

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE CHURIA AREA SAKCHAM II (2010-2012) CARE Nepal

Submitted to:

Social Welfare Council
Samaj Sewa Bhawan, Lainchaur Kathmandu, Nepal

Study Team:

Mr. Gyan Prasad Khanal, Team Leader
Mr. Upendra Adhikari, Joint Secretary, MOWCSW, Member
Mr. Kishori Yadav, Assistant Director SWC, Member
Mr. Jagdish Khadka, Chartered Accountant (Finance expert), Member

December, 2012

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	viii
SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 Emergence of CARE Nepal:	1
1.2 Project Introduction	2
1.3 Project Objectives.....	3
1.4 Specific Objectives	3
1.5 EXPECTED RESULTS (ER)	3
1.6 Project Beneficiaries	4
1.7 Donors:.....	4
1.8 An overview of local Partner NGO:.....	4
1.8.1 Rural Women’s Service Centre (RWSS), Makwanpur:	4
1.8.2 Kalika Community Women’s Development Center (KCWD), Chitwan:	4
1.8.3 Dalit Social Development Center (DSDC), Kapilvastu:	4
1.9 Objectives of the evaluation	4
1.10 Scope of the evaluation.....	5
1.11 Evaluation research questions	5
1.12 Evaluation Team Composition	5
1.13 Organization of the study report	6
SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION.....	7
2.1 Study approach:	7
2.2 Study design	7
2.3 Sampling of Study Area	8
2.3.1 Study instruments/tools:.....	8
2.3.2 Data presentation and analysis techniques	9
2.4. Limitation of the study	10
SECTION THREE: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	11
3.1 Strategic level	11
3.1.1 Project context analysis.....	11
3.1.2 Legal provisions:	11

3.1.3 Three years Human Rights National Plan of Action (2010/11-2012/13)	11
3.1.4 Three Year Plan - Approach Paper [2011/12 – 2013/14]	11
3.1.7 National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, 2005:	12
3.1.8 Terms of Reference of Local Peace Committees, 2009	12
3.1.9 National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820 [2011/12 – 2015/16]	12
3.2 Planning and documentation:	13
3.3 ER 1: Women have increased support from solidarity groups at community, district and national levels for promoting gender equality in their interests.	14
3.3.1 Against Gender Based violence:	14
3.3.3 Against cast based discrimination:	15
3.3.4 Changing Gender roles:	15
3.3.5 District and national level:	15
3.4 ER 2: Women have improved psychosocial wellbeing in terms of increased self esteem and increased support from community in combating harmful traditional practices	15
3.4.1 Self-esteem and confidence:	16
3.4.2 Male perception of women's leadership:	16
3.5 ER3: Advocacy and Networking: Women have assured space for participation in local and national peace building processes and increased influence in decision-making in peace process at local and national levels.	16
3.5.1 PVSE women in Peace Building process	17
3.5.2 Presence of PVSE women at VDC level peace committee	17
3.6.1 Source of income for PVSE women:	18
3.6.2 Access to and control over private property by women	19
3.6.3 Access to and control over public property by women	19
3.7 ER 5. Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in relation to women's rights attainment and psychosocial programming	19
3.8 Tools to identify impact groups:	20
3.10 Transparency:	21
3.11 Cross cutting issues	21
3.12 Coordination and Linkage	21
3.13 Evaluation at organization level	22
3.14 Financial Analysis	22
SECTION IV: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	33
4.1 Findings:	33
4.2 Conclusions:	34
4.3 Recommendations:	34

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you for the opportunity to assess and evaluate the project “WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE CHURIA AREA-SAKCHAM II” committed solely to the cause of women empowerment.

The evaluation team would like to acknowledge the valuable support and cooperation extended to us by all individuals and institutions namely

- Kalika Community Women Development Centre (KCWDC)- Chitwan
- Rural Women Service Centre (RWSC)- Makwanpur
- Dalit Social Development Centre (DSDC)- Kapilvastu.

Sincere appreciation to the Evaluation Committee, Member Secretary, and Mr. Madan Prasad Rimal - Director, SWC for their valuable suggestions and feedback during the entire period of the study.

Our team members Mr. Upendra Adhikari - Joint Secretary, Ministry for Women Children and Social Welfare, CA Jagdish Khadka, Finance Expert and Mr. Kishori Yadav, Assistant Director, SWC deserve special thanks for their effort and commitment.

Thanks to the indirect beneficiaries for kindly sharing their experience, views and opinions with the team. Thank you to the direct beneficiaries of the project site for participating in Focus Group Discussions, interviews and other interactive sessions. The executive committee members and staffs of the implementing partners- DSDC, KCWDC, RWSC - deserve special thanks for sharing the project details.

The evaluation team also appreciates the presence of Government line agencies during interactive sessions. Our sincere gratitude for the valuable information provided to us by,

- Mr. Ram Krishna Thapa, Social Development Officer (SDO), District Development Committee (DDC)-Makawanpur,
- Mr. Basu Jamarkattel, SDO- DDC Kapilbastu
- Ms. Susma Acharya, Women Development Office-Kapilbastu
- Ms. Indira Giri, women cell, District police office- Kapilbastu, and
- Village Development Secretaries of the VDCs visited by us in Chitwan, Kapilbastu and Makwanpur

Our team highly appreciates the cooperation extended to us by SAKCHAM II project team at Care Nepal namely,

- Ms. Indu Pant- Gender and Social Inclusion Coordinator
- Ms. Bandana Khand, Project Manager
- Mr. Gupta Bahadur K.C, Social Mobilisation Specialist
- Ms. Bebi Shah, Psychosocial officer
- Mr. Surendra Chaudhary, Finance Officer.

Thanks to all other colleagues of Care Nepal for their support.

Gyan Prasad Khanal

Team Leader

December 25, 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CARE Nepal is an International Non- Government Organization (INGO) working in Nepal since 1978. Its initial focus was to address the issues of the poor and vulnerable communities through infrastructure development, agriculture extension activities, and natural resource management. The focus changed in 1990s with the introduction of a more diversified portfolio and a community-based 'human infrastructure' development approach. Since 2000, CARE Nepal began working in partnership with local NGOs, networks, federations and community groups to address the underlying causes of poverty, conflict and vulnerability through promotion of gender and social inclusion, rights-based approach and social mobilization. Women Empowerment (WE) is one of the core priority programs that focuses on economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of women's life.

After the successful completion of its first phase SAKCHAM-I in 2009, CARE Nepal started a three-year project "WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE CHURIA AREA (SAKCHAM-II)" after signing the General Agreement (GA) dated 16 March 2010 and the Project Agreement (PA) dated 16 June 2011 with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). The project started in January 2010 and completed in December 2012. The principle aim of SAKCHAM-II was to enable conflict-affected women to exercise their rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012.

In accordance with the provisions in GA/PA, SWC intended to carry out final evaluation of SAKCHAM-II project and assigned tasks to a four-member team. The study was undertaken for one month which included a six-day field visit to Dibya Jyoti women group in Hatiya VDC, Makwanpur, Shanti women group in Patihani VDC, Chitwan and Radhika and Saraswati women groups of Gothihawa and Dohani VDC, Kapilvastu. The evaluation team adopted focus group discussions, program observations, document reviews and key informant interviews for qualitative information. Annual report, audit report, Knowledge Attitudes & Practice (KAP) survey reports etc were reviewed for quantitative information in this study.

SAKCHAM-II's implementing partners are: Kalika Community Women Development Center (KCWDC)- Chitwan, Rural Women Service Center (RWSC)- Makwanpur, and Dalit Social Development Center (DSDC), Kapilbastu.

The program was implemented in 35 VDC of three districts namely seven VDCs of Makwanpur, five VDCs of Chitwan and twenty three VDCs (including municipality) of Kapilvastu. The targeted beneficiaries of the program were 19,000 women and 4,000 men from 1800 households of 3 districts who are poor, vulnerable and socially excluded-PVSE (Table 2).

SAKCHAM-II program is based upon SAKCHAM-I's operations in Chitwan and Makwanpur. Kapilvastu district has been added new to the program (table 1 names of VDCs-new and old). Besides implementation at field level, this program also worked at district and national level linking the root issues to the nationwide social movement on women's rights.

Austrian Development Agency and CARE, Austria funded the SAKCHAM-II project. The committed amount for this project was NRS. 72,781,818. CARE Nepal received Euro 6,52,900 till December 2012 and made expenses of Rs. 70,173,488.

For effective implementation of SAKCHAM-II, VDC and District-level Program Advisory Committee (V/DPAC) was formed by representatives from District Development Committee (DDC), Women Development Office (WDO), School Management Committee, District health office, District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District/village peace committees etc.

Resulting, SAKCHAM-II has created 200 women's REFLECT groups (initially known as popular education center-PEC) by involving 4466 women through this technique. These community level groups have initiated networking from village to national level women networks with the coordination of district women coordination committee, inter party women network, paralegal committee, national forum for women rights and concern for their rights and interests. As a result, the program remained effective in developing networks, local resource persons, and partners capacity which seemed to be continued to reflect its approach-SAKCHAM.

Activities such as Capacity building, Community mobilization and organization, psychosocial support, Policy advocacy, Sensitization etc implemented in SAKCHAM-II are relevant with the local situations, plans/ policies of the Government of Nepal such as:

- National Plan of Action on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination against Women
- The National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
- The Three-Year Human Rights National Action Plan,
- The terms of reference of the Local Peace Committees, and National Action Plan on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820

The evaluation team found the partners and staff selection strategy adopted by the project i.e. formation of a separate partners/staff selection committee by representatives from DDC, WDO, CARE Nepal, NGO federation with its own set of criteria, effective. SWC is advised to implement such practices in other INGOs. Thanks to CARE Nepal for creating ownership and transparency within line agency through this strategy.

The evaluation team impressed with underlying causes of poverty analysis (UCPA) techniques to identify the root causes of poverty and injustice to the PVSE women and initiating action against poverty, marginalization and deprivation. This tool was acknowledged by all the project stakeholders as one of the most influential tools in mobilizing community participation, raising awareness and creating ownership. SWC is advised to replicate this techniques to other developmental initiatives.

The evaluation team appreciates the project for being named as SAKCHAM that is well-suited with its objective. However, we could not relate to the fact that the group was named “REFLECT” which was difficult to be even pronounced by its own members. We recommend that such groups be named after something the women can relate to as well as understand i.e. **KACHAHARI**¹

The presence of PVSE women at various committees, such as Forest users committee, School management committees, Community road construction committee, and ward management committee, planning committee, Local Peace committee, Buffer zone Advocacy Committee etc is highly appreciated. The effort and achievement made towards enabling women's rights by addressing agency, structural is found satisfactory.

¹ Traditional Community forum

However, the Evaluation team observed very low participation of women with disabilities (WwD) in the 200 women groups. Similarly, there is less or no representation of Dalit women in the partner's executive board. Similarly, since the establishment of DSDC, it has remained a committee with its general members limited to only 25 women. This gives an impression of DSDC being a closed group. It is recommended that the next phase of the project strive towards inclusiveness.

SAKCHAM-II capacitated Community Based Psychosocial Care Worker (CBPSCW) including VDC Secretary, health post in-charge, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV), Traditional Healers (TH) on Psychosociology, psychosocial health, harmful effects of gender discriminative practices, domestic violence against women and girls, social male conduct against women's wellbeing etc. CBPSCW coordinates with traditional healers for referral cases while traditional healers identify symptoms of psychosocial problems. The joint efforts made by these volunteers have been satisfactory in overcoming PVSE women's psychosocial problems.

The program has also capacitated and mobilized male campaigners on "gender roles, masculinities, self contribution and advocacy for gender mainstreaming". Resulting, these capacitated male group found to be assisting towards traditionally defined female's jobs i.e take care of children ,household chores like cleaning, washing, cutting vegetables, carrying water, cooking meals while their wives attend the women group meetings. The role of men was found significant in providing support to the process of women empowerment.

The series of efforts made by SAKCHAM-II through advocacy campaign, awareness, and training to concerned stakeholders from VDCs to national level for promotion of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 in line with its National Plan of Action is commendable. The draft on women empowerment, which was prepared through interaction workshops held from VDC / DDC to national level, was finally submitted to the Constituent Assembly (CA) through NFORC.

The integrated effort made by SAKCHAM-II to incorporate women issues in the new constitution is laudable. However, since the constitution was not promulgated until this report period, the evaluation team could not verify its achievement in line with the projected target. Nevertheless, we believe that the strong, energetic and likeminded network of women created by SAKCHAM-II will continue its contribution towards representing women in various political parties from VDCs to national level political structures in the days to come.

The evaluation team however recommends to CARE Nepal that, in the next project phase, interventions should largely focus on exercising the provisions mentioned in this action plan since the PVSE women are aware of their rights in this phase.

The involvement of PVSE women in income generating activities was found to have increased and their access and control over private property seemed enhanced in terms of interaction within households, sharing their earnings, making joint decisions for expenses, etc. However, majority of the land and important documents, such as, electricity bills, land registration document, are under the ownership of men. Women do not have legal control over these important resources, neither is there any concern on the women's part regarding the importance of holding equal (joint) rights for these documents.

Nevertheless, the access of PVSE women to and control over public property was observed to have increased i.e. they have obtained VDC land to construct offices and access to VDC and district level groups of local government such as district micro enterprises, livestock farming, agriculture, Tole

Sudhar Samitee, women development groups etc. However, they still have no access to important and productive public properties, such as, the “pond”, which they could have used for fish farming.

SAKCHAM-II, since its first phase has highly contributed to attract the attention of policy and decision makers from local to central level towards women’s rights. It is recommended that the next project phase be prepared in such a way that it contributes towards economic empowerment of PVSE women in the Churia areas. The project objective may be modified to work towards livelihood diversification of these women.

Information available from field and documentation justify CARE Nepal’s planned activities to support the priority set by the GoN and the level of coordination maintained with its stakeholders and line agencies. CARE Nepal further plans to initiate SAKCHAM III to complete unfinished activities in the new phase. The evaluation team concludes that the experience collected from the project districts through SAKCHAM-II is enough to understand PVSE women's political, economic, social and cultural context for their empowerment in the program area. The next project phase is recommended to focus on the economic empowerment of these women.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAP	Churia Area Program
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBSPW	Community Based Psycho Social Workers
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against Women
CFs	Community Facilitators
CFUG	Community Forestry Users Group
COAFP	CARE Osterreich ADA Framework Programme
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GON	Government of Nepal
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generation Activity
KCWDC	Kalika Community Women Development Centre
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Program
LRP	Local Resource Person
MOFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MOWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PAC	Project Advisory Committees
PD	Project Document
PEC	Popular Education Centre
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PVSE	Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded
RBA	Right Based Approach
RWSC	Rural Women Service Centre

SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
VAW	Violence against Women
VDC	Village Development Committee

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Nepal is fully dominated by a patriarchal culture. Women are subject to subordination while the ability of men to earn money and their traditional role as a provider entails them with higher economic and social status. Women's role in decision-making and control over resources is negligible in most households. Issues concerning property, marriage, expenditure and education are men's business and women can exert little or no influence over them. The Interim Parliament (2006-2008) has passed a bill to ensure at least 33 percent women's representation in all the state machinery which is also the target of the Three Year Interim Plan 2007/08-2009/10. Gender analysis and audit have been carried out for some line ministries' programs. Yet, despite the gender audits being carried out by the Ministries of Agriculture as well as Education and Health over the recent years with support from the UNDP's Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme, the kind of structural change implied by the term 'gender mainstreaming' has still to occur ("Unequal Citizens", WB & DFID, p. 53). In the planning and execution of local development, women's participation has been made mandatory. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) acknowledged that exclusion is the main reason for the deprivation suffered by women.

1.2 Emergence of CARE Nepal:

CARE Nepal is an International Non- Government Organization (INGO) working in Nepal since 1978. Its initial focus was to address the issues of the poor and vulnerable communities through infrastructure development, agriculture extension activities, and natural resource management. The focus changed in 1990s with the introduction of a more diversified portfolio and a community-based 'human infrastructure' development approach. From 2000 onwards, CARE Nepal began working in partnership with local NGOs, networks, federations and community groups to address the underlying causes of poverty, conflict and vulnerability through promotion of gender and social inclusion, rights-based approach and social mobilization. Women Empowerment (WE) is one of the core priority programs that focuses on economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of women's life.

CARE has been tracking achievements resulting from changes in access to and control over resources and decision-making abilities of women. It strengthens women as an agency, establishing networks to influence change. It is working in partnership with the local organizations in a wide range of interventions, which includes

1. integrating rights, equity and governance perspectives in all CARE Nepal programs, to address systemic, structural and policy related causes of poverty and injustice
2. promoting and advocating for equitable and sustainable access of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people to basic services and resources for secured livelihoods,
3. main-streaming conflict sensitivity into all CARE Nepal's programs in order to minimize its negative impact and to engage in peace building, and
4. building strategic alliances and accountability among CARE Nepal, its partners and communities for disaster, risk reduction and emergency response.

CARE Nepal has taken major programmatic shifts in three areas,

- a) needs based to rights based programming,

- b) project to program approach, and
- c) Direct implementation to partnership.

1.2 Project Introduction

After the successful completion of its first phase “SAKCHAM-I” in 25 VDCs of Chitwan, Mahottari, Makwanpur and Sarlahi districts in 2009, CARE Nepal started a three-year project “WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE CHURIA AREA (SAKCHAM-II)” after signing the General Agreement (GA) and the Project Agreement (PA) dated 16 June 2011 with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). The project started in late July 2010 and completed in December 2012. The principle aim of SAKCHAM-II was to enable conflict-affected women to exercise their rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012.

SAKCHAM-II’s implementing partners are

- Kalika Community Women’s Development Center (KCWD)- Chitwan,
- Rural Women’s service Center (RWSS)- Makwanpur, and
- Dalit Social Development Center (DSDC), Kapilbastu.

The program was implemented in seven VDCs of Makwanpur, five VDCs of Chitwan and three VDCs of Kapilvastu. SAKCHAM-II program is based upon SAKCHAM-I’s operations in Chitwan and Makwanpur. Kapilbastu district has been added new to the program as in **Table 1** below:

Table: 1 Names of working VDC and Districts			
District	Old VDCs	New VDCs	Total
Makwanpur	Chattiwan, Phaperbari, Dhiyal, Rigaun, Harnamadi	Hatiya, Chiriyamai, Padampokhari, Handikhola, Manahari, Shikharpur, Manthali	12 VDCs
Chitwan	Gardi, Baghauda, Kalyanpur, Ayodyapuri, Jagatpur	Patiyani, Shukranagar, Dibyanagar, Gunjanagar, Meghauri	10 VDCs
Kapilvastu	Labani, Nandanagar, Banskhor, Hathihawa, Bijuwa, Baluhawa, Dohani, Gotihawa, Shihokhor, Somdiha, MAharaiganj, Sisawa, Hardauni, Rangapur, Bahadurganj, Shivanagar, Ganeshpur, Bhagwanpur,	Basantapur, Harnampur, Bhalbari	23 VDCs

Some project interventions under SHAKTI, SAKCHAM-I and SAEENO² have been contributing synergies to one or more domains of women empowerment. SHAKTI³, WYPSP⁴ and SAKCHAM have

² Strengthening Actions for Economic Empowerment of Women through Economic Opportunities funded by Seattle Women Groups working economic empowerment of Dalit women and will be implemented until 2012

³ ‘Empowering women in the Churia to improve their livelihoods (SHAKTI)’ Project is in operation since January 2008 and will be implemented until 2012. The project is funded by European Commission (EC). Four of the five Village Development Committees (VDCs) of SHAKTI project overlap with SAKCHAM-II in both of these districts.

previously worked towards advocating for women in decision-making and sharing resources in the implementation of certain activities. Besides implementation at field level, this program also works at district and national level linking the grassroots issues to the nationwide social movement on women's human rights.

1.3 Project Objectives

The principle objective of SAKCHAM-II was to enable conflict-affected women to exercise their rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the project were:

- To ensure gender responsive policies and their implementation through women's participation in local and national peace processes.
- To enhance women's psychosocial wellbeing and influence over decisions affecting their lives at household and community levels through changes in their personal capacity, patriarchal system, societal structures and mind set, and
- To improve the economic condition of women by increasing their capacity to access and use public resources and by control over private resources and income.

1.5 EXPECTED RESULTS (ER)

The Program had five expected results:

ER 1: Women have increased support from solidarity groups at community, district and national levels for promoting gender equality and their interests.

ER 2: Women have improved psychosocial wellbeing in terms of increased self-esteem and increased support from community in combating unhealthy traditional practices.

ER 3: Women have assured space for participation in local and national peace building processes and increased influence in decision-making such processes at local and national levels through advocacy and networking.

ER 4: Women have increased skills and knowledge to access public resources and control private resources and income

ER 5: Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in relation to women's rights attainment and psychosocial programming.

⁴ 'Women and Youth Pillars of Sustainable Peace (WYPSP)' is also EC funded project in operation since January 2008. This is also a five year program and will be completed by end of 2012. This project focuses on the peace building processes at community, district and national level. WYPSP is also engaged with the Local Peace Committees (LPC) i.e. an interface with SAKCHAM II.

1.6 Project Beneficiaries

The targeted beneficiaries of the program were 19,000 women and 4,000 men from 1800 households of 3 districts who are poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSE) (Please refer Table 2). The program sought to reach out to a 100 direct victims/survivors of armed conflict and 500 community leaders including VDC representatives, political leaders, school teachers, women's groups, police, natural resource management group executive members, health workers, media reporters and lawyers of 35 VDCs of the three project districts.

1.7 Donors:

The Austrian Development Agency and CARE Austria financed the program. The committed amount for this project was NRS. 72,781,818/-.

1.8 An overview of local Partner NGO:

SAKCHAM II was implemented in partnership with three local partners, Kalika Community Women's Development Centre- Chitwan, Rural Women's Service Centre- Makwanpur and Dalit Social Development Centre- Kapilvastu.

1.8.1 Rural Women's Service Centre (RWSS), Makwanpur:

RWSS is a member based social development NGO headed by women. It was registered at DAO Makwanpur on 11 Asadh, 2059 (Regd. No. 802) and affiliated to the Social Welfare Council (affiliation no 16069) on 2061/01/03. It has been working with CARE Nepal in the areas of social, economic, and political empowerment of women in Makwanpur district. It also works with other INGOs in the district. RWSS had 25 general members at the time of its inspection. It has developed a wider networking of women through 42 informal groups of women. Each group consists of 19 to 25 women members.

1.8.2 Kalika Community Women's Development Center (KCWD), Chitwan:

KCWD is also a member based NGO registered with DAO, Chitwan since 2064/01/13 (Regd. No. 142) and affiliated to SWC (affiliation no. 22345). It works for social, economic and political empowerment of women. It has been working with CARE Nepal for the last 3 years. KCWD has 75 general members and 40 women groups consisting of 19 to 27 women in each group.

1.8.3 Dalit Social Development Center (DSDC), Kapilvastu:

DSDC is a self-help NGO of the Terai Dalit community registered in DAO, Kapilvastu with registration number 371 on 2061/05/02 and affiliated to SWC under the affiliation no 20523, dated 2063/06/08. It is one of the active members of Madheshi NGO federation and Dalit NGO federation (DNF). It has been working for social, economic and political empowerment of Terai Dalit community in the district.

1.9 Objectives of the evaluation

Following are the objectives of the final evaluation in accordance with the agreement with SWC Nepal:

- a. To explore and to evaluate the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the program's goals and objectives.

- b. To evaluate the project effectiveness, longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project.
- c. To explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities.
- d. To identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement,
- e. To explore the coordination in compliance with the project agreement,
- f. To find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project,
- g. To examine the financial regularities/disciplines in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations and fixed assets purchased either duty free or locally, and
- h. To assess the lessons learnt so they can be replicated in other projects and aspects for improvement in the days ahead.

1.10 Scope of the evaluation

As per the ToR given by SWC, the Evaluation Team carried out the study of SAKCHAM II focusing on the districts Makwanpur, Chitwan and Kapilvastu. The project was analyzed at strategic, implementation and organizational level. Based on the available time, the evaluation team conducted FGD and interviews with the direct beneficiaries affiliated to REFLECT groups in Hatiya VDC of Makwanpur, Patiyani VDC of Chitwan and Ghotihawa VDC of Kapilvastu districts and interacted with VDC and DDC district line agencies, and relevant stakeholders including male groups of the project. Hence the information presented here especially those at implementation level does not conclusively reflect the entire project or stakeholders of the whole project area.

1.11 Evaluation research questions

During the evaluation process, the following questions were kept in mind:

- What are the innovative concepts, ideas, interventions and technologies identified and tested by the project that can be replicated?
- To what extent was the level of progress made by the project in terms of physical target?
- Were the project activities effective, relevant and efficient in terms of financial management, coordination, and sustainability of the project?
- What were the intended and unintended impacts of the project?
- To what extent were the achievements relevant to the national priority of the country?
- How does the project address sustainability issues?
- Were the beneficiaries properly selected?
- Were the financial control systems of CARE Nepal /partner NGOs enough in procuring and supplying the goods and services?

1.12 Evaluation Team Composition

Final evaluation team comprised of four members from different sectors as per agreed model of SWC. The detail of the team composition is as follows:

S. N.	Name	Position	Representation
1.	Mr. Gyan Prasad Khanal	Team Leader	Freelance Professional
2.	Mr. Upendra Adhikari	Member	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare

3.	Mr. Kishori Yadav	Member	Social Welfare Council
4.	Mr. Jagdish Khadka	Member	Freelance Finance Expert

1.13 Organization of the study report

The final evaluation report consists of four major sections.

- Section One is the introductory part that covers information of the project, its beneficiaries and the objectives of evaluation.
- Section Two presents the methodology of the evaluation. It has the following sub-sections:
 - Study approach,
 - Study design,
 - Selection of the participants,
 - Study instruments/tools for data collection,
 - Mechanism of fieldwork,
 - Data presentation and analysis techniques,
 - Work schedule of the study, and
 - Limitation of the study.
- Section Three consists of data presentation and analysis.
- Section Four presents the findings, conclusion and recommendation of the team.

SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

2.1 Study approach:

The evaluation team adopted both qualitative and quantitative approach in this evaluation process. Key informant interviews, focus group discussions, physical observations of activities through field visits and document reviews were conducted to generate qualitative information in this evaluation process. Likewise, annual and periodic reports, Base line survey reports, Midterm evaluation report, GoN plan and policies relating to women empowerment and other related project documents were reviewed to generate quantitative information. Similarly, the information received from partner NGOs- **RWSS, KCWD and DSDC** and from the project staffs of Care Nepal SAKSCHAM II at its regional office, Bharatpur and SWC were triangulated.

2.2 Study design

This is a descriptive and cross sectional study. It covers the CARE Nepal supported SAKCHAM-II program and its activities carried out through its partner NGOs. In order to generate relevant information, the following activities were carried out;

a. Pre meetings: In order to be familiar with project goals, project area, its objective and activities, SWC had organized a pre evaluation meeting. Senior level managerial staffs of CARE Nepal, evaluation team members and concerned officials of SWC attended the said meeting.

b. Desktop review: Project documents (agreements, annual progress reports, mid-term evaluation reports, Base line survey reports, audit reports, donor reports etc) were reviewed and relevant websites were visited for information collection in connection to this evaluation assignment.

c. Checklist/Questionnaire preparation: After getting an overview of the CARE Nepal's SAKCHAM II project, the study team developed questionnaires to ask to partners, Government line agencies, CARE's concern staff members and the direct beneficiaries of the project.

d. Consultation meetings: Separate consultation meetings were organized with CARE Nepal at its Bharatpur regional office and its Partner NGOs. In both the meetings, information required for this study was compiled and further used to finalize the site for field observation.

e. Field visit schedule: Based on the volume of work, number of projects and accessibility, the team decided to visit at least one VDCs of each of the three-program district.

Table: Field visit schedule of the evaluation team

Date	Movement	Activities
27 Nov 012	Visit to SWC	Attended the pre evaluation Meeting
28 /29Nov 012	Visit to SWC	Conducted Desk Review and prepared research questions and checklist
30 Nov 012	Flight from Kathmandu to Bharatpur (last flight)	Stayed at Avocado hotel, Hetauda

01 Dec 012	Field visit	Held Meeting with RWSS executive board and Dibya Jyoti women group, Makwanpur (Observation, Field survey, Focus Group Discussion and Interview by the team) Stayed at Avocado hotel Hetauda
02 Dec 012	Travelled from Hetauda to Chitwan program area	Met with the KCWD executive board and Shanti women group, Patihani VDC Chitwan (Observation, Field survey, Focus Group Discussion and Interview by the team) Stayed at Global hotel Chitwan
03/04Dec 012	Travelled from Chitwan to Kapilvastu (program area)	Met with the DSDC executive board and Radhika women group/ Saraswati women advocacy group , Gothihawa/ Dohani VDC Kapilbastu (Observation, Field survey, Focus Group Discussion including kapilbastu district police women cell and Interview by the team) Stayed at Tilaurakot hotel, Kapilvastu
04 Dec 012	Travelled to Bhairahawa in the evening	Stayed at a hotel in Bhairahawa
05 Dec 012	Took the flight to Kathmandu (after lunch)	Reached Kathmandu
06 – 20 Dec 012		Reviewed field visit and draft report preparation
21-23 Dec 012	Visited CARE Nepal country office	Shared the draft report
24 Dec 012	Visited SWC	Made the Draft Report presentation
27Dec 012	Visited SWC	Submitted the final report to SWC

2.3 Sampling of Study Area

After the pre evaluation meeting held at SWC, the CARE Nepal regional concern official organized an orientation program at the SWC office for the team before proceeding to the field. In the orientation meeting, districts for the purpose of field visit were selected and the date of visit was fixed as per the convenience of both the parties. For field visit, the evaluation team selected 3 VDCs- one each representing the three program districts i.e. Makwanpur, Chitwan and Kapilvastu. CARE Nepal arranged travel and communication between concerned NGO's and evaluation team. This arrangement helped the team to get all the required information on the VDCs' targeted communities that were to be visited.

2.3.1 Study instruments/tools:

In order to have information/data for the final evaluation report, the team used instruments/tools as given below. The team collected information from both primary and secondary sources. The collected information was triangulated as and when possible.

1. Checklists:

The evaluation team developed and administered checklists during focus groups discussion with beneficiaries, line agencies, implementing partners and physical observation project activities in the field (refer to annex-1 for checklist)

2. Sampling:

The team sampled finance related documents of CARE Nepal country/regional and partners offices. We also evaluated grants, receipts and disbursement processes, books of accounts, general vouchers, fixed assets register, tax related liabilities, meetings minute of procurement committees, and financial policies of partners and CARE Nepal.

3. Compatibility with the national policies and implementation modalities:

The project goal, program and activities were compared with Nepal's development priorities National Action Plan on UNSCR which is approved by GON, Councils of Ministers, pursuant to regulations dated 01 February 2011, Human Rights Act 1997, the domestic Violence (crime and punishment) Act, 2009 etc and women empowerment related and subsequent interim plans of Nepal.

4. Ownership, accountability, and transparency of project activities to the governing board of IP

The minute books of Partner NGOs General Assembly (GA), Annual Assembly (AA), governing board, national and districts level projects advisory committee, partner's constitution and financial policies were studied to examine the degree of institutionalization on decision-making procedures.

5. Quality Assessments:

The team observed meeting procedures, grocery shop run by women for income generation, hoarding boards and domestic violence related information depicted on main streets/VDC office building and surrounding environment to understand the difference. The team also focused on finding similar expertise of implementing partners and working modality of CARE Nepal that is necessary for quality assurance.

6. Sustainability:

To understand sustainability of the action, the team also interacted with the concerned women/male groups/VDC/DDC level authorities to determine capacity and networking with agencies and local authorities.

7. Literature review:

The evaluation team reviewed the GoN plans and policies to understand the project context.

8. Cross cutting issues:

The evaluation team also assessed the participation of males, Dalits, and Persons with disabilities (PwDs) at various training programs and decision-making procedures.

9. Discussion:

The team discussed with the representatives from police women cell, para legal committees, VDC level health post and traditional healers on various aspects of their knowledge on the formation, functioning and benefits brought about by the project.

10. Coordination and Networking:

The evaluation team held the meeting with key district line agencies including women development office (WDO), DDC, VDC, Human rights activists and community level natural resource user groups.

11. Target versus achievements

The evaluation team compiled and compared the target with achievements and looked for any discrepancies from the log frame of the program and donor reports of CARE Nepal.

2.3.2 Data presentation and analysis techniques

The study team compiled the information required. Quantitative data were presented in tabular format and qualitative information in descriptive form. The information was thoroughly recorded first and then analyzed for the established objectives. In some cases, simple statistics including percentage were used. Similarly, the program/project documents like annual plans, reports, evaluation reports etc were studied to

gather required information for further analysis. The findings from the qualitative and quantitative information were integrated in order to match the study guidelines set by the SWC.

2.4. Limitation of the study

This evaluation followed the qualitative study approach which is compiled from CARE Nepal country and regional office Bharatpur, its implementing partners, the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The information is limited to the responses of selective individuals, groups and institution that were met and observed in the process of this study. Similarly, the quantitative information is mostly based on secondary data like that of CARE Nepal's reports. Time constraint and remote location are some of limitations of the study.

SECTION THREE: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In line with the TOR, this section presents the findings of the projects at strategic, implementation and organization level.

3.1 Strategic level

3.1.1 Project context analysis

The evaluation team analyzed the project context by assessing CARE's base line survey, its core women empowerment priority areas in line with GoN's plans and programs and sectoral policy papers towards women empowerment.

3.1.2 Legal provisions:

The GoN has made various policies and action plans which directly and indirectly attempt to incorporate issues of women for their empowerment. Following are some of the action plans that work towards women advancement in all spheres of their life,

- National Plan of Action on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination Against Women,
- the National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women,
- the Three-Year Human Rights National Action Plan, and
- the terms of reference of the Local Peace Committees etc

3.1.3 Three years Human Rights National Plan of Action (2010/11-2012/13)

This plan emphasizes on launching different programs for poor, deprived, marginalized and the sexual and gender minority communities. To address such issues, some of the programs included for the protection and promotion of women rights are,

- providing scholarships to conflict-affected children
- Guaranteeing the inclusion of women in income generating activities and equip them with necessary skills
- Making all training program gender-friendly,
- Promoting human rights, civil rights and constitutional and legal rights for ensuring social justice of rural, marginalized and destitute women who are economically disadvantaged.

3.1.4 Three Year Plan - Approach Paper [2011/12 – 2013/14]

This approach paper aims to promote gender equality and women empowerment against different types of gender-based violence (GBV) and gender discrimination through social, economic and political empowerment of women from all classes and regions. It aims at ensuring women's representation by 33% in every structure of the State. The paper emphasizes various programs for this cause i.e. institutional capacity development, capacity building, legal aid, social protection and community mobilization for women's presence in leadership, conducting campaigns for the prevention and control of different types of violence and discrimination against women etc.

3.1.5 National Plan of Action against Gender-Based Violence

This plan states that gender-based violence will be controlled and security and protection will be provided to women and child victims of violence. This plan of action has set the following objectives,

- Undertake legal and institutional reforms for ending gender-based violence,

- Ensure the access of persons affected by gender-based violence to justice,
- Establish and strengthen community-based village-level mobile services for providing protection to victims of gender violence,
- Strengthen the health sector for effectively addressing gender-based violence
- Raise public awareness and develop zero tolerance against gender violence,
- Facilitate the economic and social empowerment of women and children for combating gender violence, and
- Ensure coordination, communication and monitoring works among the stakeholders.

3.1.6 National Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 2004 (CEDAW):

This Plan of Action specifically calls for

- the amendment of discriminatory laws and formulation of appropriate laws,
- Increasing women's participation at all public, political and policymaking levels,
- Elimination of causes related to female trafficking,
- Enhancing legal capacity for the protection of women's rights,
- Strengthening the responsibility of Parliament and the Parliamentary Committees for gender equality, and
- Identifying activities for information dissemination to raise public awareness on all forms of violence against women.

3.1.7 National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, 2005:

This Plan of Action has proposed different activities under its 12 critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Declaration. Activities like protecting women from the impact of conflict, establishing access for conflict-affected women to justice and making arrangements for proper relief and rehabilitation which are included under the Article 'Women and Armed Conflict', in the Beijing Declaration, have been found included in this national plan of action.

3.1.8 Terms of Reference of Local Peace Committees, 2009

This document states that at least one-third of the total members of the Local Peace Committees to be constituted at the local level should be women. Arrangements have been made for forming peace committees at Village Development Committee (VDC) or the Municipality as required. The document also contains a provision according to which at least two members on the nine-member Local Peace Committee Secretariat to be constituted by the Local Peace Committee should be women.

3.1.9 National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820 [2011/12 – 2015/16]

The GoN has formulated and introduced a five year (2011/12-2015/16) national plan of action in line with UNSCR with the objectives to

- Ensure Proportional and meaningful participation of women at all levels of conflict transformation and peace building processes; and
- Protect women and girls' rights.

This plan is structured under five pillars

- i) Participation
- ii) Protection and Prevention
- iii) Promotion, Relief and Recovery,
- iv) Resource Management
- v) Monitoring and Evaluation.

In the mentioned programmatic and legislative context of GoN, the principle aim of SAKCHAM II was to enable conflict affected women to exercise women's human rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012 found contextual to address conflict affected issues of women in general and other women in particular. The evaluation team in its FGD observed low presence of women affected by the conflict. The verification with the legal definition (annex 1 definition of conflict-affected women and children) was also found in the same line.

3.2 Planning and documentation:

In order to implement SAKCHAM II, CARE Nepal selected RWSS, KCWDC, and DSDC based on its own set of criteria. These partners have already worked with CARE Nepal in SAKCHAM I. The evaluation team found that CARE Nepal made a contractual agreement with its partners before implementing the projects. An annual project with the provisions of extension for satisfactory performance was also found made with partners. As per the provisions of the agreement, the partners were responsible to report the progress of the projects on quarterly, half yearly and annual basis to CARE Nepal.

In order to create responsibility and take ownership of the project, CARE Nepal organized an Orientation workshop for project staffs, partners and stakeholders at DDC, VDC and community level. Program objectives and strategies were shared in Chitwan with the presence of senior level GoN sectoral agencies i.e. Joint secretary MOWCSW, LDO, WDO, Civil society organizations, partners, Constituent Assembly member (CA) in the districts etc. A separate preliminary consent in written form was also signed by the project from Kapilvastu, Chitwan and Makwanpur districts with DDC before implementing the project. Base line KAP survey was conducted in the concerned districts. A reflection meeting was organized among the partners, GoN local level line agencies and the donor, Care Austria. The lessons learnt from the meeting were incorporated by the projects. For instance, the previous provision of Rs. 15000 to be given to each REFLECT group as seed money for income generating activities was revised in the range of Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20000. According to the REFLECT centers women, since a group consists of 15 to 25 women, the amount may not be enough to launch income generating activities.

Planning/implementation strategies adopted by the project i.e. Right Based Approach, Mobilization of Local Resource Persons, Social Inclusion, Conflict Sensitiveness/Peace Building, Social Inclusion, Men Engagement, Media Advocacy, Expansion of Coordination and Linkage etc were found relevant to address the project outcomes in the visited program. However, some external factors like political instability, frequent strikes, time consuming process of project agreement with SWC (general agreement dated... and project agreement on), time consumption in recruiting theme coordinator by CARE, partners and partners' staff selection etc delayed the project implementation. Resulting, the first year was focused to complete the startup activities since such activities were found originally plan for two months as per PA. Due to such unavoidable circumstances, the planned activities had to be found hurriedly implemented. The FGD conducted with the executive board of partner organization confirmed the same.

The project demonstrated its transparency and created ownership in recruiting the partner's staff with a defined set of criteria that included publishing of vacancy announcement, developing selection criteria, and forming a separate staff selection committee with representatives from DDC, WDO, CARE Nepal, and NGO federation.) Furthermore, an Orientation workshop for project staff, partners and stakeholders

at DDC, VDC and community level was also found organized. The project was launched in Bharatpur in the presence of the Joint Secretary MWCSW, LDO, WDO, civil society organizations, program participants, partners and Constituent Assembly member (CA) in the districts. The evaluation team also verified the minutes of such meetings at partners' offices and found that, periodic project advisory committee meetings were also held during different periods. In spite of such efforts made by the project to ensure transparency, some partners found lack of reporting to concern DDC even at the time of getting recommendation for its renewal from District Administration Office (DAO). DDC has made a pile of list (11) at the back of its recommendation as essential documents to be produced by the NGO for recommendation purpose. However, public audit meeting minute was not found in the list of DDC.

Despite this, the evaluation team has tried to assess the project's expected result (ER) as stated in the PA with SWC at its implementation level as below:

3.3 ER 1: Women have increased support from solidarity groups at community, district and national levels for promoting gender equality in their interests.

3.3.1 Against Gender Based violence:

In order to increase their support to PVSE women from community to national level, SAKCHAM II created 200 Popular education centres (PECs)-community based women groups through Regenerated Freinrean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques (REFLECT) methodology.

Table 3: Details of Reflect Centers

District	Total VDC	Total Reflect Center		Total Groups Members		
		New	Old	Dalit	Janjati	Others
Makwanpur	12	42		50	959	39
Chitwan	10	40		404	473	144
Kapilvastu	23	58	60	2118	210	294

These PECs are popularly known as REFLECT centres. The PVSE women meet every week in the centers and not only discuss GBV related cases reported by the members in the household/community but also explore the ways of finding a collective solution. Besides this, facilitator of the centre shares laws against domestic violence in favour of women's advancement, basic literacy, meeting and minute preparation procedures etc. The evaluation team observed the meeting procedures where the PVSE women actively raised issues and signed the meeting minute with their names instead of using thumbprints. A 28-minute SAKCHAM FM radio program which aired through Makwanpur FM radio 101.3 MHz every week at 7:30 PM has played an important role in sensitizing PVSE women against domestic violence in the project area. However, some important issues i.e. government resources and services like scholarships, immunization, birth certificate, marriage certificate, inter-caste marriage, VDC

budget etc. were found lacking in the radio program. Such issues could contribute in increasing PVSE women access to enjoy GoN resources and facilities.

3.3.3 Against cast based discrimination:

Along with GBV, traditional discrimination between various caste groups was found to have reduced particularly in Kapilvastu. According to Mr. Govinda Dhawala, program officer at DSDC, Kapilbastu, 62 lower caste household has no or less objection to accept water from dalit community. Similarly, dalit women and men expressed happiness to the team at the decreased level of discrimination against them while filling water pots at the village well along with other castes. Previously they had to wait for longer hours to get their turn to fill their water pots only after all other castes had finished filling theirs. Despite having changed a certain level of attitude and behaviour, the dalits still face hesitation from other castes to eat together. Similarly, women still face discriminations at religious places.

3.3.4 Changing Gender roles:

The evaluation team organized FGDs with a sample of male group associated with Shrijanashil Yuwa Bachat Samuha (YBS), Makwanpur created by SAKCHAM II. This group was formed on the recommendation of PVSE women from REFLECT center. The group was capacitated on “gender roles, masculinities, self-contribution and advocacy for gender mainstreaming” by the project aimed towards change the mind set of men with respect to gender equality. The evaluation team were apprized on how these men allowed their wives to attend the REFLECT meetings while they took care of their children and did the household chores like cleaning and washing, cutting vegetables, carrying water, cooking meals etc. that are traditionally assigned to women. The role of men was found significant in providing support to the process of women empowerment.

3.3.5 District and national level:

The evaluation team organized district level FGD and interviews with the representatives of GoN line and agencies i.e. DDC, WDO, District police women cell. The program has been making significant efforts to develop women's solidarity network for greater impact. The PVSE women reflect groups have initiated networking from Village Development Committee (VDC) and District-level women network groups to National Women Network such as District women Coordination committee, Inter Party Women Network, Paralegal Committee, National Forum for Women Right and Concern (NFORWC) for their rights and concerns.

3.4 ER 2: Women have improved psychosocial wellbeing in terms of increased self-esteem and increased support from community in combating harmful traditional practices

NAP has stated in its Risk factors under the human resource title that “Nepal lacks skilled human resources in transitional management, particularly, in the context of psycho-social counsellors.” In this context Community-based psychosocial care (CBPSCW) is found to be one of the major components of SAKCHAM II. The program has developed 42 CBPSCW through a series of training packages that includes a 7 days basic, 4 days refresher and 2 days review courses. PVSE women and focal persons have also been trained on psychosocial wellbeing and gender based violence in all three districts.

These CBPSW visit women's groups, facilitate group discussions among distressed women and provide a forum for sharing and ventilating, strengthening life skills to get affirmation, learning coping mechanism and holding interpersonal communications with women seeking support.

Stakeholders such as the VDC Secretary, health post in-charge, female community health volunteers (FCHV) and 59 traditional healers (TH) have been oriented on psychosocial and Gender based Violence in general, psychosocial health and other related problems, harmful effects of gender discriminative practices, domestic violence against females, and social male conduct against women's wellbeing in particular. CBPSCW coordinates with traditional healers for referral cases while traditional healers identify symptoms of psychosocial problems.

Mr. Janga Bahadur Bhujje and Mr. Murali B.K (THs) from Chitwan reported to evaluation team that they could identify the symptoms of psycho related problems and TV by catching wrist pulse. These joint efforts found interesting to address the issues. Somehow this mechanism is found satisfactory in overcoming PVSE women's psychosocial problems.

3.4.1 Self-esteem and confidence:

The evaluation team observed the meeting procedure held in Makwanpur of Dibyajyoti women group to understand the level of self-esteem and confidence in raising and concluding the issues with responsibilities. In the meeting, the PVSE women discussed issues related to reaching the VDCs and claiming the budget allocated for them. Most of the PVSE women actively participated in the meeting and decided to raise this issue with the VDC secretary at the periodic VDC meeting. The women were eager to represent their group in the VDC meeting. The meeting was facilitated and encouraged by the CBPSW developed by the project. PVSE women were found speaking at household level and in public places about their issues and place their request for government services, transparency in school management and other social development committees, including forest management committees. They have become more aware about their civic rights, justice for conflict victims, and benefits from service providers such as VDCs and DDCs. However, in the absence of CBPSW facilitators, it could be difficult to conclude such meetings with a logical end. The evaluation team observed that the PVSE women tolerantly sought inputs from such facilitators.

3.4.2 Male perception of women's leadership:

The men participating in the FGD recognized women's networking capacity in obtaining development grants from local level GoN authority i.e. VDC and DDC.

3.5 ER3: Advocacy and Networking: Women have assured space for participation in local and national peace building processes and increased influence in decision-making in peace process at local and national levels.

The GoN National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 for women's participation in the heading of peace process has made a mandatory provision of ensuring women's 33% participation while constituting the local peace committees formed in every District, Municipality and the Village Development Committee. The project initiative towards increasing women's participation in the peace process is found instrumental. Secondary data received from CARE Nepal demonstrated that 17 % PVSE women have increased influence in decision making from local to national level in peace process in line with UNSCR 1325 & 1820 which is found to be satisfactory.

3.5.1 PVSE women in Peace Building process

SAKCHAM II program's PVSE women were found representing in local peace committees. The composition of this committee representatives from SAKCHAM oriented PVSE women, program partner NGOs, women's network members, VDC representatives, political parties, school teachers, female community health workers, media, women activists along with other important organizational representatives at VDC level. SAKCHAM II organised series of awareness campaign, capacitated through training to concerned stakeholders from VDC to national level in line with the NPA. It also organized VDC and DDC level interaction workshops to collect feedbacks regarding various aspects of women empowerment to incorporate in the new constitution (**Refer annex 6**). The draft was finally submitted to the respective Constituent Assembly (CA) Committee through NFORC.

3.5.2 Presence of PVSE women at VDC level peace committee

11 PVSE women at VDC level participated in the village level peace committee and inspired conflict affected women and people. The PVSE women have mediated solving cases of conflict victims through coordination with local peace committees, including facilitation of compensation provision for them. They have access to this local level peace committee to share and learn about issues related to UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

SAKCHAM program has been facilitating coordination between District and VDC level peace committees for addressing cases of domestic, social and structural violence against women and rehabilitation of the conflict victims through psycho social counselling.


Despite such integrated efforts made by SAKCHAM II to incorporate women issues in the new constitution, the constitution was not promulgated until this report so the evaluation team could not verify its achievement in line with the projected target. Nevertheless, such strong, energetic and likeminded networking of women created by SAKCHAM II will definitely contribute to represent women in various political parties from VDC to national level political structures in the days to come.

3.6 ER 4: Women have increased skills and knowledge to access public resources and control over private resources and income:

SAKCHAM II has capacitated PVSE women through Micro enterprises, business planning, cooperative management training and also supported financial grant @ Rs. 15,000 to 20000 per REFLECT centres (Makwanpur-42, Chitwan-40, and Kapilvastu-118) as a revolving fund. Besides this, the project has also trained 35 VDC secretaries in the process of planning and social mobilization. SAKCHAM II VDC level advisory committee coordinated by the VDC secretary meet every quarter to monitor the income generation (IG) projects launched by PVSE women. The DDC level project advisory committee also jointly monitors the performance of these projects. Establishment of such joint structures for empowerment of PVSE women by CARE Nepal is commendable.

3.6.1 Source of income for PVSE women:

PVSE women have initiated entrepreneurship in the form of grocery shops, pig farming and kitchen gardening etc. They have also started group saving. Unfortunately, the income from these ventures is not sufficient for their family. Therefore, these women also work in the fields of the local landlords and are paid wages. The groups were observed exploring various ways to improve their livelihood. Through the efforts of PVSE women network, some of the VDCs have started supporting various income generating activities such as sewing, candle making etc. District level cottage industries also provide similar skill training that contributes towards increasing their livelihood.

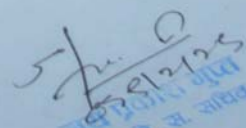
 **हरनामपुर गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय**
 हरनामपुर-कपिलवस्तु
 Office of the Harnampur Village Development Committee
 Harnampur, Kapilvastu

पत्र संख्या :- ०६८०६९
 बलानी नम्बर :- ३८५
 मिति : ०६/०२/२९

विषय :- सिङ्गारि सन्वन्धन।

श्री ज्योति महिला फेरेकी समूह
हरनामपुर-२ ककसिडा

यस हस्ताक्षर जाकि स. उ. वार्ड नं. २ ककसिडा ठिकाणमा (२२२) रेलारी हाफेजगिरी भएको जग्गा मध्ये बायो डी फर्टिज २ (बायो) तीस भोडा २२ (पच्चीस बीस) लम्बाईमा डेढरुने पावर दहिले समाजिक विकास केन्द्रको समुच्च लागेदारीका सन्वन्धन रूपान्तरण को लागी महिला सन्वन्धन कल उपकरणको को गहन निर्माण कार्यको लागि वार्ड नं. २ का महिलाहरूको, लक्ष्मीदेवी, कुम्हिलेकी इन्को उपस्थितिमा भएको निर्णय लक्ष्मी ज्योति महिला फेरेकी समूह वा गहन भोडा पासो वार पेशाउनु आएको निर्णय प्रतिनिधि लक्ष्मी निवेदन लेखेर उक्त ककसिडा को सिङ्गारि गतिहरूको माहोल भएको।


 ज्योति महिला फेरेकी समूह
 गा. वि. स. अध्यक्ष

3.6.2 Access to and control over private property by women

PVSE women are experiencing positive changes with respect to access and control over private property by increasing interaction within households, sharing their earnings, making joint decisions for expenses, etc.

Despite being successful in land registration in women's names, many women are still under the dominance of discriminative socio-cultural systems barring them from owning land and gaining related development benefits. Majority of the land and important documents, such as, electricity bills, land registration document etc are under male ownership. Women neither have legal control over these important resources, nor are there concerned about or aware of the importance of holding equal (joint) rights over these documents.

3.6.3 Access to and control over public property by women

The PVSE women along with their network at DDC/VDC offices pressurize for good governance practices through transparency and accountability about programs, their staffing and budget. Some women group have received VDC's land for constructing offices and also succeeded in obtaining electricity poles and power through collective efforts from local authority.

However, they still do not have access to important and productive public property, such as, the "pond" which they could have used for fish farming.

In Kapilvastu, women have been involved in dalit organizations at VDC and district level, district micro enterprisers groups, livestock farming groups, agricultural groups, community reform committee (tole sudhar samiti) of municipality, Model Integrated Development Council (Namuna Ekikrit Bikas Parishad), Kalika Advocacy group, Sagarmatha Saving group, women development groups formed by Women and Child Development Office and Cooperatives, etc. The women are involved in the decision-making processes conducted in the "tole sudhar samiti" meetings.

3.7 ER 5. Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in relation to women's rights attainment and psychosocial programming.

SAKCHAM II program has facilitated coordination and collaboration of the PVSE women groups with diverse stakeholders at VDC level, and with women's rights advocacy networks and MOPR at a national level. The local level stakeholders include VDCs, DDCs, local peace committees, all political party mechanism established within the DDC, network of all political party sister organizations, secretaries of paralegal services, men campaigners, village health posts in-charges, representatives of women right groups' network and members of REFLECT centres and police officials.

SAKCHAM II program has effectively conducted different awareness campaigns such as 16 Days Activism, International Women's day in coordination with district level women network, paralegal committee, Inter-party women network, single women network, women cooperative, Land Right Forum, Women and Children Office, DDC and other I/NGOs covering 35 VDCs of the three project districts (Kapilvastu, Chitwan and Makwanpur).

There is also an increasing coordination of PVSE women with likeminded agencies. Different stakeholders have shown interest towards the REFLECT centres and have provided support in terms of kind, resources, capacity building while PVSE women are also interested in different organizations' activities like their support and provision for women and the poor and vulnerable.

3.8 Tools to identify impact groups:

The evaluation team found that CARE Nepal and its partner NGOs have successfully integrated underlying causes of poverty analysis (UCPA) techniques through REFLECT methodology in identifying the root causes of poverty and injustice in development agenda. It is one of the key processes that SAKCHAM has used to identify impact groups and initiate action against poverty, marginalization and deprivation (Refer table 4: Major contents of UCPA)

The women groups in the FGD reported to the evaluation team that the UCPA process was very useful in identifying the real impact groups of the direct beneficiaries. Evaluation team also interviewed the GoN, DDC and VDC level line agencies particularly in Makwanpur regarding UCPA effectiveness and they responded in the same line. These line agencies used these tools to identify the real impacts groups in its project by inviting SAKCHAM II partner NGOs of CARE Nepal.

Table: 4 Tools used for UCP Analysis

- VDC power mapping
- Social/Resource mapping of community.
- Wellbeing ranking.
- Reflect group formation
- Dependency analysis
- Cast analysis
- Seasonal calendar
- Women's mobility
- Work load analysis
- Exploitation analysis
- Income and expenditure analysis
- History taking

3.9 Sustainability

After interactions with concerned project stakeholders in connection with sustainability, the evaluation team found that the project stakeholders have put in their best efforts towards sustainability through the following visible presence:

- In order to increase support to PVSE women from community to national level SAKCHAM II has created 200 REFLECT centres where 4466 PVSE women are associated with 35 solidarity groups/networks formed at community/VDC level and 3 districts linked with national level networks at National Forum for Right and Concern (NFORWC). These strong PVSE women have network access in different village level government, non-government structures for obtaining vital registrations as well as capturing resources from other agencies for community work, advocating for landless people for land and implementing collective actions on violence against women.
- SAKCHAM has formed VDC and district level project advisory committee (V/D/PAC) represented by VDC secretary, political party leaders and social workers of the working VDCs. This coordination mechanism contributes to empower the entire PVSE population in general and women in particular.
- The UCPA tools have been incorporated by the DDC in respective projects area to identify the impact groups. The GoN line agencies have been found orienting these tools to identify the real impacts groups in its project by inviting SAKCHAM II partners NGOs of CARE Nepal.

- 42-episode FM radio program contributes to mitigate GBV in the districts.
- Women groups of PVSE women contributes to conduct different awareness campaigns such as 16 Days Activism, International Women's day in coordination with district level women network, paralegal committee, Inter-party women network, single women network, women cooperative, Land Right Forum, Women and Children Office, DDC and other I/NGOs covering in line with national action plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.
- The capacitated project stakeholder's i.e. VDC Secretary, health post in-charge, female community health volunteers (FCHV), 59 traditional healers (TH) contribute towards mitigating psychosocial health related problems.

3.10 Transparency:

Evaluation team observed CARE Nepal SAKCHAM II women empowerment program in Chitwan, Makwanpur and Kapilvastu contributing the following components to enhance transparency;

- Public Audit at district level and community level:

The evaluation team observed that CARE Nepal and its partners disburse fund to women groups (reflect centres) on installment basis and the final installment is disbursed only after the report of the public audit is received. It was also found that along with the partners, CARE Nepal signed a consent letter with the concerned DDC to implement this project in the districts. District level public audit was carried out in presence of stakeholders in order to inform them about the activities that were to be carried out and the total project budget for specific headings.

3.11 Cross cutting issues

During the course of field visits, the evaluation team observed necessary efforts put in by CARE Nepal to ensure social inclusion at various levels of staffing, participant selection and training programs. In the FGD organised in Hatiya VDC, Makwanpur with Dibyajyoti women group, Dalit community were noted freely using the water tap located near the houses of higher caste groups (Chhetri /Brahmin). This clearly demonstrated that CARE Nepal put best effort to make access for so called water unacceptable social group in the community which found changing behaviour transformation. The secondary data provided by CARE Nepal shows that the inclusion of dalits and Janajati in various trainings has increased (Refer table: 5 group data base). However the evaluation team could not find any remarkable participation of Women with Disabilities (WwDs) in the women groups created by the project. Since CARE has committed in promoting and advocating for equitable and sustainable access of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people to basic services and resources for secured livelihoods.

3.12 Coordination and Linkage

The Central/District/village Project Advisory Committee (C/D/VPAC) meetings have been conducted by CARE Nepal to ensure coordination. District/Village Project Advisory Committee meeting were held more than once per year and central project advisory committee meeting once in a year.

The GoN district level line agencies in Makwanpur and VDC level line agencies in Chitwan and district level project stakeholders in Kapilvastu were found aware of the SAKCHAM II project.

3.13 Evaluation at organization level

In order to implement SAKCHAM II, CARE Nepal selected RWSS, KCWDC, and DSDC based on its own set of criteria. These partners have already worked with CARE Nepal in SAKCHAM I. The evaluation team found that CARE Nepal made a contractual agreement with its partners before implementing the projects. As per the provisions of the agreement, the partners were responsible to report the progress of the projects on quarterly, half yearly and annual basis to CARE Nepal. Such reporting also includes social auditing as well.

In order to create responsibility and take ownership of the project, CARE Nepal organized an Orientation workshop for project staffs, partners and stakeholders at DDC, VDC and community level. Program objectives and strategies were shared in Chitwan with the presence of senior level GoN Sectoral agencies i.e. Joint secretary MOWCSW, LDO, WDO, Civil society organizations, partners, Constituent Assembly member (CA) in the districts etc. A separate preliminary consent in written form was also signed by the project from Kapilvastu, Chitwan and Makwanpur districts with DDC before implementing the project. Base line KAP survey was conducted in the concerned districts. A reflection meeting was organized among the partners, GoN local level line agencies and the donor, Care Austria. The lessons learnt from the meeting were incorporated by the projects. For instance, the previous provision of Rs. 15000 to be given to each REFLECT group as seed money for income generating activities was revised in the range of Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20000. However, according to the REFLECT centres women, since a group consists of 15 to 25 women, the amount may not be enough to launch income generating activities.

The RWSS is governed by nine executive committee members elected from 25 general members for a three-year term. According to its constitution, the chairperson of the committee cannot be elected more than for two terms. Its sectoral committees look after the special issues of women. More than 849 women have been associated with this centre without voting rights. However, the general membership of this centre was found limited to 25 from its inspection (2059 B.S). The general membership fee charged is Rs. 1000 and a one-year voluntary service is essential for women to become a member. The evaluation team asked its executive board during FGD that why do women membership is limited with 25? is it affordable fee for PVSE women? They reported us they are getting services from community level formed group and some such groups have created their own cooperative as well so they may not applying for membership.

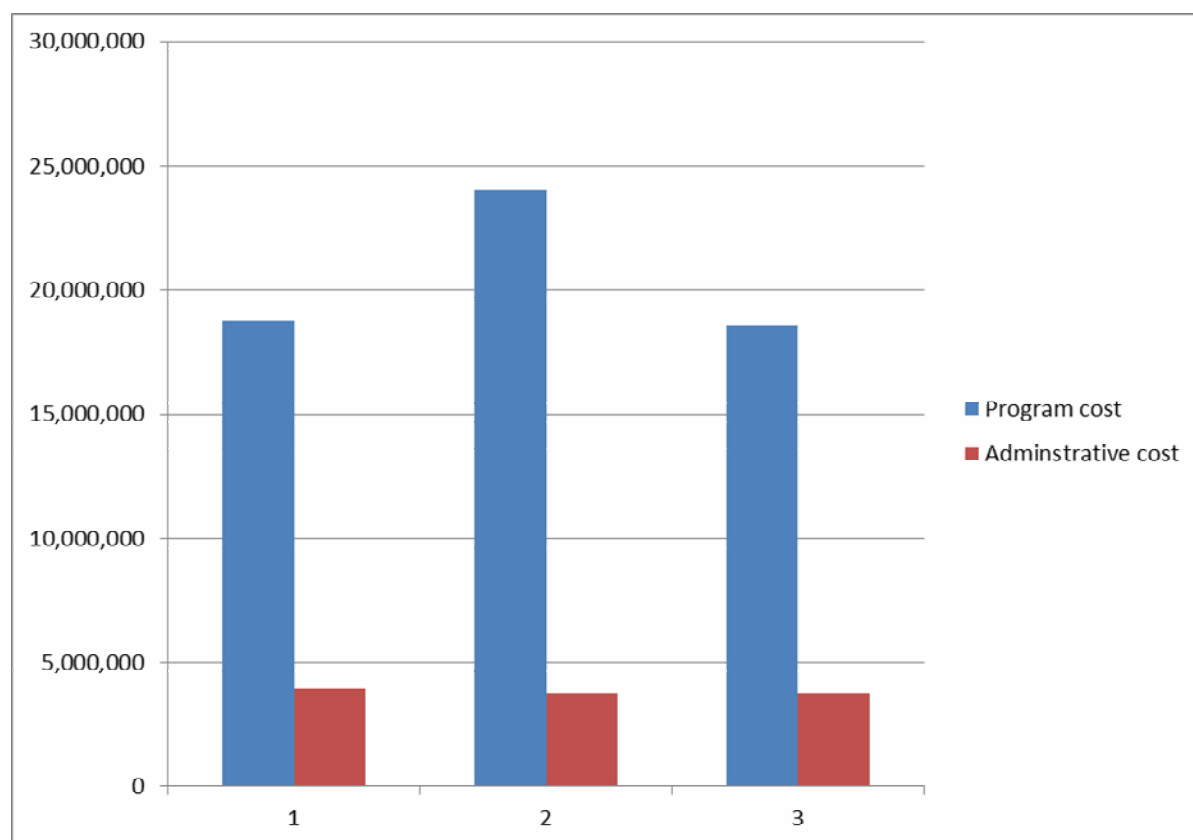
3.14 Financial Analysis

This financial analysis aimed to evaluate the efficiency of the use of funds available to achieve the intended results.

The Austrian Development Agency and CARE Austria were the major donors of the program. The committed amount for this project was NRS. 72,781,818/-. Following table gives an overview of the yearly budget estimate for the entire project.

Table 5: Budget estimate for the entire project tenure, based on the project agreement with SWC (Amount in NPR)

Particulars	Year 1 (2010)	Year 2 (2011)	Year 3 (2012)	Total	%
Program Cost	18,736,706	24,013,674	18,574,603	61,324,983	84
Administrative cost	3,947,410	3,754,712	3,754,713	11,456,835	16
Total Amount (NPR)	22,684,116	27,768,386	22,329,316	72,781,818	100.00



Graphical representation of Budget estimate for the entire project

General observation and comments:

Financial Rules and Regulations: The financial transactions of the SAKCHAM Project are governed by a set of rules and regulation of the Care International Nepal i.e. in line with its global financial operational policies, rules and regulation of Care international. Apart from compliance to financial policy/ procedure of Care International in Nepal, the project is following the requirements of donor i.e. Austrian Development Agency (ADA). All financial transactions related to the project works implemented by the local NGO partners of the project are governed by the terms and conditions set forth in the respective sub-agreement between the Care Nepal and the respective local NGO partner.

Budget estimate comparison as per Project Agreement and SWC Report:

Yearly deviation in the budget estimate of SWC report from that of the Project Agreement was observed. The following table shows the same.

Table 6: Comparative table of Yearly budget as per PA and CARE Nepal's report for SWC

Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
	As Per PA	As per Report	As Per PA	As per Report	As Per PA	As per Report
Program Cost	18,736,706	17,486,774	24,013,674	25,167,089	18,574,603	18,671,120
Admin Cost	3,947,410	3,947,409	37,54,712	3,754,713	3,751,713	3,754,713
Total	22,684,116	21,434,183	27,768,386	28,921,802	22,329,316	22,425,833

Review of Budget and Actual Expenditure: The total budget of the project was quoted as NPR 7,27,81,818/- in the Project Agreement document.

The comparative chart of total original budget (total fund available) and actual expenditure status of the project (Amount in Euro) as on December 2011 is as follows:

Table 7: The comparative chart of total original budget (total fund available) and actual expenditure status of the project (Amount in Euro) as on December 2011

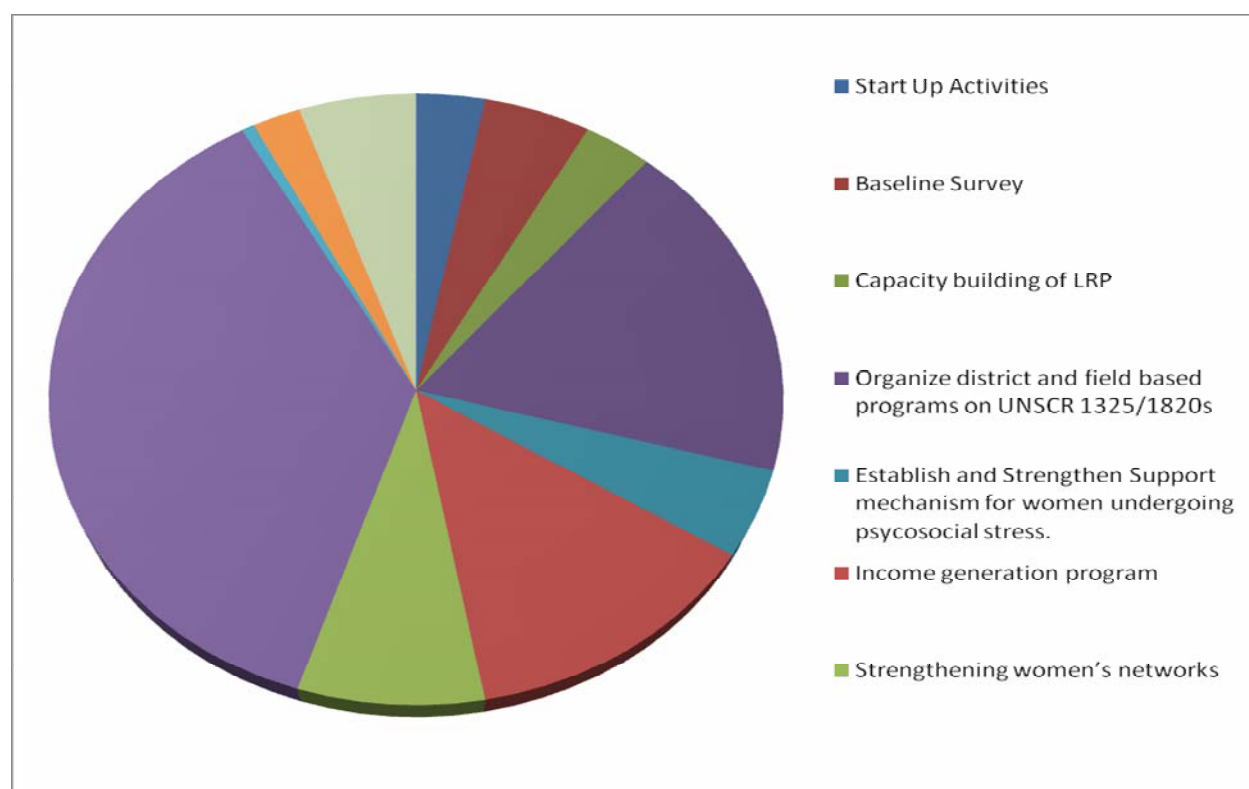
Particulars	Total Budget (2010-12)	Actual Expense up to December 2011(Audited)	Actual Expenses up to December end 2012 (Provisional)*
Income:			
Total Fund Available (Grant)	727,818.18	435,000.00	
Expenditure:			
Personnel Cost	386,883.03	195,932.30	
Material and Equipment	3,997.90	3,892.34	
Training and other program activities	105,535.34	60,433.20	
Other Cost (Including operating cost and support to NGO office operation)	56,244.82	30,389.02	
Evaluation Cost	28,786.39	6,180.73	
Documentation, Public awareness	146,370.7	73,501.13	
Total Expenditure	727,818.18	370,328.72	

The cumulative receipt of grant by the project as of the year-end 2011 as reflected in the audit report is EURO 435,000 only. The total grant received by the project as of year-end 2012 based on the management report is Euro 652,900.

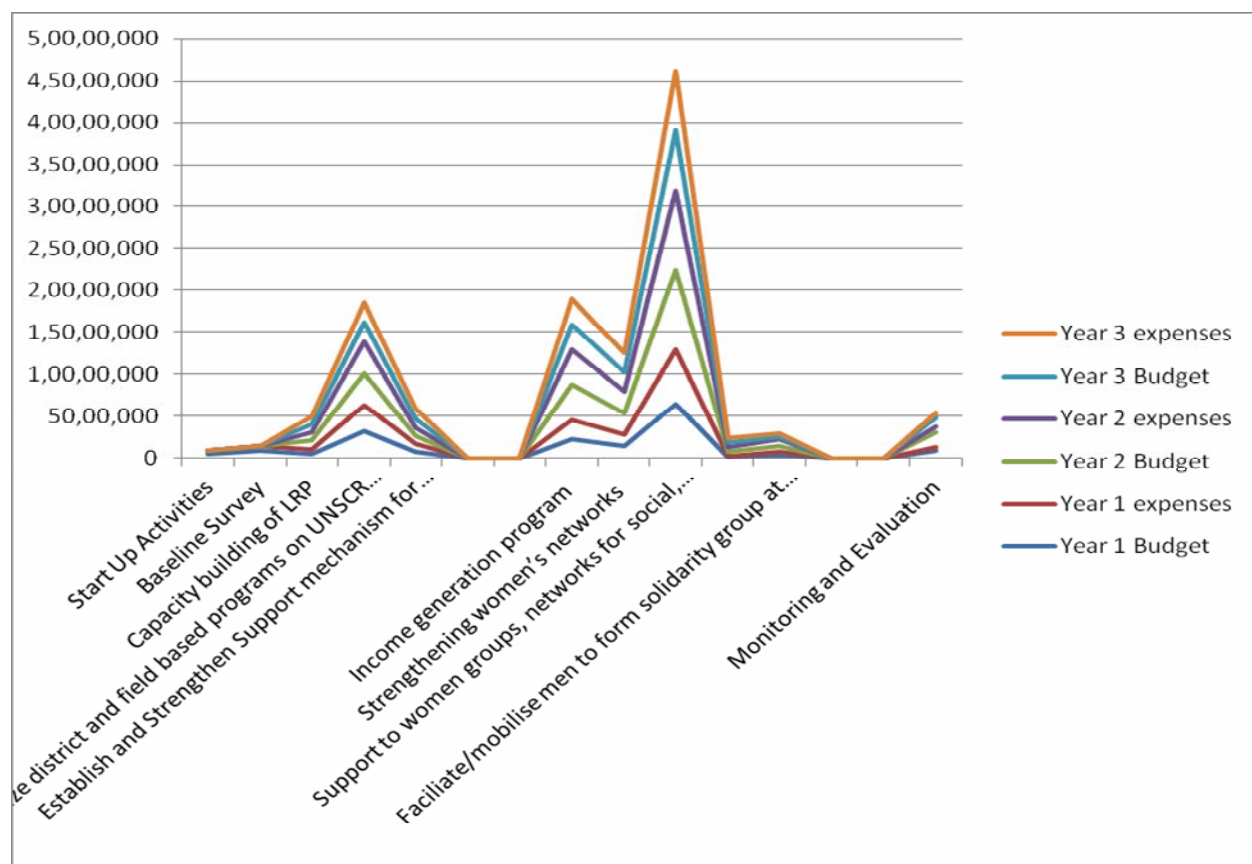
Breakdown of Budgeted and Actual Expenses:**Table 8: The activity-wise breakdown of budget and actual expense (in NPR)**

<i>1. Program Description</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>Actual Expenses as on Dec 2012</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Start-up Activities	545,000	385,778	159,222
Baseline Survey	848,205	664,828	183,377
Capacity building of Local resource person, partners, staffs, facilitators, community & Stakeholders	2,475,475	2,454,756	20,719
Organize district and field based programs on gender and social inclusion related to UNSCR 1325/1820, gender issues, women's rights, social exclusion and caste for peace process	9,389,322	9,157,138	232,184
Establish and Strengthen Community Support mechanism for women undergoing psychosocial stress.	2,903,556	2,971,042	-67,486
Income generation program (entrepreneurship, cooperative and business management, saving and credit and specific vocational skill training for women groups)	9,857,360	8,437,399	89,961
Strengthening women's networks from district to national levels by organizing advocacy, interactions and providing support to organize campaigns, rallies and public hearing to end impunity and women's advancement	6,323,050	6,281,281	41,769
Support to women groups, networks for social, economic and political empowerment through issues identification, and socio-economic strengthen activities	23,203,032	23,144,687	-41,655
Produce of IEC materials (poster, leaflets etc) and establishment of resource center for women empowerment (Collection of reports and related materials) and Media mobilization	1,117,747	1,242,216	-124,469
Faciliate/mobilise men to form solidarity group at local and national levels for gender equality and ending Alcoholism, Gender based violence by organizing capacity building and launching campaigns on 'Right to Fatherhood', felicitate 'model' men maculities, role of men and boys to end GBV and for women empowerment and gender equality	1,412,480	1,493,826	-81,346
Monitoring and Evaluation(Midterm, Final Evaluation and Review and Reflection)	3,679,756	1,736,263	19,43,493
<i>Sub-total of 1</i>	<i>61,324,983</i>	<i>58,969,215</i>	<i>23,55,768</i>
<i>Program cost percentage</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>84%</i>	

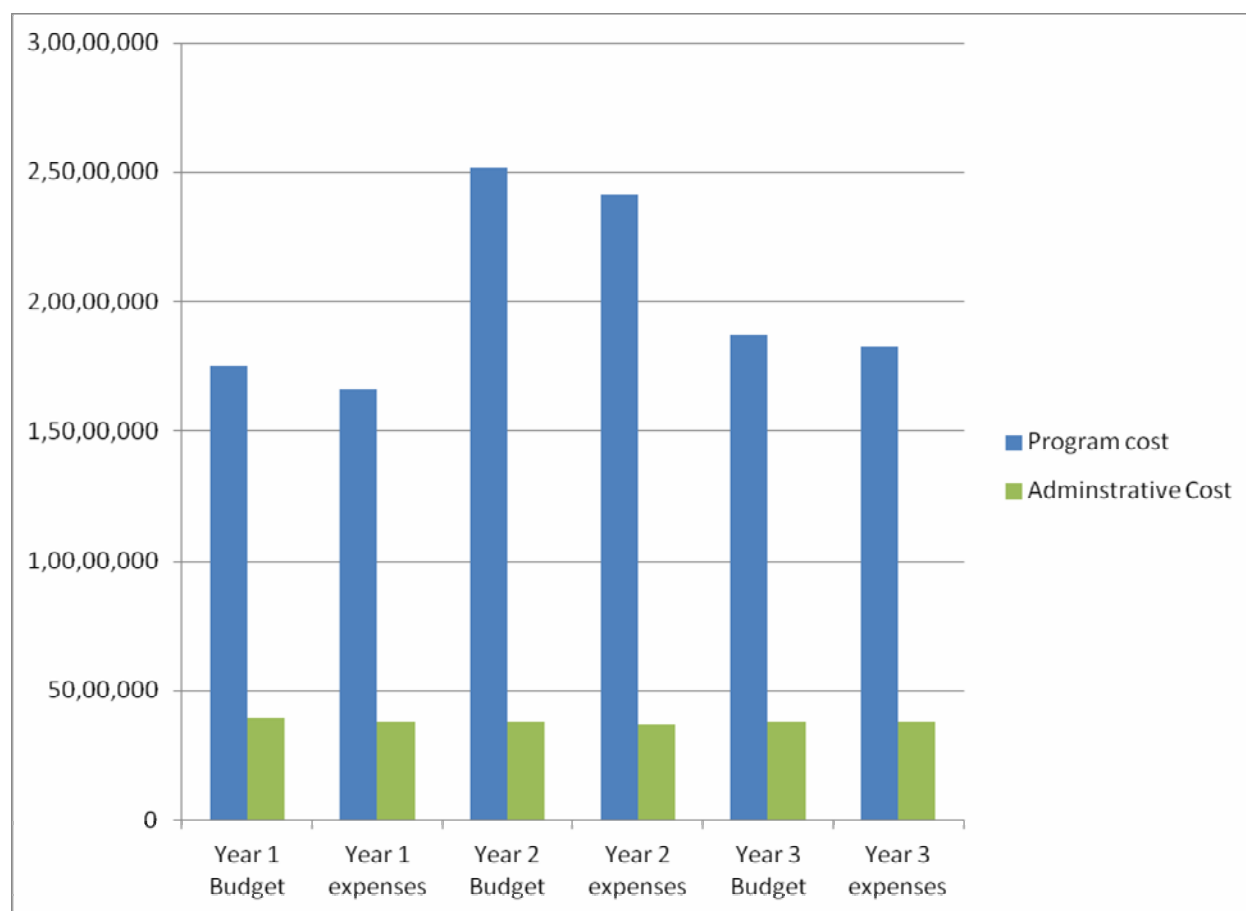
2.Administrative Cost			
Equipments (Computers-2, Digital camera-1)	192,696	108,576	84,120
Field Office Operation cost	3,672,882	3,687,896	-15,014
Support Staff Cost	75,91,257	7,407,799	1,83,458
Sub-total of 2	1,14,56,835	11,204,273	2,52,562
Administrative cost percentage	16%	16%	
Grand-Total (1+2)	7,27,81,818	70,173,488	26,08,330
Total Percentage	100%	100%	



Diagrammatic representation of the Program activities



The above graph shows the expenses budgeted and actually incurred during the three year period of the program. For a detailed yearly breakup of budget and actual expenses please refer [Annexure-7](#)

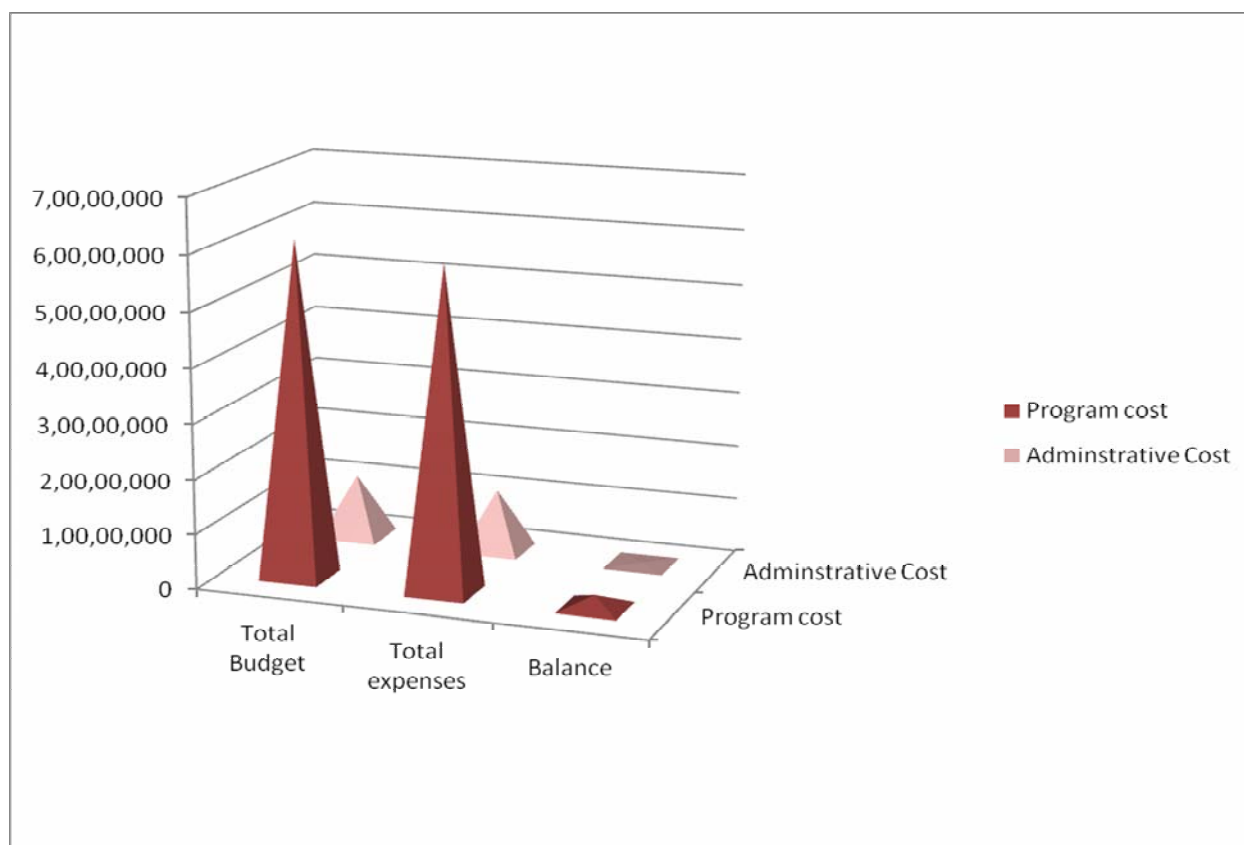


Graphical Representation of the Yearly Budgeted and Actual Costs

The above graph can be explained by the following table depicting the year-wise summary of the budget available for the Program Costs and Administrative Costs. The table also shows the actual expenses incurred in the same heads.

Table 8: Year-wise Summary of the available budget and actual Administrative & Program Cost

<i>Program Description</i>	<i>Year-1 budget</i>	<i>Year-1 expense</i>	<i>Year-2 budget</i>	<i>Year-2 expense</i>	<i>Year-3 budget</i>	<i>Year-3 expense</i>	<i>Total budget</i>	<i>Total expense</i>	<i>Balance</i>
<i>Program Cost</i>	17486774	16612539	25167089	24112629	18671120	18244047	61324983	58969215	2355768
<i>Admin Cost</i>	3947409	3770156	3754713	3661580	3754713	3772537	11456835	11204273	252562
Total Budget	21434183	20382695	28921802	27774209	22425833	22016584	72781818	70173488	2608330
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	



Graphical Representation of Total Budget & Actual expenses of Administrative Cost & Program Cost and the balance remaining

The above graph can be explained by the following table depicting the total budget available for the costs of Program and Administration. The table also shows the actual expenses incurred in the same heads and the balance remaining.

Table 9: Total Program and Administrative Cost budgeted and actual

Program Description	Total Budget	Total expenses	Balance
<i>Program cost</i>	6,13,24,983	5,89,69,215	23,55,768
Administrative Cost	1,14,56,835	1,12,04,273	2,52,562
Total Budget	7,27,81,818	7,01,73,488	26,08,330
Total Percentage	100%	96%	4%

Grant Utilization Ratio for Admin Cost and Program Cost:

According to the implementation modality adopted by the project, the local NGO partners carry out the entire project activities in the field while the Project Cluster Office located at Bharatpur and Care Nepal country office in Kathmandu control the overall monitoring. The following table reflects that the grant utilization ratio on Administrative Cost and Program Cost as of December 2012 is 16 percent and 84 percent respectively. The said expenses are in the same proportion as budgeted and the amount expended has been observed to be within the budget allocated.

Table 10: Breakdown of Program Costs & Utilization Costs showing the Utilization Ratio (Amount in 'NPR')

Particulars	Budget	Actual Expenses up to December 2012
Total Program Cost	61,324,983	58,969,215
Total Administrative Cost	11,456,835	11,204,273
Total Project Cost	72,781,818	70,173,488
Admin % over Total cost	16%	16%
Program % over total cost	84%	84%

Procurement of goods and services:

SAKCHAM program had followed a standard practice of procurement procedures as prescribed by the financial policy of Care International – Nepal. This includes

- direct purchase for small items,
- short listing vendors for procurement of regular consumable items, and
- Seeking multiple quotations for items of higher value.

However, Procurement of goods and services related to items under the sub-agreement between SAKCHAM and local NGO partners have been executed as per the sub-agreement. The local NGO partners get reimbursement of the funds involved after procurement and approval of Care International - Nepal.

Compliance with General Agreement/ Project Agreements:

Reporting: As per the provision of the general agreement between SWC and Care International - Nepal, the project is required to report its activities; once in every six months and submit an annual report citing administrative costs and program costs in the form prescribed by SWC. However, it has come to our notice that such periodic reporting is not done in a timely manner.

Similarly, as per the provision of the general agreement between SWC and CARE - Nepal, the Project is required to have the accounts audited by an auditor, registered with the ICAN; at the cost of the project and submit the audit report to the SWC within three months of each forthcoming Nepalese fiscal year. However, it is observed that CARE – Nepal and SAKCHAM Project is following fiscal year (Gregorian calendar) different from that of the Nepalese fiscal year.

Source of funding and Disbursement modality:

As per the Project Agreement, the funding of the project operation cost was jointly made by Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and Care Austria as financial grant. The mode of disbursement has been a periodic release of funds into the Bank account of the Care International – Nepal in EURO and transferred to NRs account as and when required as per the need. SAKCHAM Project provided periodic funding to its local NGO implementing partners in the local currency NRs.

Actual Financial Support Vs Committed Support:

Care International - Nepal maintains Foreign Currency and NRs savings account with Standard Chartered Bank for routing all of its financial transactions. However, it is observed that it did not maintain a separate account for SAKCHAM Project. Thus, confirmation of the receipt of the fund is based on the audit report and the information provided by the project officials. As such, the receipt of grant funds was as follows:

- Between the period January 2010 and December 2011, it was EURO 435,000.
- The total grant funds received during the entire project period (January 2010 to December 2012) amounted to EURO 652,900. However, the committed grant was EURO 727,818.18.

Expenditure in Non Budgeted Areas:

The estimated budget line provided in the Project Agreement is very broad in nature. Thus, in the context of the estimated budget line provided in the project agreement, no expenses are noticed to be in contrary to the budgeted line items. For better monitoring and control, it is, however, suggested that there should be a detailed breakdown of the budget line on an annual basis.

Compliance with Tax Laws:

Care International – Nepal has been registered with Tax Office and the SAKCHAM Project has mostly adhered to the standard procedures related to tax laws of the country. During the field visit, compliance with the tax laws was examined for local NGO partners on sample basis. In certain instances, few deviations from existing laws have been observed. For example, inappropriate withholding of taxes, delay in depositing of tax obligations, etc. It is suggested that Care International – Nepal educate and provide proper training to its local partners regarding strict adherence to local Tax laws and standard accounting practices.

Financial System/ Reporting & Internal Control System:

SAKCHAM has used accounting system prescribed by the Care International – Nepal. All financial transactions were carried out in line with the financial rules and regulation of Care - Nepal and the financial authority are entrusted in line with the same policy document.

The Project did not have a separate internal control unit to handle internal control system. The internal audit unit of Care – Nepal took care of the internal control mechanisms of the financial transaction related to the project. It is suggested that CARE Nepal induce a proper internal control unit to take care of the internal control system of the project.

In SAKCHAM program, Care Nepal followed cash basis for recording income and expenditure of the project. Fund disbursement to Local NGO partners was handled on a monthly reimbursement basis. Local NGO partners were required to claim the disbursement on a monthly basis with supporting documents in line with annual budget provided by the Project. Upon approval of the previous progress report and request for the coming month, funds were disbursed to their respective bank account.

On examination of the documents maintained by the local NGO Partners, certain discrepancies were found in the documentation process especially in cases of Kalika Community Women's Development Centre, Chitwan and Dalit Social Development Centre, Kapilvastu. For instance, in order to reduce income tax obligations, certain unincurred expenses were claimed for deduction. Similarly, weak documentation system in cases of these NGO partners was observed.

SECTION IV: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings:

- SAKCHAM II with the principle aim to enable conflict affected women to exercise women's human rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012 found contextual to GoN plan and policies to address conflict affected issues of women in general and other women in particular.
- Planning / implementation strategies adopted by the project i.e. Right Based Approach, Mobilization of Local Resource Persons, Social Inclusion, Conflict Sensitiveness/Peace Building, Social Inclusion, Men Engagement, Media Advocacy, Expansion of Coordination and Linkage etc were found relevant to address the project outcomes in the visited program.
- In order to increase support to PVSE women from community to national level SAKCHAM II has created 200 REFLECT centres to which 4466 PVSE women are associated ,35 solidarity groups/networks formed at community/VDC level and 3 districts linked with national level networks at National Forum for Right and Concern (NFORWC). The PVSE women were found having difficulty in pronouncing the name "REFLECT".
- Enough issues related to scholarships, immunization, birth certificate, marriage certificate, inter-caste marriage, verdicts made by district court in favour of PVSE women victims etc have been lacking to air in the FM radio program.
- Along with the GBV, traditionally defined caste based discrimination between water acceptable and non acceptable groups is found to have reduced, particularly in Kapilvastu.
- Dalit women and men expressed happiness with the team at the decreased trend of discrimination against them while filling water pots at the village well along with other castes. However they still face discrimination at religious places.
- 11 PVSE women at VDC level were found representing in the village level peace committee and inspiring conflict affected women and people.
- The SAKCHAM II VDC level advisory committee coordinated by VDC secretary meet every quarter to monitor the income generation (IG) project launched by PVSE women. Similarly, DDC level project advisory committee jointly monitors the performance of these projects.
- The groups were found exploring various ways to improve livelihood. Through the efforts of PVSE women networks, some of the VDCs have started supporting income generating activities like sewing, candle making etc.
- Underlying causes of poverty analysis (UCPA) techniques through REFLECT methodology have been incorporated by the DDC Makwanpur in identifying the root causes of poverty and injustice.
- Secondary data presented by CARE Nepal shows that the inclusion of dalits and Janajatis in various training programs has increased (table: 5 group data base). However, the evaluation team

could not find the presence of Women with Disabilities (WwDs) in the women groups created by the project.

- The public audit done at VDC/DDC level largely contributed for transparency.
- The PVSE women reflect groups have initiated networking from VDC and District level women network groups to National Women Network such as District women Coordination committee, Inter Party Women Network, Paralegal Committee, National Forum for Women Right and Concern (NFORWC) for their rights and concerns. However, it was found that there is little or no representation of so called excluded Dalit women in the executive board of the partner NGOs i.e. within 11 members executive board of KCWDC Ms. Shanti B.K, act as board member. Likewise, in 9 members executive board of RWSS there is no representation of Dalit women. Similarly DSDC is headed by male in its executive board.

4.2 Conclusions:

Given the project, location and context, the evaluation team based on the above findings presents the following conclusions:

- The activities proposed in the SAKCHAM II women empowerment were contextual with the local situation, plan, and policies of the Government of Nepal. Thanks to CARE Nepal for its SAKCHAM II that has been instrumental in the process of empowerment of the PVSE women in such a short span.
- The SAKCHAM II program was found successful in raising awareness regarding their rights to the PVSE women, men as well as among the responsible authorities and policy makers.
- CARE Nepal and its partners NGOs have successfully integrated underlying causes of poverty analysis (UCPA) techniques through REFLECT methodology in identifying the root causes of poverty and injustice in the development agenda. Now the women groups are known as REFLECT centers. It would be sound if these centers renamed as KACHAHARI
- The program has contributed a lot in establishing PVSE women's strong network from community to national level for their social, economical, cultural and political rights. They have realized and recognized their rights and to some extents, have been able to mitigate deeply rooted discrimination, i.e. untouchability, gender-based violence and increased access to private and public property.
- SAKCHAM II experience of CARE Nepal in project districts is enough to understand the political, economic, social, and cultural context in line of the PVSE women empowerment of the area and link development needs to the donor for fund raising.

4.3 Recommendations:

Based on the overall findings, the evaluation team recommends the following:

- SAKCHAM II since first phase has contributed a lot to attract the attention of policy and decision makers from local to central level towards women human rights. The KAP end line survey reported that a remarkable number of women (Annex 6: target Vs achievement) have become

aware of their rights and responsibilities. So it is recommended that the next phase project be prepared in such a way that it contributes to the economic empowerment of PVSE women in Churia areas. It is also recommended the project objective be changed to livelihood diversification of PVSE women in Churia area.

- Since the ultimate objective of the project was to enable conflict affected women to exercise women's human rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment by 2012, CARE Nepal is recommended to explore more conflict affected women, women with disabilities (WwD) and make their accessibility in next phase.
- The Evaluation team noticed very low representation of Dalit women within the executive board of partners NGO although the achievements have been satisfactory. To make it better more leadership training should be provided and also revisit general membership provisions particularly that of DSDC. In DSDC general members were limited to 25 women even till 2012. It gave the impression to evaluation team that DSDC is close group. DSDC should extend its general membership to provide space for broader participation of PVSE women in Makwanpur district.
- The achievements of CARE Nepal FM radio program are milestone to sensitize PVSE women on domestic violence in the project area. it is recommended that they include other issues i.e. government resources and services like scholarships, immunization, birth certificate, marriage certificate, inter-caste marriage, VDC budget in program, verdict decided by district court in favour of PVSE women victims and air the program 8:30 PM onwards for more accessibility of women in its next phase.
- SAKCHAM II has not only created a strong network of PVSE women but also capacitated them with various tools. Such human and social capitals with knowledge, skills and experience should be utilized by the concerned VDC by allocating budget every year. Similarly, the names of groups (reflect centers) created by the project is recommended to rename as KACHAHARI centers so that the women could vocalised easily.
- The project should be of longer periods because changing the deeply rooted practices and patriarchal culture of the society into one that respects a woman's contribution will take some time.
- CARE Nepal should prepare project in such a way that it will have enough time for project orientation and appointment and selection of staff/partners. For instance, the process of recruiting theme coordinator by CARE and selection of partners and their staffs have delayed project implementation.
- Based on discussion with CARE Nepal Management, they are bringing SAKCHAM III phase of Programme. The team highly recommends approving the third phase too.

References

GON (2007). *Interim Constitution of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Author

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (2011) *National Action Plan on implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820*. Kathmandu: Author

MOWCSW(2053) Disabled service national policy. Kathmandu: Author.

CARE, Nepal summary of Women Rights, Peace and Security UNSCR 1325. Kathmandu

Singh, Bijay Kumar (2010) SAKCHAM II Baseline Survey Report *Unpublished Report*. Kathmandu. CARE Nepal.

CARE Nepal (2012) Women Empowerment for Transformation in the Churia Area Mid Term Review Report *Unpublished report*

CARE Nepal (2010-012) Annual progress/Audit report *Unpublished reports*

Contract document of SWC

General agreement Between SWC and ME

Project Agreement between SWC and CARE Nepal (2010-2012)

Knowledge Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey report of CARE Nepal
www.carenepal.org

Annexures:**Annex-1 Checklist for focus group discussion and interaction with stakeholders****Questions to CARE Nepal**

- How realistic were the originally defined objectives in line with GoN Plans, policies and priority, which strategy remained appropriate to address PVSE women issues?
- Were the project activities implemented as planned?
- Are you introducing new project with the same objectives?
- Are you getting enough assistance from GoN line agencies to make the project a success?

Checklist for Partners NGO on: Organizational Management structure in policy level:

- General Assembly , Annual Assembly, Executive board , Membership policies
- Reporting procedure, Meeting minute , Record managements system

Questions for Partners NGO

- What major transformation did SAKCHAM II provide you with?
- To what extent has your organization's image increased due to this program?
- How are the PVSE women organized to address SGBV incidents by calming justice from the concern GoN Authority?
- How do women groups obtain men as well as community support at your advocacy campaigns?
- Are PVSE women representing various local level committees if so what are they?
- The types of campaign led by community level PVSE groups to combat against discrimination, GBV
- To what extent PVSE women satisfied with the project?
 - What efforts have been made for sustainability of project outcome?
 - To what extent the project has helped to strengthened your capacity?

Questions for GoN line agencies

- Do you know CARE Nepal project?
- Is this project in line with Govt. priorities areas?
- Do they share project progress/problem?
- Do they invite you in public sharing, Program orientation meetings, monitoring?
- How far PVSE women sensitized to their rights by SAKCHAM II project
- Do the project contributed in minimizing GBV related cases in the district
- Does the representative of created women groups visit DDC/VDC office for services?
- Is the income generating services lunched by the project increase livelihood of PVSE women?
- Are other developmental agencies (I/NGO) working with same similar projects in same area?

Annex 2: List of Officials of line agencies who participated in the interaction with the Evaluation Team

Key informants	Names of institution/Groups	Remarks
Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa	DDC, Makawanpur	Social Development Officer
Mr. Basu Jamarkattel	DDC, Kapilbastu	Social Development Officer
Ms. Susma Acharya	Women development Office, Kapilbastu	
Ms. Indira Giri	District police office, Kapilbastu	Women police cell
Mr. Jaya Pd. Gupta	VDC, Secretary,	Kapilvastu

Annex 3: List of beneficiaries in Community level focus group discussion during field visit of evaluation team :

S. No	Radhika Mahila Samuha	Dibyajyoti Mahila Samuha	Shanti Mahila Samuha
1.	Subhawati Kurmi	Pampha B.K.	Sita Baraili
2.	Phulmati Badhai	Radhika Gautam	Sony B.K.
3.	Taramati Pasi	Sita Dahal	Kumari B.K.
4.	Subhawati Kurmi	Kanchhi B.K.	Babita Pariyar
5.	Kalawati Kohar	Saraswati Khadka	Shila B.K.
6.	Mulfa Kurmi	Phulmaya Gole	Shanti B.K.
7.	Sairun Nisa	Maiya B.K.	Maya B.K.
8.	Radhika Harijan	Shanta B.K.	Bishnu B.K.
9.	Gyanmati Kurmi	Rita Dahal	Ambika Pariyar
10.	Kusma Kurmi	Gauri B.K.	Batuli B.K.
11.	Kishalawati Kurmi	Uma Timala	Laxmi B.K.
12.	Sushila Kahanr	Mina Adhikari	Radhika Bhurtel
13.	Anarkali Chamar	Saraswati Ghimire	Dambar Kumari Adhikari
14.	Ringeshwari Guha	Devaki Ghimire	Buddhai Maya B.K.
15.	Malti Pasi	Anuradha Gajurel	Sukmaya B.K.
16.	Bishnu Maya Dube	Kanchhi Praja	Sabina Pariyar
17.	Shree Kanti Pasi	Mithu Ghimire	Nirmala Pariyar
18.	Kismati Chai	Bimala B.K.	Uma Kumal
19.	Bindrawasani Chai		Anita Pariyar
20.	Nirmala Kori		Shova B.K.
			<u>Others</u>
21.			Sangita B.K.
22.	Pravawati Pasi		Tika Mahato
23.	Madhuri Kalwar		Uma Poudel
24.	Sayara Khatun		Sarita B.K.
25.	Aarti Kohar		Goma Gurung
26.	Ram Raj Dube		Shanta Pariyar
27.			Phul Maya Pariyar
28.			Mira Poudel
29.			Aarati B.K.
30.			Yadu Maya B.K.
31.			Sita Pun
32.			Hari Krishna Subedi
33.			Binod Sapkota
34.			Murali B.K.
35.			Janga Bahadur B.K.
36.			Kalpana Sapkota
37.			Bimala B.K.
38.			Sabitri Bote

Annex 4: ToR for evaluation Team**SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL (SWC)**

General Scope of Work for **Final** Evaluation of SAKCHAM II project implemented by CARE, Nepal

Background

CARE Nepal been carrying out Karnali Support program as per the general and project agreement signed with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). This TOR is designed for final evaluation of the SAKCHAM II project as per the Project Agreement signed between Social Welfare Council (SWC),and CARE Nepal .

- 1. Name of the Project and its location:** Women's Empowerment for Transformation in the Churia Areas SAKCHAM II
- 2. Period of Project Effectiveness:** 3 Year (From January 2010 -December 2012)
- 3. Name of the Partner NGO/s and Location/s:**
 - a. Rural Women Service Center (RWSS), Makawanpur
 - b. Kalika Community Women's Development Center, Chitawan
 - c. Dalit Social Development Center, Kapilbastu
- 4. Total budget of the project :** NRS 72,781,818
- 5. Objectives of the Project**

Principal objectives

By 2012 women affected by conflict are enable to exercise women's human rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment.

Specific Objectives

- To ensure gender responsive policies and their implementation through women's participation in local and national peace processes.
- To enhance women's psychosocial wellbeing and influence over decisions affecting their lives at household and community levels through changes in their personal capacity, patriarchal system, structures and mind set of society, and
- To improve economic condition of women through increased capacities and increased access to public resources and control over private resources and income.

6. Expected Results (ER):

ER 1: Women have increased support from solidarity groups at community, district and national levels for promoting gender equality and their interests.

ER 2: Women have improved psychosocial wellbeing in terms of increased self-esteem and increased support from community in combating harmful traditional practices.

ER 3: Women have assured space for participation in local and national peace building processes and increased influence in decision-making in peace process at local and national levels through advocacy and networking.

ER 4: Women have increased skills and knowledge to access public resources and control over private resources and income

ER 5: Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in relation to women's rights attainment and psychosocial programming.

7. Project Components

- a. Capacity building
- b. Community mobilisation and organisation
- c. Psychosocial support and care
- d. Policy advocacy
- e. Sensitisation and Conscientisation

8. Final Project Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of the project evaluation are to --

- a. explore the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the program goals and their objectives,
- b. evaluate the project effectiveness -- longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as the scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project,
- c. explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities,
- d. identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement,
- e. explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts,
- f. find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project,
- g. examine the financial regularities/disciplines in accordance with the prevailing Rules and Regulations and fix assets purchased in duty free privileges and locally, and
- h. assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

Based on the above said evaluation objectives, the team will categorically concentrate on the assessment of the following issues:

- Community/social/public auditing practices in the program/project areas.
- I/NGO/project's coordination mechanism with local bodies and other line agencies.

- Level of public/community participation
- The extent of social inclusion in the project implementation.
- Impact of the project in the community.
- I/NGO's partnership modality/strategy with counterpart/partner and its contribution.
- Extent of the level of up-to-date completion of the project activities.
- Inventory/assets management system of the project/programs (records, uses and condition of durable goods purchased under duty exemption) maintained by the I/NGO/s.
- Income and expenditure pattern of project/program and level of accounting transparency.
- Resource flow modality from I/NGO to partners and community.
- Internal financial control system of the project.
- Sustainability component of the project/program.
- Project's target and achievements as per the log frame stipulated under project agreement.
- Successful cases/stories of the project, which can be replicated in other areas/programs, and failure cases and the lesson to be learnt.
- contribution, role and responsibilities of foreign representative/ expatriate/ volunteers within the project/organization (if applicable).
- Compliance with clause No. 1 of general agreement signed between SWC and INGO.
- Socio-ethical issues governing the project implementation.
- Review of findings and suggestions shown by previous monitoring and evaluation reports. (If applicable)
- Status of fix assets /equipments/ Medicines/ other goods purchased under duty free privilege; purchased date, cost value, number, its use and condition, number of people benefited by such fix assets, its impact on community and disposal procedure as well as recording system.
- Selection of partners/counterparts and its performance in implementing projects; institutional capacity, planning implementation and monitoring/ evaluation modality, SWCs' compliances (Renew, audit, election, reporting etc) .

9. The Study Team should undertake the following activities:

- a. Prepare a suitable strategy to work in the team.
- b. Share the experience of project related communities, beneficiaries, and officials of the INGO, counterpart NGO and line agencies.
- c. Review all the relevant documents/agreements signed with SWC, project documents, planning framework, progress reports, need assessment reports, baseline study reports, impact assessment materials and financial reports available from the I/NGO/s.
- d. Visit the Sampled project sites and conduct discussions, interview with the concerned stakeholders, and management about future plans and programs.
- e. Share the draft report with the I/NGO/s before the submission to SWC for final presentation.
- f. Submit the evaluation report to SWC after incorporating any suggestions after the presentation.

10. Scope and Focus

This section should identify which of the project components will be covered in the evaluation and the major issues for the evaluation to examine. These issues will normally reflect the issues in the appropriate Evaluation Framework suitably tailored to reflect the reasons for this evaluation. The evaluation will cover all aspects and activities of program for the period of..... It will specifically focus on the following level (if applicable)

Strategic level

- Analysis of project's context
- Planning and documentation
- Partnership and networking

Implementation level

- Sufficiency and quality of resources mobilized
- Reporting monitoring and evaluation system
- Compliance with project narrative documents, logical frameworks, work plans and former evaluation's recommendations compliance...

Organizational level

- Effectiveness of organizational management system
- Effectiveness of program/management system

11. Methodology of Final Evaluation

The Study team will adopt the following methodologies for evaluation:

- Review of related project documents/agreements/progress reports, website information, etc.
- Key informant interviews and discussions in the office of I/NGO/s before departure to project sites.
- Focus group discussions with the user groups and individuals.
- Personal inspections of the project sites.
- Interviews with the executive office bearers of the I/NGOs after the field visits.
- Discussions with the service recipients, contact officers, related line agency officials, etc.
- Instruments:
- FGD Guidelines,
- Structured and non-structured questionnaires,
- Observation checklists,
- Evaluation forms, and so on.

In addition to the study methodology mentioned above, the study team may add and apply other methods, as it seems necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

12. Composition of the Evaluation Team

The evaluation mission will comprise of 4 Members as mentioned below:

1. Program Expert, Mr. Gyan Prasad Khanal, Team Leader
2. Representative from SWC, Mr. Kishore Prasad Yadav , Member
3. CA. Jagdish Khadka, Member – Financial Expert
4. Representative from Nepal government (concerned ministry) Mr. Upendra Adhikari – Member

13. Roles and responsibilities of the team leader/members/financial expert

The Team Leader and members will be responsible for overall activities done in this evaluating mission and the members will perform their works as specified by the team leader

a. Team Leader

- i. coordinate and lead the team, I/NGO/s and partners
- ii. prepare a suitable strategy for the team
- iii. allocate the responsibilities for the team members
- iv. gather and analyze all relevant information
- v. provide the framework of activities to be accomplished before the onset of the fieldwork by team
- vi. adopt the appropriate evaluation methodology for fulfilling the evaluation objectives
- vii. receive feedback and suggestions from team members
- viii. write a comprehensive evaluation report
- ix. present the draft report to SWC in consultation with INGO and update accordingly

b. Team Member

- i. participate actively in each step of the evaluation function
- ii. Provide analytical written/ inputs/ suggestion/ feedback to the team leader based on the clause no. 7 of this TOR.
(Representative member from concerned Ministry should give technical feed back / suggestion / inputs as per the nature of the project)
- iii. accomplish the responsibilities as per the direction extended by team leader
- iv. assist the team leader in accomplishing the evaluation objectives

c. Financial Expert

- i. **Assess the efficiency of the projects/cost effectiveness**
 - Review of set standards of cost both for program and administration
 - Review of actual and comparison with standards
 - Identification of areas of cost reduction
 - Economy in procuring goods and service
- ii. **Check the compliance with general agreements/project agreements**
 - Actual support vs committed support
 - Actual level of activity vs committed level of activity
 - Expenditure in non budgeted areas, if any

- iii. **Compliance with Tax laws**
 - Tax registration and return filing
 - Tax deduction at resource
 - Compliance of tax laws in procurement of goods and service
- iv. **Fixed Assets**
 - Review of fixed assets records and physical verification
 - Review of control system on utilization of fixed assets
 - Review of Disposal of fixed assets
- v. **Evaluation of the internal control system**
 - Rules by laws
 - AGM and board meetings / PAC and PMC meetings
 - Delegation of authorities and responsibilities
- vi. **Financial reporting framework**
 - Periodic and annual reports preparations and submission
 - Disclosure in the reports
 - Uniformity in reports
 - Overall Review of financial good governance
- vii. **Comparison of the budgets and actual with the committed project cost**
 - Review of budgeting procedure
 - Comparison of budgets with agreed projects cost
 - Comparisons of budgets with actual and variance thereon

14. Budget Estimate, Remuneration and other logistic arrangement

The logistic arrangements for the field visit, including accommodation (lodging & fooding) and transportation cost will be provided by the (INGO).

15. Evaluation Report

The evaluation will result in the drawing-up of a report written in straightforward manner in English including executive summary that should appear at the beginning of the report. The report format appearing in annex could be helpful for team leader. A tightly drafted, to the point, and free standing Executive Summary is essential in the report. It should focus on the key issues of evaluation, outcomes of the main points of the analysis, and should clearly indicate conclusions, lessons learnt, and specific recommendations. The final evaluation report should be submitted on hard and soft copy. The draft report should be submitted to the SWC for its review and remarks. Opinions of the SWC will be incorporated in the draft report for finalization. Before the finalization of the report, there would be a post-evaluation meeting at SWC where the team leader will present the outcomes of the evaluation.

16. Evaluation Schedule

The evaluation schedule will be decided with the mutual understanding between evaluation team and I/NGO (Attach details if applicable).

17. Study Period

The total study period will be of 30 days from the date of pre evaluation meeting which will be arranged at SWC with the evaluation team, representative of I/NGO/s and SWC officials.

18. Payment Procedures

INGO deposits, agreed total remuneration for the evaluators in the name of SWC an Account Payee Cheque (with, confirmation of signature, institution seal, status of fund at bank, etc.) The SWC provides 50% of agreed amount to the evaluation team at the assignment of evaluation work and remaining 50% will be paid after the successful completion of the assignment. No full payment is made to the team unless the final report is provided to SWC along with the covering letter from the team leader. The standard tax rate as per the prevailing rules and regulations would be applied and additional 15% will be deducted from the agreed amount for the institutional development of the Council.

19. Liability

All the team members (excluding the personnel/office bearer of ministry and SWC) including the team leader will not be temporary or permanent staff of SWC, I/NGO or the partner organizations and thus, they will not fall under their terms of employment and shall not be covered for any kind of accidents compensation by ministry or SWC or I/NGO or the partner organization. Similarly, above said institutions will accept no liabilities for all kind of losses and damages that may occur during the execution of the assignment. They may not claim for any medical expenses or for any compensation for injuries or death. Regarding the personnel/office bearer of ministry and SWC they will abide by their respective institution's regulations.

20. Additional Responsibilities of the INGO/s

It will be the responsibility of the INGO to provide the following sets of documents to each team member:

- Project and general agreement
- Progress report/s
- Audit report/internal audit report
- Baseline and end line survey report
- Mid-term evaluation report (if any)
- Internal or external evaluation report (if any)
- Other related literature or documents which are useful for evaluation.

INGO should bring their partners/ counterparts during pre and post evaluation meetings as far as possible

Annex 5: Definition of conflict-affected women and children

“Conflict-affected women and children” means women and children who due to the impact of armed conflict or as a result of that are suffering from the following conditions notwithstanding their present status:

1. Women or girls displaced from their habitual place of living
2. Single women

3. Women or girls or their husbands or parents who are themselves physically disabled or have lost their limbs or are maimed due to the explosion of landmine or Improvised Explosive Devices, or due to the use of weapons or any other reason.
4. Women or girls who have been separated from their husbands or parents or from their families
5. Former women and girls combatants who are pregnant, or nursing mothers or have infants with them and who are either living in the cantonments or outside
6. Mentally-affected women and girls
7. Women or girls who could not continue their studies because the school they were studying in was seized or because of fear and insecurity or because of the displacement of teachers.
8. Women or girls who suffered from sexual exploitation or rape
9. Women or girls who because of sexual exploitation or rape became pregnant and were compelled to give birth or to undergo abortion
10. Women or girls against whom action has been taken in suspicion of being affiliated to the security forces or armed groups or helping such forces or groups
11. Women or girls who are in detention or in prison or who have undergone imprisonment
12. Women or girls living in protection homes or child rehabilitation homes
13. Girls against whom cases have been registered in courts for any charges
14. Women or girls who have been abducted or subjected to involuntary disappearance or the women and girls from families whose members have been abducted or subjected to involuntary disappearance.

Annex 6: Target VS Achievement

	Reason for intervention	Indicators	Achievements
Main objective	By 2012 women affected by conflict are enabled to exercise women's human rights by addressing agency, structural and relational aspects of their empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women and men having changed attitudes towards women in position of decision making and leadership Mainstreamed Gender and social inclusion into new constitution Laws and policies related to GBV are enforced Percentage of survivors of gender based violence who utilise available GBV services Percentage of women reported being subjected to gender based violence Percentage of women reporting that gender based violence at household and community level has been reduced Percentage of women assessed /reporting improved self esteem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50.24% of women and men having changed attitudes towards women in position of decision making and leadership Mainstreamed Gender and social inclusion into new constitution UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Laws and policies related to GBV are enforced 37 Percentage of survivors of gender based violence who utilise available GBV services 37% of women reported being subjected to gender based violence 50% Percentage of women reporting that gender based violence at household and community level has been reduced (In one district increased and other district decreased) 48% Percentage of women assessed /reporting improved self esteem.
Programme intervention	1. To ensure gender responsive constitution, legislation, laws, policies and their implementation through women's participation in local and national peace processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of women's civic, social and political rights in the new Constitution, legislation and laws, Local and national policies and plans incorporated gender concerns Percentage of women who report meaningful participation in decision-making at local and national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of women's civic, social and political rights in the new Constitution, legislation and laws, Local and national policies and plans incorporated gender concerns (There was organized 3 times workshop on feedback collection and signature campaign for Gender responsive constitution) 51 Percentage of women who report meaningful participation in decision-making at local and national level.
	2. To enhance women's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women reporting meaningful participation in decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -81%of women reporting meaningful participation in decision making at

	<p>psychosocial wellbeing and influence over decisions affecting their lives at household and community levels through changes in their personal capacity, patriarchal system, structures and mindset of society.</p>	<p>making at household and community levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of men reporting change in attitude regarding gender roles and norms • Percentage of women's belief in fair treatment from institutions 	<p>household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -30%of women reporting meaningful participation in decision making at community levels • 59% of men reporting change in attitude regarding gender roles and norms • 87% Percentage of women's belief in fair treatment from institutions
	<p>3. To improve economic condition of women through increased capacities and increased access to public resources and control over private resources and income.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women with control over assets and income at household level. • Percentage of women reporting increased in their income. • Percentage of women reporting increased access to public resources (water, fodder, public land, pond, fund etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of women with control over assets and income at household level. • 30% of women reporting increased in their income. • 70% of women reporting increased access to public resources (water, fodder, public land, pond, fund etc)
Expected results	<p>ER 1: Women have increased support from solidarity groups at community, district and national levels for promoting gender equality and their interests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of solidarity groups/networks formed at community, district and national level. • # of meeting called by solidarity groups/networks at community, district and national levels. • # of agenda related to gender equality and women interest were raised and dicussed at community, disticrt and national level meeting to make it national agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Altogether 200 reflect centers are operating. 4466 Women are participating in 200 reflect center -35 solidarity groups/networks formed at community/VDC, 3 district link with national level networks called National Forum for Right and Concern (NFORWC) • - UNSCR 1325 and 1820 agenda related to gender equality and women interest were raised and dicussed at community, disticrt and national level meeting to make it national agenda- - Men engagement for gender equality is with Nationa Men engagement alliance

	ER 2: Women have improved psychosocial wellbeing in terms of increased self esteem and increased support from community in combating harmful traditional practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women reporting enhanced self esteem. • % of women reporting enhanced social connectedness. • # Men made aware on positive changes needed in their attitude regarding gender roles and norms. • # Women made aware on positive changes needed in men's attitude regarding gender roles and norms. • # of women who were made aware on their rights and responsibilities. • # of women who were made aware on fair treatment from institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% of women reporting enhanced self esteem. • 64% of women reporting enhanced social connectedness. • 59 % Men made aware on positive changes needed in their attitude regarding gender roles and norms. • 100% Women made aware on positive changes needed in men's attitude regarding gender roles and norms. • 100% of women who were made aware on their rights and responsibilities. • 100% of women who were made aware on fair treatment from institutions.
	ER 3: Women have assured space for participation in local and national peace building processes and increased influence in decision-making in peace process at local and national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women represented in various peace forums and decision making bodies (local and national peace committees) • # of events when women are consulted in setting peace building priorities and strategy where 33% of total participants were women. • Number of women's organizations in peace –building initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of women represented in various peace forums and decision making bodies (local and national peace committees)- Local Peace committee, School management committee, Health post management committee, VDC planning committee (There are 81% women at household level decision making and 30% at community level decision making position) • 4466 of events when women are consulted in setting peace building priorities and strategy where 33% of total participants were women. • There are 3 District level Local Peace Committee (LPC) women's organizations in peace –building initiatives which includes political representatives, Representatives from Human rights, Bar association, District Police, Women networks, Journalist, Conflict affected people of district.

	ER 4: Women have increased skills and knowledge to access public resources and control over private resources and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women receiving skills training for income generation. • Percentage of women starting IGA • Number of women who have generated income through IGA or got employed. • Number of women who were made aware on their control over private resources and income • Number of women's groups who access to public resource such as land pond forest VDC DDC development fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4466 women receiving skills training for income generation. • 17% of women starting IGA (direct from project support), 70 % from own and other support • 100 women who have generated income through IGA or got employed (direct from project) • 4466 women who were made aware on their control over private resources and income • All 200 women's groups who access to public resource such as land pond forest VDC DDC development fund
	ER5: Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in relation to women's rights attainment and psychosocial programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of resource centre established. • Number of institutional assessment done for planning and implementation of collaborative activities on women empowerment. • Number review and reflection meeting were organized. • Number of PVSE women participated in review and relection meeting. • Number of lesson learnt report prepared. • Number of assessment / case study / monitoring reports prepared and shared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 resource centre established.at Regional Field Office, Bharatpur • 6 Number of institutional assessment done for planning and implementation of collaborative activities on women empowerment. • 5 Number review and reflection meeting were organized. • 30 Number of PVSE women participated in review and relection meeting. • 4 Number of lesson learnt report prepared (Annaul report and Gender analysis) • 6 assessment, 5more than 50 case studies, regular monitoring report are prepared and shared