Annexes CAAC Evaluation

This section outlines the methodology used by the evaluation team. This methodology was developed during the inception phase of this evaluation, based upon information of the projects and partners provided by UNICEF, presented, adapted and agreed upon by the evaluation reference group. However, at the end of the data-collection process there was great confusion over the information provided, in particular a lack of clarity to which partner's activities were actually covered by this grant, whereby the proposed methodology needed to be adapted post-data collection (see below on challenges of this evaluation) as a large part of the data collection proved irrelevant and data on partners that were funded under this grant were not collected.

1.   Objectives of this evaluation

The purpose of this summative evaluation was to assess progress towards the set results and targets, specifically to: 1) Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and likely sustainability of the project interventions, particularly on overall child protection system strengthening, in relation to CAAC; 2) Assess the contribution towards broader peace building results, particularly the extent to which the programme contributed to the cross-cutting issues of gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity; 3) Develop practical recommendations in collaboration with stakeholders, based on best practices and lessons learnt, to inform further strategies and programmes aimed at conflict prevention and child protection system strengthening in Nepal and beyond.

This evaluation has been conducted in line with the following guidelines:
- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports[1];
- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Quality Checklist for Evaluation Terms of Reference and Inception Report[2];
- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation[3];
- UNPFN Project Final Evaluation Guidance Note[4];
- OECD-DAC's Evaluation Quality Standards[5];
- OECD-DAC's Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance[6];
- UNICEF's Child Protection Resource Pack[7].

2.   Evaluation principles

Gender, human rights and conflict sensitivity

During the inception stage, it was outlined how gender, human rights and conflict sensitivity would be assured. In practice the evaluation team did this through the following actions: ensuring human rights were incorporated, largely through obtaining consent from all participants, particularly child

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[1] UNEG. 2010. Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports
[2] UNEG. 2010. Quality Checklist for Evaluation Terms of Reference and Inception Reports
[3] UNEG. 2010. Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. Available: http://www.uneval.org/document/download/548
[4] UNPFN. 2014. Draft Project Final Evaluation Guidance Note
[5] OECD. 2006. DAC Evaluation Quality Standards. Available:
   http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/dcdndep/38686953.pdf
[6] OECD. 2010. DAC Guidelines and Reference Series. Quality Standards For Development Evaluations. Available:
   http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/qualitystandards.pdf
[7] UNICEF. 2015. Child Protection Resource Pack: How to Plan, Monitor and Evaluate Child Protection
   Programmes. Available: http://www.UNICEF.org/protection/files/CPR-WEB.pdf

participants where consent was gained from the NGO and care home they were beneficiaries of, and incorporating child friendly interview techniques; assessing how the design of UNICEF's programme incorporated conflict sensitive techniques and gender perspectives; assessing UNICEF and their partner's gender mainstreaming in reporting, and analysing if they disaggregated by sex and if the results reflected gender responsive programming; collecting data as much as possible in Nepali, later translated to English for reporting; collecting primary data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and age (although much of the data later proved irrelevant); and utilising a gender balanced evaluation team.

From the start the evaluation applied a participatory approach, combining self-reporting with external validations, Most Significant Change (MSC) and related discussions, and extensive discussions and feedback loops with the respondents, which included women, men, boys and girls. The stakeholders were informed from the beginning, and agreed to the fact, that due to the short timeframe and lack of consolidated monitoring data available (as already highlighted in the TOR for this evaluation), their commitment and inputs into this evaluation would be greatly needed.

While highly participatory during inception and data-collection phases, the final presentation to the evaluation reference group was cancelled due to the confusion, and invalidity of data collected, due to the above mentioned confusion surrounding which activities were paid for under this grant. This joint decision between UNICEF and the evaluators **compromised the ability and opportunity for stakeholders to comment to the report and to jointly formulate lessons learned**. In addition, the evaluation received no comments from CCWB or other stakeholders, so the impression is that the draft report has not been shared. Please refer to Chapter 1.3 *Challenges and limitations to the evaluation* for more information on this.

3.   Scope and methodology

Deliverables

The evaluator produced the following three deliverables:

- Inception report and PPT;
  The inception report, including the evaluation framework, was summarised in a PPT and presented and discussed in detail with the multi-stakeholder reference group. Comments were discussed and adaptations made. Part of the inception effort was the development and discussion of a Theory of Change, which was not part of the project document. In this, joint decisions on the selected locations and stakeholders to consult were agreed upon.
- First draft of final evaluation report;
- Final evaluation report and comments table with responses.

Timeframes

The total evaluation took place over 13 weeks, starting week commencing 9th December 2015, and ending week commencing 7th March 2016. The work plan was as follows:

Inception phase

This phase saw an initial two weeks creating the inception report, evaluation tools and methodology structure, including one week in Nepal (week commencing 16th December), where the evaluator worked closely with UNICEF to develop the evaluation scope, approach, evaluation framework, tools and collected the relevant documentation. The evaluation framework was presented in a PPT to a multi-stakeholder meeting in Kathmandu. Upon return to the Netherlands the inception report was finalised, commented on, adapted and ready for data collection early January.

Data collection

Data collection took place in Nepal, from the week commencing 5th January 2016, for two weeks.

Evaluation report

The report was developed alongside the data collection in Nepal, and when it became clear on the last day of data collection in Nepal that data-sets were seriously flawed, two days of further data was collected by the national consultant and a revision of the data available was needed. Further delays to the evaluation occurred, as it took another two weeks for key documentation from UNICEF to be uploaded to the shared Dropbox folder for analysis. Therefore, the draft findings on effectiveness (output level) were submitted to UNICEF on the 29th January, with feedback and comments received on the 8th February. The draft evaluation report was submitted on the 15th February, allowing for final feedback by the 22nd February and final submission 9th March 2016.

Efficiency and value for money

The evaluation used the following terms in evaluating the project's value for money:

Efficiency:	The extent to which money was used in efficient way to produce outputs.
Value for money:	The extent to which the contribution to the outcomes (including catalyst effects) justifies the inputs.

It was, however, hard to establish the projects value for money. The agreed *expenditure self-reporting per output tool 2* (see Annex B), comparing actual spending per output to the planned budget per output as presented in the project document, was not filled by UNICEF, meaning the evaluation team relied solely upon internal UNICEF tracking budgets. This was further complicated by UNICEF providing funding to the implementing partners from several grants, making it a challenge to trace exactly what was paid for by the UNPFN grant, also in the partner's reports to UNICEF

Focus on outcome level indicators
The focus of this evaluation was at outcome level, measuring against the contribution of the project to the outcomes indicators as indicated below:

UNPBF PMP result indicator:
Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict-affected children in conflict-affected communities. Target 2,500 CAAC.

UNPFN strategic outcome 8 indicator:
Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children.

Project peace-building impact indicators:
a.   Process, procedures and NPA-CAAC implementation guideline developed and approved and implemented by relevant ministries.
b.   Verified Minors, included as beneficiary group in the NPA-CAAC implementation guideline, to ensure their access to reintegration services through NPA-CAAC implementation.
c.   Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification, reporting and reintegration mechanisms.

Project outcome 1 indicators:
1a.   NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government meet international standards and guideline.
1b.   Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to ensure reintegration services to CAACs.

Project outcome 2 indicator:
Government developed and implemented standardised tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through standardised process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children too.

Furthermore, one indicator pointing to increase in function of district level referral mechanism was deleted during a review process from the results framework, but will still be assessed against as the evaluators regard this indicator essential for measuring the contribution of this project to case management:

~~Districts in the country have a functioning referral mechanism and a comprehensive CP database system for documentation, analysis and reporting of information related to CAAC and all forms of~~

protection cases.

Effectiveness of reaching outputs

At output level this evaluation mainly reported on the output indicators, targets reached, levels of achievement, using UNICEFs self-reporting tool 1 (see Annex B for evaluation tools), programme documentation including PCAs, progress reports, and UNICEFs reporting to the donor, as well as primary data (see Annex G for all sources consulted).

The output indicators to measure progress of this project, as presented in the results framework (see Annex E) were:

- MWCSW, CCWB, MoI, and MoE secure funding from the NPTF;
- Relevant government agencies have baseline information of CAAC in minimum 20 districts;
- Relevant government ministries have developed project document for delivery of skills training;
- # of government officials trained on labour market analysis;
- % of conflict-affected and vulnerable children linked to employment opportunity and other reintegration support (gender and inclusion) by MoI;
- MWCSW/DWC/CCWB/MoPR finalised and endorsed tools for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection;
- Referral and coordination system developed and strengthened with government and non-government actors to address gender specific issues (legal aid, health support etc.);
- Standardisation of psychosocial training modules for para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers;
- # of districts with updated directory of accredited service providers;
- # of government and non-government officials trained on gender needs assessment;
- # of government and non-government service providers trained on conflict sensitive tools;
- Training curriculum for TOT on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills for young people developed;
- Conflict affected children/young people trained (TOT) on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills;
- CAACs and other vulnerable children are engaged in promoting enrolment of conflict affected children in children/youth's clubs;
- Technical note prepared through consultative process (government, civil society, children/young people) and submitted to TRC drafting committee to include child-friendly provisions the TRC Bill;
- Guideline for children's participation in TRC process developed and disseminated;
- Guideline for legal documentation of cases developed and implemented;
- # of child victims of gross violations referred for medical, psychosocial and legal support;
- # of children in conflict with the law as a result of conflict, referred for psychosocial and legal support;

- # of (major) political parties sensitized on SZOP and express commitment to stop misuse of children and schools for political purpose;
- Informal system to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including misuse of children for violent political and armed activities, established;
- Database and users guidelines for Comprehensive CP/CAAC Database developed and rolled out by 2014;
- MWCSW/CCWB/DWC including district line agencies (WCO) roll out Comprehensive CP/CAAC database in 75 districts.

Based on these objectives, the UNPFN Project Final Evaluation Guidance Note and the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports, the following criteria were developed for this evaluation:

A. *Relevance*
B. *Effectiveness*
C. *Sustainability*
D. *Inclusiveness and participation*
E. *Gender responsiveness*
F. *Conflict sensitivity*
G. *Management and flexibility*
H. *Value for money*

Under each criterion, evaluation questions were designed, adapted and approved by the project's reference group (UNICEF and key government partners). Based on these research questions, the following eight tools were developed, and the list below shows how many times each tool was used per stakeholder group.

Table 3: Evaluations tools developed

Tool	Respondents
Tool 1. Consolidated output reporting tool	1 UNICEF (incomplete)
Tool 2. Work plan tool reporting tool	1 UNICEF
Tool 3. Expenditure reporting tool	0 – Never completed by UNICEF but some expenditure reporting provided that is analysed
Tool 4. Questionnaire UNICEF staff	10
Tool 5. Key informant interview topic lists (for government staff working in the child protection system at national, district and village levels, and civil society members)	59
Tool 6. Partners questionnaire	22
Tool 7. Generic topics FDGS	Used in most interviews as

	additional source
Tool 8. Most significant change (also in online version)	12

However, post data collection, it proved that many of the partners and direct beneficiaries consulted were not funded under this project, and therefore, that a large part of the data was irrelevant to this evaluation. Also, the extensive MSC processes conducted and discussed proved bias as the introduction provided by the evaluators to the respondents on the activities of this project proved incorrect. Additionally, although the team and UNICEF distributed a MSC questionnaire, including online through Survey Monkey, there was only one 1 respondent online and only 9 responses offline. Therefore, the MSC data has not been taken into account. This had a significant impact on the evidence base for this evaluation, as the majority of data collected could not be used, and instead the evaluation team relied more upon analysis of documents provided by UNICEF and interviews conducted in Kathmandu.

4.   Sampling and targets reached

The sampling strategy of this short evaluation was qualitative and purely purpose based, and targeted a small and unrepresentative sample of two out of 75 districts, due to constraints explained above. The two districts chosen for fieldwork were discussed and finalised with the reference group, based on information provided by UNICEF and the pre-set criteria developed by the evaluator, namely:

- Selected districts/regions are those in which larger parts of the budget were spent;
- Presence of NGO partners;
- Locations where the Case Management is piloted, or earthquake affected;
- Balanced representation of themes of intervention (e.g. reintegration assistance, district level case-management and referral system, presence of homes etc.);
- Security and accessibility considerations;
- Ethnic diversity;
- Maximum amount of stakeholders.

Based on these criteria, the following two locations were selected:

Surkhet – far West, with presence of NGO Beautiful Nepal
Sindhuli – Central, presence of NGO CDPS

However, although the 7 criteria were agreed upon in the inception stage, due to the confusions surrounding which partners and activities were funded under this project, in the end almost none of them actually applied. This was due to the first selected districts/regions were not in the end relevant to this evaluation, as they were not districts in which larger parts of the budget was actually spent; second the evaluation team was not able to speak with any NGOs who did actually receive funding through this grant; one location was earthquake-affected but was not one of the 8 districts where case management was piloted; the locations had no balanced representation of themes of intervention and were not the locations with a maximum amount of stakeholders. In fact only the security and ethnic diversity criteria remained valid.

The evaluation reference group furthermore reviewed the original list of stakeholders to be consulted during the inception phase. CAAC (girls and boys) consulted were identified through the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and DCWB on the ground.

Following the original list was agreed upon in the inception stage, based on the information provided by UNICEF:

National level
- UNICEF;
- UNICEF on Schools as Zones of Peace;
- Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction;
- Ministry of Women Children Social Welfare;
- Department of Women and Children ;
- Central Child Welfare Board;
- Cottage and Small Industry Promotion Board, Ministry of Industry;
- Department of Education;
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization;
- Advocacy Forum;
- UNPFN;
- Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee;
- Nepal Police.

District and village level
- Beautiful Nepal;
- Community Development Programme Sindhuli;
- Child Development Society;
- Children and Women in Social Services;
- Panch Tara Yuwa Sanrakchan Manch;
- Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra;
- District Women and Children Office;
- District Child Welfare Board;
- District Education Office;
- District Public Health Office;
- Small and Cottage Industry Promotion Board;
- Women and children service centre (police);
- District Development Committees;
- Village Child Protection Promotion Committee;
- Village Development Committees;
- Local Peace Committee;
- Children Affected by Armed Conflict.

However, once data-collection had taken place over a two-week period in January 2016, it was discovered that several partners on the agreed list, and activities evaluated in these areas were not funded through this project. As explained in the challenges and limitations section of chapter 1 of

this report, this led to the reality that a large amount of data collected, including from direct beneficiaries became irrelevant. More importantly, only towards the end of the evaluation, when UNICEF started to look into expenditure under this grant, many other partners were found. As this was not known to the team, and neither by the evaluation reference group, who approved the final list of stakeholders, these realities were not taken into account during the sampling, and, therefore, many of the activities that actually did take place could not be visited nor verified. However, the team did manage to do some last minute interviews in Kathmandu.

After consultation with UNICEF it was decided that further data collection would occur; but this was not processed, for reasons unknown to the team. Instead the evaluation team was asked to finalise the report based on review key documents, partner agreements, progress reports and financial reporting of the partners funded under this project, as uploaded to Dropbox by UNICEF in the week following.

The table below shows how many key informants were consulted, including the original (now irrelevant) sampling set. 18 of the 21 NGO staff, and all direct beneficiaries, have proven irrelevant (and no relevant direct beneficiaries could be consulted under activities from Peace Angels, JJCC etc) as activities did not happen in these locations, and because the team was not informed on activities that actually did take place, such as emergency support through one NGO.

Total number contacted: 106 (68 men, 38 women)

Table 4: Total number contacted government

Government: Total Contacted 53				
Number	Organisation	Name	Location	Title
1	Cottage and Small Scale Industries Development Committee	Mr. Rajendra Mishra	Kathmandu	Director
2	Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	Mr. Rishi Rajbhandari	Kathmandu	Joint Secretary
3	Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	Mr. Damodar Bhandari	Kathmandu	Under Secretary
4	Meeting Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW)	Dr. Kiran Rupakhettee	Kathmandu	Under Secretary
5	Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)	Mr. Gyanendra Shrestha	Kathmandu	National Program Director
6	Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)	Mr. Tarak Dhital	Kathmandu	Executive Director
7	Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)	Ms. Namuna Bhusal	Kathmandu	Officer
8	Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)	Mr. Pratima Nepal	Kathmandu	Account Officer

9	Women and Children Service Directorate, Nepal Police	Mr. Bipin Gautam	Kathmandu	Inspector
10	Nepal Police	Mr. Krishna Prasad Gautam	Kathmandu	Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)
11	Nepal Police	Mr. Bashu Oli	Kathmandu	Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
12	Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee (JJCC)	Mr. Rom Thapa	Lalitpur	Project Manager
13	Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee (JJCC)	Mr. Gyanendra Itani	Lalitpur	Under Secretary
14	District Public Health Office	Mr. Bhogendra Dotel	Surkhet	DPHO Officer
15	District Public Health Office	Mr. Udaya BC	Surkhet	DPHO Officer
16	Local Peace Committee (LPC)	Ms. Harimaya Sharma	Surkhet	LPC Member
17	Local Peace Committee (LPC)	Ms. Sita Acharya	Surkhet	LPC Secretary
18	Local Peace Committee (LPC)	Mr. Hasta BK	Surkhet	LPC Computer Operator
19	District Small and Cottage Industries Office	Mr. Binod Dev Panta	Surkhet	Director
20	District Small and Cottage Industries Office	Mr. Madhav Neupane	Surkhet	Officer
21	District Police Office	Mr. Bhadur Jung Malla	Surkhet	Deputy Superintendent of Policy (DSP)
22	Women and Children Office	Ms. Jamuna Poudel	Surkhet	Women and Children Development Officer
23	Women and Children Office	Ms. Rama Bhandari	Surkhet	Child Rights Officer (CRO)
24	Women and Children Office	Ms. Sapana Gautam	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development Inspector
25	Women and Children Office	Ms. Lakshmi Khanal	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development Inspector
26	Women and Children Office	Ms. Indra Kumari Singh	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development Inspector
27	Women and Children Office	Ms. Hem Kumari Karki	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development Inspector
28	Women and Children Office	Ms. Bishnu Kumari Banskota	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development Inspector
29	Women and Children	Ms. Lakhmi Kumari	Surkhet	Asst. Women Development

	Office	Chaudhari		Inspector
30	District Education Office	Ms. Depa Hamal	Surkhet	District Education Officer
31	District Education Office	Mr. Dhruba Raj Paudel	Surkhet	Assistant DEO
32	District Education Office	Mr. Neelakantha Regmi	Surkhet	Assistant DEO
33	District Cottage and Small Industry	Mr. Narayan Koirala	Sindhuli Madi	Senior Industry Officer
34	District Development Committee	Mr. Shiva Prasad Humagai	Sindhuli Madi	Local Development Officer
35	District Development Committee	Mr. Sagar Kumar Dhakal	Sindhuli Madi	Senior Social Development Officer
36	Local Peace Committee	Mr. Praladh Pokharel	Sindhuli Madi	LPC Coordinator
37	Local Peace Committee	Mr. Ujjwal Baral	Sindhuli Madi	LPC Former Coordinator
38	Local Peace Committee	Mr Ashok Rajbhandari	Sindhuli Madi	LPC Former Coordinator
39	Local Peace Committee	Ms. Kabita Shrestha	Sindhuli Madi	Office Assistant
40	District Child Welfare Board	Ms. Sabitra Regmi	Sindhuli Madi	Project Officer (Former CRO)
41	Police Women and Children Office	Ms. Radha Koirala	Sindhuli Madi	Vice Women Development Inspector
42	Police Women and Children Office	Ms. Sita Khanal	Sindhuli Madi	Women Development Inspector
43	Police Women and Children Office	Ms. Bhagawati Tamang	Sindhuli Madi	Vice Women Development Inspector
44	Police Women and Children Office	Mr. Gopal Prasad Pahadi	Sindhuli Madi	Child Protection Inspector
45	District Education Office	Mr. Yam Bahadur Khadka	Sindhuli Madi	DEO
46	District Education Office	Mr. Devi Prasad Adhikari	Sindhuli Madi	Assistant DEO
47	District Education Office	Mr. Naba Raj Baral	Sindhuli Madi	School Inspector
48	District Education Office	Mr. Dhruba Koirala	Sindhuli Madi	Section Officer
49	District Education Office	Mr. Sujan Bhandari	Sindhuli Madi	Nayab Subba
50	District Health Office	Dr. Phadindra Baral	Sindhuli Madi	District Health Officer
51	District Health Office	Mr. Ganesh Khatiwada	Sindhuli Madi	District Public Health Officer
52	District Health Office	Mr. Gujeshwor Shrestha	Sindhuli Madi	Nutrition Programme Focal Person
53	Nepal Police	Mr. Rajan Adhikar	Chitwan	Deputy Superintendent of Police

Table 5: Total number contacted NGOs

	Organisation	Name	Location	Title
NGOs: Total Contacted 21				
1	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	Mr. Suraj Koirala	Kathmandu	Executive Director
2	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Buddhi Sapkota	Surkhet	Advisor
3	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Saurav Karmacharya	Surkhet	Regional Programme Coordinator
4	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Bhupendra Kandel	Surkhet	Executive Director
5	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Bhim Banstola	Surkhet	Executive Director
6	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Hem Prakash Bhusal	Surkhet	President
7	Beautiful Nepal	Mr. Subash Dhakal		Finance Manager
8	Panch Tara Yuwa Sanrakchan Manch	Mr. Mahendra Chand	Surkhet	Project Coordinator
9	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Mr. Gokul Gurung	Surkhet	President
10	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Mr. Aashish Nepali	Surkhet	Staff / Administrative and Account Officer
11	Advocacy Forum	Mr. Basanta Gautam	Nepalgunj	Regional Coordinator
12	Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Mr. Ram Dhan Majhi	Sindhulimadi	President
13	Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Mr. Hira Lal Pakhrin	Sindhulimadi	Account Officer
14	Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Ms. Ganga Sunwar	Sindhulimadi	Vice President
15	Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Mr. Sambhu Bahadur Majhi	Sindhulimadi	Treasurer
16	Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Ms. Milan Pahadi	Sindhulimadi	Social Worker
17	Community	Ms. Janak Raj	Sindhulimadi	Social Worker

		Poudel		
	Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)	Poudel		
18	TPO Sindhuli	Ms. Janani Magar	Sindhulimadi	District Coordinator
19	Child Development Society	Ms. Sonia Rijal	Bhaktapur	Project Coordinator
20	Children and Women in Social Services (CWISS)	Mr. Bidya Sagar Pandey	Kathmandu	Project Coordinator
21	Children and Women in Social Services (CWISS)	Mr. Krishna Subedi	Kathmandu	Project Coordinator

Table 6: Total number contacted UN organisations

UN Organisations: Total Contacted 16				
Number	Organisation	Name	Location	Title
1	UNICEF	Rajan Burlakoti	Kathmandu	Child Protection Officer
2	UNICEF	Radha Gurung	Kathmandu	
3	UNICEF	Munir Mammadzade	Kathmandu	Child Protection Specialist
4	UNICEF	Virginia Perez	Kathmandu	Chief Child Protection
5	UNICEF	Anna Maria van Goor	Kathmandu	Research & Evaluation Specialist
6	UNICEF	Yamuna	Kathmandu	
7	UNICEF	Sumit	Kathmandu	
8	UNICEF	Nisith Srivastawa	Kathmandu	Child Protection Officer
9	UNICEF	Rownak Kahn	Kathmandu	Deputy Representative
10	UNICEF	Evan Rai	Syria	Former Project Manager-CAAC project
11	UN Peace Fund Nepal	Mokhter Hossain	Kathmandu	M&E Officer
12	UN Peace Fund Nepal	Silla Ristimaki	Kathmandu	Program Manager
13	UNICEF on Schools as Zones of Peace	Sanju Bhattarai (C4D)	Kathmandu	UNICEF Communication for Development Section
14	UNICEF on Schools as Zones of Peace	Sabina Joshi	Kathmandu	UNICEF Education Section
15	UNICEF Regional Office	Ram Prasad Gautam	Nepalgunj	Child Protection Officer
16	UNICEF Regional Office	Mr. Purushottam Acharya	Nepalgunj	Chief of Regional Office

Table 7: Total number contacted direct beneficiaries

Number	Organisation	Name	Location	Title
	Direct Beneficiaries: Total Contacted 16			
1	Supported by Panch Tara	Mr. Prakash Bhat (M/24 years)	Lek Parajul VDC 2, Surkhete	VMLR
2	Supported by Panch Tara	Ms. Shanti Thapa (F / 24 years)	Subha Ghat Ganga Mala Municipality 9, Surkhet	VMLR
3	Supported by Panch Tara	Ms. Hari Maya Kudel (F/ 27 years)	Subha Ghat Ganga Mala Municipality 8, Surkhet	VMLR
4	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Sushil Shahi (M/11 years)	Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
5	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Tiras Rokaya (M / 16 years)	Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
6	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Man Prasad Rokaya (M / 12 years)	Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
7	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Nanda Sunar (F/ 11 years)	Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
8	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Priskila Nepali (F/ 12 years)	Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
9	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Dhana Rupa Pulami (F / 13 years)	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra, Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
10	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Basanti Bhandari (F / 13 years)	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra, Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
11	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Bharosa Buda (F/ 16 years)	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra, Birendra Nagar, Surkheet	Child in supported Child Care Home
12	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Kalpana Mahatara (F/ 18 years)		Child in supported Child Care Home
13	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra	Samikshya Bohara (F/16 years)	Nawa Jeevan Bal Sanrakshan Kendra, Birendra Nagar,	Child in supported Child Care Home

			Surkheet	
14	Supported by CDP Sindhulai	Ms. Laxmi Gautam (F/26)	Bhadrakali VDC -4, Sindhuli	VMLR
15	Supported by CDP Sindhulai	Ms. Yogga Rajeshwori Chaudhari (F/24)	Daulatpur VDC 4 Saptari	VMLR
16	Supported by CDP Sindhulai	Ms. Shyam Kumari Chaudhari (F/26)	Jogidaha VDC 4, Udayapur	VMLR

Evaluation framework

The following evaluation framework was developed and presented during the inception phase

Table 8: Evaluation framework

Criteria	Evaluation questions	Methods and Data Sources
Relevance	1. To what extent did the project address relevant major gaps that exist in child protection system in Nepal, particularly in relation to CAAC and other vulnerable children? 2. What is the validity and relevance of underlying assumptions and theory of change of the project? 3. Was the project sufficiently embedded in the national and local contexts based on completed essential assessments? 4. What was UNICEFs comparative advantage to implement the project? 5. What is the level of appreciation of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders? 6. Was there sufficient political space to implement all planned activities? 7. Did the project take into account and try to address the recommendations from earlier evaluations and assessments?	• Focus groups and key informant interviews with UNICEF staff, staff of strategic partners (INGOs), Government staff of relevant ministries and departments at National and district levels, community based protection actors, implementing partners (NGOs), technical working group members; • Document review (pre-programme assessments, programme document, baselines study, mid-term context analyses, assessment of CP system), UNICEF Country Programme, rolling work plan.
Effectiveness	1. To what extent were stated outputs achieved and targets reached? 2. What have been the reasons of over or under delivery? 3. Was the timing for the achievement of all outputs as planned? 4. Was the design of the results framework of satisfactory quality?	• Tool 1. Consolidated Output reporting; • Tool 2. Work plan reporting; • Both to be filled by UNICEF and verified (based on annual reports) and analysed by evaluator; • Sample verification among actors and in the field on specific activities.

Outcome	1. To what extent did the project contribute to stated outcomes and what have been the reasons of high or low contributions to the outcomes? 2. Which outputs and outcomes can be sole, directly, indirectly or not be attributed to this project? 3. What unintended outcomes, positive as well as negative, have resulted from the project? 4. How and to what extend did the project contributed to strengthening Nepal's capacity to establish better enabling and protective environment for children in terms of preventing / responding to crisis? 5. What was the projects contribution to Nepal's peace building results (i.e. relevant UNPFN Strategic Outcome, relevant PMP indicators)? 6. What was the catalytic nature of the project in terms of additional financial commitments or unleashing peace relevant processes? 7. Did the project contribute to increased coordination within the child protection system?	• Document review countries government policies, strategies and planning documents, UN and UNPBF policy and strategy documents; • Financial contributions to the same outcomes from other strategic partners and analyses of initiation; • Interviews with village ad district level CP actors; • Interviews with CAAC; • Most Significant Change (peace building and CP system); • KIs Government at National level against indicators.
Sustainability	1. To what extent has the project allowed the Government and other stakeholders to demonstrate ownership of supported interventions and processes? 2. Did the project create increased capacities among national actors and is there national ownership of results (this could be reflected in implementation of guidelines, securing of further resources or continuation of activities in any other forms). 3. Which results actually demonstrate likely sustainability of the intervention at the national, sub-national and at the local level? 4. Did the project have an effective exit strategy?	• Key informant interviews with relevant Government officials; • Proof of additional resources mobilised by Government and civil society actors; • Project proposals drafted by Government partners; • Project document on exit strategy followed by KIs with UNICEF and Government ministries.

Inclusiveness & Participation	1. How was did the project ensure participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups? 2. Were project inputs and benefits fairly distributed amongst different communities while at the same time increasing access for the most vulnerable? 3. How did the project ensure ethnic, cast and other balance and inclusion in trainings, workshops, other activities? 4. Did the project assess its impact on socio-economic exclusion in the community and, if so, what strategies were used to address these? 5. Is there evidence that the project advanced any key national human rights or inclusion policies? 6. What was the involvement of the stakeholders and beneficiaries in project design? 7. What kind of feedback mechanisms ensured continuous involvement of stakeholders? 8. What avenues did CAAC have to provide feedback on the project, or otherwise influence how and what the project was delivering? 9. What were the measures taken to ensure participatory monitoring of the project?	• IP reports; • Guidelines and other outputs produced; • FDGs at community level; • Interviews with CAAC; • Interviews with government representatives at district levels; • VCPPC; • Reports from meetings; • Reports from review process; • Annual reports.
Gender-responsiveness	1. How did the project promote participation and inclusion of women and girls? 2. To which extent was appropriate budgeting on gender applied? 3. Was at least 15% of disbursed UNPFN funds allocated to address women's specific needs, advance gender equality? 4. Has any gender training conducted, or mainstreamed in broader training and training materials? 5. Is all project data and information disaggregated by age and gender? 6. To what extend was gender responsiveness monitored? 7. Are the produced outputs such as the guidelines gender-responsive? 8. Was there any gender transformative results achieved through the project?	• Financial reporting; • Annual reports; • Guidelines and other outputs produced; • Consultations with Government, especially district; • Partner reports; • VCPPC.

Conflict-sensitivity	1. How was conflict sensitivity in project design and implementation ensured? 2. To what extent was conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm assessed and monitored and used to adapt the project approach? 3. Did the project work reduce identified dividers and strengthen connectors and how? 4. Did the project create or reduce any divisions in the community, between social groups or other project beneficiaries or stakeholders? 5. Did the project affect power relations in the community and, if so, what specific strategies/actions were used to address these? 6. How did the project help forge new partnerships between actors in the child protection system not previously working together? 7. How were CAAC identified and selected and did this create any conflict or concerns at the community level?	• Conflict and context analyses; • Proof of review processes; • Annual reports; • Guidelines and other outputs produced; • Consultations with Government, especially district; • Partner reports; • VCPPC; • CAAC.
Flexibility and responsiveness to the context	1. What was the level of risk taking, development of innovative approaches and flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances? 2. What were the abilities to respond and mitigate risks outlined in the project document? 3. Were any changes made in the project regarding approach, partnerships, and beneficiaries, targets etc. suggested by project monitoring and risk analysis? How did this affect project result(s)? 4. Was the results framework adapted to the new context and was this indeed responsive to changing contexts? 5. How were changes in project plans communicated to beneficiaries and stakeholders? 6. Did project reports systematically identify gender and inclusion gaps, successes and lessons learned? 7. Was the project assessed in its mid-term and were gaps and issues addressed through management responses in the final months of project implementation?	• Programme documents; • UNICEF staff; • Proof of review; • PCA amendments; • Notes of technical working group.

Project management and value for money	1. To what extent have appropriate human, financial and technical resources been used to achieve the biggest possible positive change in a timely manner and to pursue the achievement of the objectives of the project? 2. Did the project assess (and, when necessary, improve) the conflict, gender and inclusion sensitivity capacities of its implementing partners and service providers? 3. Did the project identify and consequently work with the right partnerships needed to achieve the intended impact? 4. What was the balance of cost and benefits to stakeholders (including potential negative impact)? 5. Did the technical working group operate effective? 6. How were implementing partners and service providers held to account for equitable and sensitive delivery of services / benefits? 7. Was the % of spending on project management appropriate? 8. What was the % of spending on Government, NGO and UNICEF services? 9. Was the distribution of spending per output in line with the achieved results?	• Tool 3. Expenditure reporting, to be filled by UNICEF and analysed by evaluator; • Consultations with strategic partners and stakeholders; • Notes of technical working group; • Consultations and reports of partners; • Guidelines and other products produced by the project; • PCAs.

The eight tools below have been developed for this evaluation. The only 2 of the 3 tools were self-filled by UNICEF (tools 1, 2, and 3 designed for UNICEF self-reporting).

Table 9: Eight evaluation tools

Tool 1. Consolidated output reporting tool (self-reporting)
Tool 2. Work plan tool reporting tool (self-reporting)
Tool 3. Expenditure reporting tool (self-reporting)
Tool 4. Questionnaire UNICEF staff

Tool 5. Key informant interview topic lists
          (for government staff working in the child protection system at national,
          district and village levels, and civil society members)

Tool 6. Partners questionnaire
Tool 7. Generic topics FDGS
Tool 8.   Most significant change (also in online version)

The below tool is the latest version filled by UNICEF. The red text is comments from both the evaluating team, and internal UNICEF comments.

Table 10: Tool 1

PBF Level				
UNPBF PMP Result(s) (if applicable):	Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict-affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery			
UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)**	**Supporting documents**
3.2 Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children in conflict affected communities	5000 CAAC	50% of identified CAAC (not all identified CAAC may need reintegration support) received reintegration support	Livelihood trainings packages have been developed by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries) and awaits resources for implementation; a proposal has also been submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Project Proposal submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries)

UNPFN Level	
UNPFN Strategic Outcome:	Outcome 8: Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
Project Peace-Building Impact:	Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children

Impact Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)	Supporting documents
a. Process, procedures and NPA-CAAC implementation guideline developed and approved and implemented by relevant ministries	Process, procedures and NPA implementation guideline not available	Government have developed and approved NPA-implementation plan	• NPA implementation guideline, which is in line with international standards, was approved by government in September 2013 • I believe there are other process, procedures developed, please report	Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict
b. Verified Minors, included as beneficiary group in the NPA-CAAC implementation guideline, to ensure their access to reintegration services through NPA-CAAC implementation	Verified minors are not recognized as beneficiaries in the NPA-CAAC	Verified minors are eligible to request for reintegration support during the implementation of NPA-CAAC	• No. 2 (h) (8) of the Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict lists verified minors as the children affected by armed conflict • The registration form included in the Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict also lists 'verified minors' among the list of reasons for being affected by conflict	Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict
c. Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification,	District stakeholders are not trained/ oriented on NPA-CAAC implementation process	District implementing agencies have clear implementation guideline and defined process to	• Section 5.1 of the Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict defines the process to identify CAAC • Annexes of the Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and	Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict

		identify, refer and provide reintegration support to CAAC	Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict outlines the referral mechanism for physical rehabilitation, health services, psychosocial support, and education services to CAAC • Please report on trainings and other activities undertaken to roll out the guidelines and monitor if they are used	
reporting and reintegration mechanism				

Project Level				
OUTCOME 1:	Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict			
Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)**	**Supporting documents**
a. NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government meet international standards and guideline	NPA implementation guideline is in the process of being drafted	NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed	• NPA implementation guideline, which is in line with international standards, was approved by government in September 2013	Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict
b. Relevant ministries and their district line	Programme and services for CAAC not	Line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI,)	• The project on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed	Project document on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of

			Conflict, submitted by MoWCSW and CCWB has secured resources from Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Children Affected by Armed Conflict, submitted by MoWCSW and CCWB
agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to ensure reintegration services to CAACs	developed by relevant agencies due to lack of guideline and resources mobilization plan	develop reintegration packages (services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document	• Livelihood trainings packages have been developed by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries) and awaits resources for implementation; a proposal has also been submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund • The Centre for Technical Education and Vocational Training [CTEVT] under the Ministry of Education has developed vocational training packages	Project Proposal submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries) Please provide: Center for Technical Education and Vocational Training [CTEVT] under the Ministry of Education has developed vocational training packages

Outputs under Outcome 1	Output Indicators	Target	Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)	Supporting documents
1.1 Relevant government agencies mobiles resources for the implementation of NPA-CAAC	MWCSW, CCWB, MoI, MoE secure funding from the NPTF	CCWB, MoE, MoI have developed and submitted project proposals to NPTF	• MoWCSW and CCWB have submitted project proposals to NPTF which has been approved • A proposal has been submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries)	Project document on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict, submitted by MoWCSW and CCWB
1.2 Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected	Relevant government agencies have baseline information	# of CAAC in 20 districts known to government for referral to available	• 16906 CAAC in communities in 20 districts and 1695 CAAC in institutional care have been identified through CCWB baseline survey in 20	Baseline Survey Report on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) in Residential Care (Child Care

districts)on CAAC available (This is a new output after the revision)	of CAAC in minimum 20 districts	services	Districts and the Residential Care Institutions (Child Care Homes & Martyrs' Foundation) • This only concerns CAAC in institutional care, any other baseline collected?	Homes & Martyrs' Foundation) & Communities in 20 Districts – CCWB in coordination with MoPR
1.3 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labour market	Relevant government ministries have developed project document for delivery of skills training	Types of vocational and skills training for CAACs and delivery mechanism specified in Government project document	• Livelihood trainings packages have been developed by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries), and awaits resources for implementation; a proposal has also been submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Project Proposal submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board (under the Ministry of Industries)
	# of government officials trained on labour market analysis	Key government staffs, relevant to designing vocational skills training package, have received labour market analysis training	• Report from the mapping of financial institutions and livelihood training in 15 districts, is expected to ensure linkages of CAAC with market opportunities and other related trainings to advance their skills for the market • Please report no of people trained in labour market analyses	Mapping report of financial institutions and livelihood training in 15 districts
	% of conflict-affected and vulnerable children linked to employment opportunity and other reintegration support (gender and inclusion) by MoI	40% of identified CAAC receive reintegration support	Evan dai, any inputs?	

Outputs	Output Indicators	Target	Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)	Supporting documents
1.4 Government and non-government agencies respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures	MWCSW/DWC/CCWB /MoPR finalised and endorsed tools for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection	Tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC are endorsed by relevant agencies	• Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict has been endorsed • The Implementation Procedures lists the sources and process for identification of CAAC and provides the registration tool and assessment tool	Implementation Procedures for National Plan of Action on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Summary Report - CCWB Please provide proof of this
	Referral and coordination system developed and strengthened with government and non-government actors to address gender specific issues (legal aid, health support etc.) Standardisation of psychosocial training modules for para-psychosocial counsellors and social	Formal referral system exist for referral of gender issues for services, as part of case management guideline Relevant government agency standardize curriculum for para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers bringing in	• The Implementation Procedures defines the referral system for physical rehabilitation, health services, psychosocial support, and education services for CAAC • Please report against target on gender • Following a series of formal discussions with Tribhuvan University for the standardization of curriculum of para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers, the review of the original curricula is initiated. This process is part of the CCWB's work plan for 2015/2016	

	workers		
	# of districts with updated directory of accredited service providers	Women Children Office/DCWB have referral system with services providers identified	• The Implementation Procedures lists the service providers and outlines the referral system for physical rehabilitation, health services, psychosocial support, and education services for CAAC • The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Summary Report presents the information on different service providers, structures, their mandates and functions. PLEASE QUANTIFY
	# of government and non-government officials trained on gender needs assessment	Government and non-government officials have skills and tools to identify gender needs among CAAC beneficiaries to be addressed by the programme Information to facilitate access to services for victims of GBV, reviewed and disseminated to stakeholders	• UNICEF partners used the gender assessment tools, developed in 2013, for assessment of gender specific issues of CAAC and responded accordingly Please report on number of people trained Evan dai, any inputs?

	# of government and non-government service providers trained on conflict sensitive tools	Government and non-government officials use conflict sensitive tools to mitigate conflict during the implementation of NPA-CAAC	Report on number of people trained	

Outputs	Output Indicators	Target	Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)	Supporting documents
1.5 Young people including CAACs are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities)	Training curriculum for TOT on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills for young people developed	Training manual available for use by government and non-government stakeholders to engage young people in peace building activities	• Peace Angels Training Manual has been developed by the Women and Children Service Directorate under the Crime Investigation Department of Nepal Police • More than 400 young people were trained by Nepal Police as 'Peace Angels' to engage them in crime prevention initiatives • Please report on number of CAAC included. Also, please quantify (as Peace Angels was only in 6 districts). • Was there a TOT on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, and negotiation and leadership skills for young people developed?	Peace Angels Training Manual by Nepal Police, Crime Investigation Department, Women and Children Service Directorate

	Conflict Affected Children/young people trained (TOT) on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills	# young people (% female, socially disadvantaged groups), government staffs trained-as-trainers (TOT) on mobilising children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities	Evan dai, any inputs?
	CAACs and other vulnerable children are engaged in promoting enrolment of conflict affected children in children/youth's clubs	# of children/youth clubs promoting peace building activities with the engagement of CAAC	Evan dai, any inputs?

| 1.6 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively | Technical note prepared through consultative process (government, civil society, children/young people) and submitted to TRC drafting committee to include child-friendly provisions the TRC Bill

Guideline for children's participation in TRC process developed and disseminated

Guideline for legal documentation of cases developed and implemented

# of child victims of gross violations referred for medical, psychosocial and legal support
- # of children in conflict with the law as a result of conflict, referred for psychosocial and legal support | Guideline for children's participation in TRC process presented to TRC

# of documented cases of gross violation cases (CAAFAG/CAAC) to be presented for TRC process

Government train relevant stakeholders on TRC process and children's from at least 30 (most conflict affected) districts

# of children (victims of gross violations) provided with legal, health, psychosocial support) | Please urgently report as the evaluation has no proof of any activities on TJ

Evan dai, any inputs?

Evan dai, any inputs?

Evan dai, any inputs? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| 1.7 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively | # of (major) political parties sensitized on SZOP and express commitment to stop misuse of children and schools for political purpose | Political parties are sensitized and compliance to provision in the SZOP guideline (misuse of schools and children) monitored and reported to pressurize violators of SZOP guidelines | • National Human Rights Commission, CCWB and other agencies were engaged to raise awareness among political parties and civil society, and to monitor the implementation of the elections code of conduct in 75 districts to prevent children's involvement in the election process, as well as misuse of schools
• The team understood from UNICEF colleagues that was not done as part of this project…please explain and provide proof | |
| | Informal system to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including misuse of children for violent political and armed activities, established | Incidences of attack and closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities documented and reported regularly | • 441 incidents of child rights violations were recorded during the election. (As above, as part of this project?)
• Training of police officers and young people (students) from six pilot districts was conducted in February 2015. How many people trained, please provide curricula and attendance lists…can you confirm this was done under this project? | |

OUTCOME 2:	Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole			
Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)**	**Supporting documents**

| Government developed and implemented standardized tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through a standardized process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children too | Child rights agencies lack standardised process and procedures for identification, referral and rescue of vulnerable children and CAAC | Case-management guideline developed and endorsed by government to standardize process and procedures for identification, referral and strengthening of vulnerable children and CAAC | • CCWB and MoWCSW finalised the case management guidelines
• 150 Child Welfare Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts trained on case management including municipality officials and NGOs from 8 municipalities in 2013
• The case management guidelines have been piloted in 8 districts and disseminated in all 75 districts
 Please provide timeframe and reporting on the pilot | Guidelines on Case Management – CCWB

Please provide proof of trainings, curricula, who provided the training and participant lists |

OUTPUTS under outcome 2	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual results and explanation in case of under/over performance (please quantify)	Supporting documents
2.1 Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict and other	Database and users guidelines for Comprehensive CP/CAAC Database developed and rolled out by 2014	CP database and users guidelines not available	Database and guidelines developed based on government documentation and reporting needs	• Government have constituted a working team, led by CCWB to coordinate activities related to the development of comprehensive Child Protection Information System, which will also host information on CAAC • Please clarify if database is produced under this project	

vulnerable children through an integrated Child Protection systems approach (using government standardized process, procedures and tools for identification, rescue, and reintegration and monitoring of children in risk)	MWCSW/CCWB/DWC including district line agencies (WCO) roll out Comprehensive CP/CAAC database in 75 districts	CAAC and CP database does not exist	Database used in all districts with central level compilation and analysis	Evan dai, any inputs?	
	Please add other achievements as there are only indicators for database and not for RESPOND and not for integrated CP system approach			Please provide!	
	Gender -sensitive procedures for case management (identification, referral, rescue and follow-up_ developed and endorsed by the Government	Government does not have standardized case management system for identification and referral of CAAC and other vulnerable children	Relevant government authorities in all 75 districts trained on cases management process/procedures and tools	• 150 Child Welfare Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts municipality officials and NGOs from 8 municipalities trained on case management process/procedures and tools including	Please provide proof. Who did these trainings?

2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non-institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living	# of CAAC residing in institutions (residential care facilities) identified	# and status of CAAC in residential care facilities not available with government	All CAAC currently residing in institutions (residential care facilities) documented	• 331 children residing in child care home and 1364 children residing in Martyrs' Foundation are documented	Baseline Survey Report on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) in Residential Care (Child Care Homes & Martyrs' Foundation) & Communities in 20 Districts – CCWB in coordination with MoPR
	Guideline for deinstitutionalisation and alternative care developed and finalised by MWCSW, CCWB	Government does not have guideline for deinstitutionalization and alternative care	Procedures for alternative care meet international standards	• Alternative Care Procedural Rules has been adopted by the Steering Committee in December, 2015; an international expert has confirmed that it is in line with the UN Guidelines on Alternative Care	Alternative Care Procedural Rules, adopted by the Steering Committee
	# of CAAC de-institutionalized (removed from residential care centres and reunited with family or placed under alternate care)	Unknown number of CAAC still residing in residential care centres run by government and non-government agencies	# of CAAC identified in residential care facilities are either united with parents (where possible) or placed under other alternative care forms	• Detailed assessment of the cases was carried out by the Child Rights Officers • Alternative Care Procedural Rules has been adopted by the Steering Committee in December, 2015 • The government is working on per child cost for alternative care The points above are relevant for the other indicators…here please report against target, number united, number in alternative care	

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TOOL 2: EXPENDITURE REPORTING TOOL – NOT COMPLETED BY UNICEF

YELLOW KEY ACTIVITIES – THESE ARE NEW ACTIVIEIS ADDED IN WHEN WORKPLAN WAS REVISED

GREY KEY ACTIVITIES – THESE ARE ACTIVITIES FROM THE ORIGINAL WORKPLAN, WHICH WERE REMOVED IN THE REVISED VERSION.

Table 11: Tool 2

Outputs	Key Activities	Planned budget per output	Actual spend	Value for Money
	Outcome 1: Government and non-government agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict			
Output 1.1 Relevant Government ministries and departments have endorsed the NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines	1.1.1 Finalization of NPA-Implementation Guideline and development of orientation packages			
	1.1.2 Regional level orientations on NPA-CAAC implementation			
	1.1.3 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop project document for NPA implementation.			
	1.1.4 Development of communication strategy to raise public awareness on NPA-CAAC	92000		
Output 1.2 Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected districts)on CAAC available	Output added after revision, no budget revision done for this			
Output 1.3 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labour market	1.3.1 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop appropriate economic reintegration packages, including project document for CAAC.			
	1.3.2 Collect baseline information of CAAC in 20 districts and refer emergency cases to services			
	1.3.3 Technical assistance for classification and diversification of training types to meet the participants' profile and labour market demand	143000		

	1.3.4 Facilitate partnership with private sector for employment opportunity			
Output 1.4 Government and non-government agencies identify and respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures	1.4.1 Agreement with relevant government and non-government agencies to standardise para-psychological counsellors and social workers curriculum and their accreditation (TU, CCWB, I/NGOS)			
	1.4.2 Support government to accredit non-government service providers including regional and district mapping of service providers			
	1.4.2. Support governments to standardise para-psychological counsellors and social workers curriculum and their accreditation (TU/CCWB/INGOS)			
	1.4.3 Development and standardisation of tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection			
	1.4.4 Development of training and tools for service providers to identify and respond to gender needs			
	1.4.5 Establishment of psychosocial referral mechanisms			
	1.4.6 Training of government and non-government service providers to mainstream conflict sensitiveness in their programme	89000		
Output 1.5 Young people are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities)	1.5.1 Development of project proposal for partnership with relevant government agency to implement activities related to engagement with young people			
	1.5.2. Technical assistance to relevant ministry to develop project proposal for NPA focusing on mobilising young people for reconciliation and peace building			
	1.5.3. Develop training for government/non-government staffs and young people on conflict analysis (mainstream conflict sensitiveness), negotiation and leadership skills; (curriculum development and TOT)	45000		

	1.5.4. Support engagement of youths and young people in peace building and reconciliation activities			
Output 1.6 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively	1.6.1 Development of training curriculum/materials on children's participation in TRC process and legal documentation of cases developed (TOT)			
	1.6.2 Establishment of referral system for legal assistance to children who have come in contact with law during the conflict period			
	1.6.1. Development of project proposal and agreement with specialised agency to provide technical assistance on TRC			
	1.6.2 Training of CR agencies on legal documentation of cases developed			
	1.6.3 Documentation of cases (gross violations) for submission to TRC	90000		
Output 1.7 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively	1.7.1 Development of advocacy strategy to raise awareness of child rights and human rights organisations and advocate against use of schools and children for political purposes			
	1.7.1. Advocacy and awareness activities against use of schools and children for political purposes			
	1.7.2 Facilitate dialogue with political parties for compliance to SZOP guidelines			
	1.7.3 Support capacity building of civil society to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities for evidence based advocacy.			
	1.7.4 Support MoE to integrate child protection and positive behavioural curriculum in regular teachers training	35000		
Output 2.1 Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed	2.1.1 Development and support roll-out of comprehensive CP and CAAC database in 75 district			
	2.1.2 Develop curriculum and materials for training of Child Welfare Officer, Child Rights Officers and non-government child rights actors on	270000		

conflict, through an integrated Child Protection systems approach	child protection systems approach, with focus on case management (including early detection, reporting, rescue, referral and reintegration of CAAC and other vulnerable children			
	2.1.3 Training (TOT to CRO) for capacity building of DCWB, MCPC/VCPC (district child rights/protection actors)			
	2.1.4 Advocacy and Technical assistance to revise Children's Act of to include criminalization of recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups, and provision of witness protection and support to victims of torture, rape and other forms of violence			
	2.1.5 Support regional and district mapping service providers and establishment of referral system at district and community level			
Output 2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non-institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living	2.2.1 Support mapping of residential care facilities and documentation of CAAC in the facilities			
	2.2.2 Provide technical assistance to development of Alternative care guideline and approval by government			
	2.2.3 Support tracing of families/relative of CAAC and reunite CAAC with their families (procedures, forms, referrals)			
	2.2.4 Support training (TOT) of government/ non-government staffs on alternative care			
	2.2.5 Support training (TOT) of residential care staffs on minimum standards (endorsed by government)			
	2.2.6 TOT on Foster/ kinship training for host families who accept to provide care to CAAC			
	2.2.7 Family support to foster/kinship families	347604		
	Project Management and Performance			
Project Management Milestones	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff			
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan			
	Meetings of Project Steering Committee/Board			

	UNSCR 1325 orientations of staff and partners			
M&E Measures	Submission of Quarterly Updates			
	Conduct Baseline Assessment (as required)			
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework			
	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial Statement			
	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs			
	Procure Final Project Evaluation Service Providers			
	Conduct and Complete Final Project Evaluation			
	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports			
Conflict Sensitivity Measures	Conflict Sensitivity Training /Orientations of staff and partners			
	BOGs Orientation of staff and partners			
	Inception Context Analysis Exercise			
	Inception Do-No-Harm / Risk Analysis Exercise			
	Annual Context and Risk Analysis Exercise			

White key activities – these are activities which UNICEF report need to be confirmed if completed or not

Grey key activities – these are activities that UNICEF report to be completed

Blue key activities – these are activities which UNICEF report there is knowledge of some progress

Table 12: Tool 3

Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe	Timeframe (up to 2.5 years - 10 quarters)										Reason for delay or non-delivery
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	
Outcome 1: Government and non-government agencies to provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict														
Output 1.1 Relevant Government ministries and departments have endorsed the NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages based on international standards and guidelines	1.1.1 Finalization of NPA-Implementation Guideline and development of orientation packages	Planned	x	x									
		Revised	x	x									
		Actual		x									
	1.1.2 Regional level orientations on NPA-CAAC implementation	Planned			x	x							
		Revised						x					
		Actual	[orange]	[orange]	[orange]	[orange]	[orange]	[orange]					
	1.1.3 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop project document for NPA implementation	Planned	x	x									
		Revised	x	x					x	x	x		
		Actual												Found in the report of Jan-Dec 2013 first paragraph of page no 5 but date is not mentioned
	1.1.4 Development of communication strategy to raise public awareness on NPA-CAAC	Planned			x								
		Revised			x								
		Actual				[orange]	[orange]	[orange]	[orange]				
Output 1.2 Baseline information (at	New output in revised results framework	Planned											
		Revised											

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Output	Activity		Month columns														Notes
least 20 conflict affected districts)on CAAC available		Actual															
Output 1.3 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labour market	1.3.1 Technical assistance to relevant ministries to develop appropriate economic reintegration packages, including project document for CAAC	Planned	x	x													
		Revised	x	x													
		Actual			▮	▮	▮	▮									
	1.3.2 Collect baseline information of CAAC in 20 districts and refer emergency cases to services	Planned															
		Revised								x							
		Actual															
	1.3.3 Technical assistance for classification and diversification of training types to meet the participants' profile and labour market demand	Planned			x	x	x	x									
		Revised			x	x				x							
		Actual															Please see Jan-Dec 2014 page no 5
	1.3.4 Facilitate partnership with private sector for employment opportunity	Planned					x	x	x	x							
		Revised							x	x							
		Actual					▮	▮	▮	▮	▮						
Output 1.4 Government and non-government agencies identify and respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures	1.4.1 Agreement with relevant government and non-government agencies to standardise para-psychological counsellors and social workers curriculum and their accreditation (TU, CCWB, I/NGOS)	Planned															
		Revised				x	x										
		Actual						▯	▯	▯	▯						
	1.4.2 Support government to accredit non-government service providers including regional and district mapping of service providers	Planned			x	x											
		Revised															
		Actual						▯	▯	▯	▯	▯					
	1.4.2. Support governments to standardise para-psychological counsellors and social workers curriculum and their accreditation (TU/CCWB/INGOS)	Planned															
		Revised							x	x							
		Actual								x							
	1.4.3 Development and standardisation of tools and	Planned		x	x	x											

Output	Activity		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	Notes
	processes for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection	Revised	x	x	x						
		Actual									Jan-Dec 2014 page no 6
	1.4.4 Development of training and tools for service providers to identify and respond to gender needs	Planned	x	x							
		Revised	x	x							
		Actual									Jan-Dec 2014 page no 11
	1.4.5 Establishment of psychosocial referral mechanisms	Planned			x	x					
		Revised			x	x					
		Actual					▓	▓	▓	▓	
	1.4.6 Training of government and non-government service providers to mainstream conflict sensitiveness in their programme	Planned	x		x						
		Revised				x	x				
		Actual		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
Output 1.5 Young people are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities)	1.5.1 Development of project proposal for partnership with relevant government agency to implement activities related to engagement with young people	Planned									
		Revised			x	x					
		Actual									Jan-Dec 2013 page no 5
	1.5.2. Technical assistance to relevant ministry to develop project proposal for NPA focusing on mobilising young people for reconciliation and peace building	Planned		x	x						
		Revised		x	x		x	x	x	x	
		Actual									Jan-Dec 2013 page no 5
	1.5.3. Develop training for government/non-government staffs and young people on conflict analysis (mainstream conflict sensitiveness), negotiation and leadership skills; (curriculum development and TOT)	Planned	x		x	x					
		Revised			x	x	x	x			
		Actual					▓	▓	▓	▓	
	1.5.4. Support engagement of youths and young people in peace building and reconciliation activities	Planned			x	x	x	x	x		
		Revised					x	x	x	x	
		Actual					▓	▓	▓	▓	

Output	Activity	Status													Reference
Output 1.6 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively	1.6.1 Development of training curriculum/materials on children's participation in TRC process and legal documentation of cases developed (TOT)	Planned			x	x	x								
		Revised													
		Actual						▨	▨	▨	▨				
	1.6.2 Establishment of referral system for legal assistance to children who have come in contact with law during the conflict period	Planned			x	x	x								
		Revised													
		Actual													Jan-Dec 2015 page no 5
	1.6.1. Development of project proposal and agreement with specialised agency to provide technical assistance on TRC	Planned													
		Revised					x	x							
		Actual						▨							
	1.6.2 Training of CR agencies on legal documentation of cases developed	Planned													
		Revised						x	x						
		Actual													Jan-Dec 2015 page no 6
	1.6.3 Documentation of cases (gross violations) for submission to TRC	Planned													
		Revised						x	x						
		Actual						▨							
Output 1.7 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively	1.7.1 Development of advocacy strategy to raise awareness of child rights and human rights organisations and advocate against use of schools and children for political purposes	Planned			x	x	x								
		Revised													
		Actual							x						Jan-Dec 2015 page no 4
	1.7.1. Advocacy and awareness activities against use of schools and children for political purposes	Planned													
		Revised			x	x	x								
		Actual								x					Jan-Dec 2015 page no 4
	1.7.2 Facilitate dialogue with political parties for compliance to SZOP guidelines	Planned					x	x	x	x					
		Revised					x	x	x	x					
		Actual									▨				
	1.7.3 Support capacity building of civil society to	Planned				x	x	x							

Output	Activity	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Notes
	document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities for evidence based advocacy	Revised					x	x	x		x	x		
		Actual												
	1.7.4 Support MoE to integrate child protection and positive behavioural curriculum in regular teachers training.	Planned						x	x	x	x	x		
		Revised												
		Actual												

Outcome 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole

Output	Activity	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Notes
Output 2.1 Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict, through an integrated Child Protection systems approach	2.1.1 Development and support roll-out of comprehensive CP and CAAC database in 75 district	Planned	x	x	x	x								
		Revised									x	x		
		Actual												Jan-Dec 2015 page no 12
	2.1.2 Develop curriculum and materials for training of Child Welfare Officer, Child Rights Officers and non-government child rights actors on child protection systems approach, with focus on case management (including early detection, reporting, rescue, referral and reintegration of CAAC and other vulnerable children	Planned						x	x	x	x	x		
		Revised					x	x	x					
		Actual												Jan-Dec 2014 page no 6
	2.1.3 Training (TOT to CRO) for capacity building of DCWB, MCPC/VCPC (district child rights/protection actors)	Planned						x	x		x	x		
		Revised						x	x		x			
		Actual												Jan-Dec 2013 page no 7
	2.1.4 Advocacy and Technical assistance to revise Children's Act of to include criminalization of recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups, and provision of witness protection and support to victims of torture, rape and other forms of	Planned	x	x	x									
		Revised	x	x	x									
		Actual												

Output / Category	Activity		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	violence				◼	◼	◼							
	2.1.5 Support regional and district mapping service providers and establishment of referral system at district and community level	Planned			x	x	x	x						
		Revised			x	x	x	x						
		Actual					◼	◼	◼					
Output 2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non-institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living	2.2.1 Support mapping of residential care facilities and documentation of CAAC in the facilities	Planned			x	x	x	x						
		Revised			x	x	x	x						
		Actual												
	2.2.2 Provide technical assistance to development of Alternative care guideline and approval by government	Planned		x	x	x	x							
		Revised		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
		Actual												
	2.2.3 Support tracing of families/relative of CAAC and reunite CAAC with their families (procedures, forms, referrals)	Planned					x	x	x	x				
		Revised						x	x	x	x	x		
		Actual												
	2.2.4 Support training (TOT) of government/ non-government staffs on alternative care	Planned					x	x						
		Revised						x	x					
		Actual												
	2.2.5 Support training (TOT) of residential care staffs on minimum standards (endorsed by government)	Planned						x	x					
		Revised						x	x					
		Actual												
	2.2.6 TOT on Foster/ kinship training for host families who accept to provide care to CAAC	Planned						x	x	x				
		Revised							x	x				
		Actual												
	2.2.7 Family support to foster/kinship families	Planned						x	x	x				
		Revised							x	x	x	x		
		Actual												
project management and performance														
Project Management Milestones	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff	Planned	x											
		Revised	x											

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			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Actual													
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan	Planned	x	x											
		Revised	x	x											
		Actual													
	Meetings of Project Steering Committee/Board	Planned	x		x		x		x						
		Revised	x		x		x		x						
		Actual													
	UNSCR 1325 orientations of staff and partners	Planned			x	x									
		Revised			x	x		x							
		Actual													
M&E Measures	Submission of Quarterly Updates	Planned		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
		Revised		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
		Actual													
	Conduct Baseline Assessment (as required)	Planned			x	x									
		Revised			x	x		x							
		Actual													
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework	Planned		x											
		Revised		x											
		Actual													
	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial Statement	Planned					x								
		Revised					x				x				
		Actual													
	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs	Planned						x							
		Revised								x	x				
		Actual													
	Procure Final Project Evaluation Service Providers	Planned						x	x						
		Revised						x	x		x				
		Actual													

Category	Activity	Type												
	Conduct and Complete Final Project Evaluation	Planned							x					
		Revised							x		x			
		Actual												
	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports	Planned							x					
		Revised							x		x			
		Actual												
Conflict Sensitivity Measures	Conflict Sensitivity Training /Orientations of staff and partners	Planned	x		x									
		Revised				x								
		Actual												
	BOGs Orientation of staff and partners	Planned												
		Revised												
		Actual												
	Inception Context Analysis Exercise	Planned		x	x									
		Revised				x								
		Actual												
	Inception Do-No-Harm / Risk Analysis Exercise	Planned	x		x									
		Revised	x		x			x						
		Actual												
	Annual Context and Risk Analysis Exercise	Planned			x		x							
		Revised			x		x							
		Actual												
	Remarks: The cell in green refer to the activities that are completed. Those in white need to be confirmed. Those in blue refer to the activities on which there is knowledge of some progress.													

Rapport building questions

- Could you please introduce yourself?
- How long have you worked with UNICEF?
- Which particular area of child protection/CAAC are you working with?

Guiding questions

- What were the major gaps in the child protection system in Nepal and how did the project address the gap?
- Are you aware of the logic / ToC of the project?
- In your view, how relevant is the ToC of the project with regard to CAAC and why?
- Has the context of the project changed over time and whether the project has carried out regular context analysis accordingly?
- Are you familiar with the Results Framework of the project?
- Are all the activities of the project completed as planned?
- In your view which are some of the major achievements of the project?
- Did you experience any unintended negative outcome of the project while implementing?
- Did you experience any external circumstance that affected the achievement of the project?
- How has the project contributed to creating an enabling environment for protection of children, including CAAC?
- What capacities (of UNICEF staffs, partners and government officer) has the project developed in relation to child protection?
- How was the coordination of the project activities (between UNICEF offices, partners and government agencies) and whether there were any challenges faced?
- What is the exit strategy of the project and how was it developed?
- What are the opportunities and challenges of the project's sustainability?
- How did the project reached out to vulnerable groups and how they were involved in the project?
- How was conflict sensitivity ensured in the project?
- Did the project management address recommendations of mid-term review? If not why?
- What is an important lesson that can be learned from the project?

Government officials at the national, district and VDC level

Rapport building questions

- Could you please introduce yourself?
- How long have you worked with this unit/agency?
- Which particular area of child protection/CAAC are you working with?

Guiding questions

- What were the major gaps in the child protection system in Nepal and how did the project address the gap?
- In your view, how relevant is the project with regard to CAAC and why?
- Did the project support your unit/agency to secure funds for child protection from any agency including NPTF?
- In your view which are some of the major achievements of the project?
- Did the project provide you or your staff any training on child protection and the issue of CAAC? If yes how did you use the training in your work?
- Are you aware of any labour market analysis done by the project in your area/district?
- Do you know how the beneficiaries of the project were selected?
- How did the project reach to conflict-affected and vulnerable children?
- How or whether the project provided psychosocial support to CA and vulnerable children?
- What is the situation of employment opportunity for conflict affected and vulnerable children? What are their challenges?
- How is the situation of children's participation in TRC? How did the project support/facilitate this?
- Did you know any unintended negative outcome of the project while implementing?
- Did you experience any external circumstance that affected the achievement of the project?
- How has the project contributed to creating an enabling environment for protection of children, including CAAC?
- Were the resources enough/adequate to implement the activities?
- How was the coordination of the project activities (between UNICEF offices, partners and government agencies) and whether there were any challenges faced?
- In your view, how is the government ownership of the project at the local level?
- What are the opportunities and challenges of the project's sustainability?
- Do you about conflict sensitivity? How was CS ensured in the project?
- How was the contact with UNICEF?
- Did you participate in the design or revision of the project?
- What is an important lesson that can be learned from the project?
- Do you have any recommendation that could be useful for the project in future?

Civil society at the district and VDC level

Rapport building questions

- Could you please introduce yourself?
- How long have you worked with civil society?
- Which particular area of child protection/CAAC are you working with?

Guiding questions

- What were the major gaps in the child protection system in Nepal and how did the project address the gap?
- In your view, what are major challenges faced by CAAC and vulnerable children in your district/village and how did the project support in this regard?
- Do you know any major achievements of the project?
- Are you aware of any labour market analysis done by the project in your area/district?
- Do you know how the beneficiaries of the project were selected?
- How did the project reach to conflict-affected and vulnerable children?
- How or whether did the project provide psychosocial support to CA and vulnerable children?
- What is the situation of employment opportunity for conflict affected and vulnerable children? What are their challenges?
- How is the situation of children's participation in TRC? How did the project support/facilitate this?
- Did you experience any external circumstance that affected the achievement of the project?
- In your view, how is the ownership of the project by government and civil society at the local level?
- How was the contact with UNICEF?
- Did you participate in the design or revision of the project?
- Do you this the project activities will or will not sustain and why?
- Do you have any recommendation that could be useful for the project in future?

Rapport building questions

- Could you please introduce yourself?
- How long have you worked with your organisation?
- Which particular area of child protection/CAAC are you working with?
- Since when is your organisation a partner of this project?

Guiding questions

- What were the major gaps in the child protection system in Nepal and how did the project address the gap?
- In your view, how relevant is the project with regard to CAAC and why?
- Are you familiar with the Theory of Change of the project?
- Are you familiar with the Results Framework of the project?
- Did your organisation complete all the activities as per the plan? If not why?
- In your view which are some of the major achievements of the project?
- Did the project provide you or your staff any training on child protection and the issue of CAAC? If yes how did you use the training in your work?
- How were the beneficiaries of the project selected?
- How did the project reach to conflict-affected and vulnerable children?
- What kind of psychosocial support did the project provide to CA and vulnerable children?
- What is the situation of employment opportunity for conflict affected and vulnerable children? What are their challenges?
- Did you know any unintended negative outcome of the project while implementing?
- Did you experience any external circumstance that affected the achievement of the project?
- How or whether has the project contributed to creating an enabling environment for protection of children, including CAAC?
- Were the resources enough/adequate to implement the activities?
- How was the coordination of the project activities (between UNICEF offices, partners and government agencies) and whether there were any challenges faced? How were they mitigated?
- What strategy and plans are developed for the sustainability of the project? How was it developed? Were you involved in the process of developing the strategy/plan?
- What are the opportunities and challenges of the project's sustainability?
- Do you know about conflict sensitivity? How was CS ensured in the project?
- What is an important that can be learned from the project?
- Do you have any recommendation that could be useful for the project in future?
- How was the contact in relation to this project with UNICEF?
- Did you participate in the design or revision of the project?

OUTCOME: Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict-affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery.

- Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children
- What types of livelihood training packages were developed by the government?
- How many CAAC have been benefited from the livelihood training packages developed by the Cottage and Small Scale Promotion Board?
- Did the project support to conduct a market survey to create livelihood opportunity?
- What type of trainings were developed and made available to CAAC?
- Were the resources necessary for livelihood opportunities available?
- What is tangible achievement so far by the project in providing livelihood opportunities?
- Were there any challenges? If yes how were they mitigated?
- What process is in place to ensure the correct CAAC receive the right training?
- What process will be in place to follow up once resources become available?
- How gender responsive do you anticipate the trainings to be?

OUTCOME: Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanisms, ensuring peace dividend to affected children

- NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government
- Were the guidelines developed? If yes who were involved in developing guidelines?
- Which ministries have implemented the guidelines?
- Are you using the guidelines?
- Are the guidelines helpful?
- How did the guidelines help CAAC to access reintegration support?
- Were there any challenges in implementing guidelines? If yes, what were the mitigating strategies?
- Were the reintegration packages designed? By Who and on what basis?
- What identification mechanisms are in place?
- What reporting mechanisms are in place? Who developed them?
- What kind of reintegration mechanisms are in place and who developed them?
- What were the challenges to reintegration? How did the guidelines help to address the challenges?
- Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to ensure reintegration services to CAACs
- Which ministries and their line agencies mobilised resources and when?
- What level of funding has been secured from NPTF?
- How many proposals were developed?
- What were the challenges?
- How did this effect the project implementation?
- How do you evaluate UNICEFs support to fundraising?

- Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected districts) on CAAC available
- When was based line developed? Who were invited?
- How many districts do have a baseline?
- Were there any challenge in developing a baseline?
- Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labour market
- What type of livelihood training packages have been developed and by who?
- What number of CAAC's benefited
- On what basis were the training packages developed? i.e. how are they relevant to the CAAC?
- What process is in place to provide support after the trainings?
- What number of governments have received training on labour market analysis?
- What has prevented more from receiving such training?
- Government and non-government agencies respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures.
- Which ministries have developed tools and referral of CAAC and other vulnerable children's protection?
- What type of endorsement has happened from the ministries?
- Where there any challenges or issues in securing the endorsement of the ministries?
- Were non-government organisations involved in developing tools? Who involved them?
- Does the referral system structure consider gender issues and gender needs?
- How many government officials have been trained on gender needs assessment?
- What skills and tools are now available for government and non-government officials to identify gender needs among CAAC?
- How many government officials have been trained on conflict sensitive tools?
- Were psychosocial training modules developed?
- Who used the module? Were they useful?
- Is there any updated directory of accredited service providers? How was it prepared?
- Young people including CAACs are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities)
- What does the Peace Angels Training Manual cover?
- How was the module developed?
- How has this been distributed?
- What level of awareness does this have?
- What number of the 400 trained by the Nepal Police as Peace Angels was female?
- What further support or training will they receive?
- What plans are there for future training of young people?
- What number of government staff is trained as trainers?
- How many CAAC are engages with children / youth clubs?
- What activities do child do children/youth clubs promote for peace building?
- How active are children and youth in youth clubs?
- Is there any tangible/notable positive effect of peace building activity by children and youth?

Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively

- Has the guidelines for children's participation in TRC progress been presented to TRC?
- Which stakeholders have been trained on TRC process?
- How many stakeholders, from which districts have been trained on TRC process?
- What number of CAAC gross violation cases has been identified?
- What number of children in conflict with the law have been referred for psychosocial and legal support?
- What level of support has been provided for children who are victims of gross violations (legal, health, psychosocial)?
- What guidelines have been developed for the legal documentation of cases?
- School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively
- What was done under the SZOP under this project?
- Is SZOP guideline endorsed by government?
- What level of awareness has been driven in political parties and civil society?
- What process is in place to monitor the use of the SZOP guidelines?
- What challenges were encountered in reaching compliance with the SZOP guidelines?
- What system is in place to document and report attacks on schools and violations against child rights?
- Is the system functional? What are its challenges?
- Government developed and implemented standardized tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through standardized process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children too.
- Is the case management guidelines developed?
- Has the government (ministries and their agencies) endorsed the guidelines?
- How useful is the guidelines to rescue and referral of CAAC and vulnerable children?
- How is gender aspect taken into consideration in the guidelines?
- How were child rights agencies involved in developing the guidelines? Are they using the guideline?
- How is local ownership in implementing the guidelines?
- Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children through an integrated Child Protection systems approach (using government standardized process, procedures and tools for identification, rescue, and reintegration and monitoring of children in risk)
- Are the database and users guidelines for Comprehensive CP/CAAC Database developed and rolled out?
- Who was involved in developing the database?
- Who are using the data base? How useful is it?
- In how many districts is the data base rolled out?
- How is gender issue integrated in the case management system?
- How useful is the case management system?

- Are there enough resources needed to roll out the database and implement case management?
- CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family members or placed in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living.
- Is the guideline for deinstitutionalisation and alternative care is developed?
- Who were involved in developing it?
- Are there CAAC and vulnerable children who were removed from care homes and reunited with family?
- What kind of alternative care was identified and how?
- What is the label of awareness of alternative care?
- How were families of CAAC identified and involved in removal of children from the child care institutions?

TOOL 8: MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

The MSC method seeks either positive or negative changes that are attributed by the respondents to the programme activities. The indicated changes by the respondents are then elaborated upon through questions about the driving factors of the change and disappointments that were faced, to have a better understanding of the relationship between the programme activities and the attributed change. To enable quantitative analyses as well as the qualitative aspect of the MSC technique, a self-signification survey may be added. The self-signification survey contains a standard set of questions that was asked to all interviewed respondents.

The MSC method was used to evaluate the extent to which the project contributed to child protection systems strengthening, and the project's contribution to the peace process in Nepal. This tool was used in all interviews as well as in an on-line survey monkey format.

Question 1.   What was the MSC in the function of the child protection system, of this project?

Question 2.   What was the Most Significant Change on peace, of this project?

Question 3.   What was the biggest disappointment for you, of this project?

DCT payment to the Partners from Grant SC 130166

Year 2013

CCWB	Capacity buildings & development of guidelines, standards	50,986.00	
Pokhara SMC- Kaski	CHILD LABOR & UOSP, 2013	21,901.93	
TULASIPUR MUNICIPALITY	CHILD LABOR & UOSP, 2013	10,174.86	
WCO-CHITWAN	CHILD LABOR activity	1,393.91	84,456.70

Year 2014

CCWB	CP system strengthening & support to CAAC	188,077.28	
CCWB	CP system strengthening & support to CAAC	6,883.81	
CCWB	CP system strengthening & support to CAAC	63,332.71	
	Nepalgunj Operational Exp	1,640.03	259,933.83

Year 2015

CWIN	Capacity building of govt staff by exchange visit	1,685.63	
CCWB	CP system strengthening & support to CAAC	38,299.86	
CCWB	CP system strengthening & support to CCH	35,305.18	
Nepal Police	Strengthening of Women & Child Service Centres	50,915.48	
JJCC	Access to justice for children	64,684.72	
OAG	Protection of women/children in justice system	43,731.76	
Nepal Police	Strengthening of Women & Child Service Centres	68,957.71	
JJCC	Access to justice for children	22,519.78	
ECARDS	Emergency support for SUAC -Dolkha & Sindhupalchok	652.38	
CDPS	Emergency support for SUAC - Sindhuli, Ramechhap & Okhaldhunga	9,356.97	
CDPS	Emergency support for SUAC - Sindhuli,Ramechhap & Okhaldhunga	765.71	
CDS	Emergency support for SUAC -Bhaktapur	23,976.84	
CWISH	Emergency support for SUAC -Lalitpur	12,187.80	
Karuna Foundation	Emergency response to Children with disabilities	37,306.75	
Tulsipur Municipality - Tulsipu	CFLG, Child Labour, UOSP and WASH pro. implemenati	13,224.04	
Ghorahi Municipality	CFLG, Child Labour, UOSP and WASH pro. implemenati	11,913.48	
Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City	CFLG, Child Labour, UOSP and WASH pro. implemenati	18,227.70	
MDF-Bharatpur Municipality	Child labour programme activities	1,672.00	455,383.79

	Total	799,774.32	799,774.32

ANNEX D.   CONSENT FORM

The underage participants consulted (only one group of children living in an orphanage) did not need to sign consent forms, for they were interviewed in the presence of the caretakers and were beneficiaries of the NGO, and therefore previously consent was obtained. However, in order to be sure, one by one oral consent was obtained, after explaining the purpose of the focus group discussion. However, in the inception phase, the following consent form was developed.

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE UNICEF PROJECT FOR THE REINTEGRATION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC) IN NEPAL

(कृपया सान्दर्भिक सुसुचित सहमति फाराम छनौट गर्नुहोस् र अन्तरवार्ता शुरु गर्नु भन्दा अगाडि उत्तरदाताको सहमति लिनुहोस् ।)

नमस्ते मेरो नाम.................................... हो । म ट्रान्जिसन इन्टरनेशल नामक संस्थाबाट आएको हुँ । हामीले युनिसेफ नेपालको Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) in Nepal नामक परियोजनाको अन्तिम मुल्यांङ्गन गर्दै छौं । यस मुल्यांङ्गनमा उक्त परियोजनाको सापेक्षता, प्रभावकारिता, कार्यदक्षता, प्रभाव र दीगोपनको बिश्लेषण गरिनेछ ।

यो मुल्यांङ्गनको क्रममा तपाइलाई उक्त परियोजनाको सापेक्षता, प्रभावकारिता, कार्यदक्षता, प्रभाव र दीगोपनका बारेमा बिबिध प्रश्नहरु सोधिने छ । तपाईहरुको विचार बुझ्नको लागि करीब एक घण्टा समय लाग्ने छ ।

सम्भावित जोखिम: हामीलाई विश्वास छ कि यो अध्ययन सुरक्षित हुनेछ र यसमा सहभागी हुँदा तपाईलाई कुनै पनि किसिमको हानी तथा जोखिमहरु हुने छैन । तपाईको केही समय मात्र लिने छौं, जसले गर्दा तपाईलाई केही असजिलो हुन सक्नेछ । छलफलका क्रममा तपाईलाई सोधिएको कुनै प्रश्नहरुले तपाईलाई असजिलो बनाउन सक्छ वा भावनात्मक रुपमा संवेदनशील बनाउन सक्नेछ । त्यस्तो भएमा तपाईले त्यस प्रकारका आफुलाई असहज महसुस हुने कुनै पनि प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर नदिन सक्नुहुन्छ । तपाईलाई छलफलका कुनै पनि समयमा ईच्छा नलागेमा यो अध्ययनबाट हट्न सक्नुहुनेछ । तपाइले चाहानु भएमा हामी सूचनाको गोपनियता राख्ने छौं साथै हामी यस मुल्यांङ्गनमा तपाइलाई कुनै पनि किसिमको हानी नहुनका लागि सावधानी अपनाउने छौं ।

फाइदा: यस अध्ययनमा सहभागी भएबापत तपाईलाइ प्रत्यक्ष रुपमा कुनै फाइदा हुने छैन । तपाईलाई छलफलमा सहभागी भएबापत पैसा दिइने छैन तर यस महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययनमा सहभागी भई तपाईले दिनु भएका जानकारी यस मुल्यांङ्गनलाई सफल बनाउनका लागी साथै आगामी दिनमा युनिसेफ र नेपाल सरकारलाई अझ्र प्रभावकारि परियोजना बनाउन सहयोग पुग्ने छ ।

गोपनीयता: तपाईले दिनुभएका सम्पूर्ण जानकारीहरुको गोपनियताको लागि दराजमा साँचोले बन्द गरेर राखिने   छ । यस अध्ययनमा तपाई सहभागी भएको कुरा कसैलाई पनि बताईने छैन । हामीले तपाई र तपाईले दिनुभएका सम्पूर्ण जानकारीहरुको गोप्य राख्न सक्दो प्रयास गर्नेछौं । तपाईको नाम यस अध्ययनसँग सम्बन्धित कुनै पनि प्रतिवेदन वा प्रकाशनमा उल्लेख गरिने छैन । तपाईले दिनुभएका जानकारीहरु अध्ययनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिने छन् ।

स्वेच्छिक सहभागिता तथा अध्ययनमा सहभागी नहुने र छोड्न सक्ने अधिकार: यस अन्तबार्तामा तपाईको सहभागिता पूर्ण रुपमा स्वेच्छिक रहने छ । तपाई कुनै पनि समयमा हट्न सक्नु हुनेछ वा कुनै पनि प्रश्नको उत्तर नदिन सक्नु हुनेछ ।

जानकारीहरुको भविष्यमा प्रयोग: वास्तविक नाम र ठेगाना आगामी अध्ययन (फलो अप) को क्रममा तपाई

प्रश्न: तपाईको कुनै प्रश्नहरु छन् कि ?   छ ☐   छैन ☐

(कृपया प्रश्नहरु टिप्नुहोस् र उत्तरहरु दिनुहोस्)

अन्तरवार्ताको लागि सहमति: तपाई छलफलमा सहभागी हुन सहमत हुनु हुन्छ ? छ ☐   छैन ☐

1

छलफलको रेकर्डिङ्ग: यस छलफललाई लिपीवद्ध गर्नको लागि सजिलो होस् र वास्तविक कुरा प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख होस् भन्ने उद्देश्यले छलफलको आवाज रेकर्ड गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । प्रतिवेदन तयार भएपछि उक्त रेकर्ड मेटाइनेछ ।

प्रश्न: तपाईं रेकर्डिङ्गको लागि अनुमति प्रदान गर्नुहुन्छ ?   छ ☐   छैन ☐

छलफलको तस्वीर: संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय बालकोष (युनिसेफ)लाई तल उल्लेख भए अनुसारको तपाईको तस्वीर (फोटो)लाई विश्वभर परम्परागत या विद्युतीय प्रचार, प्रसार संप्रेषण गर्न अनुमति प्रदान गरिएको छ । यी तस्वीरहरुमासंयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय बालकोषको स्वामित्व छ र यी तस्वीर विश्वमा शान्ति, सहिष्णुता र बालअधिकारको सन्देश फैलाउन प्रयोग हुनेछन् ।

तपाईकोसहमतिमा यी तस्वीरहरु मिति.. स्थान.. र फोटोग्राफर.. द्वारा खिचिएका हुन् । यी तस्वीरहरु तपाईको बारेमा हुन् र यी तपाईको जानकारी तथा अनुमतिमा खिचिएका हुन् ।

प्रश्न: तपाई तस्वीरको निम्ति अनुमति प्रदान गर्नुहुन्छ ?   छ ☐   छैन ☐

अध्ययनको बारेमा थप प्रश्न: यदि तपाईलाई अध्ययनको बारेमा कुनै थप प्रश्नहरु सोध्न मन लागेमा हामीलाई निम्न ठेगानामा सम्पर्क गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ :

ट्रान्जिसन इन्टरनेशल निदरलैण्ड वा युनिसेफ नेपाल, कन्ट्री अफिस, पोष्ट बक्स नं ११८७, UN House पूल्चोक, ललितपुर, नेपाल, फोन नं. ९७७-१-५५२३२०० मा सम्पर्क गर्न सक्नुहनेछ ।

उत्तरदाताले दिएको विवरण:

मलाई अध्ययनको बारेमा प्रश्नहरु सोध्ने मौका दिइएको थियो र मैले सोधेका सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नहरुको सन्तोषजनक जवाफ पनि पाएको थिएँ ।

मैले बुझेको छु कि मैले दिएका सम्पूर्ण जानकारी गोप्य राखिने छ साथै म कुनै पनि समयमा अन्तर्बार्तामा हट्न सक्नेछु । मलाई मौखिक रुपमा सूचित गरिएको छ र कुनै पनि सोधपुछ गर्नु परेमा कसलाई सम्पर्क गर्ने भन्ने बारेमा लिखित ठेगाना दिईएको छ । म स्वेच्छाले यस अध्ययनमा सहभागी हुन सहमत छु ।

उत्तरदाताको नाम: _____

उत्तरदाताको हस्ताक्षर: _____   मिति: _____

अनुसन्धानकर्ताले दिएको विवरण:

मैले यस अन्तर्बार्ताको बारेमा उत्तरदाताहरुलई उनीहरुले बुझ्ने भाषामा बताएको छु । उनीहरुले यस अध्ययनको प्रक्रिया, अध्ययनमा सहभागी भए बापत हुनसक्ने जोखिम तथा फाइदाहरुका बारेमा बुझेका छन् । मैले उनीहरुलाई केही प्रश्नहरु सोध्न मन लागेमा सम्पर्कको लागि ठेगाना दिएको छु । म निश्चित गर्दछु कि उत्तरदाताहरुले यस अध्ययनमा स्वेच्छिक रुपमा सहभागी हुन सहमति दिएका छन् ।

अनुसन्धानकर्ताको नाम: _____

अनुसन्धानकर्ताको हस्ताक्षर: _____   मिति: _____

2

The following results framework was used as a basis for the evaluation. Date modified: 16-10-2014

Table 13: Results framework

PBF Level				
UNPBF PMP Result(s) (if applicable):	Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict- affected communities act as catalyst to promote the peace process and early economic recovery			
UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
3.2: Sustainable livelihood opportunities for conflict affected children in conflict affected communities	• *5000 CAAFAG/CAAC received support from CAAFAF WG in 2012 – 30 districts through CAAFAG WG. (Total number of CAAC is yet to be determined in all 75 districts. Baseline data will be compiled by MWCSW/CCWB through NPTF*	• *50% of identified CAAC (not all identified CAAC may need reintegration support) received reintegration support relevant ministries (MWCSW; MoE; MoI)*	• *MWCSW and CCWB reports*	Government takes full ownership and commits to implementation of NPA-CAAC

	funded project. UNICEF will provide technical assistance.)		

UNPFN Strategic Outcome:	*Outcome 8:* Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
Project Peace-Building Impact:	Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children

Impact Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
a. Process, procedures and NPA-CAAC implementation guideline developed and approved and implemented by relevant ministries b. Verified Minors, included as beneficiary group in the NPA-CAAC implementation guideline, to ensure their access to reintegration services through NPA-CAAC implementation c. Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification, reporting and reintegration mechanism.	a. Process, procedures and NPA implementation guideline not available b. Verified minors are not recognized as beneficiaries in the NPA-CAAC c. District stakeholders are not	a. Government have developed and approved NPA-implementation plan b. Verified *minors are eligible to request for reintegration support during the implementation of NPA-CAAC* c. *District implementing*	• Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, and MoE)	Relevant government agencies are able to access NPTF funding

	trained/oriented on NPA-CAAC implementation process	*agencies have clear implementation guideline and defined process to identify, refer and provide reintegration support to CAAC*		

Project Level				
OUTCOME 1:	Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict			
Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
a. NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government meet international standards and guideline b. Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, MoI, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources to ensure reintegration services to CAACs	a. NPA implementation guideline is in the process of being drafted b. Programme and services for CAAC not developed by relevant agencies due to lack of guideline and	a. NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed b. Line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI,) develop reintegration packages	• Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR MoI, and MoE)	Government takes full ownership and commits to implementation of the guidelines Relevant government agencies are able to access NPTF funding

			(services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document		Frequent changes of key government staff in relevant ministries delay the process

OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
1.1 Relevant government agencies mobiles resources for the implementation of NPA-CAAC	1.1.1. MWCSW, CCWB, MoI, MoE secure funding from the NPTF	MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, MoI do not have project proposals to access NPTF	CCWB, MoE, MoI have developed and submitted project proposals to NPTF	Project proposals (MoE, MWCSW/CCWB, MoI) endorsed by NPTF for funding support	MWCSW, CCWB, MoI and MoE, take ownership and take decision to implement NPA-CAAC
1.2 Baseline information (at least 20 conflict affected districts)od CAAC available	1.2.1. Relevant government agencies have baseline information of CAAC in minimum 20 districts	No baseline available	1.2.1. # of CAAC in 20 districts known to government for referral to available services	1.2.1. MoI, MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports	
1.3 Vocational training service providers deliver quality livelihood trainings and link CAAC to labour market	1.3.1. Relevant government ministries have developed project document for delivery of skills training 1.3.2. # of government officials trained on labour market analysis	1.2.1. Government does not have project for delivery of skills training to CAACs 1.2.2. Government officials haven't received labour	1.2.1. Types of vocational and skills training for CAACs and delivery mechanism specified in Government project document	1.2 MoI, MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports	Relevant ministry (MoI, Cottage and Small Scale Industry), is committed towards implementation of NPA-CAAC and have accessed financial resources

65

	1.2.3. % of conflict-affected and vulnerable children linked to employment opportunity and other reintegration support (gender and inclusion) by MoI	market analysis training for NPA-CAAC implementation 1.2.3. Government has not started delivering vocational and skills training to CAAC	1.2.2. Key government staffs, relevant to designing vocational skills training package, have received labour market analysis training 1.2.3 40% of identified CAAC receive reintegration support		
1.4 Government and non-government agencies respond to reintegration needs of children affected by armed conflict with special consideration to gender needs, using standardized tools and procedures	1.4.1. MWCSW/DWC/CCWB/MoPR finalised and endorsed tools for identification and referral of CAAC and other children in need of protection 1.4.2. Referral and coordination system developed and strengthened with government and non-government actors to address gender specific issues (legal aid, health support etc.) 1.4.3. : Standardisation of psychosocial training modules	1.3.1. Standardized process and tools for identification and referral of CAAC do not exist 1.3.2. Referral and coordination system at district level either not functioning or exist on ad-hoc basis 1.3.3. Various training curriculum/modules exist for para	1.3.1. Tools and processes for identification and referral of CAAC are endorsed by relevant agencies 1.3.2. Formal referral system exist for referral of gender issues for services, as part of case management guideline 1.3.3. Relevant	1.3 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports 1.3.3. TU, MoH, CVICT, TPO, MWCSW, DWC, CCWB	MoPR continues to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination MWCSW/DWC/CCWB / have accessed financial resources (NPTF) for mobilization of district and community partners

	for para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers 1.4.4. # of districts with updated directory of accredited service providers 1.4.4. # of government and non-government officials trained on gender needs assessment 1.3.5. # of government and non-government service providers trained on conflict sensitive tools	psychosocial counsellors and social workers, which are not accredited At least 22 districts have updated services providers' directory 1.3.4.: Government and non-government officials not trained on gender assessment 1.3.5. Government and non-government officials not trained on conflict sensitive tools	government agency standardize curriculum for para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers bringing in Women Children Office/DCWB have referral system with services providers identified 1.3.4. Government and non-government officials have skills and tools to identify gender needs among CAAC beneficiaries to be addressed by the programme Information to facilitate access to services for victims of GBV, reviewed and disseminated to stakeholders		

			1.3.5 Government and non-government officials use conflict sensitive tools to mitigate conflict during the implementation of NPA-CAAC		
1.4 Young people including CAACs are engaged in the enhancement of social and political harmony through the promotion of non-violent and conflict sensitive means (peace building and social activities)	1.4.1. – Training curriculum for TOT on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills for young people developed 1.4.2. Conflict Affected Children/young people trained (TOT) on community mobilisation, conflict analysis, negotiation and leadership skills 1.4.3. CAACs and other vulnerable children are engaged in promoting enrolment of conflict affected children in children/youth's clubs	1.4.1. Structured training curriculum does not exist 1.4.2. Trainers on peace building not available among (conflict affected) young people 1.4.3.: Social environment not conducive/ encouraging for CAACs engagement in children/youth clubs (systematically)	1.4.1. Training manual available for use by government and non-government stakeholders to engage young people in peace building activities 1.4.2. #young people (% female, socially disadvantaged groups), government staffs trained-as-trainers (TOT) on mobilising children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities	WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB reports	MoPR have accessed financial resources (NPTF) to engage children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities Government and non-government trainers available in all 5 regions

			1.4.3. # of children/youth clubs promoting peace building activities with the engagement of CAAC		
1.5 Child-sensitive processes and procedures for children's participation in Transitional Justice are implemented effectively	1.5.1. Technical note prepared through consultative process (government, civil society, children/young people) and submitted to TRC drafting committee to include child-friendly provisions the TRC Bill 1.5.2. Guideline for children's participation in TRC process developed and disseminated 1.5.3. Guideline for legal documentation of cases developed and implemented 1.5.4. # of child victims of gross violations referred for medical, psychosocial and legal support - # of children in conflict with the law as a result of conflict,	1.5.1. TRC Bill not reviewed from child rights perspective 1.5.2. Guidelines for children's participation in the TRC process not available 1.5.3. Systematic documentation of cases not done 1.5.4. Children who have become victim to gross violations yet to be receive comprehensive support	1.5.1. Guideline for children's participation in TRC process presented to TRC 1.5.2. # of documented cases of gross violation cases (CAAFAG/CAAC) to be presented for TRC process 1.5.3. Government train relevant stakeholders on TRC process and children's from at least 30 (most conflict affected) districts	1.5 HRO''s report. Reports from relevant ministries (MWCSW, MoPR)	MoPR has accessed financial resources (NPTF) to engage children/youth groups for community based reconciliation activities TRC Bill is approved by the government

	referred for psychosocial and legal support		1.5.4. # of children (victims of gross violations) provided with legal, health, psychosocial support)		
1.6 School as Zones of Peace (SZOP) guideline for a secure, non-violent, non-discriminatory environment in schools is implemented effectively	1.6.1. # of (major) political parties sensitized on SZOP and express commitment to stop misuse of children and schools for political purpose 1.6.2. Informal system to document and report on incidence of attack/closure of schools, including misuse of children for violent political and armed activities, established	1.6.1. SZOP guideline is endorsed by government with little or no compliance from political parties 1.6.2 System to regularly document and report misuse of schools/children does not exist	1.6.1. Political parties are sensitized and compliance to provision in the SZOP guideline (misuse of schools and children) monitored and reported to pressurize violators of SZOP guideline 1.6.2. Incidences of attack and closure of schools, including re-recruitment and misuse of children for violent political and armed activities documented and reported regularly	1.6 HRO''s report. Reports from relevant ministries (MWCSW, MoPR, MoE)	Major political parties participate in the dialogue
OUTCOME 2:			Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the		

	community as a whole			
Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
a. Government developed and implemented standardized tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through a standardized process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children too b. ~~Districts in the country have a functioning referral mechanism and a comprehensive CP database system for documentation, analysis and reporting of information related to CAAC and all forms of protection cases.~~	• Child rights agencies lack standardised process and procedures for identification, referral and rescue of vulnerable children and CAAC • Government do not have established comprehensive CP database system, to support effective monitoring, planning and reporting	a. Case-management guideline developed and endorsed by government to standardize process and procedures for identification, referral and strengthening of vulnerable children and CAAC b. ~~Government have established comprehensive CP database system, to support effective monitoring, planning and reporting at~~	• MWCSW, CCWB, DCWB, DWC, CRO reports	MWCSW/CCWB is able to mobilize human and financial resources

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			national and 50% districts.		
OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Means of verification**	**Key Assumptions/Risks**
2.1 Government and non-government agencies prevent and respond to the core violations against the rights of the children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children through an integrated Child Protection systems approach (using government standardized process, procedures and tools for identification, rescue, and reintegration and monitoring of children in risk)	2.1.1. Database and users guidelines for Comprehensive CP/CAAC Database developed and rolled out by 2014 2.1.2. MWCSW/CCWB/DWC including district line agencies (WCO) roll out Comprehensive CP/CAAC database in 75 districts 2.1.3. Gender-sensitive procedures for case management (identification, referral, rescue and follow-up_ developed and endorsed by the Government	2.1.1. CP database and users guidelines not available 2.1.2. CAAC and CP database does not exist 2.1.3. Government does not have standardized case management system for identification and referral of CAAC and other vulnerable children	2.1.1. Database and guidelines developed based on government documentation and reporting needs 2.1.2. Database used in all districts with central level compilation and analysis 2.1.3. Relevant government authorities in all 75 districts trained on cases management process/procedures and tools	2.1 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports. Field visits WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports	MWCSW/CCWB is able to mobilise resources to roll-out of CP/CAAC database in 75 district MWCSW/CCWB is able to mobilize resources (NPTF) to enhance capacity of DCWB, VCPC in 75 district
2.2 CAAC in residential care (child care homes) are removed from the institutions and reunited with their family	2.2.1. - # of CAAC residing in institutions (residential care facilities) identified	2.2.1. # and status of CAAC in residential care facilities not available with	2.2.1. All CAAC currently residing in institutions (residential care	2.2 WCO/DCWB; MoPR, MWCSW, CCWB and UNICEF reports	MWCSW/CCWB endorse alternative care guideline in time

members or placed in other, non- institutional, alternative care arrangements (kinship, foster care, etc.) if they cannot be reunited with their biological parents, until a permanent solution has been found – adoption or independent living	2.2.2. Guideline for deinstitutionalisation and alternative care developed and finalised by MWCSW, CCWB 2.2.3. # of CAAC de-institutionalized (removed from residential care centres and reunited with family or placed under alternate care)	government 2.2.2. Government does not have guideline for deinstitutionalization and alternative care 2.2.3. Unknown number of CAAC still residing in residential care centres run by government and non-government agencies	facilities) documented 2.2.2. Procedures for alternative care meet international standards 2.2.3. # of CAAC identified in residential care facilities are either united with parents (where possible) or placed under other alternative care forms		Political will exist to de-institutionalize children In some cases families' reintegration may not be the best option for children or may put them at greater risk. In such cases best interest determination will be applied to take decision on behalf of such children

Individual contract details:

Duration:	4 months
Location:	National level and two to three selected districts (to be selected in consultation with the government and partners)
Start Date:	20 November 2015
Supervisor:	Planning & Evaluation Section
Title:	

Project to be evaluated: **Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict**
Project duration: 15/02/2013- 15/12/2015 (extended from 15/02/2015)

Background:

This UN Peace Trust Fund Nepal (UNPFN) project on **Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict** (CAAC) is intended to support government's implementation of the National Plan of Action – CAAC, with focus on capacity enhancement of relevant government and non-government actors. Overall the project is expected to contribute toward the strengthening of overall child protection systems, through building of structures, mechanisms and capacities established in a conflict/post-conflict context, to address issues of conflict children, including broader range of child protection issues.

The two major project outcomes include:

Outcome 1: Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.

Outcome 2: Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.

The decade long conflict that lasted from 1996 to 2006 claimed the lives of 17,000 people, while an estimated number of 100,000 were displaced. Children and young people were affected by the conflict in various ways. Many children were killed, maimed, made orphans, many were left with deep emotional scars and thousands were associated with armed groups and used as spies, porters, and combatants. Girls faced additional risks, particularly sexual violence and exploitation. Data from UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group shows that 40% of the CAAC/CAAFAG are female, while 64% belong to minority groups: Dalit (24%), Janajati (38%) and others (2%). Only 1% have completed higher secondary education. The majority of the children have been recruited for economic reasons and a lack of awareness of protection risks among children and their caretakers.

As a consequence, the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (UCPN-M) was included in the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1612 list of perpetrators that recruit and use children in armed conflict in 2005 and a UN SCR 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism was set up, co-

chaired by UNICEF and OHCHR, to report on the six core violations under the UNSCR. Following conflict in Nepal, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement aimed to ensure the protection of children associated with armed forces and armed groups by committing to their immediate release and rehabilitation.

In 2006, various child protection and human rights organizations established a Children Associated with Armed Forced and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) Working Group, chaired by UNICEF and consisting of agencies specializing in reintegration programs with a network in around 50 districts. The Working Group aimed to develop and coordinate comprehensive and harmonized responses for the release, return and reintegration of CAAFAG and design common advocacy strategies with all relevant stakeholders.

In December 2010, the Government of Nepal developed a 'National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict' (NPA-CAAC) as a result of sustained advocacy and in line with international commitments. The NPA-CAAC was developed through a consultative process, engaging national and sub-national key stakeholders and child rights agencies, including children affected by conflict. The implementation of this National Plan was expected to complete the reintegration of thousands of children and young people affected by conflict, leading to longer-term peace, security and development.

Although UNICEF has provided support to CAAC/CAAFAG since the end of the conflict, the current phase of the project aimed at socio-reintegration of CAAC and child protection systems strengthening was implemented from 15 February 2013 until 15 December 2015 with a total budget of 1.7 million USD. Primary beneficiaries of the project were children affected by the armed conflict and their family members with a focus on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, such as girls, children and youth from marginalized communities and with disabilities. Geographic scope of the project was nationwide, particularly the second outcome as it was focusing on central level engagement on the system strengthening. Key partners of the projects include the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, the Central Child Welfare Board, Nepal Police and local NGOs. As the project is in its last phase, i.e. last quarter of the implementation and to be completed by the end of December 2015, a summative evaluation is planned to assess progress against results and indicators.

Previously, an external evaluation was commissioned in 2008 to review achievement and challenges of CAAFAG reintegration programme. Taking into consideration recommendations highlighted in the evaluation, the programme pursued several strategies and interventions to address major concerns and programmatic gaps including (i) consistent and sustained advocacy approach with the UCPN-M, Government of Nepal (GoN) and with international communities until the release of verified minors from the Maoist PLA cantonments in early 2010 (ii) supporting GoN to develop National Plan of Action for reintegration of CAAC/CAAFAG as an strategy for transition of programme from short-term emergency response to a programme that can sustain reintegration support to CAAFAG for a longer period; (iii) developing core message on CAAFAG, for community sensitization and (iv) strengthening the capacity of implementing partners to identify and address gender specific issues of CAAFAG in particular.

Purpose:

The purpose of this summative evaluation is to assess progress towards the set results and targets, to strengthen UNICEF's child protection systems approach concerning children affected by armed conflict and learn lessons for application of similar interventions in other post-conflict contexts.

Objectives:

The objectives of the summative evaluation are the following:

- Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project interventions, particularly on overall child protection system strengthening in relation to children affected by armed conflict (outcome 2);
- Provide accountability on progress towards programme results to UNPFN, particularly the extent to which the program contributed to the peace process and cross cutting issues of gender, inclusion, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and conflict sensitivity;
- Develop practical recommendations in collaboration with stakeholders, based on best practices and lessons learnt to facilitate and inform further strategies and programs aimed at conflict prevention and system strengthening.

Audience

There are several targeted audiences for the evaluation. Firstly, the evaluation will be shared with the UNPFN for accountability purposes as well as to inform an evaluation of their overall programming. Secondly, the evaluation will be used by UNICEF and partners to inform future child protection systems strengthening in Nepal context. Thirdly, the evaluation could inform development partners and government stakeholders faced with similar post-conflict child protection demands in the future who may choose to use this RTE as a reference document and use the results to inform their own strategies.

Scope and Evaluation Questions:

This summative evaluation will cover the project period with a timeframe from 15 February 2013 until the project end date on 15 December 2015. The scope of the evaluation will assess progress towards objectives, outcomes, results and indicators of the project implementation in relation to Government and non-government agencies ability to respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach (outcome 2).

Although the institutional scope will be UNICEF's efforts in the child protection systems approach, this needs to be set within the wider framework of UNICEF's collaboration with partner organizations, government and agencies involved.

The geographic scope of the evaluation will be UNICEF's programmatic efforts in a sample of 75 districts where the programme was implemented as well as at the national level.

The evaluation will focus on evaluation questions of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability The evaluation will not evaluate 'impact' – neither in the OECD-DAC[8] definition, nor in the sense of 'attributable' change. Nevertheless, where possible, the evaluation will seek to assess UNICEF's effectiveness in achieving planned results. The evaluation will include equity dimensions concerning the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, girls and disadvantaged ethnic groups affected by armed conflict.

The evaluation should address the following criteria and questions:

Relevance:
1) To what extent does it address relevant major gaps that exist in child protection system in Nepal, particularly in relation to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups?

- To what extent was the project: (i) adapted to the evolving needs of children, particularly children with disabilities, girls and disadvantaged ethnic groups; (ii) and in line with the priorities set by the international and national legal / policy frameworks, including Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocol on Children in Armed Conflicts (OPAC), UN Security Council's relevant Resolutions and the NPA-CAAC?

Efficiency:

- To what extent have appropriate human, financial and technical resources been used to achieve the biggest possible positive change in a timely manner and to pursue the achievement of the objectives of the project, including in relation to cross cutting issues of gender, inclusion, M&E and conflict sensitivity;
- To what extent has UNICEF established meaningful partnerships or coordination mechanisms with other key actors not involved in the project, e.g. government at national and local levels, civil society, academia, etc., that avoid duplication of efforts, miscommunication and ensure clearer accountabilities?

Sustainability:

- To what extent has the project allowed the Government to demonstrate ownership of supported interventions, programs and policies?

Effectiveness:

- How the project contributed to strengthening Nepal's capacity to establish better enabling and protective environment for children in terms of preventing / responding to any crisis, including manmade or natural disasters, particularly in relation to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups?
- To what extent were the objectives of the project achieved, particularly in contributing to the peace process and in relation to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups?
- What unintended outcomes, positive as well as negative, have resulted from the project?

Evaluability:

There are several limitations to the evaluability of the project. First, as this evaluation has not been pre-planned and considering the sensitive context and ethical implications for this evaluation, it will not be possible to employ experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation design and generate rigorous direct (as opposed to circumstantial) evidence to establish the effectiveness of UNICEF's intervention.

Second, although the project contains a results framework with set targets and indicators (a copy will be shared with evaluator), the results and indicators are not all SMART formulated. This will make an assessment of progress towards these indicators challenging.

Third, the lack of availability of reliable, disaggregated data sources will pose a challenge to the evaluation. CAAC database maintained by implementing partners has not been fully rolled out in all districts. Progress reports may be available from government and non-governmental stakeholders (Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Department of Women and Children (DWC), Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), NGOs, etc.). However, as these have been self-reported and not independently verified, their reliability may be questionable.

Challenge in collecting relevant data from the field due to Nepal's current political situation, insecurity and fuel shortages are expected to further inhibit mobility and accessibility. These should be considered in developing the sampling strategy and evaluation planning.

Finally, availability and the willingness of the direct beneficiaries to participate could be a constraining factor in the evaluation that will need to be considered by the evaluator. Due to the sensitivity related to their experiences, the majority of CAAC are believed not to be comfortable disclosing their stories and many have migrated within and outside the country. It may be possible to identify selected individuals for to serve as key informant interviews or case study.

Approach and methods:

The evaluation will go through the following interrelated processes: inception phase, data collection phase, and final report writing phase.

Inception phase
The detailed evaluation methodology including a detailed evaluation framework scoping the work and exploration of possible approaches that will yield credible and timely evidence. The report should be in conformity with UNEG standards for inception reports[9] and should follow the table of contents as provided in Annex I.

The inception phase will include identification of data sources and desk review of key documents,

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[9] http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/608, http://www.UNICEF.org/evaldatabase/files/UNEG_UNICEF_Eval_Report_Standards.pdf

including previous programme evaluations, etc. (an overview of relevant documents will be provided to the evaluator). Discussion with the Steering Committee and key stakeholders will further facilitate preparation of the inception report. To support assessment of the results, the evaluator will need to develop an understanding of the logic framework and indicators as the basis for the evaluation.

The inception phase should further result in identification of key stakeholders, including but not limited MoPR, MoWCSW, DWC, CCWB, CAAFAG Working Group, development partners, District Child Welfare Board (DCWB), etc.

Data collection phase

Following the endorsement of the inception report by the Steering Committee, the evaluator will undertake the necessary data collection activities as per agreed schedule. Data on the relevant indicators will be collected from various sources through a non-experimental design using a mixed methods approach, including primary data collection primarily through application of qualitative techniques and analysis of secondary data sources, while paying due consideration to concerns and inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including disadvantaged ethnic groups, girls and children with disabilities. Methods will include the following:

- **Desk review**: Identification, collation and analysis of existing key programme documents, logic and results frameworks, literature and secondary data sources. Desk review should result in the development of an inception report, evaluation instruments and detailed work plan;
- **Primary data collection through qualitative methods** of key informant interviews, focus group discussions and case studies with (non-)governmental stakeholders, direct beneficiaries, etc. could be considered to respond to evaluation questions;
- **Analysis of secondary data** (e.g. CAAC database, (non-) governmental partner progress reports, budget analysis on cross-cutting issues (gender, inclusion, M&E and conflict sensitivity), etc.) to complement primary data collection as well as to ensure the validity of the primary data.

At the conclusion of the data collection phase, the evaluator presents preliminary findings of the evaluation to the Steering Committee.

Final report writing phase

The evaluator will submit the draft final report in conformity with UNEG evaluation standards.[10] The report should follow the outline as provided in Annex II.

The report, the conclusions and preliminary recommendations of the evaluation will subsequently be presented to the Steering Committee counterparts and stakeholders as part of the validation process. The evaluator will collect and incorporate feedback from the Steering Committee and other relevant stakeholders. The final report will be submitted to the Steering Committee for endorsement.

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[10] http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/607 http://www.UNICEF.org/evaldatabase/files/UNEG_UNICEF_Eval_Report_Standards.pdf

Sampling

The evaluation should include consultations with stakeholders at the central level, including MoPR, MoWCSW, CCWB, DWC, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group. Assessment of knowledge, level of implementation and coordination mechanisms at a disaggregated level will also be included in the evaluation. Primary beneficiaries will be included to the extent possible.

In collaboration with UNICEF, the evaluator will purposively select two to three districts based on the level of UNICEF's programme intervention. The sample strategy should consider relevant indicators, including socio-economic composition and ethnicity of the primary beneficiaries, geographical location, etc. The sample at the sub-national level is not intended to be nationally representative, but rather provide insight into the program implementation and coordination processes at the local level.

The evaluator will propose the specific methodology, sample framework, target groups, interview and field work techniques in the inception report.

Deliverables:

The total contract duration is 4 months. The consultancy is expected to start from the end of November 2015 until half February 2016.

Ref	Key Tasks	Deliverables	Tentative delivery date	Estimated Days Work	
				International consultant	National Enumerator
1.	Conduct desk review of key programme documents Produce inception report informed by desk review and preliminary discussions with key stakeholders	Inception report incl. methodology, scope of evaluation, evaluation instruments and field work schedule Evaluation instruments / consent forms translated	2 weeks *4 December 2015*	10 days	1 day
2.	Primary data collection on progress in implementation of the project, constraints, capacity gaps, efficiency and communication strategies, etc.	Report of findings PowerPoint Presentation of findings to key stakeholders	3 weeks *23 December 2015*	15 days	15 days

	Present findings to Technical Task Force				
3	Produce first draft of final evaluation report

Produce accompanying PowerPoint Presentation of summary findings (outline of which should be included in the inception report) and collect feedback on PPT and draft report | Draft final report, including Background and Objectives, Scope of evaluation, Methodology, Study findings, Conclusion and recommendations, management response plan | 3 weeks

22 January 2016 | 15 days | |
| 4 | Produce final evaluation report and PPT while incorporating feedback. | Final evaluation report reflecting relevant feedback from all stakeholders and external review agencies

Presentation of summary findings, recommendations, including for management response | 2 weeks

12 February 2016 | 5 days | |
| | Total | | | **45 days** | **16 days** |

Management and Coordination:

Oversight

The evaluation will be commissioned by UNICEF Nepal in collaboration with concerned government stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and the Central Child Welfare Board. The Technical Task Force comprising including MoPR, MoWCSW, CCWB, DWC, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group will assess the quality of key evaluation products, including methodology and evaluation instruments, inception and final reports and ensure independence of the evaluation. All evaluation products will also be submitted for external quality review. The evaluator will be recruited and managed by UNICEF to conduct the evaluation.

Management

The Evaluation Manager will provide overall guidance, coordinate and contribute directly to quality assurance activities. The evaluator will decide her/his own fieldwork programme in consultation

with the Evaluation Manager and relevant Country Office staff and stakeholders. S/he will inform the Evaluation Manager of any problems arising. The UNICEF Child Protection team and the Technical Group will support the evaluation team by assisting in providing relevant documentation, arranging for meetings, writing letters of introduction and/or accompanying the team to meetings where necessary and arrange other logistics.

Quality assurance

The Technical Task Force, the evaluator and Evaluation Manager have major roles in ensuring that all the deliverables meet the quality assurance criteria. Quality assurance will take place at different stages of the evaluation process. The Group will assess quality of key evaluation products, including methodology and evaluation instruments, inception and final reports. As the evaluation is commissioned by UNICEF, the Evaluation Manager will also ensure it will meet UNICEF quality standards and follow UNICEF quality assurance processes. Key evaluation products will be assessed against UNEG evaluation report standards through UNICEF internal and external review processes.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical concerns will be of utmost importance in determining the evaluation methods and their implementation, e.g. on harms and benefits, informed consent and payment and compensation, considerations specific to protecting children from being further traumatized due to the existing discrimination, abuse and exploitation. The evaluation process will ensure an equitable approach (all stakeholders, disadvantaged groups and genders are consulted). The evaluator should adhere to UN and UNICEF ethical and evaluation norms and standards:

- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, 2005
- United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms for Evaluation in the UN System, 2005 (including impartiality, independence, quality, transparency, consultative process)
- Ethical Guidelines for UN Evaluations and the UNICEF procedure for ethical standards in research, evaluation, data collection and analysis[11] will guide the overall process.
- UNICEF adapted evaluation report standards

Profile of Evaluator

An international consultant will be recruited for the evaluation and will be responsible for developing of key evaluation products, e.g. inception report, evaluation instruments and final report. The international consultant should have the following qualifications:

- Postgraduate university degree (doctoral degree preferred) and at least 15 years of relevant work experience in evaluation, including on child rights;
- Documented experience in conducting evaluations, particularly in the realm of child protection in post conflict situations;
- Strong qualitative data collection and analysis skills;

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[11] UNICEF procedure for ethical standards in research, evaluation, data collection and analysis, 1 April 2015, CF/PD/DRP/2015-001, available from UNICEF

- Strong management, inter-personal, teamwork and organizational skills;
- Experience with using a gender and equity approach in evaluations
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in English;
- Demonstrated commitment to delivering timely and high-quality results.

Resource requirements:

Proposed fee schedule for payment:

- First instalment: 30% upon submission of inception report, incl. methodology, scope of evaluation, evaluation instruments and field work schedule;
- Second instalment: 20% upon submission of draft final report;
- Final instalment: 50% upon submission of final technically edited report and satisfactory completion of all deliverables.

Working Conditions

The consultancy work will include one field visit to Kathmandu with travel to two to three selected districts. DSA will be provided to the international consultant during travel to districts and in Kathmandu.

The following documentation was reviewed:

A. Role Description and Workflow Case Administration and Referral to Services 10 May 2013.doc

Alternative Care Guidelines - English Draft.doc

Amendment 1 _ PCA June 2013 to Dec 2014 (UNICEF and Community Development Programme
        (CDP/S) Sindhuli on 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally Associated with Armed
Forces
        & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'

Amendment 1 PCA - June 2013 to Jan 2015. UNICEF and Human Rights Network and Peace
        Action Group (PAG) on 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally Associated with Armed
        Forces & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'

Amendment 1 PCA - June 2013 to Jan 2015.UNICEF and Human Rights Network and Peace
        Action Group (PAG) on 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally Associated with Armed
        Forces & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'

Amendment PCA 16 May 2012 to 31 Dec 2012. UNICEF and Transcultural Psychological
        Organisation (TPO) Nepal 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally Associated with Armed
        Forces & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'

Amendment PCA for cost extension June 2013- January 2015. UNICEF and Human Rights
        Network and Peace Action Group (PAG) on 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally
        Associated with Armed Forces & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'.

Amendment PCA for cost extension July-Dec 2012 UNICEF and Transcultural Psychological
        Organisation (TPO) Nepal 'Reintegration of Children / youths formally Associated with Armed
        Forces & Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict'

Amendment PCA 1 for June 2013 – Jan 2014.pd (UNICEF and Sundar Nepal Sanstha (BNA)

Amendment PCA 1 for June 2013 – Jan 2014.pd (UNICEF and Sundar Nepal Sanstha (BNA)
        Project for Reintegration of Children / youths formerly associated with Armed Forces &
Armed
        Groups Cost Extension of PCA (June 2013 – January 2015)

AW Reviewed final MoWCSW-CCWB NPTF Proposal for NPA-CAAC 10 Jan 2014-2

AW Reviewed MoE Proposal Rehabilitation and Reintegration of CAAC through Educational Support
        updated version 26 November 2012(1)-2

B. Role Description and Workflow Rescue 8 May 2013.docx

BNA. 2014. July – Sep 2014

C. Role Description and Workflow BID on Placement.docx

CAAC NPA Implementation Guidelines.docx

CAAFAG Evaluation report 2008.doc

Case Management Guideline - Nepali - CCWB.pdf

CAAFAG Evaluation report 2008.docCCWB. Narrative Report - Jul 2013 - Jul 2014.pdf

CCWB. Narrative Report - Jul 2014 - Jul 2015.pdf

CCWB. Off Book Budget Revision 2014-2015.xls

CCWB. Red Book Final Signed.pdf

CDPS. 2013. Jun – Dec 2013

CDPS. 2014. Jan – Jun 2014

CDPS. 2014. Jul – Aug 2014

CDPS. 2014. Sept 2014

CDPS. 2015. Oct 2014– May 2015

CDPS. Annex K. CDPS Progress Report July to Sept 2015.pdf

CDPS Budget with signed (section).pdf

CDPS - Programme Document.pdf

CDS. CDS - Budget - endorsed.pdf

CDS. CDS - Programme Document.pdf

CDS. Ramechhap - Narrative Report - Jul - Dec 2015.pdf

CDS. Progress Report - Aug - Nov 2015.docx

Checklist for Assessment of Protection Concerns 10 May 2013.docx

Compiled muni 2015.docx

CWISH. CWISH - ICE Budget.pdf

CWISH.CWISH - PCA.pdf

CWISH. CWISH Programme Document.pdf

CWISH. CWISH_Progress Report of Emergency Project.docx

D. Guidelines for Annual Compilation of Data 8 May 2013.docx

D. Workflow Annual Compilation of Cases - Rural 8 May 2013.docx

D. Workflow Annual Compilation of Cases - Urban 8 May 2013.docx

E. Role Description and Workflow Monitoring of Homes 8 May 2012.docx

ECARDS. ECARDS - Programme Document.pdf

ECARDS. ECARDS PCA.pdf

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