAP was noted.
 - In the other four districts, key stakeholders (who were mostly male) had poor level of awareness on NAP.
 - Only 19 out of 335 total respondents are aware of UNSCR 1325/1820 programs.
 - Nap is prepared
 - Projects are sanctioned and NPTF has allocated 600m to 6 ministries but still at the policy level the ministries are working. Very soon they will be implemented at local level some reference has to be made of the central level reflection
 - This report covers Gender sensitive analysis and NAP has provides 4P ie participation, protection/ recovery, promotion and prevention.

- ***Some specific institutions/offices such as Women and Children Development Committee (WCDC) Office were active in related initiatives.***
 - In all visited districts, WCDC office were found to be taking initiatives in carrying out activities on SCR 1820 particularly on prevention and protection of SGBV victims with support from UNFPA and other organizations.
 - In Mahottari, WCDC office was noted to be engaged in facilitating SGBV victim to have access to justice, providing shelters and economic and psychological support.
 - Small scale of orientation programs were provided by WCDC office on SCR1325/1820 in Sindhuli district.
- ***Terai districts were noted particularly not reporting significant number of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) to DPO.***
 - “Legal registration of SGBV cases is generally discouraged by elite groups and cases are often settled on mutual understanding. This has encouraged criminals and frustration to victims”- SP, Mahottari DPO
 - In case of Sindhuli, in order to minimize SGBV to women, women police is redeployed in DAO. Good coordination is observed among stakeholders of NAP (though DCC is yet to be formed).
 - Women from marginal groups and wives of migrant workers were seen to be more vulnerable to domestic violence or sexual violence.
- ***CAP single women (conflict victim widows) in all districts were seeking economic recovery. The support program including income generating training implemented through Ministry of Industry is considered relevant and sought after.***

Victims unwilling to disclose incidents of sexual abuse cases

A girl from Bajura district had gone through an extreme case of sexual violence. She had been frequently raped by her father from her childhood. At the age of 14, she got pregnant and gave birth to a child of her own father. She was then sold by her father for Rs. 30,000 to an old aged person who already had wife of her mother's age.

Currently, she is suffering from reproductive health problem and is continuously discharging pus and blood from her reproductive part. She has not been taken to a hospital. She is also depressed. She hardly speaks and makes eye contact with others. The case is still been unreported to any concerned authority as she does not like to disclose it.

(Source: Women Development Committee member, Bajura)

Progress made by implementing agencies at the central level on NAP on UNSCR 1325 & 1820

MoLJ:

- Carried out exploratory study on the status of CAW&Gs (particularly from SGBVs) in few districts. Priority was given to the remote VDCs and VDCs densely populated with marginalized groups (Eg. Dalits).
- Prepared draft TOT manual for sensitization program for woman and girls on their rights to transitional justice mechanism from the sustainability perspective.
- A desk study is being undertaken on existing policy and laws related to transitional justice and assessing it to see their compliance with international instruments related to women's rights.
- IEC materials on women's rights and legal aid services are being prepared.

MoWCSW:

- Engaged in preparing IEC material on women's rights including UNSCR 1325 and 1820.
- Identified participants and prepared plan on conducting interaction program for duty bearers at central level on existing acts and policies related to women participation and on NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. In order to include newly appointed women and children officers the program is deliberately postponed until their appointment.

MoHA:

- Formed Project Management Committee for the effective implementation of the project and for fast tract decision making and conducted three meetings.
- Plan of Action for implementing NAP project has been prepared by all three pillars (i.e. NP, APF, MoHA)
- Drafted Code of Conduct for zero tolerance to SGBV.
- Carried out two orientation programs on NAP to key stakeholders (CDO, WDO, SP etc.) at Mid Region and Western Region.
- Directive on secrecy during investigation of SGBV is being finalized. Feedback on draft has been received.
- For the construction of separate toilets and washroom for women police process of site selection has been finalized.
- As for the construction of separate prison for women inmates, soil test for construction has been accomplished and designing of building is ongoing.
- For the establishment of gender unit at Armed Police Force, tender has been called out.

- **LPCs have the potential to contribute to peace building and have established, to varying degrees, as a key peace-building institution at the local level.**
 - LPC of Sindhuli district formed reconciliation committee and is directly involved in local dispute settlement.

Table 2: Number of disputes settled by LPC

Number of disputes settled by LPC		
District	Number of disputes settled	Remarks
Dhanusha	4	a) Mediated to withdraw the strike declared on a road accident issue b) Mediated to withdraw 10 days unlimited strike declared on a rape issue c) Prevented violence following a murder d) Facilitated access to final exam for a student who was deprived due to prejudice arising from small disputes
Mahottari	0	No formal involvement in settling dispute
Sindhuli	2	Involved in dispute settlement through mediation (particularly political disputes)
Bajhang	2	a) Prevented violence by initiating dialogue on a murder case b) Mediated to stop violence from an incident of physical assault. c) Successfully resettled 40 displaced household to their village.
Bajura	0	No formal involvement in settling dispute

- Conducted regular programs designed by central level such as Radio Peace Program, peace rally, income generating training to CAPs etc.
- LPC Mahottari facilitated CAP women to engage in economic activities and in association with CDO and private schools, it also facilitated CAP children to receive scholarship.
- Data from our survey on activities of LPC and their effectiveness are presented in the table no. 3 below:
- Majority of respondents have rated role of LPC as 'effective' in facilitating relief support for CAP, coordinating income generating training, and launching radio program in peace building.

Table 3: Effectiveness of activities of LPC

Activities of LPC	Frequency		
	Highly Effective	effective	ineffective
Facilitation on support distribution for CAPs	35	95	19
Income generating trainings for IDPs	13	93	23
Awareness programmes in mine risk	8	32	67
Peace rally and interaction programmes	23	49	51
Radio programme on peace building	19	59	38
Reconciliation and mediation	35	32	45

- **LPC in general are established as very inclusive body with commendable participation of women and vulnerable groups**
 - Women members observed to be very influential in decision making in Dhanusha and Sindhuli districts.
 - However in Bajhang and Bajura, both women and members from disadvantaged group expressed their dissatisfaction over not getting opportunity to engage in decision making process.

- **Despite the potentials, LPCs of all five districts appeared less active over time.**
 - Most of the activities were those carried out in initial phase with participation of large number of LPC members.
 - ‘Members hardly get to gather for meetings these days. It is very costly to travel for members residing out of the district headquarters, so they do not visit LPC just for a meeting. Often the number gets insufficient to have an official meeting. Coordinator most of the time stays out of the district’ LPC secretary, Bajura.
 - In a social audit of LPC organized by external monitoring team, 13 out of 16 LPC members were absent in Mahottari district.

LPC Sindhuli slows down over the years

LPC Sindhuli was formed in 2010 (6067B.S. Kartik 17). Two /three attempts of forming LPC in Sindhuli had gone in vain due to lack of consensus for a co-coordinator of the committee. After it was formed, it was remarkably active.

LPC facilitated CAP relief support application with priority given to identify genuine CAP (particularly in complex cases such as property losses, IDPs, wounded etc.). ‘During the course of identification we refused a number of applications which turn out to be fake after our investigation. However, this was not reciprocated at all levels. Slowly we realized that we were the committee with lots of responsibility but with no power and authority.’ Shares former coordinator. Gradually their enthusiasm waned with increasing interference from central level politicians and lack of official communication on peace related activities which are implemented in district by MoPR. For example, PU reconstruction project coordinator shares, ‘we have no idea how much budget is allocated for CAP or for various activities of LPC? We have to believe DAO. Why MoPR cannot correspond us regarding such matter at least in carbon copy?’

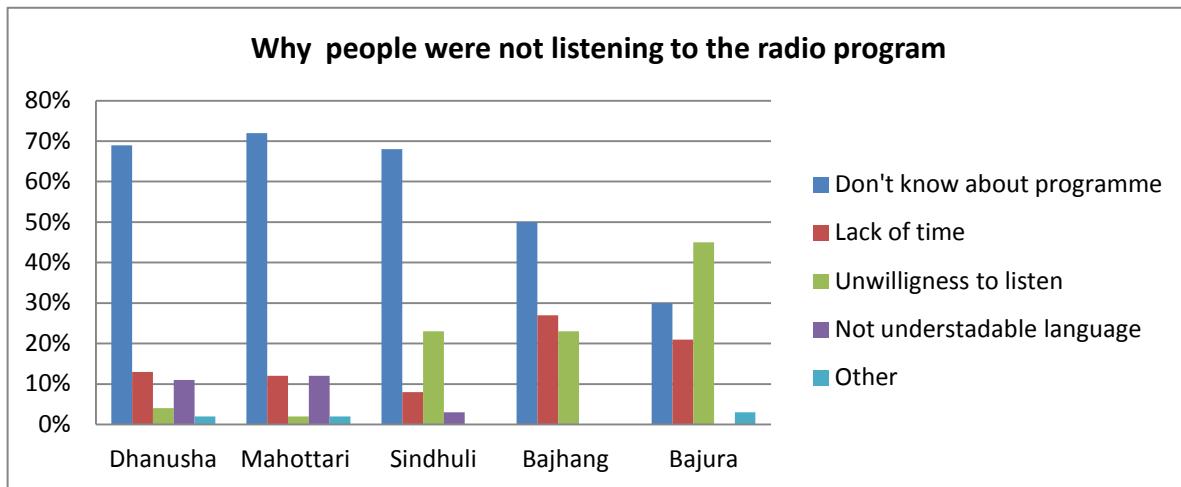
According to earlier guidelines of MoPR, LPC Sindhuli formed VDC level LPC in 30 VDCs and further also formed regional level in three constituents. Budget was assured for VDC level LPC but this never materialized. LPC Sindhuli now feels that there is nothing to be excited about and engage with.



3.3.4 Peace Promotion through Radio

- ***There is positive impact of the program among the listening communities but the audience itself needs to be increased through new and participatory approaches.***
 - Survey showed that 39 people among 247 surveyed (i.e. 16%) were listeners of the radio programme. Among the listeners, only 5 were regular listeners of the program. 41% of total listeners are from CAP group.
 - Large number of respondents (85%) who listened to Radio Peace Program agreed the program is supportive in peace promotion and social cohesion.
 - Most of the audiences of radio peace program praised the content and quality of the program.
 - However, there needs to be concerted initiative to increase the listening community.
- ***Radio programme has been largely unheard in Terai region.***
 - Almost all of our respondents from Dhanusha (98%) and Mahottari (91%) districts said that they have no knowledge of ‘Radio Peace Program’
 - Very few numbers of our respondents are regular listeners of the program. In overall, 208 out of 247(i.e. 84%) respondents had never listened to the program. The reasons they cited for not hearing the program is as follows:

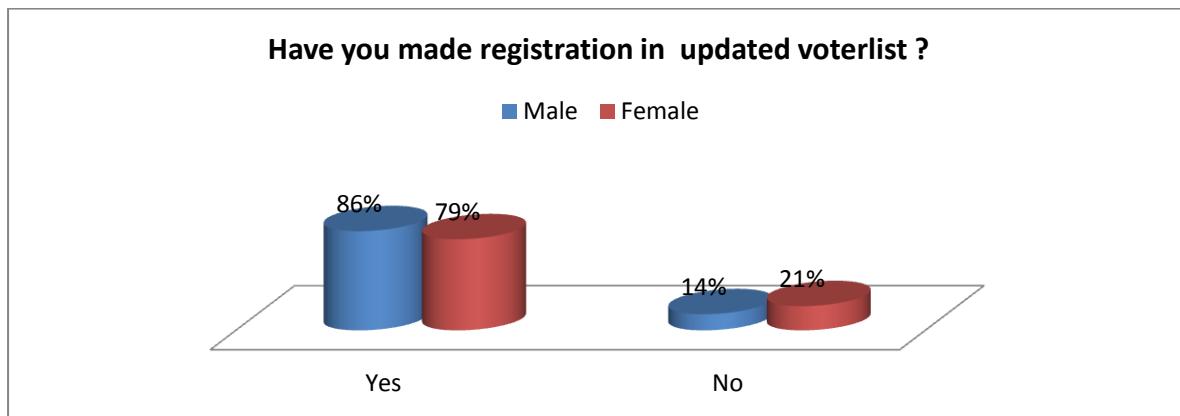
Figure 10: Reasons for not listening to the radio program



3.3.5 Election Commission

- ***Communities are more enthusiastic and confident about possible free and fair elections.***
 - Despite evident political frustrations, large numbers of people have expressed hope for a free and fair election mainly due to the introduction of registration with photograph and expected rigging free voting using the electronic voting machine.
- ***A significant number of people from some ethnic minority groups and remote location are assumed to be left out in hilly district.***
 - DEO of Sindhuli considered that significant number of people, especially from ethnic communities such as, Danuwar, Tamang etc. and those from remote VDC might not have made their registration.
 - Similarly, DEO from Bajhang district also felt that people in some areas from Dalit community may have been left out in registration.
 - These offices are making additional efforts to attract these communities for registration.
- ***Widespread participation of women in voter registration process has meant wider awareness among women on election with prospects for their views to be reflected in the elections.***
 - Participation of female is slightly higher than male in all visited districts.
 - In Sindhuli, unlike other two districts, good cooperation was observed among political parties and DEO. Local political leaders helped in voting education program and encouraged local community to register their names.
 - Noticeable number of male voter is increasing as many of male migrants have been registration their name on return to home.

Figure 11: Percentage of male/female registering in updated voter list



- ***Innovative initiative taken by DEOs led increased voter registration name list***
 - DEOs from all visited districts have adopted their own way to increase voter registration. For instance, in Mahottari district, a small dispute occurred among Yadav and Muslim community on locating a voting registration center. In consultation with DAO, DEO then flexibly arranged to establish two centers at Baingeniya and Laxmaniya within the same VDC.
 - While conducting voting registration process in all districts, DEOs worked closely with all related line agencies (DAO, DPO, District Education Office etc.) thereby smoothening the process.
 - In all three districts, DEO arranged temporary registration center in partnership with DAOso and each voter registrants also got their citizenship from the temporary voting registration stations.

CHAPTER 4: GENDER, INCLUSION AND PEACE EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

4.1. Gender Mainstreaming:

A. Participation of women in support program and their access to decision making:

- Significant efforts have been made to increase participation of women by almost all IAs while implementing projects. However, their access to decision making still need to be improved.
- Some women representatives of LPC expressed their dissatisfaction over not getting an opportunity to lead or to participate in major decision making processes. For instance,
 - 'LPC Coordinator of our district is changed rotation-wise and not only political representative but also civil society representative have got opportunity to be the Coordinator. Sadly, despite our interest, none of the woman members of LPC is given this opportunity.' Female LPC member, Bajhang (FGD).
 - 'We female members are often ignored while making major decision in LPC secretariat meeting. We hardly get information of meeting and major decision is not properly shared with us.' Female LPC member, Bajura (SA)
- The gender composition of committees for PU Reconstruction Project and LPC is notably imbalanced with number of men to be much higher than female as shown in the diagram below:

Figure 12: District-wise gender composition in LPCs

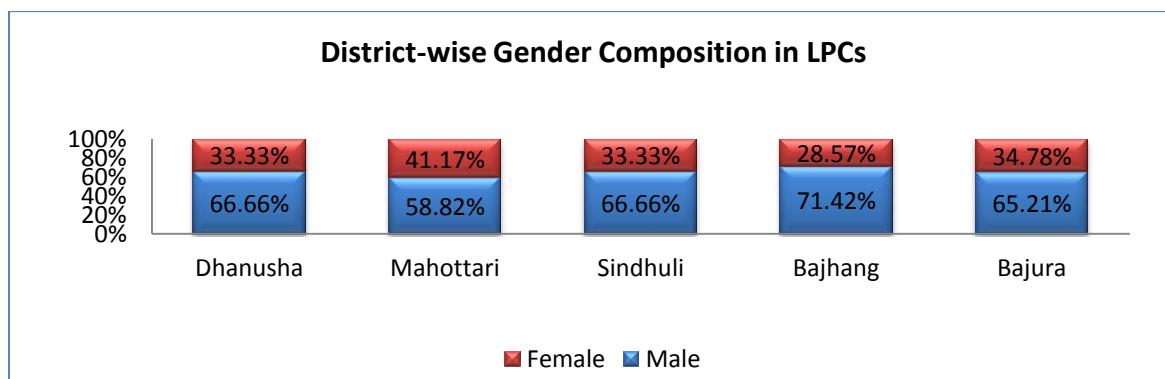
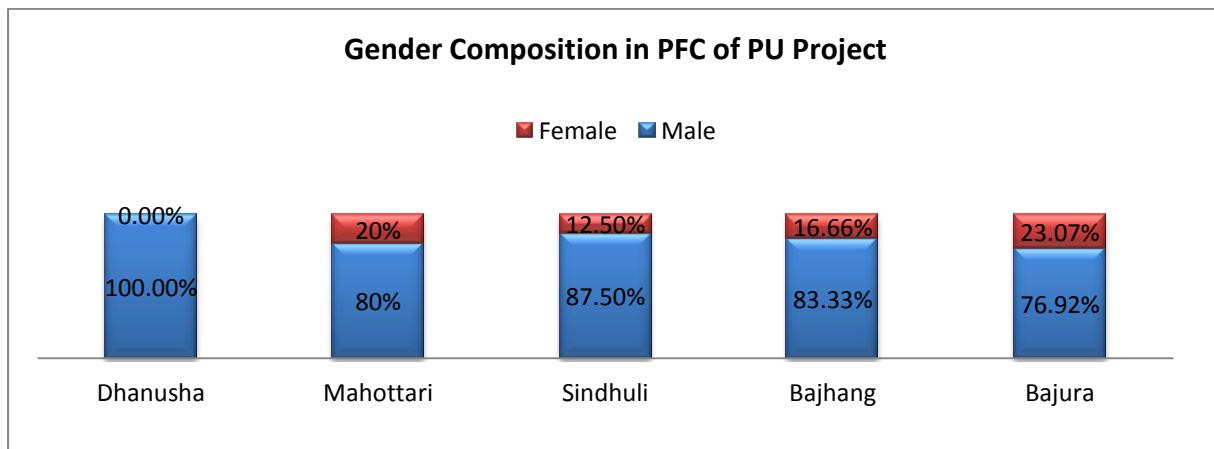


Figure 13: District-wise gender composition in PFC of PU project



B. CAP women

Women are one of the vulnerable groups and are badly affected by conflict. Many women have committed suicide; some have mental disorder from stress of shouldering along the economic burden and social responsibility. Many of them are still struggling for economic and social recovery. In this context, limited number of income generating training carried out by LPC has been inadequate. Some income generating project scheduled to be implemented under NAP 1325 and 1825 are promising, but needs to be implemented sooner than later to support these vulnerable women.

C. Women police deployment and demand

- Despite gender friendly reconstructed PU infrastructure, none of the PUs, which have already come into operation, have deployed female police. Instead, the women barrack in some cases have been used by male police personnel. DPOs from all visited five districts admitted having very small numbers of female staffs within the district and for the convenience of female police either they have been deployed in PUs having at least two female staffs or in the PUs where their husbands are working. DPOs and PUs located at highway, airport etc. sites are given priority for female police personnel while deploying.
- This is not coinciding with the actual need. The areas where violence against women occurs the most e.g. Danusha and Mahottari (Terai region) and Bajhang and Bajura (geographically remote and socially backward region), community (both male and female) repeatedly emphasized the need for female police to deal with some gender sensitive cases.

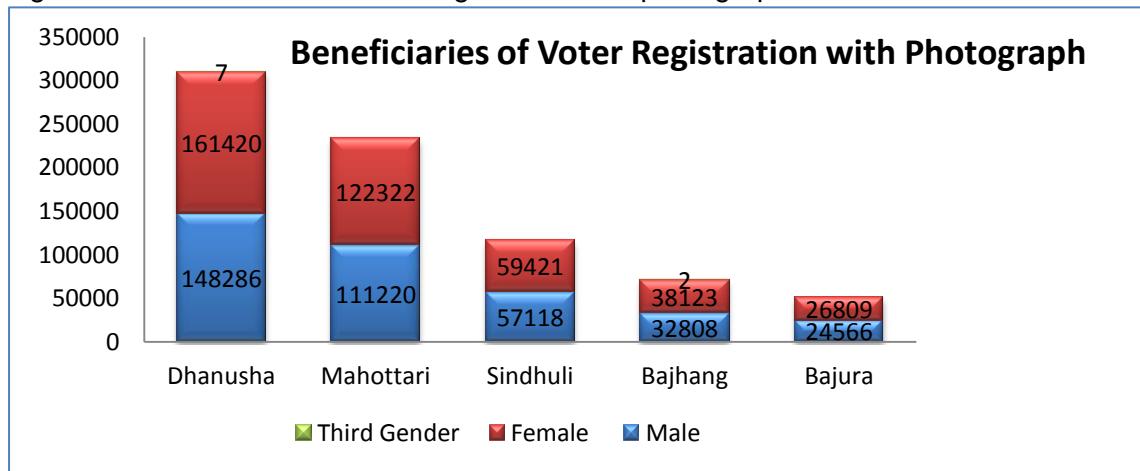
D. Sexual and Gender base Violence Cases

Reporting of Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), particularly in Terai region, are mostly unreported. In hills, the trend to report is increasing. WDC offices from both Bajhang and Bajura noted that absence of well facilitated 'Safe House' meant that SGBV are resolved informally.

E. Beneficiaries of project

- In some project such as 'Voter Registration with Photograph' implemented by Election Commission, number of female beneficiaries is higher than the male beneficiaries. Interestingly, a number of beneficiaries from third gender have also registered in Dhanusha and Bajhang districts.

Figure 14: Beneficiaries of voter registration with photograph



- On the other hand, out of the 58 service recipients of project implemented by National Disabled Fund (NDF) for CAPwD, only 2 were female.

Figure 15: Gender composition of NDF service recipients

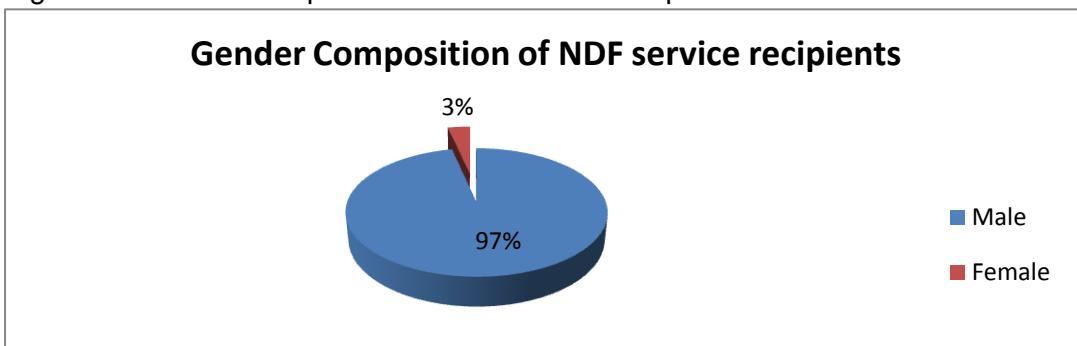
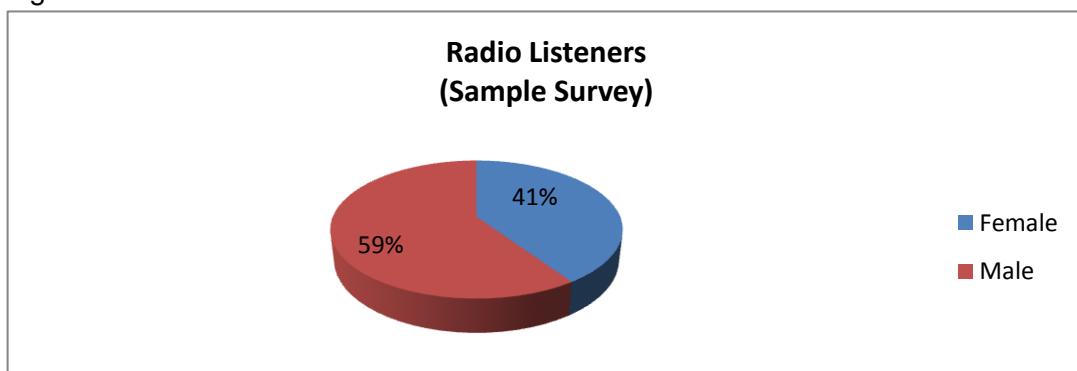


Figure 16: Radio listeners



4.2. Social Inclusion:

- Significant efforts have been made to increase participation of people from ethnic and socially marginalized groups by almost all IAs while implementing projects. However, their access to decision making is still not satisfactory.
- Some District Election Offices expressed that participation of ethnic minorities and socially disadvantaged group such as Dalits, Danuwar and Tamang in voting registration is still limited. Such groups are being targeted with a special program to raise awareness.

A. Awareness Level

- Survey in five districts showed that ethnicity-wise level of awareness on support program appears to be in almost equal ratio. However, in some projects such as MRE and UNSCR 1325 and 1820, Madhesi, Muslim and Janajati community expressed having lower level of awareness.

Figure 17: Knowledge of LPC formation

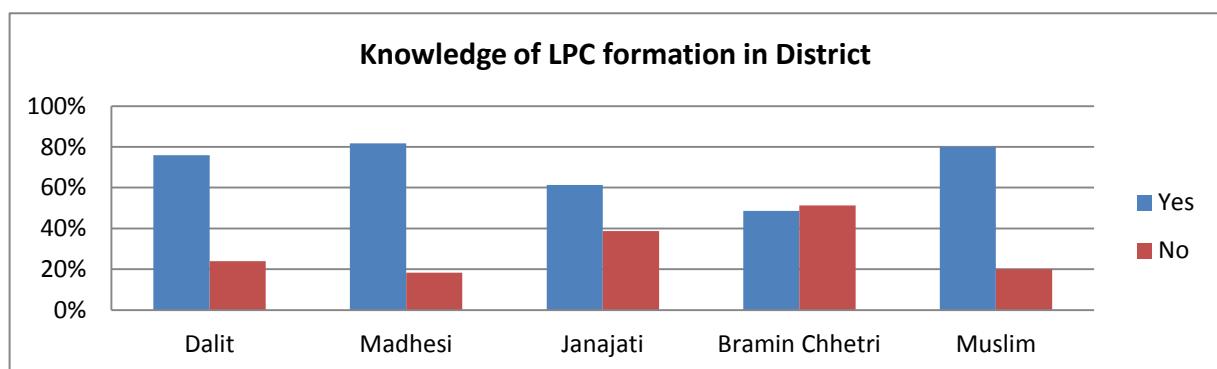


Figure 18: Knowledge on voter registration program

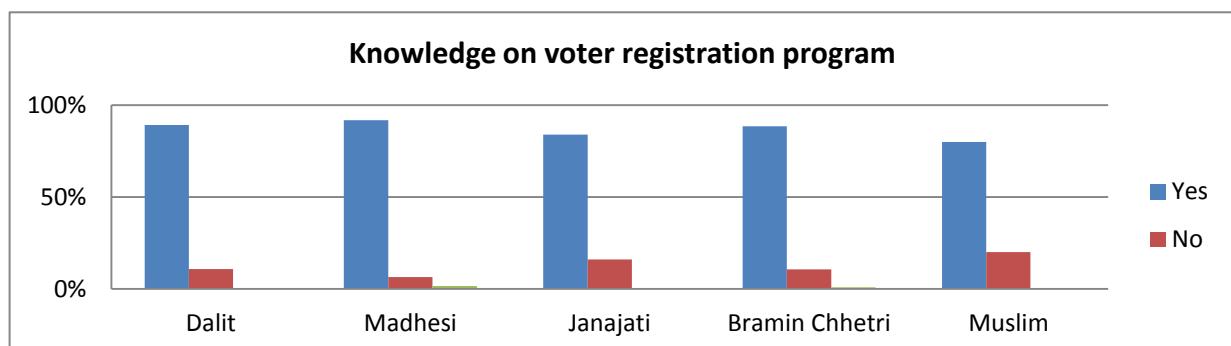
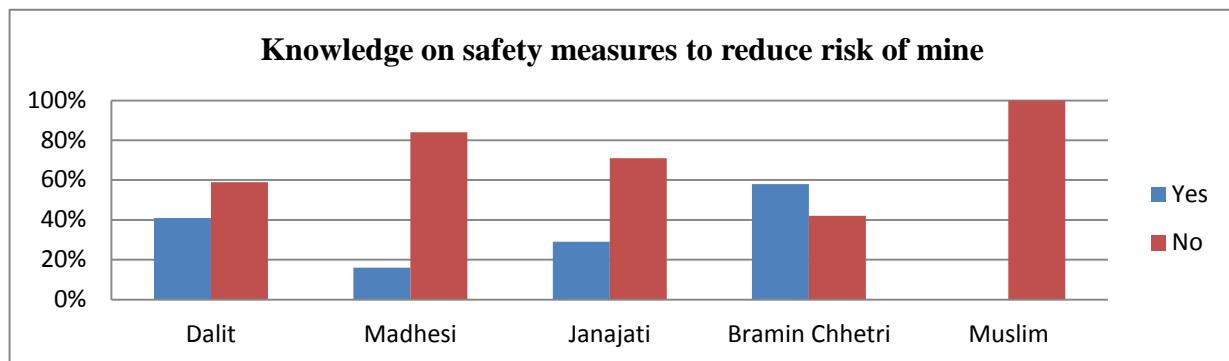
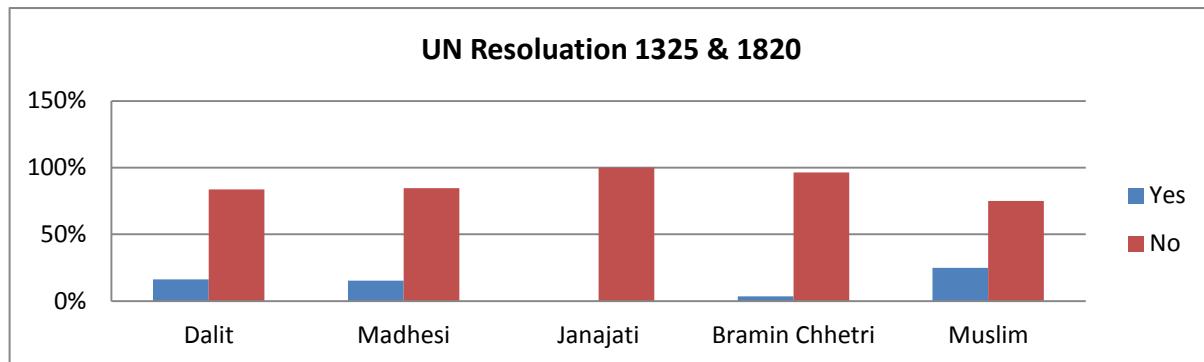


Figure 19: Knowledge on safety measures to reduce risk of mine



However, on the UNR 1325 and 1820, the level of awareness was poor across all ethnic groups.

Figure 20: Knowledge on UN Resolution 1325 & 1820



B. Access to Project Benefits

- Marginalized group were seen to have poorer access to project benefits. An analysis of beneficiary data provided by IAs and findings of field survey shows that, NDF for example, has only 10%, 26% and 5% of Dalit, Janajati, and Madheshi community respectively benefitting from the project. This is important also because these ethnic groups represent those with high casualties during the conflict period (see the table for detail).

Table 4: Nepal disability fund

Nepal Disability Fund (NDF)						
Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Madhesi	Brahmin/Chettri	Total
56- (96.55%)	2-(3.44%)	6-(10.34%)	15- (25.86%)	3-(5.17%)	34-(58.62%)	58-(100%)

Source: NDF

Table 5: Public facilitation committee

District	Name & Place	Public Facilitation Committee(PFC)						Madhesi	
		Male	Female	Total	Dalit	Janajati	Dalit	No n Dalit	
Dhanusha	APO-Aaurahi	6(85.71%)	1(14.28%)	7(100%)	0	1(14.28%)			
Mahottari	APO-Kantibazza r	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)		3(30%)	1(10 %)		
Sindhuli	APO-Dakaha	7(87.5%)	1(12.5%)	8(100%)	1(12.5 %)	2(25%)			
Bajhang	APO-Bungal	5(83.33%)	1(16.66%)	6(100%)	0	0			
Bajura	PU-Tate	10(76.92%)	3(23.07%)	13(100%)	4(30.76 %)	4(30.76%)			

Source: DPOs

Table 6: Internally displaced people

District	Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Total	Madhesi		Remarks
						Dali t	Non Dalit	
Dhanusha								Data not available
Mahottari	15(93.75%)	1(6.25%)			16(100%)	0	16(100%)	
Sindhuli	25(96.15%)	1(3.84%)	0	6(23.07%)	26(100%)			
Bajhang	32(91.42%)	3(8.57%)	3(8.57%)	5(14.28%)	35(100%)			
Bajura	105(94.59%)	6(5.40%)	5(4.50%)	1(0.90%)	111(100%)			

Source: LPCs and DAOs

Figure 21: Name registered in voter list

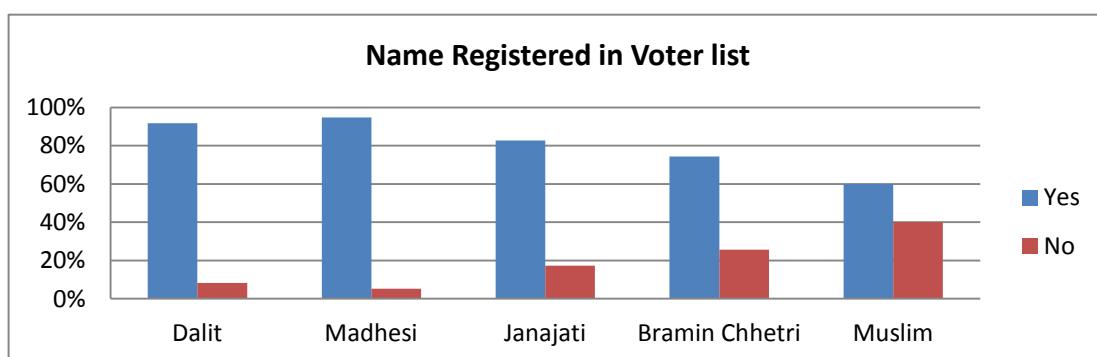


Figure 22: Regularity of radio listeners

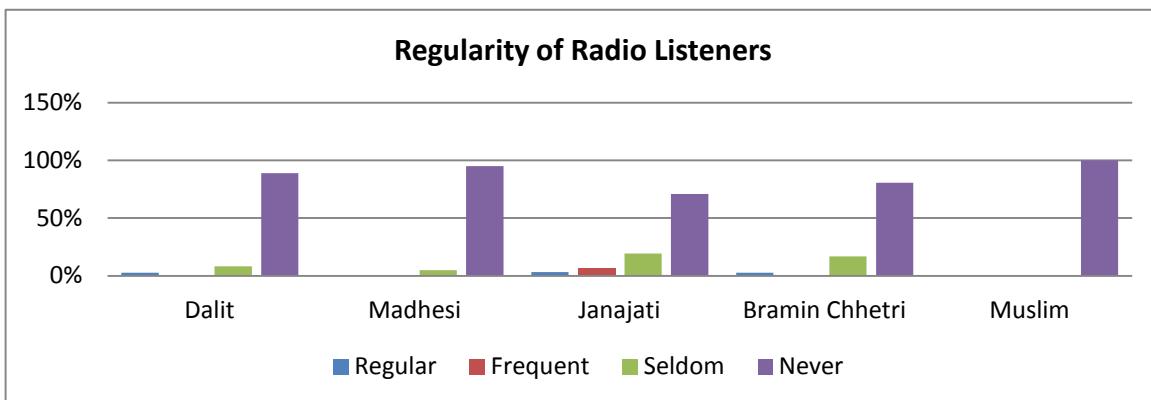


Figure 23: Change in security after PU reconstruction

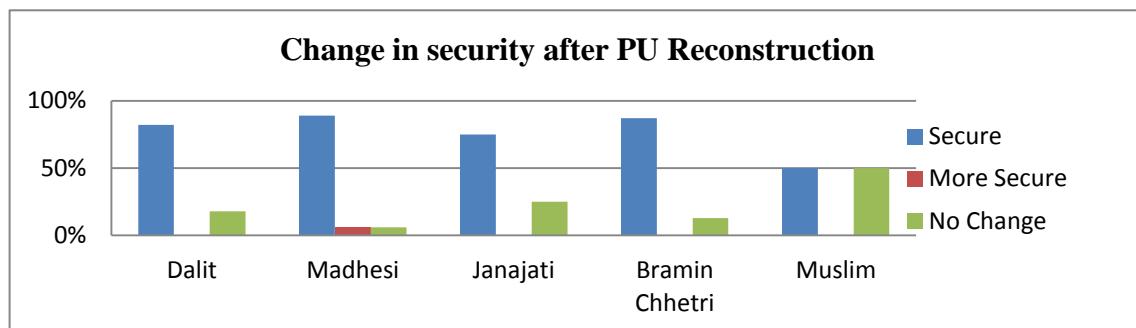
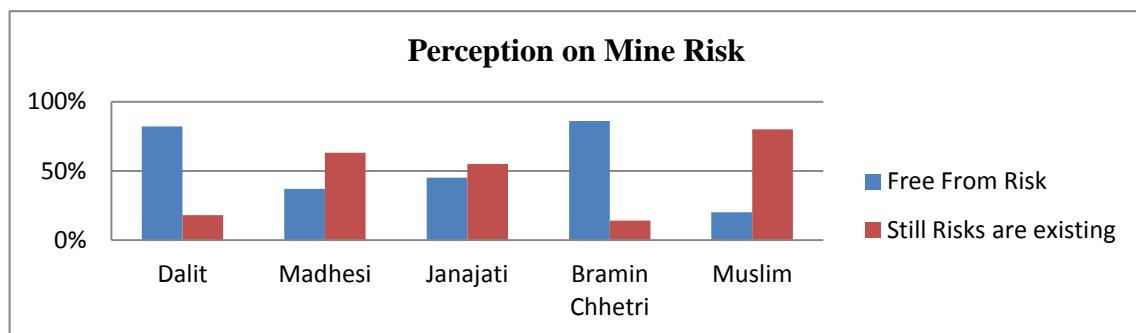


Figure 24: Perception on mine risk



4.3. Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Effectiveness

A. CPA and NPTF Projects

One of the key objectives of NPTF is to support the realization of the CPA vision of peacebuilding in the country after cessation of hostilities of the conflict period. To achieve the goals, NPTF designs its projects in a manner that reflects the aspirations of the CPA.

Box below provides an analysis from external monitoring perspectives on how the CPA key elements (column 1) as summarized by the EM team are broadly met by the related NPTF projects (column 2). Any commentary on the level of impact has been made in column 3.

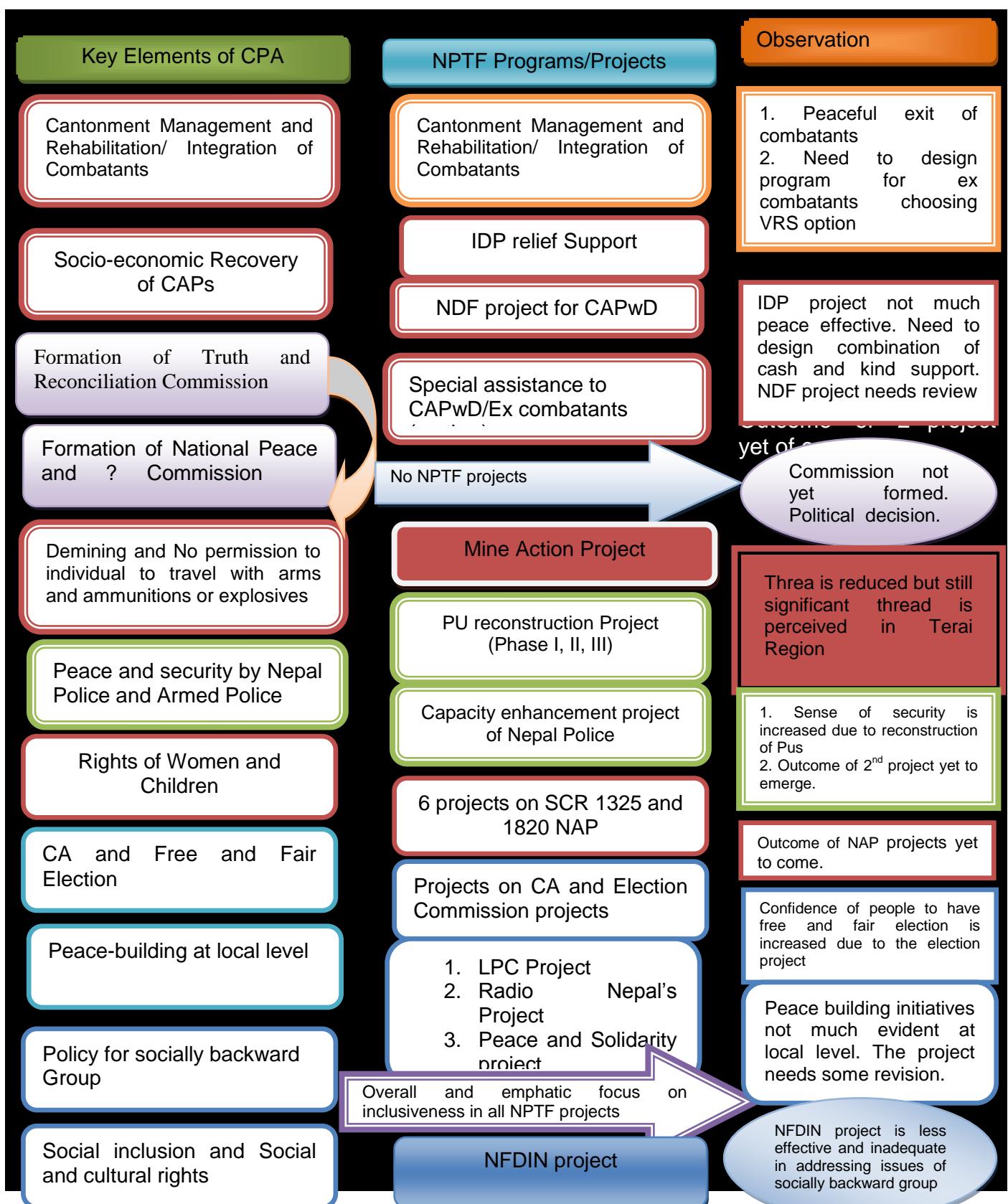
B. Peace Effectiveness

- Cantonment management project and support to SCSIRMC have resulted in peaceful exit of combatants from the cantonments. The ex-combatants met by EM who chose VRS were having no problem in social integration despite poorer economic integration.
- LPC is established as key peace structure in district. LPCs from all five sample districts have organized or coordinated peace related activities and some of the actively involved in local dispute settlement.
- Mine action program and reconstruction of destroyed PU infrastructures projects have led increment in sense of security of community and also played positive role in socio-economic activities.
- Though the outcome of NAP on SCR 1325 and 1820 program is yet to emerge, the programs have generated enormous hope among the CAP women and victims of SGBV.

C. Conflict Sensitivity In Project Implementation

- Some projects are found to be settling local disputes amicably. Well orientated PFC of PU project and District Election Offices were particularly cited to be actively sorting controversial issues related to project implementation as well as those of social and political nature in a conflict sensitive manner.
- IDPs relief support project has shown that the state is caring its people subjected to conflict and its destructive impacts. It has engaged the people in the recovery process. However, its implementation has not been smooth or the outcomes visible in entirety, particularly with the feeling among beneficiary groups that it has left out some deserving families while supporting possibly undeserving ones.
- Some NAP 1325 and 1820 projects have created mechanism that are highly participatory and involve direct beneficiaries in their projects. As these projects are still in the nascent stage, it is likely that there will be important positive outcomes in the long run.

Figure 25: Linkages between CPA and NPTF projects



- NPTF project lack good working strategy to reach out to socially disadvantaged group. Despite this, there is visible emphasis to reach the group. For instance:
- One of the IAs of NAP 1325 and 1820 program, Ministry of Law, Justice, CA and Parliamentary Affairs gave priority in carrying out project activities in remote area of the district, areas having excessive violence against women and areas having settlement of socially disadvantaged group like Dalits.
- ‘Peace through Radio’ project also selected districts, which are highly affected by conflict and gathered diverse category of CAP for the radio debate program.
- Nepal Police gives high priority to reconstruct PU in the remote and most vulnerable areas.

C. Relevancy Of Projects From Conflict Sensitive Approach

CAPwDs are one of the vulnerable categories of CAP still struggling for economic recovery. They are also the recipients of projects managed by BPKHIS and NDF. However, there seems to be very little enthusiasm among CAPwD due to timing (and therefore relevance) of these projects. They are now looking for rehabilitation or some support for income generating activities than medical treatment. For them, another NPTF project ‘Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled and Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support’ is far more relevant and urgent to implement.

D. NPTF and Peace Dividend

- NPTF needs politically significant projects, understandably with political support, to consolidate peace dividends from its current projects. Conflict affected communities have consistently communicated that financial tools need to come with high profile initiatives (such as Peace and Truth Commission) to heal the mental scar of conflict such as trauma, feelings of hatred or antagonism and grievances. Such scars of conflict are often found triggering another form of conflict and spoiling peace.
- NPTF projects are limited in scope and effectiveness to address issues of social exclusion and discrimination, noted to be root causes of the conflict. A project of NFDIN supported to contribute in peace-building is limited in advocating rights of IPs and not effective in peace-building due to resource constraint and implementation level weaknesses.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Recommendations to NPTF

Conclusions

- The capacity of LPCs continues to be weak despite their potential to positively impact peace building at local level.
- Analysis from gender and social inclusion perspective show that some marginalized groups still have poor level of participation in most project activities.
- Some peace-building projects such as NFDIN project, Radio Nepal's project and LPCs project (in some areas) have been found to be less effective in promoting peace in local level.
- Analysis taken from conflict sensitive and peace effectiveness approach demonstrates design and implementation of NPTF projects lacks enough attention in addressing causes of conflict.

Recommendations

- NPTF should continue supporting MoPR in strengthening capacity of LPC with particular focus on the following:
 - Strengthen communication system and improve circulation
 - Provide orientation on roles and responsibilities of LPCs to support internalization of their role in peace building rather than being limited to CAP issues.
 - Organize region-wise frequent meetings for experience sharing of LPCs from various districts.
- It is important that NPTF encourages IAs to adopt special measures to increase the participation of disadvantaged group and remote area residents.
- NPTF is suggested to approve proposal having programs with participation of diverse group of people including youth and marginal groups and focus should be given on involving them in dispute settlement and reconciliation rather than just confining in promotional activities.
- NPTF is suggested to approve more projects for socially excluded and marginalized groups. This could be projects that allow participation of diverse group of people including youth and marginal groups with focus on involving them in dispute settlement and reconciliation rather than just confining in promotional activities.

5.2 Recommendations to MoPR

Conclusions

- Most of the IDPs are resettled at new locations mainly due to persisting sense of insecurity unhealed individual psychological trauma. Irrespective of their location of settlements, IDPs continue to struggle for economic recovery.
- Rehabilitation program is largely felt to be poorly designed without any consideration for basic needs of ex- combatants.
- Ex-combatants are found to prefer quick employment opportunities and skills rather than the skills that are currently offered to them.

- IDPs relief support appears to be not in the priority list in some districts. For example, 12 IDPs from Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura districts have not received support from DAO as their application is yet in process.
- Identification and validation of IDPs as well as other groups of CAPs are often more effective when carried out and verified at local level, preferably through grassroots level participatory meetings based on approved guidelines and district recommendations.
- Male stakeholders particularly avoid involving in program and activities on women issues. In all visited districts, most of the male stakeholders appeared to be less aware and have less concern about SCR 1325 /1820.

Recommendations

- MoPR has to design second generation local economic development (income generation, micro enterprise, self employment activities etc.) for ex-combatants that are under VRS.
- Government has to develop a mechanism to inform and ensure that VLMRs and ex-combatants are not misused by any of the armed groups for political or criminal purposes.
- It would be more effective if MoPR can launch an in-kind support program rather than cash support for IDPs.
- IDPs relief support appears to be not in priority list in some districts. Thus MoPR is recommended to encourage DAO to distribute relief support without delay.
- Verification process for CAPs should be triangulated considering various factors at local and central level impacting the eventual list of potential support recipients.
- It is important that IAs encourage participation and activeness of male partners in above activities.
- Service providers on SCR 1325 and 1820 have to adopt special strategy to encourage participation of women from marginalized social group and wives of migrant workers living in joint family particularly at Terai region as they are found to be more vulnerable to sexual violence.
- It is important that MoPR strengthens cooperation with all IAs of NAP to reduce duplication of the program.
- LPC at remote areas are suffering from resource constraint to run daily administration. It will help if MoPR prioritizes its monitoring visit to better understand and support LPC in remote areas.
- It will help if MoPR acknowledges LPCs with good performance with appropriate reward..
- In view of the poorer coordination and financial management, it would support LPC if MoPR can appoint an accountant in LPC who could handle the financial matter of LPC. Alternatively, provision of certain incentive and training to staffs of DAO to CAP works will also be useful.
- Categorization process of CAP with disability have to be closely reviewed and readjusted (in case of both ex-combatants and CAP) because the certification is not consistent with the actual level of disability as intended by the policy. There is also need to mainstream this allowance with social protection scheme of the government. Current provision of 50 persons per VDC needs to be reviewed in this context.

5.3 Recommendations to Implementing Agencies

a. NDF

Conclusions

- The support to the disabled such as through NDF and BPKIHS, has come late and ineffectively. For example, as the findings show the project designed by NDF was expected to provide support to 2,750 CPAwD requiring assistive devices and repairs and 12,000 rehabilitation therapy sessions for them. However, by the end of the project has served only 58 target people through its seven service centers.
- All the CAPs with disability the team met have already received treatment and there is no further expressed need for major services that NDF project could provide. Rather they are found to be interested in getting other facility such as allowance, employment opportunity, income generating training etc

Recommendations

- NDF has to encourage partner organizations to adapt flexibility in providing service to the non-listed PwD (CAP or ex-Combatants) and update the list of PwD (CAP and ex-Combatants) as well.
- NDF should extend its network and coordination with LPC in order to make program effective and efficient.
- NDF project activities need to be reviewed as large number of PwD are not needed for major services expected to be provided by NDF. Instead, it can increase number of mobile camp in neighboring districts and design additional activities for PwD.

b. PU

Conclusions

- Despite gender friendly reconstructed PU infrastructure, none of the PUs, which have already come into operation, have deployed female police. The areas where violence against women occurs the most e.g. Danusha and Mahottari (Terai region) and Bajhang and Bajura (geographically remote and socially backward region), community (both male and female) repeatedly emphasized the need for female police to deal with some gender sensitive cases.
- There are still payment issues between sub-contractor and laborers who are not paid by contractor. The dissatisfaction among the laborers, who come from economically poor segments, is important to address.

Recommendations

- As higher level of demand for women police is voiced from the community, PHQ need to take some strategy to deploy women police in newly constructed gender friendly PU.
- PHQ need to adopt some mechanism and require their DPOs to ensure that payments are monitored.

c. Radio Nepal

Conclusions

- Out of the three categories of the radio peace programs, 'Interactive Public Debate' is the most popular one. This is due to the program airing the voice of the people.
- Very few numbers of the respondents are regular listeners of the program and radio programme has been largely unheard in the Terai region. However there is positive impact of the program among the listening communities

Recommendations

- In view of limited audience, Radio Nepal could do well to search other approaches to reach to wider audiences. This could involve collaboration with local FM, formation of radio listeners clubs etc.
- Radio Nepal could design programs such as 'Interactive Public Debate' to increase audience.
- It might encourage LPC and listeners of Radio Nepal if the field reporter and unit members extend cooperation with LPCs while carrying out the 'Interactive Public Debate' program in field in view of LPCs central role in district level peace building.

CHAPTER SIX: M&E Log Frame Based Reporting

Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Rehabilitation of Combatants

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
Strategic Outcome 1.1. Combatants are socially and economically integrated into the society	Degree to which Special Committee Secretariat on Supervision Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist Army Combatants are able to swiftly undertake implementation of their integration and rehabilitation action plan.	<p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regrouping process that was carried out professionally within stipulated time demonstrated the ability of SC to accomplish task at par with international levels. <input type="checkbox"/> Regardless of some minor issues related to software encountered during the regrouping process, effective logistics arrangements and human resource mobilization contributed to completion of assigned task within the stipulated timeframe. <input type="checkbox"/> The level of strategic planning that led to realization of the targets within the timeframe meets all efficiency and effectiveness levels of any international standards. <input type="checkbox"/> Combatant appreciated satisfactory grievance redressal system available at the cantonment during regrouping process. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of SCSIRMC Secretariat team in Cantonment contributed for 	2014: Special Committee Secretariat on Supervision Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist Army Combatants complete the integration and rehabilitation of all the Maoist Ex-combatants in cantonments and successfully hand over the cantonment infrastructures.		Not covered by EM

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
		<p>better understanding and enhancing mutual trust between state security forces and PLA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCSIRMC members in all the visited cantonments expressed having cordial relationship despite representation from, particularly, two past conflicting groups (PLA and Security Force). They also admitted the arrangement of SCSIRMC team in cantonment site also provided a platform to understand each other in a better way and it contributed in building mutual trust between both parties. <input type="checkbox"/> 'We often discuss issues within a group and make collective decision. It helps to create positive attitude among members. There is no domination and humiliation between members although all members represent different sectors and they have different positions in their field or institutions. However absence of team leader was felt'- (FGD with JMT member, Kailali) 			

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
	Degree of satisfaction among ex-combatants who receive rehabilitation package (disaggregated by Gender and Ethnicity)	2012: NA	2014: High degree of satisfaction		
	% of ex-combatants who receive rehabilitation package in public and private employment or self-employed.	2012: 0/6	2014: 6/6		
	Cases demonstrating positive relationships of the ex-combatant in the communities where they are living.	2012: NA	2014: At least 3 case studies	2012, Dec: 2 Cases demonstrating positive relationship of the ex-combatant in the communities where they are living.	Case I: A female ex combatant (Lhamu Sherpa, Mahottari) married with combatant from hill migrant residing in terai though she was originally from mountain region; She has been easily adjusted in terai region. According to her, adjustment became easier because of the locality

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
					<p>where large number of hill migrants are residing predominantly sharing the Maoist ideology.</p> <p>Case II:</p> <p>A couple of Ex Combatant Rabin BK age of 23 from Lekgau VDC & Sita Kumari Rokaya of Bajhang are voluntarily retired combatant form Seventh Divison Cantonment, Kailali. During the incampment period they have got marriage & gave birth to a child. Both have been involved in income generating activity for livelihood, establishing one small hotel at Chainpur out of the amount received as volunteer retirement package. Now they are happy & carrying their livelihood with the income they gets form the hotel.</p>

Cluster 2: Conflict Affected People and Communities

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
Strategic Outcome 2.2. People with Disabilities (PwDs) are supported in their wellbeing through well established rehabilitation centers	Level of satisfaction among PwDs on the quality of rehabilitation services (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, combatants and other CAPs)	2012: NA	2014: high level of satisfaction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project designed by NDF had expected to provide support to 2,750 CPAwD requiring assistive devices and repairs (615 prostheses, 615 orthoses, 940 mobility aids and 580 repairs) and 12,000 rehabilitation therapy sessions for them until the end of the project. While, the project is coming to the end phase and only 58 target people from all 7 service centers have benefited from the service. Sher Bahadur Bhandari (ex-army) who had injury in hand as a bullet had pass through it during conflict. He was enlisted in NDF list to have physiotherapy support and invited by the service center to receive service. But he denied receiving it as he no more need it. No direct beneficiary is visited by EM team in Sindhuli

	Cases of PwDs in remote and conflict affected districts benefited from the services provided in mobile rehabilitation camps (specific focus on PwDs from marginal group)	2012: NA	2014: Case studies demonstrating direct benefits to PwDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the PwDs found receiving NDF service particularly in the area where no NDF program is launched. Majority them expressed they do not require service as they have already received from elsewhere. Only few which were in need of the service found to be unaware of it. 	
	Establishment of a Rehabilitation Center at BPKIHS Dharan, well equipped with Disable friendly infrastructure, adequate equipment and trained human resource.	2012: Not existing	2014: Rehabilitation Center established and functioning		
2.3 CAPs and ex-combatants with disability and pregnant and lactating mother ex-combatants women have improved quality of life through participation in the programme.	Percentage of beneficiaries with improved livelihood (CAP/Ex-Combatants with disability/ pregnant and lactating mother ex-combatants women)	2012: NA	2014: 75%	Project yet to commence	

	Cases demonstrating female combatants with increased income through engagement in income generating activities	2012: NA	2014: Case studies demonstrating direct benefits to female combatants and improved spending	Project yet to commence	
	% of beneficiaries who express satisfaction with the service and facilities. (disaggregated by ethnicity and gender)	2012: NA	2014: 75%	Project yet to begin	
	Establishment of well managed care center for the persons with 76% of disability	2012: NA	2014: Care centers established	Project yet to begin	

Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
Strategic Outcome 3.1 Secured environment is created for Nepali citizen as a whole	% People who are aware of mine risk and safety measures	2012: 37% of total respondents (725) from the field survey said that they are aware of mine risks. About 63% from among those aware were informed through media. Similarly 18% respondents heard this from a third person and 17% respondent got information from schools.	2014: 50%	2012 Dec: 40% of total respondents (244) from the field survey said that they are aware of mine risks. About 60% from among those aware were informed through media. Similarly 13% respondents heard this from a third	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
				person and 16% respondent got information from schools.	
	Degree of security perceived by communities due to reconstruction of police units and clearance of mines(disaggregated by gender and caste)	2012: out of the 250 respondents, 91% said that they felt positive changes in security after reconstruction of PU. Only 9% said they did not note any changes while negligible number of surveyors said there is negative impact in security situation after PU reconstruction in their locality. □ The sense of security from mines has largely increased, but continued sporadic incidents of IED has upheld the feeling of insecurity in selected districts	2014: 91%	2012 Dec: • Out of the 69 respondents, 84% said that they felt positive changes in security situation (secure)after reconstruction of PU. Only 15% said they did not note any changes while 1% of surveyors said there is negative impact in security situation (more insecure) after PU reconstruction in their locality.	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of 196 respondents 66% expressed they feel risk free while 34% still feel risk of IED in their location. 51% and 68% of respondents from Dhanusha and Mahottari districts respectively agreed they still perceive risk of IED, while only 16% and 4% of respondents from Bajhang and Bajura districts respectively agreed same. 	
	Degree of satisfaction of women police on reconstructed PU	2012: NA	2014: 80% with high degree of satisfaction		Not a single woman police were deployed in newly constructed PU in sample districts.
	Cases demonstrating improved relationship between community and police personnel	2012: In most of the areas it is observed that relationship of community and police has improved as both were involved in PU reconstruction project which provided them with opportunity for	Case studies showing specific benefits	2012 Dec : 2 Cases	CASE I: A female member from Aurahi APO Dhanusha said in Social Audit, 'Our frequent visit for PU reconstruction site has

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
		collaboration.			<p>improved relation with PU personnel. We are happy with the service and response of police personnel. We have never feel discriminated or humiliated while visiting police personnel here. The in charge particularly, politely response us and listen to our voice.'</p> <p>CASE II:</p> <p>'During the initial phase of PU re-establish in area many people led hurdle for not to let it happen. The attitude of community towards police personnel was not very positive. As the PU reconstruction project is initiated by forming PFC, it has been helping to strengthen the relationship between police personnel and public' PFC member, Bungal APO, Bajhang</p>

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
	Degree of satisfaction expressed by community women on reconstruction of PU in their location	2012: 80% women felt more secure; 11% felt less secure; 9% felt no change	2014: 85% with high degree of satisfaction	2012: 91% women felt more secure; 0% felt less secure; 9% felt no change	
3.2. NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is effectively implemented.	Degree to which NAP on UNSCR 1325/1820 coordination mechanism system in place and functioning at all levels.	2012: NA	2014: Satisfactory establishment of coordination mechanism	2012 Dec : Progressing at central level in accordance with implementation timeline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of MoI is interrupted (due to change in internal system)
	Improved knowledge of key stakeholders (IAs, DCC, LBs and I/NGOs) of NAP on UNSCR 1325/1820 (disaggregated by gender and caste)	2012: NA	2014: 70% people with increase in knowledge	<p>Moderate level of awareness on NAP with key stakeholders</p> <p>Out of five districts District Coordination Council for NAP was formed in only one district (Dhanusha) where moderate level of awareness on NAP is observed among the key stakeholders. While in rest of four districts key stakeholder particularly male were not much well aware of it.</p>	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
	Level of satisfaction among the CAW and Gs on service provided to them (disaggregated by the type of services provided)	2012: NA	2014: High level of satisfaction among at least 75%	2012 Dec : NA	
	% of women in various committees related to peace building process. (disaggregated by ethnicity)	From field survey out of the 56 female respondents only 13% said involving in the different local committee related to peace building. Similarly there are 33.33%, 41.17%, 33.33%, 28.57% and 34.78% of female representing LPC respectively in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura districts. As for % of woman in PFC of PU are 0%, 20%, 12.50%, 16.66% and 23.07% respectively in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sindhuli, Bajhang and Bajura districts.	2014: 33%	2012 Dec : NA	
	% of victims of SGBVs and CAW & Gs with improved livelihood	2012: NA	2014: 75%	2012 Dec : NA	
	Laws related to SGBV drafted in line with UNSCRs 1325 & 1820	MoLJ is undertaking review on existing laws related to UNSCR 1325/1820, and drafting of law will soon	2014: laws demonstrate components of UNSCR	2012 Dec : NA	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
		follow. National Action Plan on SGBV is in implementation.	1325/1820		
	Evidence of cases of SGBV victims receiving justice	In total (7 respondents 2 from Dhanusha 1 from Mahotari, 3 from Bajhang and 1 from Bajura) said there was hearing over their case. Out of them 3 respondents agreed with the judicial decision but same numbers of respondents are not satisfied with decision and one respondent did not respond. 5 respondents said 7 to 35 days took to file the application and 9 to 39 months took to get justice.	2014: Case studies demonstrating victims receiving justice	2012 Dec : NA	
3.3. Capacity of NP is build with increased number of women police, development of women friendly infrastructure and gender responsive policing.	Increased number of women police personnel in NP	Share of women police personal is 6% (3632 out of the 61171) out of total police personal in Nepal police (Nepal Police Gender Policy 2069, P:2). MoHA has created additional 1000 female police positions within the force and recruitment will soon follow.	2014: increase by 100 number of women	2012 Dec : NA	
	Improved capacity of police personnel on responding to SGBV	2012: NA	2014: cases demonstrating changes in		

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress Status	Explanatory Remarks
	and CAW&Gs		behaviour of police personnel, victims reporting of satisfactory behaviour.		
	Perception of police personnel (male and female) towards the constructed barrack for women	2012: NA	2014: positive perception among 80%		
	Degree of satisfaction expressed by the community on gender responsive service	2012: NA	2014: 80% community people are highly satisfied.		

Cluster 4: Elections, Constituent Assembly and Peace Building Initiatives at local and national level

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
Strategic Outcome 4.1. Institutional and technical capacities to conduct free and fair elections exist	Degree to which Election Commission is prepared (to conduct free and fair election)	2012: All of the 14 visited DEO officials have made significant progress in preparing for elections in the near future.	2014: Additional DEOs visited are prepared to hold elections, within limited time, with high percentage of voters registered.	2012: All of the 5 visited DEO officials have made significant progress in preparing for elections in the near future. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 83% of respondents including remarkable number of woman (79%) reported on having registered their name in updated voter-list.	
	Number of Nepali citizens (with certificates) that the ECN has been able to register in the Voter list. (disaggregated by district, gender, ethnicity)	2012: 10.8 million voters registered	2014: TBD	2012 Dec : Number of Nepali Citizens out of 5 visited districts is as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dhanusha : 309713 (148286 male, 161420 female, 7 third gender)• Mahottari: 233542 (111220 male, 122322 female)• Sindhuli: 116539 (57118 male, 59421 female)• Bajhang : 70933 (32808 male, 38123	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
				<p>female, 2 third gender)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bajura : 51375 (24566 male, 26809 female) 	
	<p>Level of awareness among the population on the opportunities for free and fair elections through reformed election tools (e.g. voter list)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although a segment of people are still politically frustrated and not interested in voter registration, this system has imparted hope in holding election in a free and fair manner. • Out of 732 respondents in 15 surveyed districts, 95% expressed they were aware of the voter registration with photograph program. Among them, 83% had registered their name and 35% of those registered were female. 	<p>2014: 95% people are highly aware of the voter registration program and 85% people will have registered their names.</p>	<p>2012 Dec: 89% of respondents are aware of voter registration program and 83% reported to be registered in the updated list.</p>	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
4.2. National and Local Peace Building initiative contribute in peace process	Numbers of DDC and VDC level LPCs formed and functional	2012: LPCs have been formed in 75 districts. Of the 14 LPCs visited, all have been functioning well. Xx VDC level LPCs have been formed but very few VDC level LPCs are considered to be functional due to lack of resources	2014: TBD	<p>2012 Dec: LPC is formed in every district with the objective of contributing in peace building process at local level. VDC level LPCs are formed t in 5 visited district as follows, (Dhanusha :28 out of 100 VDCs, Mahottari : 22 out of 75 VDCs, Sindhuli :30 out of 53 VDCs, Bajhang :47 out of 47 VDCs and Bajura: 27 out of 27 VDCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the VDCs functioning poorly due to resource constraints. 	
	Degree to which community express their satisfaction on LPCs performance	114 out of 220 respondents (i.e. 52%) expressed LPC is 'effectively' working on facilitation on relief support distribution for CAP, few respondents (18 i.e 8% believed it was 'very effective'. At the same time, 65 i.e. 30% respondents said it was 'not so effective' and 23 respondents said they did not know about any	2012: 70% people express that LPC is working effectively, including at least 10% people who consider LPC to working highly effectively.	<p>Dec 2012: 63% and 23% of respondents rated LPC is 'effective' and highly effective on facilitating relief support distribution to CAP, few respondents 13% respondents rated it was ineffective and 2% rated they were unaware of the program)</p>	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
		program by LPCs			
	Percentage of CAP who express they develop feeling of reconciliation with their opponent group after attending LPC's program	2012: NA	2014: NA	Dec 2012: 24% and 22% respondents (including CAP) rated LPC is 'highly effectively' and effective on under taking mediation and reconciliation, still 31% rated it for being ineffective and 24% rated they were unaware of the program) The opponent group members represented in LPC is all districts expressed they have reconcile feeling as LPC provided platform for them to work together and understand.	
	Degree to which Non State Actors are engaged in NPTF supported activities	2012: • Mine Risk Education program is carried out by LPC in association with Non-state Actors. • Peace building programmes (Radio Nepal, NFDIN), Support program for CAPwD(by NDF), are	2014: NPTF continues to encourage involvement of Non State Actors through its implementing agencies for new projects. The pilot project for NSAs is established	• Mine Risk Education program is carried out by LPC in association with Non-state Actors. • Peace building programmes (Radio Nepal, NFDIN), Support program for CAPwD(by NDF), are being carried	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
		being carried out in collaboration with Non State Actors	where a few NSAs are directly funded for peace promotion programs.	out in collaboration with Non State Actors	
	Degree to which PFS is continuously operational	2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of IAs effective. • MoPR JS are involved for NPTF operations as Cluster Conveners resulting in greater MoPR ownership. • Coordination with donors effective in resource generation, joint monitoring and capacity enhancement. • Out of 24 respondents representing stakeholders of NPTF, 14 said that NPTF is doing well, 3 said its doing brilliantly and 7 said its doing fairly, whereas no one said its doing poorly (perception survey) 	2014: PFS continues to engage MoPR, donors and implementing agencies effectively in mobilizing funds for peace support programs. The performance of PFS continues to be appreciated by different stakeholders		
4.3 Public awareness is enhanced on dynamic peace building and	Cases of NEFDIN activities promoting harmony in communities.	2012: NA	2014: NA		

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
social cohesion is consolidated.					
	Degree of acceptance (through active engagements and invitations to PBNC) in creating an environment of peace and social harmony.	2012: NA	2014: NA		
	Degree to which voices of conflict-affected people widely covered in the radio forums to accelerate the peace building process	In the field survey out of the 39 respondents 64% agree that radio programme is covering voice of the conflict affected people (CAP). Similarly 46% of same number of respondents said this kinds of programme helps to increase social harmony.	2014: NA		
	Cases of reconciliation and recovery expedited and consolidated from the grassroots level to upward levels.	2012: NA	2014: NA		
	% of people expressing increment of sense of solidarity and unity after participating activities organized by the Radio Nepal project	2012: NA	2014: NA	2012 Dec : 37 respondents who listen to Radio Nepal (Peace program) rated as follows, • On the topic of increment of sense of	

Description of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Status	Explanatory Remarks
				<p>reconciliation 92% rated agreed, 3% rated disagree, 5% rated no change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the topic of increment of feelings of self confidence 85% rated 'agree', 5% rated 'disagree' and 10% rated 'no change'. 	

ANNEX

ANNEX A

Annex A: TOR

Terms of Reference for External Monitoring (Third Phase –01 Sept 2012 – 31 Dec 2012)

Section 1. Title

External Monitoring of Nepal Peace Trust Fund.

Section 2. Description of the intervention

Following the signing of Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) between Unified Communist Party of Nepal – Maoists (UCPN -M) and the then Government of Nepal in November 2006, Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) was established in February 2007 to implement the provisions of the CPA and its related agreements.

The overall objective of the Peace Fund is to support the successful implementation of the CPA between the GoN and the UCPN-M. The Peace Fund provides a mechanism to mobilize and channel funds and to coordinate resources in its four clusters:

1. Cantonment Management and Rehabilitation of Combatants;
2. Conflict Affected People and Communities;
3. Security and Transitional Justice;
4. Constituent Assembly and Peace Building Initiatives on National and Local Levels;

Reconstruction is a cross cutting theme for all the four clusters.

In the first three years phase, NPTF disbursed more than US\$100 million for abovementioned clusters. Following the Government of Nepal (GoN) decision, NPTF started its second three year phase in 17 January 2010. With the start of the second phase, a Joint GoN-Donor Review of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund was conducted in February 2010. This review recommended for third party monitoring of its projects and operations, which would contribute to better informed decision-making, foster an environment of learning by doing and promote greater accountability for performance in the second phase of the Peace Fund.

Based on this recommendation, external monitoring of NPTF projects were initiated on April 1, 2011 for the first phase of six months and on November 2011 for the second phase of another six months. The report of joint GoN-DG review conducted in early 2012 concludes “External monitoring exercises conducted in 2011 provide evidence of results in terms of project level outputs that range across management of the Cantonments, access to services for local communities, rehabilitation, livelihoods, community security and participation. The efforts to refine and strengthen the measurement of results are on-going and NPTF has made significant progress in this direction since the last Review.” Furthermore, the review recommended the following to reinforce the monitoring and evaluation of NPTF:

1. “The on-going work on M&E needs to be reinforced in terms of the finalization of outcome indicators for projects and the overall NPTF mechanism itself, with a focus on peace effectiveness. This should take account of international efforts to develop such indicators and could usefully be engaged in collaboration with UNPFN, DG and specialist international NGOs.
2. The feasibility for NPTF to gather disaggregated data for both gender and ethnic minorities at the project level should be considered where appropriate as a basis for better reporting on needs and impacts.
3. Reporting on projects, with the assistance of the yet to be finalised outcome indicators and recent external monitoring reports, should be encouraged and guided on better capturing qualitative observations in a systematic manner related to conflict-sensitivity, gender and inclusion.
4. In the next phase of joint reviews, M&E exercises, and other visits, remote districts and communities who have not been visited should be given priority.”

The revisions to this term of reference have incorporated these recommendations for the third phase of external monitoring.

Section 3. Purpose of the External Monitoring

The main objectives of this external monitoring are to:

- Assess the outcomes and impacts of NPTF projects, based on the outcome indicators, with a focus on peace effectiveness.
- Analyze the qualitative observations related to conflict sensitivity, gender and inclusion in a systematic manner.
- Compile disaggregated data of beneficiaries for both gender and ethnic minorities, where appropriate
- Generate a set of strategic recommendations to strengthen the implementation of second phase of NPTF until January 2013, with a reference to what others are doing in the area.

This, in turn, will provide evidence to support accountability of NPTF to all the stakeholders, including government, civil society, national institutions and donors. In addition to that, generate lessons learned to enhance learning for improvement of the NPTF programs.

Section 4. The scope, focus, and overall time frame

The scope of this monitoring needs to be broad, encompassing assessment of the outcomes and conducting social audit. The monitoring will assess the extent to which NPTF projects have contributed or are contributing to the NPTF goals and objectives showing clear linkages among the activities and the outcomes.

It is anticipated that, as part of the research required to ascertain the NPTF program-level outcomes and effect, a representative sample of project sites will be selected for study. While a better understanding of the outputs, outcomes and effects of these projects will be useful, it is important to remember that the focus of this monitoring remains targeted at the outcomes of NPTF funded projects, as contribution to overall peace building rather than at

the output level. **This third phase of monitoring should emphasize on outlining 'relevance' and 'actual impact' of particular activities on the peace process.** Thus, this monitoring will seek to assess the relevance, appropriateness, value for money and sustainability of the trust fund with a specific analysis of gender mainstreaming, social inclusion and conflict sensitivity in the projects. For this, social audit will be used as one of the main tools along with other tools for assessing outcomes.

Since the expenses and the project budgets are already reviewed in accordance with the GON accounting system, therefore the Consultant is not expected to embark on finance monitoring of projects.

The time frame of the external monitoring is envisaged to be for four months from 1 September 2012 to 31 December 2012. Contractual arrangements may be extended, upon the satisfactory completion of the third phase of monitoring, pending TC Pool Steering Committee decision. (Please see Section 6. Schedule for the anticipated detailed work schedule)

Section 5. Nature and extent of stakeholder involvement

The Consultant is expected to conduct a participatory monitoring providing for active and meaningful involvement by development partners, beneficiaries, implementing agencies and other relevant parties in identifying the outcomes as well as participating in social audits. Stakeholder participation, with due consideration to gender and social inclusion, is to be an integral component of information collection, the development of findings, reporting, and results dissemination.

The process shall be gender balanced in the representation of stakeholders. To the extent possible, child and youth issues and their participation will be emphasized and incorporated in the process.

Section 6. Schedule

Since the third phase of the outcome monitoring is being conducted by Scott Wilson Nepal, the same company that conducted the first and second phase of monitoring successfully, the company can directly start the data collection of the ongoing projects of NPTF. More specifically, the company will follow the following schedule:

1. Document review:

PFS shall send the relevant documents to the Monitoring firm, including the newly approved project documents which will be sent to the consultants as background. The consultants will conduct desk review of all the relevant documents on the NPTF projects, and, if requested, provide a short summary underlying the relevant points and/or shortcomings identified in the project implementation.

2. Update the monitoring tools

Based on the document review, the consultant shall update the tools for the stakeholders groups that would include tailored questions to each group to get in-depth information about the projects, and to assess their response to the project's activities, processes and results.

This update will be based on the revised M & E Framework of NPTF and newly approved projects.

The Consultant shall contact the PFS for discussion related to the project site visit and monitoring needs at least 7 working days prior to carrying out the Monitoring site visit.

The Consultant shall work on an agenda for meetings before the monitoring visit to discuss their plans. Meetings will be scheduled at least two weeks prior to the site visit with the PFS monitoring officer and any relevant local partners. The PFS shall communicate with the Consultant regarding any particular areas of concern, highlighting any specific areas where the Consultant shall focus more or less time and effort during the monitoring site visit and reporting.

3. Site Visit and Meetings:

The Consultant shall conduct the site visit and hold discussions with the implementing agencies at the central level, relevant implementing partners and line agencies at the district level and the beneficiaries of the projects up to the village level, both men and women. The third phase will assess the outcomes of NPTF support on their institutions as mentioned in Section 4, with more focus on getting disaggregated outcomes by gender and ethnic inclusion. For phase III, 5 new districts are selected which were not visited before, based on geographical variations, implementation of projects and their remoteness as recommended by the review. The last trimester of the EM will focus on assessing impact in five districts that had been visited in the first phase and comparing the results within the given time. Please refer to Attachment 1 for the sites identified.

4. Monitoring reports:

Following each site visit, the Consultant shall submit detailed draft Monitoring Report for information to the NPTF Board through the TC Pool Steering Committee. The presentation of results is to be intrinsically linked to the monitoring issues, establishing a flow of logical development derived from the information collected. In case of difficulties or short-comings identified, the report shall include recommendations which were discussed on-site and suggest appropriate solutions for the implementation of the project. **The report should contain specific section highlighting the aspects of potential beneficiaries of major NPTF funded projects/activities, and should also propose ways to communicate results, lessons learnt and progress to them.**

The Consultants are required to submit two mid assignment reports (on four monthly basis) and one final assignment report after the completion of the third one year phase.

5. Final Report:

The PFS M&E Officer shall aggregate any comments on the mid assignment reports and final assignment report and provide these to the Consultant within two weeks of receipt of the report. Should the PFS not be able to respond during this time, the firm shall assume there are no comments and will move to finalize the monitoring report as soon as possible.

The comments from NPTF Board and TC Pool SC shall be incorporated, as appropriate, by the Consultant in the final report. The Consultant shall have a maximum of 10 days after receiving the comments to submit a final report to the Peace Fund. The consultant shall submit a final report of the social audit directly, with a proper authorization by the stakeholders where the social audit has been conducted.

Section 7. Deliverables

- Mid Assignment Report, by 30 October, 2012
- Draft Final Assignment Report, by 17 December, 2012
- Final Assignment Report of third phase, after discussion on draft report and incorporation of comments, by 31 December 2012
- Social Audit Report, after completing the social audits of selected projects
- Final Report, compiled synthesis on findings of both outcome monitoring and social audits, by 31 December 2012.
- Presentations to all the relevant stakeholders on findings, lessons learnt and recommendations at different levels, as and when requested.

Section 8. Consultant [or team] qualifications

The monitoring will be carried out by a team of two senior consultants: a Team Leader who will lead the monitoring as a monitoring expert and a conflict transformation expert; and two supporting consultants. The team composition should be reflective of competitive consultants with proper gender balance and social inclusion.

Team Leader (Monitoring Expert) - 1

The Team Leader is expected to be a reliable and effective project manager with strong academic background and extensive experience in conducting monitoring and evaluations of complex programs. His/ Her qualifications are as follows:

- Preferably PhD, or at least Masters degree in Statistics and Research, Development, Peace Building, Conflict Resolution, Social Sciences or any other relevant subject.
- Minimum of 15 years of professional experience, and at least 5 years in monitoring and evaluation, with specific experiences of conducting Social Audit successfully.
- Fully acquainted with outcome monitoring and results based monitoring
- A proven record in delivering professional results.
- Possesses excellent report writing, communication and presentation skills.
- Fluent in English and Nepali.

Conflict Transformation Expert – 1

The Conflict Transformation Expert should possess following skills and qualifications:

- Masters degree in Peace Building, Conflict Transformation, Development, Social Sciences or any other relevant subject.
- Minimum of 15 years of professional experience, with at least 5 years related to conflict transformation.
- Experience of utilizing conflict sensitivity and relevant tools
- Experiences with donor funded programs targeting peace building and/or good working knowledge of peace building issues locally will be an added advantage.
- Fluent in English and Nepali.
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills.

Supporting Consultants – 2

The Supporting Consultants will be hired when needed. They should have the following qualifications:

- At least Bachelor's degree, preferably Master's degree in relevant subject

- Minimum of 2 years of experience in collecting quantitative and qualitative data collection at the field level successfully.
- Experience with facilitating social audit will be added advantage.
- Good report writing skills, both in Nepali and English
- One of the supporting consultants should possess computer skills necessary for data analysis, report writing and preparing presentations while another supporting consultant should be well versed in the area of gender.

Attachment 1. Data Collection Tools for outcome and impact monitoring

Focus Group Discussions:

FGDs will be conducted with:

- LPC members to assess the outcomes of newly approved strengthening LPC project and their involvement in Mine Action Project
- Conflict Affected People and former combatants with disability, and young mother combatants to identify the outcomes of the project on rehabilitation centre and the project on targeted assistance, and the linkage between two.
- PBNC members to assess the outcomes of NFDIN project
- PFC members to assess the outcomes of PU project

Key Informant Interview

Interviews with key informants will be conducted as per following:

- Cantonment leadership and combatants to assess the outcomes of the ongoing projects such as cantonment management project, drinking water supply, improvement of access roads.
- Cantonment and arms monitoring committee within cantonments to assess the outcome of institutional support to Special Committee Secretariat
- Election Commission Officials and voter educators to assess the outcomes of voter registration project.
- District Police Office In charge to assess the outcomes of PU project and Capacity Enhancement of NP project.
- District Coordinator to assess the outcomes of Peace through Radio project
- District Coordinator of NDF
- District Coordination Committee formed to coordinate activities related to NAP 1325/1820 and focal persons from relevant Ministries (MoLJ, MoWCSW, MoLD, MoHA, MoD, MoPR)

Social Audit

Events for Social Audit will be conducted in up to 5 sites, selected jointly by PFS and consulting firm. At least 3 social audits will be conducted at the police post reconstruction sites, based on the given criteria:

Survey

50 people will be interviewed in each of the 5 districts, for assessing the general outcome on mass awareness on mine risk and voter registration, consultation in constitution making, awareness on radio programme and National Action Plan on 1325 and 1820, satisfaction to the services provided by implementing agencies of NPTF, and women police's satisfaction to the reconstructed police units. The individuals selected for survey will be gender balanced.

ANNEX B

Annex B: NPTF Projects list

S.No.	Project Title
Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of Combatants	
i.	Cantonment Access Roads
ii.	Roads and Causeways
iii.	Physical Infrastructure (houses, containers, etc.)
iv.	Water supply
v.	Electricity
vi.	Telephone
vii.	Basic Needs Fulfillment in Cantonments
viii.	Temporary Housing
ix.	Temporary Cantonment Infrastructures
x.	Cantonment Health Management Programme (CHMP)
xi.	Emergency Health Management Programme
xii.	CHMP Phase II
xiii.	CHMP- Extended to all Satellite Cantonments
xiv.	Installation of Toilet attached Biogas and Solar Systems
xv.	CHMP Phase-III
xvi.	Cantonment Management Project
xvii.	Water Supply System in Cantonment
xviii.	All Weather Access Roads and Bridges
xix.	CHMP Phase IV
xx.	CHMP Phase V
xxi.	Establishment of Secretariat of Special Committee
xxii.	Rehabilitation of Ex Combatants
Cluster 2: Assistance to Conflict Affected People (CAP) and Communities.	
I.	Special Program for Rehabilitation of IDPs
II.	Rehabilitation Center for conflict affected (BPKIHS)
III.	Rehabilitation Center for conflict affected(NDF)
IV.	Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled and Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support
Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice	
i.	Reconstruction of Police Units - Phase I
ii.	Support to Mine Action
iii.	Reconstruction of Police Posts, Phase-II
iv.	Reconstruction of Police Posts, Phase-III
v.	Implementation of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 : Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery (POWER)
vi.	Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme
vii.	Enhancing Access of Women, Girls and Conflict Affected People to Justice
viii.	Implementation of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 : Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery (POWER)
ix.	Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Gainful Employment and Enterprise Development (ECoAWG)
x.	Sensitizing Local Bodies & Local Socio-political Leaders on National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 & 1820
xi.	Capacity Enhancement of NP to contribute to peace process effectively
Cluster 4: Constituent Assembly and Peace Building Initiatives at national and local levels.	
i.	Voter Education
ii.	Election Officials and Employees Training
iii.	Voter Education Programme for the CA Election
iv.	Capacity Development of Election Officials

v.	Capacity Development of Election Officials, 2
vi.	Administrative Budget of the Secretariat
vii.	Public Consultation for Constitution Making Phase I
viii.	Constituent Assembly By-Election – 2009
ix.	Efficient Management of Electoral Process
x.	Operational Budget of the PFS
xi.	Institutional and Organizational Support to NPTF
xii.	Mediation and Local Peace Committees
xiii.	Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights
xiv.	Continued Voter Registration Programme Phase II
xv.	Peace Promotion Through Radio
xvi.	Peace Campaign for Solidarity and Unity

ANNEX C

Annex C: Districts Visited for NPTF External Monitoring III Phase

