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Pro Public/ COMBATANTS TO PEACEMAKERS

EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT

Combatants to Peacemakers Program (C2P)



Submitted to
Pro Public/USAID
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We would like to acknowledge our sincere thanks to those ex-combatants who changed themselves as the peacemakers and at the same time the community people who participated in the ‘dialogue facilitation’ just to change the society.

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The Evaluation Team
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Cover Photo: Nepali Times and Pro public

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Acronyms

AC	Advisory Committee
BC	Brahmin/Chhetri
CAC	Citizen Awareness Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Chief District Officer
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
NCP	Nepal Communist Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
C2P	Combatant to Peacemaker
DAC	Development Assistance Criteria
DDC	District Development Committee
DEG	Dalit Ethnic Group
DF	Dialogue Facilitation
ECs	Ex-Combatants
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GIZ	Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GON	Government of Nepal
INGO	International Non government Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
LPC	Local Peace Committee
NGO	Non government Organization
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PLA	People Liberation Army
QS	Questionnaire Survey
Pro Public	Forum for the Protection of Public Interest
SDG	Social Dialogue Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum

Executive Summary

The specific objective of the External Evaluation is to conduct an impact evaluation of the project interventions to measure the outcomes and impacts on the following intended outputs of the project:

- ✓ Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial services.
- ✓ Dialogue/mediation centers and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key institutions. The communities are aware and making use of, the services.
- ✓ The government and other stakeholders are aware of the work of dialogue facilitators in the country and the status of ex-combatant integration.

The evaluation was conducted by independent consultants as followed the evaluation objectives and indicated in the *annex 4*. The study was primary data-based with the support of secondary data from different source and used Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD)/ Development Agency's Criteria (DAC), too. The field based focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), interactive discussions (ID), questionnaires survey and observation and of course the secondary data analyses are the tools of evaluation. The consultant team administrated at least one survey tool in each project district— either participant came from the field to Kathmandu for the national level Combatants to Peacemakers (C2P) knowledge and experience sharing workshop and/or through field visits. This summary includes sections covering the main findings including impact assessment, lesson learned and major recommendations.

1. Main findings

1.1. Combatants to Peacemakers Program

Implemented between October 2015 and March 2017, the program targeted Ex-combatants and conflict victims and the reconciliation and reintegration process by promoting dialogue. Combatants to Peacemakers (C2P) program intended to promote social harmony and peace at the community level. This program covered 16 communities in 12 districts of Nepal namely Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Mahottari, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Surkhet. The project was implemented by Pro Public and funded by USAID under the Annual Program Statement (APS) for Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Programs and Activities in Nepal.

Pro Public assumed that existing gaps between ex-combatants and host communities would be reduced through dialogue and reconciliation activities. Dialogue facilitators and mediators facilitated social integration of ex-combatants, promote social harmony and support and facilitate healing and reconciliation processes in the communities. This is how this project was designed to support the social reintegration of ex-combatants through relationship building between them and host communities.

The main goal is to promote social harmony and peace in 16 project communities absorbing Maoist ex-combatants by acting on the following objectives:

- Creating social dialogue groups and community mediation centers that promotes reconciliation between ex-combatants and host community members to prevent potential conflicts and mitigate conflicts arose in the project locations;
- Promote and strengthen relationships/trust between the ex-combatants and the host community members thorough organization of peace events

1.2. Principal Results

The assessment found that in general C2P had a positive impact, particularly in these areas: i) Social reintegration and reconciliation; ii) Social Dialogue Group (SDG) formation; iii) Coordination and linkages of ex-combatants with other stakeholders and government agencies; iv) Capacity enhancement of the dialogue facilitators; and v) Gender and equity enhancement in the society. Here are some output level results:

- 48 new candidates for dialogue facilitation and mediation training selected
- 104 DFs (48 new and 56 old) completed dialogue facilitation and mediation training series
- Provided basic and refresher psychosocial care and support training for 20 and 35 participants respectively.
- Peace libraries established in each 16 project communities.
- 94 SDGs are formed and these groups conducted regular dialogues carrying seven steps
- 44 peace events hosted in 16 communities; 18579 (Male 7620 Female 10959) people participated
- 633 (417 SDG members, 46 DFs, 170 Advisory Committee (AC) members) local women participated in a substantive role or position in a peace building process through the project.
- 435 (225 SDG members, 43 DFs, 167 AC members,) from marginalized group participated in a substantive role or position in a peace building process
- 126 (16 DFs resource pool, 94 SDGs and 16 AC groups) groups were trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques
- 93 local level disputes successfully mediated among women, youth or people from marginalized groups

The Social Dialogue Groups (SDGs) formed by C2P are ideally formed. These groups are able to change the social situation positively. The dialogue facilitation process capacitated the society for the transformation of social structure, behaviour and relationship. And the peace events are the milestone, metaphorically, these events are considered as the hormone for the harmony in the society

1.3. Overall Impact

The Project had a favourable social impact through the enhancement of dialogue culture in society by creating social dialogue groups and community mediation centres. The conflict victims and the ex-combatants' social mobility, reintegration and their reconciliation in the society improved. They are beginning to participate in community development and income generation activities, emerging from their „*boldhal nai nahune*” (not having even chat) situation and other socio-political barriers. They have gradually developed their mutual understanding, started dialogue, they even exchange goods and labour especially in the agricultural works. The service oriented enterprises like grocery shop, tailoring start giving services to the community people. The ex-combatants are getting moral support thus they are representing in different local governance structure i.e. Community forest users' committee, water and sanitation, school management committee cooperatives etc. about the ethos of social change. The training related to psychosocial counselling, dialogue facilitation and mediation are popular among the ex-combatants, community people and the conflict victims. The social awareness has been increased in terms of education, livelihood promotion and the technological access. The position of women in the society is balanced as per the Gender and Development. Overall, however, the project impact level was found in very good position.

2. Best Practices and Lesson Learned

The project had gain tremendous achievements in peace building with reunion and reintegration of ex-combatants in their family and society. The project followed people to people approach where ex-combatants developed Dialogue Facilitators who play the role of “Peace Ambassador” in their respective community. Dialogue/mediation centre with peace library, mobilization of Social Dialogue Groups, socio-psychological counselling and sports events with political parties are the most popular activities which contributed to convert the conflict into peace.

The assessment identified the following main lessons:

- The project's major strength is launching peace dialogue and reconciliation process at local level and uniting many conflict affected people in their family and community
- The dialogue facilitation and peace events activities strengthened relationships and built up trust between and among the conflict victims, ex-combatants and the community people
- While ex-combatants are in the reintegration process a sort of cultural amalgamation has been traced in the host societies where the traditional social evils and superstitions are blurred in new setting
- The psycho-social counselling becomes the instant healing process before the trauma recovery
- The dialogue facilitation among the community leaders, ex-combatants, political parties and CBOs developed the mutual confidence and opened the door for getting government entitlements
- Peace building and conflict transformation knowledge is disseminated by the project at the national level

- How project contributed the peace building process and promoted social harmony in post-conflict societies is the good example of bottom-up approach or people-to-people approach of peace building
- The peace process kept closed relationship between community and conflict affected people and developed “WE” feeling and reintegration of ex-combatants in community

3. Recommendations

The following are the principal recommendations arising from the evaluation:

- The institutional capacity of libraries need to develop constitution of library for the registration on local administration and or make affiliation with formal government institution, rules, regulation for library for day to day operation should be developed and executed
- It is recommended that Social Dialogue groups establish coordination and linkages with Local level and district level stakeholder (DDC, DADO, DLSO and WCO etc) to access technical and financial supports from the GoN program for increased sustainability
- Livelihood Promotion is the immense need to the conflict victims and ex-combatants. It is the catalyst to continue the reintegration and reconciliation in the society. So, in further project designing, it should be incorporated
- The local stakeholders said that C2P transferred various skills which are needed for social awareness now they need the skills/techniques for economic empowerment
- Dialogue facilitators and other mechanism of the C2P are professionally further strengthen to give the continuity of project outcomes and have expectation for the extension and or continuity of the project
- The project continuation is the need; it is recommended to continue the project at least for further two years because the trend and tendency of the project is totally beneficial after the state restructuring. For example the local level government (Rural and Urban Municipalities) are on the process of formation. These government units can authorize the like activities and mechanism giving formal and legal mandates. The project outcome should be continued after the local level election, too
- The learning and expertise gained by the SDGs members can be utilized further on the social mobilization and dialogue facilitation in local governance
- Revolving fund given too peace libraries should be regulated so as to make it ‘seed money’ and community need to motivate to take as share holder of cooperative and mobilise the fund followed cooperative concept in future.

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

The armed conflict raised by the Nepal Communist Party (NCP-Maoist) ended with the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) signed on 21st November 2006, and then Nepal entered into the post-conflict peace building process which strived to deal with ex-combatants who were perceived as a threat to peace, stability and pos-conflict development.

Ten years' long insurgency claimed more than 13,000 lives, displaced thousands of people. The United Nations Mission in Nepal verified about 19,602 individuals as former combatants in 2007. In 2012, almost six years later, the government of Nepal (GoN) closed the Maoist cantonments. Most of the ex-combatants (18,250) set out for the villages with the voluntary retirement option. This retirement option was essentially a cash payment.

Many ex-combatants utilized the cash payment in purchasing a piece of land to make (*Ghaderi*), house making, in children's education, maintaining their household and some of them are operating small scale businesses like grocery shop, beauty parlours, tailoring, mobile repair shop, goat and poultry raising etc. In this sensitive context, the ex-combatants have been trying to settle and live as regular community members with the efforts of GON, I/NGOs and USAID support in re-union and re-integration of combatants and victims through dialogue, reconciliation and skill development and livelihood supports.

1.1. Project Brief

From Combatants to Peacemakers (C2P) Program is intended to promote social harmony and peace at the community level. This program covers 16 communities in 12 districts of Nepal. The project duration ranges from October 2015 to June 2017 and implemented by Pro Public with the financial assistance of USAID under Annual Program Statement (APS) for Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Programs and Activities in Nepal.

Pro Public assumed that existing gaps between ex-combatants and host communities would be reduced through dialogue and reconciliation activities. Dialogue facilitators and mediators facilitated social integration of ex-combatants, promoted social harmony and supported healing and reconciliation processes in the communities. This is how this project is designed to support the social reintegration of ex-combatants through relationship building between them and host communities.

The main goal is to promote social harmony and peace in 16 project communities absorbing Maoist ex-combatants by acting on the following objectives:

- Creating social dialogue groups and community mediation centers that promotes reconciliation between ex-combatants and host community members to prevent potential conflicts and mitigate conflicts arose in the project locations;
- Promote and strengthen relationships/trust between the ex-combatants and the host community members thorough organization of peace events

1.2. Intended output of the Project

- Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial services.
- Dialogue/mediation centers and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key institutions. The communities are aware and making use of, the services.
- The government and other stakeholders are aware of the work of dialogue facilitators in the country and the status of ex-combatant integration.

1.3. Objective of the External Evaluation

The objectives of the external evaluation are derived from Terms of References (TORs) for External Evaluation (**Annex 1**) which are given by Pro Public, C2P implementing partner of USAID's Annual Program Statement (APS) for Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Programs and Activities in Nepal is to

- Assess the outcomes, impacts and results of the project. The focus should be given to:
 - ✓ analyzing the project's role in promoting social harmony and peace in the communities absorbing Maoist ex-combatants;
 - ✓ analyzing the project's impact on the integration of ex-combatants; and
 - ✓ analyzing the prospects for sustainability of the project;
- Document key lessons learnt and best practices for designing and implementing conflict management and mitigation activities in future.

1.4. Evaluation Team

There were three members in the evaluation team: Mr. Surya Binod Pokharel performed as a Team Leader and Evaluation Expert, Mr. Surendra Babu Tiwari worked as Research Officer for conflict transformation and peace building, and Ms. Basanti Karki worked as Research Associate who supported the tools development and field level data collection. The team had expertise and experience in conflict transformation and peace building, and gender equity and social inclusion, and had carried out evaluations in the past on projects similar in nature to C2P. The study was carried out between March 2017 and April 2017.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

The study was carried out and mainly administrated the quantitative and qualitative tools to assess the primary data and information such as questionnaires survey, FGDs, KIIs and observations. The questionnaire survey, FGDs and KIIs was conducted with various stakeholders associated with the project in the field namely Dharan, Kalika Municipality in Chitwan, Naya Belhahi and Rakachuli of Nawalparasi district, Kohalpur in Banke district and Lamkichuwa and Masuriya in Kailali District.

The above field study locations represent the C2P project in Dharan (East), Chitwan (Central), Nawalparasi (West), Kohalpur (Mid-west) and Kailali (Far-west) regions of Nepal representing 16 communities¹ in 12 Project districts of C2P Project. In Kathmandu, the research team had a questionnaire with representatives at the National Level Experience Sharing Program held on 24th March, 2017. The team conducted FGDs, KIIs and Questionnaire Survey with representatives of SDGs, DFs, and LPC members, members of Advisory Committee, and VDC and Municipality authorities. The evaluation team did not vigorously conduct the household survey with the beneficiaries due to time and budget constraints which is the major limitation of the study.

1.6. Structure of the Report

The evaluation report consists of major five chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the objectives of the external evaluation. Chapter 2 gives the methodology and approach undertaken for the study. The findings of the evaluation study are presented in Chapter 3. The analysis and results of evaluation criteria is in Chapter 4. This chapter furthermore elaborates these findings based on the different DAC/OECD evaluation criteria. Finally, Chapter 5 gives concluding remarks, and recommendations to inform future programming.

CHAPTER - II

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

2. Scope and Methods of Evaluation

The evaluation is based on primary and secondary data and information taken from questionnaires surveys, focused group discussions, key informant interviews and case studies. The relevant literatures and documents such as project proposal, project result framework as well as other literature from different sources, were reviewed.

In addition, an assessment of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Conflict Sensitive approach Do No Harm (DNH) assessing Local Capacities for Peace (LPC) of the project is also included. The evaluation also assesses the changes in social relations of community people as a result of project intervention targeted on ex-combatants' reintegration.

The evaluation covered different aspects and activities of C2P as discussed above and also considered the M&E plan and results framework of the program. The evaluation is carried out based on OECD/DAC criteria along with these five bases of the project: 1) Relevance 2) Effectiveness 3) Efficiency 4) Impact and 5) Sustainability.

2.1. Methodology

The evaluation was carried out using all of the following methods. The study was mainly based on primary data i.e. quantitative and qualitative research design.

Literature such as project documents, Summary of Performance Indicators Tracking Table, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M &E) and relevant articles from different sources was reviewed covering the scope of the external evaluation.

Qualitative data was collected through the application of qualitative survey tools i.e. FGDs, KIIs, with social dialogue group members, dialogue facilitators, local level authorities of DDC, VDC and municipalities, members of LPC and community people. These tools were carried out with the representatives at National Level Experience Sharing Program and in course of field study. In addition to this qualitative study was contributed with field observation and case study (cases are presented in box).

The quantitative data was collected with the application of questionnaire survey, ascertaining different perspectives of project beneficiaries i.e. ex-combatants, conflict victims, dialogue facilitators, local peace committees, political parties, and other community members during the National Level Experience Sharing Program and field visits. At the same time the OECD/DAC five evaluation criteria were applied with setting the qualitative scale in each criteria to capture the respondents/participants' perception towards the C2P project. The detail of the sample size, methods and tools used is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2. Study Area

The study team consulted and discussed with 16 communities' representatives of 12 project districts namely: 1) Sunsari 2) Saptari, Udayapur 4) Mahottari 5) Chitwan 6) Nawalparasi 7) Rupandehi 8) Dang 9) Banke 10) Bardiya 11) Kailali and 12) Surkhet (**Fig.1**). All project districts covered

during the National level experience sharing workshop participants came in Kathmandu to participate in the workshop and administrated different tools to collect the data and information. In addition research team members were also conducted field visits in Dharan, Kalika, Chitwan, Nayabelhani and Rakamchuli in Nawalparasi, Kohalpur in Banke, Lamkichuwa and Musharniya in Kailali district.

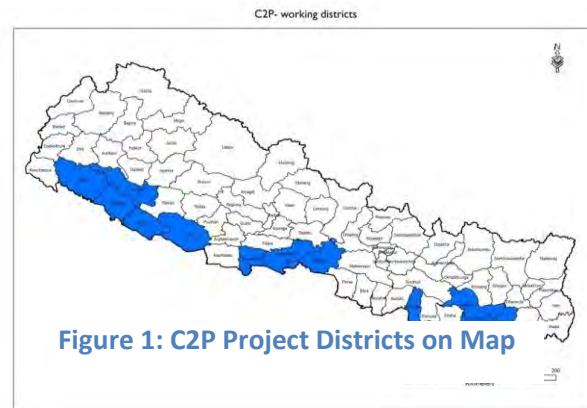


Figure 1: C2P Project Districts on Map

2.3. Study Participants

The study participants/respondents of this evaluation included representatives of 1) Dialogue Facilitators Resource Pool 2) Social Dialogue Groups 3) Advisory Committees, 4) Local Peace Committees and 5) Local authorities ,Village Development Committees and Municipalities) representatives and 6) Ex-combatants/ex-people liberation army (PLA)who are the project direct beneficiaries.

The study team covered at least one quantitative and /or qualitative methods of data collection in each project community in the process of data collection.

2.4. Selection of Sample size and Tools use

The study covered all project districts. A total of 221 Participants/respondents from 12 project districts and 16 communities participated in the study. Altogether twelve FGDs and interactive discussions, 15 KIIs, 95 questionnaires surveys (QS) and 6 observations were conducted (Table1).

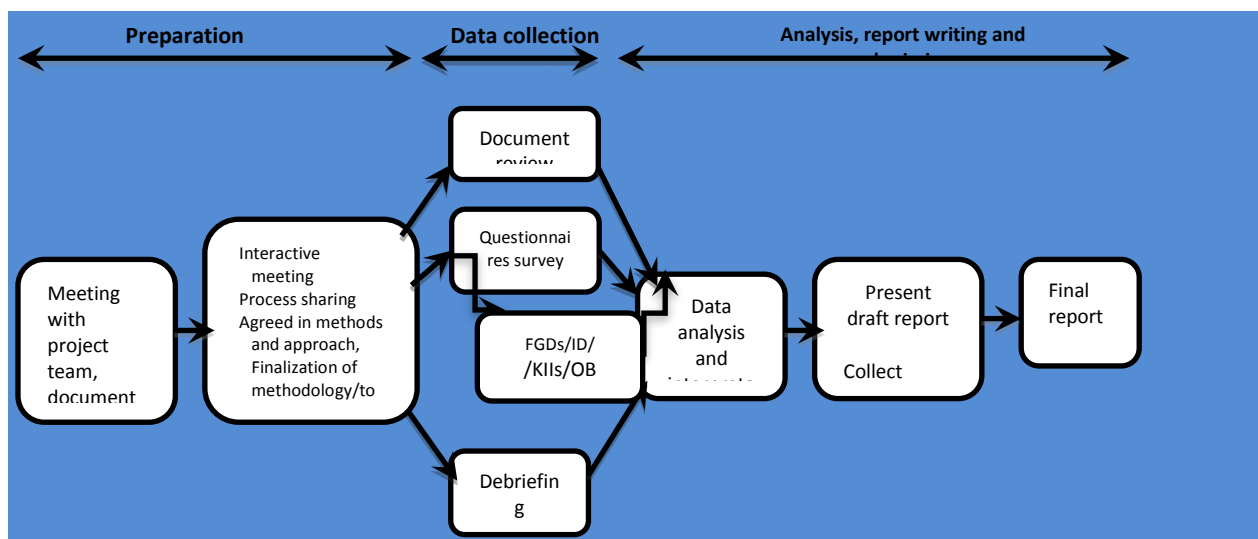
The different stakeholders associated with the project were represented in the sampled. The GESI prospective was also considered while taking the sample. The details of sampling methodology, tools used and respondents/participants are given in Table1.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Size, Methods and Tools used.

Category of study population	No. of FGD	No. IDs	No. KIIs	No. QS	No. Observation
Participants by Function					
1. Dialogue Facilitators/Social Dialogue Groups/beneficiaries	2		7		
2. Local Peace Committee/Advisory Committee	4		4		
3. LPC/SDG/DF group	3				
4. Interactive discussion, DF, SDG, LPC, Local authorities (3 clusters)		3			
5. DDC/VDC/Municipality			4		
6. Questionnaire survey				95	
7. Field observation/case					6
Total	9	3	15	95	6

2.5. Program Evaluation Framework (process)

The program evaluation process was broadly divided into three sequential phases shown in the figure 2 below:

**Figure 2: Conceptual Framework of the Project Evaluation Process**

2.6. Data Analysis and Report Writing

Analysis began in the field at the end of each day of data collection; however, the main analysis was carried out after all data was collected. Qualitative findings were primarily analyzed using

content and domain analysis, and conclusions were drawn about the outputs and outcomes of the project. Quantitative findings were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 which helped to perform data entry and analysis to create tables, graphs, frequency and percentage.

The findings of the analysis, together with all of the procedure of the External Evaluation was prepared and shared with Pro Public and USAID concerned officials for feedback before finalization. After incorporating the feedback from Pro Public final report of the project was submitted.

2.7. Quality Assurance

Efforts were made to improve the validity and reliability of the study. The evaluation team carried out random sampling of the questionnaire respondents. The team was adequately cautious on quality for data collection. To fill up questionnaires, checklists were checked randomly and edited each day by the research team. During the field study, project Dialogue Facilitators supported to make the study much more representative from different strata of people of the society. The Dialogue Facilitators assisted the evaluation team to conduct field level activities.

CHAPTER - III

FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

This chapter presents the findings of the external evaluation. The study focused on assessing the progress made by the project in terms of achievement of quantitative targets, as identified in the result framework. The study has given more emphasis on quantitative methods. However, qualitative information using FGDs, KIIs and field observation were also collected to compare/support and illustrate the findings obtained from quantitative survey.

First the general socio-demographic characteristics of the sampled questionnaires survey are described which is followed by findings related to develop social harmony and re-integration. The data in this chapter largely come from the questionnaires survey with different categories of respondents as well as review of project documents. Where relevant, findings from qualitative study (KIIs and FGDs) are incorporated.

3.1 Socio-Demographic Information

3.1.1. Gender and Social Inclusion

Altogether 221 (95 quantitative and 126 qualitative) respondents/participants participated in the field study (Fig. 3). Figure 3 shows that 129(58%) males and 92 (42%) females participated in the study from 12 project districts. While analyzing the inclusion perspective, the proportion of male and female participants was similar to the quantitative and qualitative participants' number.

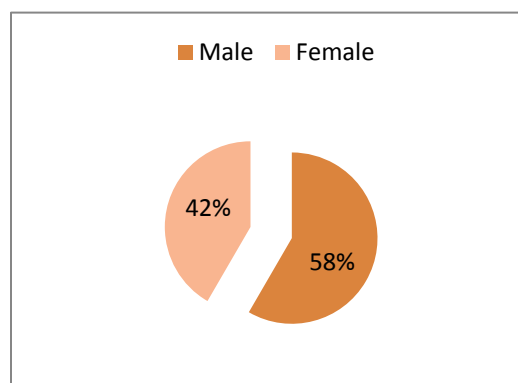


Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by Sex

Table 2 below shows that of 221 total survey participants, 115 (52.03%) were Brahmin/Chhetri followed 75 (34.84%) Janjati, 27 (12.22%) Dalits and (0.9%) from Muslim minorities.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/ Ethnicity and Religion

Caste/Ethnicity	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Brahmin/Chhetri	115	52.03
Janajati	77	34.85
Dalit	27	12.22
Muslim	2	0.90
Total	221	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

3.1.2. District Representation in the Study

All project districts stakeholders and beneficiaries 221 participants participated in the study. Figure 4 shows the distribution of respondents by districts, where 23% participated from Kailali followed by 13% from Sunsari, 12 % from Nawalparasi, 11% from Banke and 8 % from Chitwan and rest of other districts representation ranges from 7 % to 3 %.

Figure 4 shows representation of participants in the field study by the project district.

The least participants (3%) were found from Rupandehi district. The research team aimed to make the representation in evaluation process from all project districts and assessed relevant information to meet the objectives. During the course of discussion few participants were avail from Rupandehi district that was came to participate in national level workshop organized by Pro public in Kathmandu. The higher level of representation from the first five districts due to research team conducted the field survey in Lamkichuwa and Masuriya, Kailali district, Dharan in Sunsari, Kohalpur in Banke, Nayabelhani-Rakachuli in Nawalparasi and Kalika municipality of Chitwan district respectively.

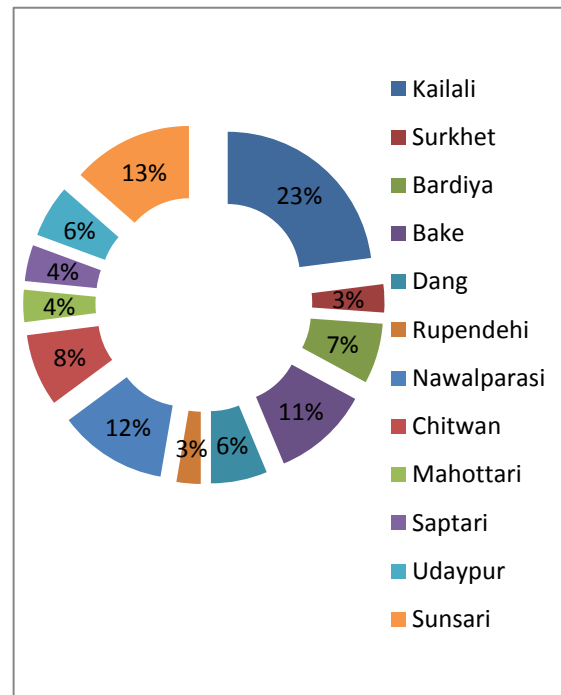


Figure 4: Participants by Project District

The research team consulted with rest of other project districts' participants who came in Kathmandu to participate in the National-level Experience Sharing Program organized by Pro Public in Kathmandu in the last week of March 2017. However, all project districts' ex-combatants, the beneficiaries, Local peace committees, Social Dialogue Groups, Dialogue facilitators and local authorities (VDCs and municipalities) who are the major stakeholders and beneficiaries were represented in the field study.

3.2 Relationship of Ex-combatants and Community

In the course of the questionnaires survey, researchers asked the question: "How was the behaviour of family and community people to the conflict victims and ex-combatants before and after the program?" Survey respondents, especially the beneficiaries, reported that relationships between ex-combatants and community people became closer as a result of the project. The children of both community people and ex-combatants study in the same school where there's no sort of rifts and conflict. The peace events like health camps, elocution competition for the school students, friendship football match among different political party

leaders at local level, community peace library and the interaction at Social Dialogue Groups eventually consolidated the relationship between ex-combatants and community. This is the trust-building initiatives for both parties. This is replicated to the ex-combatants and community people; they are in mutual conversation and this is possible because of the dialogue facilitation among them.

Table 3: The Relationship between ex-combatant and community before and after the project

Before C2P			After C2P		
Category	No. of respondent	Percent (%)		No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Closed Relationship	6	6.3	Closed Relationship	43	45.3
Simple Conversation	28	29.5	Simple Relationship	39	41.1
No Conversation	54	56.8	Normal	7	7.4
Don't know*	7	7.4	Don't know*	6	6.2
Total	95	100.0	Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

* By „Don't Know' at the above table it is to say that respondents are unaware about the subject matter of the question.

3.3. Effective activities of the project

The survey showed that the activities like i) Psycho-social Counselling ii) Peace Library and iii) Creating Dialogue facilitator and Mobilization were found much more influential. Altogether

Table 4: The Most Effective activities viewed by the Respondents

Activities	No. of respondents	Percent
Psycho-social counselling	28	29.5
Establishing Peace library	27	28.4
Creating dialogue Facilitator and mobilization	16	16.8
Advisory committee Building and Mobilization	12	12.7
Coordination with local government and LPC	4	4.2
Sharing of personal stories/ events	8	8.4
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

43.4% of the respondents focused on the importance of the dialogue facilitator and their mobilization as the key activity that shaped the C2P Program for the reintegration of ex-

combatants and conflict victims in the society. The FGD and KIIs participants reported similar views on C2P's activities.

3.4. Ex-combatant affiliation in local governance Structure

Besides, they are represented in other institutions and government structures including the Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), the primary local government network for policy formulation of local government is found low in relation to other local level structures in project areas. The WCF is represented by ex-combatants which is the primary unit of local level development plan formulation and monitoring and decision making platform in absence of elected representative in VDC and Municipality. This is essential to reconcile the conflict victims' aspirations in local development and planning. The ex-combatants and conflict victims are represented in the Local Peace Committee (LPCs) in large number.

As shown in Table 5 ex-combatants are affiliated in various local governance structures. And this act assists them to interact with community people; this is the avenue for social reintegration. Slowly and gradually these people are accountable towards the effective service delivery.

Table 5: Ex-combatant's Affiliation in local Governance Structure

Local level structures	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
School	12	12.6
Water & sanitation	16	16.5
Forest	8	8.5
Cooperative	13	13.6
Health	4	4.5
LPC	22	23.2
Advisory Committee	8	8.5
WCF	12	12.6
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

3.5. Coordination and linkage with Government Institutions and their Commitments

The coordination and linkages with local government (VDC and municipalities) with the project components is found excellent. This is derived from the view of the respondents. More than 18% of the respondents responded 'not bad' whereas majority of the participants in the survey put their views that dialogue facilitator, peace library and mediation centre and advisory committee has linkages in abundant level (Table 6). The KII participants from VDCs and municipalities shared that project had coordinated from the beginning to implement the C2P activities.

They said that C2P had contributed VDC/municipalities through SDG/ LPC to support peace building process in their respective district. DFs had coordinated and local authorities grasped their expertise even government programs. They said that VDC/municipalities and private sectors were also provided human resources, financial and material supports (medicines) supports to implement socio-psychological counselling, sports events and matching fund commitment for revolving fund to operate the cooperatives. Similarly C2P Dialogue Facilitators had expertise on peace building and local authorities can utilize and mobilize them even C2P phase over.

CASE ONE

I opposed C2P program at first because Government of Nepal launched various peace building programs in post conflict situation. While I worked in closed coordination, as responsible officer of municipality, I admit that these 18 months of C2P changed the mindset of the people in a drastic way. This situation can be coined as *U-turn*. The project not only mobilized their assistance at the same time Municipality and Community people also supported for conflict transformation by providing resources and supports. The project enhanced local authority's capacity in peace building process, we worked with conflict affected people and that gave insights to us, and activated the local peace committee. It promoted coordination and linkages among and between the political parties and searched the measures in political consensus. This program is phased out slightly earlier, if that would be handed over to newly elect local government that will make more responsible to new authority to plan and work for peace building . We shall think to plan peacemaking activities in local level planning. Society is not remaining as past, new thought came from conflict and we need to manage in a timely manner.

- A Municipality Official, Dharan, Sunsari.

However, the peace libraries are not found registered formally on the local administration or community school and/or VDC/Municipality. It must be formally linked with the government institution for getting legal status which is not found in course of field visit. Almost at the end of the project; it is found that some of the libraries are paying rent at the project cost to keep the books, and office safe. There are 16 Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) signed between dialogue facilitators and LPC/VDCs for sustainability of project among 16 project communities .It is the positive note and commitment from the local level stakeholders especially local government institutions. Local government bodies intended to work and utilise the expertise of DFs and SDGs.

Table 6: The Coordination of Dialogue facilitator, Peace library and Mediation centre and advisory committee with Local government Institution

Level of coordination	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Abundant	37	38.9
Satisfactory	28	29.6
Not bad	18	18.9
Don't know	12	12.6
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

3.6 Capacity Enhancement of Dialogue Facilitators

To capacitate the beneficiaries in grassroots level, it is equally important to develop the capacity of the Dialogue Facilitators. The C2P program created 104 Dialogue facilitator and the evaluation team surveyed their capacity enhancement at the household level. Majority of the respondents in the survey found capacity enhancement abundant.

Table 7: Capacity Enhancement of the Dialogue Facilitator

Level of capacity building	No. of respondent	Valid Percent
Abundant	50	52.7
Satisfactory	31	32.6
Not bad	4	4.2
Don't know	10	10.5
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

At the same time in course of informal interaction, it is found that dialogue facilitators are willing to continue their skills associated with local government institution but the proper planning/ mechanism to settle them in these institutions is not found. There is the need of the advanced course on reconciliation but it depends on the activeness of the dialogue facilitator. The advance course may comprise the advanced skills on mediation, dialogue facilitation, psychosocial counselling and dispute settlement. This course should maintain the



legal aspects; basic legal procedures, guidelines at the local level can be incorporated in the courses and of course the certification is the need.

It is found that many people involved (directly or indirectly) in this social reintegration process in the project area said that the C2P program made the livelihood of conflict victims and ex-combatants (both male and female) smooth. Livelihood here is taken as the day to day social interaction at the society. They start exchanging agriculture labor. They gather in formal and informal program at their neighbourhood. This traditional ethos of neighbourhood is revived because of the dialogue facilitation among them. Though it is in abstract level, following activities have been observed in the project area:

- Increased social integrity and dialogue culture
- The political consciousness raised
- People are well-aware about their development rights and their participation, representation in every development activities

Different stakeholders and the beneficiaries of this program demand for their livelihood is important. Yes, the C2P has not designed the livelihood and income generation program in its objective but the most pervasive voice among ex-combatants and conflict victims is their request for livelihood promotion and way forward. Programming should be responsive to this demand.

CASE TWO

I was Battalion Commander; I spent 10 yrs for nation building, changing the socio-economic condition of people. The conflict was between two different ideologies one traditional thought and another to reform the nation to give the rights to people and their pride and dignity. After the CPA was signed, Pro Public came in our community where we were settled nearby cantonment. Till time there was no smooth relationship between community and ex-combatants, they would like to live far from each other. Pro Public gave orientation to us about how to narrow the gap between ex-combatants and community, and promote peace and harmony. There were different programs like telling childhood stories which gave the message that entire people have the heart and they can feel sorrow and love. We learnt various tools for transforming the conflict into peace. I realized that the important thing is to find out the root causes of conflict and need to manage for long lasting peace. The C2P has given the role to me as the Dialogue facilitator; a battalion commander is working as peacemaker in post conflict situation and promoting peace. Actually, I'm proud of being a Peace Ambassador. These days there is no distance we are one family members and community gave me responsibility in various formal and informal decision making platforms and actively engaged for the social service in my community.

- An Ex-Battalion Commander, Nayabelhani, Nawalparasi.

Dialogue facilitators are the expert group in the society. And the state and government can get benefit from their expertise in local level. The skill that these people acquired can be utilized for

local development. For this, however, the coordination and networking is still lacking. The dialogue facilitators, many of them were combatants before, are renowned and all accepted persons in the society. This is the silver lining in the black clouds of the reintegration and reconciliation process

3.7. Social Harmony of the Conflict Victims and Ex -combatants

In course of informal interaction with ex-combatants it is found that they are taking this program as an effective forum to put their views through dialogue where they could clarify with the idea that they were fighting for the people. Some of the ex-combatants opine that the word ‘reintegration’ is not suitable but at the same time there is the need for their capacity enhancement.

Table 8: The Progress in the Social harmony of the Conflict Victims and Ex-combatants

Level	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Outstanding progress	21	22.1
Satisfactory	70	73.7
It’s okay	4	4.2
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

Based on the house hold type of questionnaire survey it is in the satisfactory level. Still, this harmony is the abstract thing. No one can measure it; the measurement is possible when we look at the activities and social interaction of the ex-combatants. The mobilization and representation of ex-combatants in local level is satisfactory. Many ex-combatants are turning themselves as peacemakers because of their fair involvement in social and developmental activities creatively this is the good reason to say there is progress of social harmony among them and with the community, too. It is found that total 18579 (Male 7620 Female 10959) community people that have participated in peace events in the communities.

There is immense need of dialogue facilitator in state restructuring. Mohan Thapa, one of the Local Peace Committee members, from Surkhet said, “there is strong need of dialogue mechanism in local level, so the library cum mediation centre handover process should be after the local level election, and this dialogue culture should spread all over the country”.

Other respondents in the interactive discussion put their views focusing the sustainability of the program. Their common voice is that general public also can get benefit from the program output when the local level elected representative strongly facilitate and incorporate the issue of ‘dialogue culture’ in local level policy formulation. Point wise findings are presented in a bulleted form below:

- The capacity building was directly linked to the community activities which enhanced the capacity of dialogue facilitators and resulted the local capacities for peace
- 48 new candidates for dialogue facilitation and mediation training selected
- 104 DFs (48 new and 56 old) completed dialogue facilitation and mediation training series
- The program organized 20 days' advanced Refresher training on Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation
- Provided basic and refresher psychosocial care and support training for 20 and 35 participants respectively.
- Peace libraries established in each 16 project communities.
- 94 SDGs are formed and these groups conducted regular dialogues carrying seven steps
- 44 peace events hosted in 16 communities; 18579 (Male 7620 Female 10959) people participated
- 633 (417 SDG members, 46 DFs, 170 Advisory Committee (AC) members) local women participated in a substantive role or position in a peace building process through the project.
- 435 (225 SDG members, 43 DFs, 167 AC members,) from marginalized group participated in a substantive role or position in a peace building process
- 126 (16 DFs resource pool, 94 SDGs and 16 AC groups) groups were trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques
- 93 local level disputes successfully mediated among women, youth or people from marginalized groups

C2P has adopted the conflict sensitivity or in a sense it also added more bricks in the wall in the reconciliation consolidation process. The Do No Harm approach from the grassroots leadership has been spreading the positive feelings in the society. The project aided the dialogue culture in the society. Before the conflict arose Nepalese people were living with harmony, integrity despite of the difference on their caste/ethnicity, region etc. This ethos is revived by the project with different tools. The project aimed to do better in the existing scenario. And the local level leaders who are directly and indirectly involved in the reintegration process while formulating local level development plan also started formulating plan incorporating conflict sensitivity. They are aware about not fuelling the conflict rather facilitate the dialogue and ensure better consensus.

CASE THREE

The peace process kept closed relationship between community and conflict affected people and developed –WE” feeling and reintegration of ex-combatants in community. It developed social harmony and these days ex-combatants felt pride and dignity. However, a woman has different problems than man. Women ex-combatant felt more challenges for their survivable because they don’t have skill and money to support livelihoods. So, such types of project shall need to link with skill development and economic related activities to enhance women and their livelihoods.

I think the consciousness has been increased in the society and the social discrimination towards women is decreased but the economy of women remains same. This may lead to further conflict. One thing is different in the context of ex-combatants that we are in the age of Information Technology. When we started fighting the situation was different. We lack access to information and communication technologies; many of us are not able to communicate in proper way. Due to this we are lacking entrepreneurship which lacks the chances of our livelihood promotion. Yes, the basic thing is livelihood promotion.

- An Ex-combatant and Dialogue facilitator, Chitwan.

3.8. Social Dialogue Groups (SDGs) and Social Transformation

The social dialogue groups formed by C2P are ideally formed. 94 Social Dialogue groups are formed and these groups conducted regular meetings carrying seven steps. The SDGs comprises 50% Ex-combatants and 50% community people from different class, caste, religion and linguistic background. About 750 dialogue facilitators (375 from ex-combatants and 375 from community members) facilitated the social dialogue in seven stages. This is the unique aspect of the whole program. It keeps the lotion on the wound and cures the pain in short period of time. Slowly and gradually the community people and the ex-combatants together are exercising community envisioning. This is the genuine progress in terms of reconciliation and reintegration. The project developed the success story and documented the knowledge. Peace building and conflict transformation knowledge is disseminated by the project at the national level provided knowledge how project contribute the peace building process and promote social harmony between conflict victims and society.

These SDGs in C2P communities are able to change the social situation positively. SDGs are found facilitating Social transformation and restorative justice in the society. It is where social integration process has been widened at the community level by the dialogue facilitators by conducting the meeting of SDGs. The meetings convened by the SDGs and the mediation services they provided in the community became the forum for discussion, understanding each other and a very good platform for societal transformation as such. C2P targeted 104 people to complete dialogue facilitation and mediation training series and it is found 100% participation.

Transformation in Social Structure: Here the traditional vertical social structure social stratification (based on class, caste, gender and region) is transformed as horizontal society. People started discussing together about their rights and involvement in societal development.

Transformation in Social Behaviour: With the seven steps they followed in Social Dialogue Process, the social behaviour of community people toward the ex-combatants is gradually changed. They have accepted ex-combatants as their family members. And, obviously the gender discrimination and behaviour to the female is also changed. And it is seen that the behaviour like ‘untouchable’ towards Dalits is changed. Gender role and responsibilities also found blurred, now female are taking lead role of their family according to the need.

Transformation in Social Relationship: The dialogue facilitation and community envisioning process enabled people to know each other. The prior hostile group especially the ex-combatants and community people have started mutually plan the development activities in their communities. The social relationship is redefined because they are ready to listen each other. This realization process and changed relationship became possible because of the interaction they made in community mediation in social dialogue groups.

The dialogue facilitators in SDGs focused on building trust and understanding between the participants by encouraging the sharing of personal narratives, compassionate listening, and the creation of a common vision for the development of their community. Furthermore they mediated conflicts in the community upon request and provide Para-psychosocial counselling for the needy people who is healing the wounds of the ex-combatants and conflict victims in the society.

The dialogue culture developed by C2P through SDGs is able to end the cultural misbehaves in the society. It rather established the cultural pluralism in the society. The social interaction /dialogue facilitated by SDGs came forward with the social opinion in many communities. These social opinions are collectively working to perform social development activities in the community. The multi actor members of SDGs are becoming the conflict managers and peace makers in the society.

3.9. Peace Events: The Hormone for Harmony

The project’s major strength is launching peace dialogue and reconciliation process at local level and united conflict affected people in their family and community. Many ex-combatants are turning themselves as peacemakers because of their fair involvement in social and developmental activities creatively this is the good reason to say there is progress of social harmony among them and with the community, too. It is found that total 18579 (number of participants in 44 events) where 59% are female and 41% are male. Number of Community people that have

participated in peace events in the communities is almost (or more than expected) same as expected. The female participation is found satisfactory.

The peace events such as Health camp, Interparty friendship football match, elocution competition in secondary school, Art competition, Essay writing etc. were found conducted in the project communities. In peace events all members of the 16 communities and adjacent communities have been invited and got services like psychosocial support, mediation or health support.

Prem Katuwal (35), an ex- battalion commander and coordinator of the interparty friendship football match at Kohalpur, Banke said, —The event was just like the hormone that stimulates the energy in our body. Different party members, local leaders participated the event where they played the game as if they were schoolmates and meeting after long time. They played in a mutual way, no one violated the rules and this consolidated the mutual understanding. They realized that they all are spending their time and effort for the nation building. I think this is the way of achieving peace in the society”.

Metaphorically, the hormone is the peace hormone, the stimuli for harmony in the society. Here, C2P is able to promote and strengthen trust between the ex-combatants and the host community members through organization of peace events.

3.10.Reunion and Reintegration

Increased social harmony and peace absorbing ex-combatants

Figure 5 depicted that C2P project’s Dialogue facilitators carried out various events that supported to reunion and reintegration of Ex-combatants in their family and community. C2P project monitoring sheets shows that more than 20,000 people from the project area contributed for peace building, reunion and reintegration of ex-combatants in their family and community.

During the field visits in Dharan, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali districts researchers discussed with Dialogue facilitators/Ex-combatants, local peace committee and advisory committee whose activities contributed in reunion and reintegration in their respective family and community. They said that the voluntarily retired ex-combatants came back to their districts, according to them 30 -50 ex-combatants are settled in Dharan, Kalika, Nayabelhani, Kohalpur, Musuriya and Lamkichuwa. Participants on the discussion responded that more than 70% reunion in their families and bought a piece of land (*GHADERI*) to construct a building. Most of them bought 1 to 2 Kattha¹ of land for building construction and maintain kitchen garden and constructed goat and pig shed as livelihoods support activities. While taken account from the performance indicator sheet those activities performed by DFs related to reunion and reintegration, where 2727 participants were participated and distribution is given in Figure 5

¹ 30 Kattha equivalent 1 hector.

below.

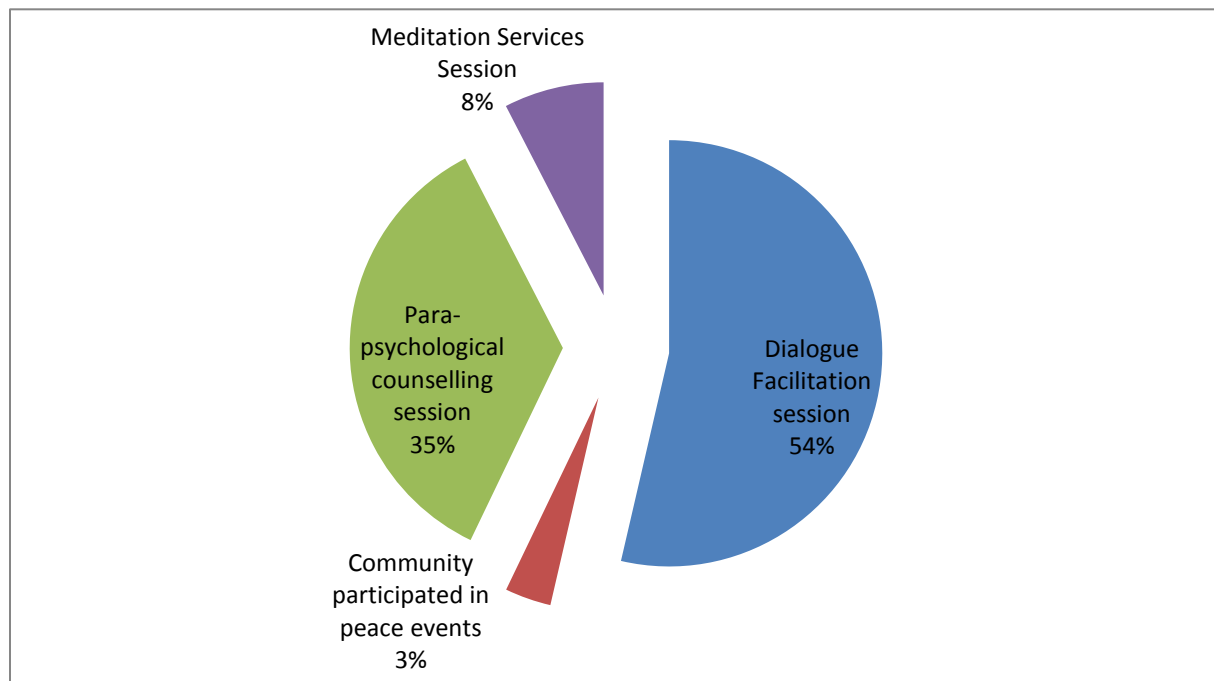


Figure 5: Activities performed by the Dialogue Facilitators

These ex-combatants got the cash payment by the Committee for Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of the Maoist Army Combatants (Special Committee). Many of them utilized the NPR 500,000² provided by the special committee and bought the land. They said that 15-20% ex-combatants have been engaged in income earning activities like tea shop, tailoring, grocery shop, plastic and utensil sales shop, goat, cattle and poultry farming.

According to the respondent, after reunion in their respective family some of them went to foreign employment and regularly send their income to their families. The community people and ex-combatants shared their experiences that Para-psychological counselling events in collaboration with private hospitals and health camps were highly effective for the reunion of ex-combatants with their family and community.

They further added that dialogue facilitation in combination with sports events with local political parties contributed to mix up ex-combatants. Similarly community participation in different

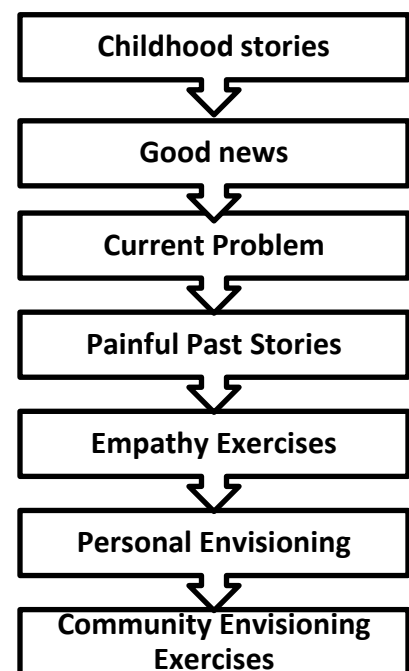


Figure 6: Social dialogue stage

²NPR 103 equivalent 1 US \$.

Peace building events and participation of school students in various events organized by the C2P related to promote peace related activities supported the ex-combatants in reunion and reintegration process. The tea shop, grocery shop and tailoring service related small scale business run by the ex-combatants contributed to develop good relation between ex-combatants and community and help to them reintegrate. The trained dialogue facilitators facilitated social dialogues in seven stages give in Figure 6.

This practice became the panacea in social reintegration, expressing their problems, ideas together and envisioning the better society. And another successful endeavour is the community/peace library set by the project. These Libraries (in many communities of the project area) became the good platform to have discussion, study about the peace and conflict transformation methods, social dialogue facilitation. Most importantly, about 375 ex-combatants and 375 community members participated the social dialogue facilitation following seven stages. After this, as they expressed they are much more confident to become “Peace ambassadors” in their society. The project has initiated mobilizing the community by the trained dialogue facilitators. Here, almost ‘inactive’ Local Peace Committee (LPC) has been reenergized with the project intervention. Along with these the community people and LPC shared that 10-15% ex-combatants are represented in various local governance structures (School Management Committee, Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (VWASHCC), Community Forest User Groups and Cooperatives as decision-making platform and spend their life with pride and dignity.

3.11.Outcome: Increased social Harmony

It is found that the DFs in coordination with LPC and Advisory Committee organized various activities that effectively narrowed down the conflict and increased social harmony and peace. Most notably the project is able to develop “we” feeling among the conflict victims, community people and the ex-combatants. The health campaign with Para psychological counselling, organized sports and cultural activities promoted interparty interaction in politics, social harmony, peace and also ex-combatant realized to increase their confidence, pride and dignity as a responsible member of their respective community. They acted as the catalyst to change the leadership in the community. The victims and ex-combatants are gaining the confidence since they are in the community leadership; this is possible because of the community envisioning process. The dialogue culture is strengthened.

Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial services

C2P program was aiming to increase social harmony and peace in its project area through various dialogue and reconciliation process. It worked with Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD), Ministry of Reconstruction and Peace (MORP) and Social Welfare Council (SWC) at central and District Development Committees (DDCs) and Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs), Municipalities and

VDC/municipality level Local Peace Committees at the village level. The approaches show that the project has established coordination and linkage from policy to local level which was important aspect to develop ownership. In the process project like to promote social harmony and identified the needs of beneficiaries through rapid community assessment.

CASE FOUR

I spent 10 yrs in people Liberation Army (PLA). We had the thought to change the nation through the gun. The monarchy system was collapsed from Durbar murder case and we fought for Republic. And the *Bullet to Ballet* situation took place in Nepalese Politics. I was the commander of PLA in conflict period. After the CPA, Committee for Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of the Maoist Army Combatants (Special Committee) reconciliation provided us counselling. After this Pro Public came to us and selected as the dialogue facilitator giving 3 round training. We were in a mixed team: people from community and the PLA like us. The environment was favourable because we both parties became able to handle dialogue. We are in different social activities and work together with other people. We coordinated a Peace event in Kolhapur. The football match participated by the players represented from different Political parties also gave us social exposure. Now, community people are realizing that we fought for the CHANGE in the society. We would like to thank C2P project. However the C2P program is short and need to extend and handover to the newly elected local level government for long lasting peace.

- An Ex-Battalion Commander, Kohalpur, Banke.

Table 9 depicts that C2P project trained to 48 DFs in dialogue, reconciliation and mediation at three level basic, advance and refresher in six new communities. The training developed dialogue facilitators' capacity to facilitate social dialogue, reconciliation and mediation. Moreover 35 beneficiaries were trained on Para-psychology counselling for peace promotion. In addition, C2P program has developed training manuals of those training which support to facilitate Dialogue Facilitators for training conduction in the community and it has made the knowledge product in peace building process.

Here, in this facilitation process at least 33% women participation is ensured. And it is found that two dialogue facilitation and mediation training manuals had been developed by Pro Public for the STPP/GIZ and NPTF projects have been updated and which provided the basis for the first two rounds of the training for the local dialogue facilitators.

C2P has worked on the most urgent needs such as psychosocial counselling for the target beneficiaries which ultimately supported the ethos of Nepalese peace process. The 20 days' intensive training gave them confidence that if they get chance to contribute in local level of such rural/ urban municipalities they will perform in better way for dialogue facilitation.

Table 9: The Participation of Dialogue Facilitators in Training

S.N.	Name of training	No. of DF participated from old project communities	No. of DF participated from new project communities	Duration (Days)
1	Dialogue facilitation, reconciliation and mediation basic training		48	8
2	Dialogue facilitation, reconciliation and mediation advance training	56	48	7
3	Dialogue facilitation, reconciliation and mediation advance training refresher	56	48	5
4	Para-psychosocial Counselling	8	20	10

Source: C2P Result Framework, 2017

10 days' basic psychosocial training provided to the group of dialogue facilitators consisting two participants, one from the host community and one from the ex-combatants, is found influential. In course of informal discussion with the dialogue facilitators, we came to know that these trained DFs personally deal with victims and some cases are reported that they even assisted for trauma recovery of the ex-combatants and conflict victims.

Dialogue/mediation centres and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key institutions. The communities are aware and making use of the services

The FGD and KIIs participants said that project facilitated to form Advisory Committees. C2P established a Peace Library in each project area in coordination with VDC secretaries, LPC, DFs, CMC and local NGOs. The research team visited in field during the field study in six communities namely Dharan, Kalika, Nayabelhani-Rakanchuli, Kohalpur, Lamkichuwa and Masuria and discussed with LPCs and ACs. They said that Advisory Committee (AC) is working to support library operation, dialogue and mediation centres in coordination with VDC and municipalities. Here, the coordination with local government bodies seems lacking because when we approached the library the handover process was still in limbo.

Altogether 16 peace libraries were established in each project community. During the discussion FGDs participants said that project coordinated with Room to Read and supported around 250 books in each library and managed few daily national and local news papers. The library centre coordinators said that the library users are mostly youth, students of higher secondary schools and community people. Library provided the reading facilities and users can borrow the books, but there was lack of norms for the membership distribution; borrowing books; opening (duration) of the library; and the library management.

The library was running selecting a Dialogue Facilitator pool acting as a centre coordinator. The DFs facilitated to form Social Dialogue Group in each ward of the project communities. VDCs are found supporting to mediate conflicts para-psychological counselling services to the conflict victims and ex-combatants. The Advisory Committee in each VDC was established for dialogue facilitation and mediation which we learnt from FGDs and KIIs participants. The project team coordinated with VDC to prepare peace building plan and shared with respective village/municipality council.

It is found that the DFs in coordination with LPC and Advisory Committee organized various activities that effectively narrowed down the conflict and increased social harmony and peace. The health campaign with Para psychological counselling, organized sports and cultural activities promoted interparty interaction in politics , social



harmony, peace and also ex-combatant realized to increase their confidence, pride and dignity as a responsible member of their respective community. The DFs also developed and broadcast the jingle and pamphlets as social marketing to narrow down the gap between ex-combatant and community.

Table 10 reveals what respondents thought was the most effective project activity in their community. Out of 95 respondents, 24.2 % said that psycho-social counselling was most effective where victims and conflict affected people settle their frustrations, minimized the gap and get the health services from the health campaign. The 21.1 % respondents said that establishment and operation of peace library provided the reading opportunities for knowledge development and social interaction between ex-combatants and community. And community got the opportunity to know each other and the activities like the health campaign in coordination with GoN and private hospitals. Developing Dialogue Facilitators and mobilization was another effective activity where 16.8 % respondents said that promote social harmony and peace in community. It is followed by media mobilization 12.6 % and similar percentage to Advisory Committee formation and mobilization and followed coordination with government institution and LPC 8.4%. Remaining 4.2% respondents said that sharing of personal stories, sports and other activities are the effective activities which contributed to promote peace and harmony in the project communities.

Table 10: Perception of Respondents towards most Effective Program

Program activities performed effective by the project	No. of respondents	Percent (%)
Psycho-social Counselling	23	24.2
Establishing Peace library	20	21.1
Develop Dialogue Facilitator and mobilization	16	16.8
Media Mobilization	12	12.6
Formed Advisory Committee and operation	12	12.6
Coordination with local government and LPC	8	8.4
Sharing of personal stories/ events	4	4.2
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017.

All these efforts contributed to establish good coordination and linkages with government service providers, community and ex-combatants and ultimately promote harmony and peace with integration and re-integration with their family and society.

CASEFIVE

I worked for C2P as Dialogue facilitator. Project team selected 48 dialogue facilitators, including me. In initial days it was challenging for an ex-combatant to facilitate dialogue. Later, I came to learn the seven steps including psycho-social counselling. The more interesting thing is to facilitate the childhood stories. In this session, many participants start telling their childhood stories. In every story there was the image of peaceful family and society. Sometimes participants cried in repent. This revealing process was awesome. C2P enhanced my knowledge and skill about how to conduct dialogue, reconciliation, psychosocial counselling and so on.

- Dialogue facilitator, Udayapur

DFs and FGD participants said that the trainings effectively capacitated DFs to facilitate dialogue, reconciliation, mediation and Para-psychological counselling with victims and community.

Altogether 104 people completed dialogue facilitation and mediation training series. The peace building and Para-counselling process developed and transferred the knowledge and skills to DFs on how to promote peace in post conflict situation where community and ex- people liberation army/ex-combatants (PLA) and conflict victims are also restricted even from their own family. The situation was challengeable and acceptance of community was very low even CVs said that they have fear for the rights of women, disadvantaged, marginalized and people who are excluded from public services.

Table 11: Behaviour of the Community towards Ex-combatants before and after the Project

Level of Behaviour	Before the project		After the project	
	No. of respondent (n=95)	Percent (%)	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Very close and open to each other	10	10.52	61	64.21
Satisfactory	30	31.59	25	26.32
Fair	55	57.89	9	9.47
Don't know	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Total	95	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

Table 11 illustrates the respondents' experiences through recalled methods on the behaviour of the community towards ex-combatants before and after the project. It depicted the response of respondents towards the relationship and behaviour towards ex-combatants and community. Before the C2P there was limited openness and close relationship (10.2%) followed satisfactory (31.59%) and fair (57.89%). The satisfactory level community has some reservation to speak with ex-combatant and fair is people hesitated to talk with them. Whereas after the project through dialogue, reconciliation and Para –psychological counselling the worse situation of relationship drastically changed and people opened to ex-combatants and had closed relation (64.21%) followed satisfactory (26.32%) and below 10% percent people are remained at fair level and respondents shows their fear to talk with ex-combatants.

3.12. Compare Target vs. Achievements of the Project Performance Indicator

The research team is also analyzed the —Performance Indicators Tracking Table” of C2P at —Outcome and Output” level indicators. The outcome level indicator ***“Increased social harmony and peace in 16 communities absorbing ex-combatants”*** the achievements widely discussed above. Here the research team analyzed the outputs level results obtained by the project especially Target vs. Achievements are presented in Table 12 below with reference taken the —Performance Indicator Tracking Table” of the project.

The achievements of Output 1 ***“Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial service”***. Under the output 1 the lowest achievement remains 50% in mediation services provided by the Development facilitators and maximum 167% achievement performed in marginalized group participation in peace building process. Out of 7 performance indicators, 4 (57.15%) had achieved 100% and more than 100% achievement against the target and 3 (42.85%) are remain below the targets.

Similarly, Output 2—*Dialogue/mediation centres and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key Institutions. The communities are aware, and making use of, the services,*” under this outputs the achievements is ranges from 90% to 285% achievement than the targets. The lowest performance 90% was support to develop VDC/municipalities development plan and 285% higher than target was on successfully mediated local level disputes among women, youth or people from marginalized groups. The dialogue /mediation centres are established and are in operation in each project community in the project district with the support and coordination of Advisory committees. Local communities known where is the peace library as dialogue/mediation centres, that create the knowledge sharing and peace building platform and provided the opportunities to community to update the political and social scenario with reading News paper and even community youth and school students borrowed the books from library for their knowledge development. That centre directly contributed to promote peace and harmony between ex-combatants and community people. Out of 10 outputs indicators under output 2, 8(80%) found more than 100% achievements and 2 (20%) remain below the targets. The dissemination of radio jingle and pamphlets to the audience indicators are not monitored due to timely didn’t develop the tools how to measure the performance.

While analyzed the output 3 —*The government and other stakeholders are aware of the work of dialogue facilitators in the country and the status of ex-combatant integration* —the performance Indicator tracking table didn’t indicate the targets where as project organized the national level experiences sharing workshop and developed the knowledge products that supported to achieved the targets where more than 100 representatives from the Ministries of Government of Nepal, foreign agencies working in peace building process in Nepal, Experts of conflict transformation, and ex-combatants and local level government officials. That workshop success to disseminate the performance and Ex-combatant act as —Peace Ambassadors” roles and their direct contribution on reconciliation, reunion, reintegration and indirect supports on reconstruction and rehabilitation works in their respective communities. In addition of that DFs were closely work with local stakeholders (state and non state) actors at community and district level in the process of planning, implementation of planned activities and joint monitoring process they knew the works and their contribution in ex-combatant integration process in their family and community.

The project output indicator “*Institutional capacity of Pro Public strengthened* —wasnot assessed but while discussed with concerned officials of Pro public, its conflict transformation and resolution knowledge and skills certainly strengthened and Pro public can led such types of post conflict management project from the acquired knowledge and skills from the C2P. In overall the project achieved most of the targeted indicators.

Table 12: Summary of the Target VS Achievement of Performance Indicators Tracking Table

S. N.	Indicators	Life of Project		% Achieved
		Target	Actual	
Outcome : Increased social harmony and peace in 16 communities absorbing ex-combatants				
1	Percent of key actors interviewed who perceived decrease in conflict as the result of the project (%)	60	94.71	94.71

2	Percent of individuals surveyed who perceive an increase in harmony as a result of the project (%).	60	94.36	94.36
3	Percent of participants of the second interaction meetings (40) and social dialogue groups (94) who report that the dialogue facilitators have contributed to reconciliation (%)	60	89.03	89.03
1. Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial service				
1.1	Number of people that completed dialogue facilitation and mediation training series	104	104	100
1.2	Percent of dialogue facilitators indicate confidence in their skills to provide....	80		
	1.2. a. dialogue facilitation services	80	49.03	61.25
	12. b. mediation services	80	40.38	50.47
1.3	Number of Dialogue Facilitators that completed psychosocial counselling training series	35	35	100
1.4	Percent of dialogue facilitators that indicate confidence in providing the psycho-social services	80	28.57	81.62
1.5	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace building process (PPR, 1.1.1-3:)	415	633	152
1.6	Number of people from marginalized group participating in a substantive role or position in a peace building process (PPR, 1.1.1-4)	374	435	167
1.7	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (2.2.1-6) (PPR, 1.1.2-3)	126	126	100
2. Dialogue/mediation centres and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key Institutions. The communities are aware, and making use of, the services				
2.1	Number of Dialogue/Mediation Centres and Advisory Committees convened.	16/16	16/16	100
2.2	Number of Community people that have participated in peace events in the communities	18000	18396	102
2.3	Number of USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to support for peace or reconciliation on a mass scale(PPR) 1.1.1-5	44	43	97.72
2.4.	Number of VDC development Plans (i.e. community envisioning workshop) disseminated	10	9	90
2.5	Number of people that have heard the radio jingles and/or received pamphlets	16000		
2.6	Number of Memorandum of Understandings signed between dialogue facilitators and LPC/VDCs for sustainability of project	10	15	150
2.7	Number of dialogue facilitation session conducted	658	658	100
2.8	Number of mediation session conducted	48	93	190

2.9	Number of Para-psychosocial counselling session conducted	224	433	193
2.10	Number of successfully mediated local level disputes among women, youth or people from marginalized groups as a result of USG assistance(PPR1.1.2-2)	28	80	285
3. The government and other stakeholders are aware of the work of dialogue facilitators in the country and the status of ex-combatant integration				
4. Institutional capacity of Pro Public strengthened				
4.1.	Capacity and/or performance scores (OCA and OPI)	3.50 and 69%		

Source: Pro public, C2P, March 2017.

3.13 Best Practices of the Project

The project has major strength in launching peace dialogue and reconciliation process at local level and united many ex-combatants/conflict affected people in their family and community. It keeps the ointment on the wound and heals the pain in short period of time. The ex-combatants/PLAs are given the role of Dialogue facilitators and they act as the role of —Peace Ambassador” in their respective community is the noteworthy achievement of the project which developed the —WE” feeling between ex-combatant/conflict victims and community. The formation of Social Dialogue Groups, Advisory Committees and they worked in coordination with local stakeholder and local government raised the ownership at local level towards the project outcomes. The social dialogue, reconciliation along with socio-psychological counselling, sports events with local political parties and dialogue/mediation centre with peace library are the best example to reunited and reintegrated the ex-combatants in their respective family and community. The conflict transformation into peace of the C2P is unique and Pro public and USAID can share those experiences in international level seminar/conference to share with wider audience beyond the nation how Nepal post conflict transformation practices will supports in other parts of the world.

CHAPTER -IV

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION CRITERIA

The project was evaluated with the application of development agency's criteria (DAC) namely 1) Relevance 2) Effectiveness 3) Efficiency 4) Impact and 5) Sustainability. These five DAC evaluation criteria are based on the conception that evaluation is an assessment "to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability" of efforts supported by aid agencies (OECD, 1992, p. 132).

According to (Chianca, 2008), the five criteria to evaluate development interventions (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) are undoubtedly the most known and adopted features that emerged from the OECD/DAC evaluation guidelines.

Relevance

The scope to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs global priorities and partners' and donors' policies.

Effectiveness

It cover the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

Efficiency

It measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.

Sustainability

The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.

Impact

Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

4.1. Project Assessment following DAC

Five evaluation criteria prescribed by the DAC is followed in this study and those are discussed below:

4.1.1 Relevance

The relevance of the project was evaluated in terms of reflection of needs of the target beneficiaries, Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), 2006 and GON/MoPR policies, and logical intervention of the project activities for achieving the project outcomes. The project relevancy is found suitable and reflected the ex-combatants' and conflict victims' needs and the project contributing the host country national peace building policy of post conflict situation. The project

is found relevant from the perspective of the post-conflict peace building and overall peace process of Nepal.

C2P beneficiaries were mainly conflict affected people and ex-combatants in the project districts and communities. The project stakeholders (DF, SDG, LPC, and AC, LA and ex-combatants and conflict victims) were asked how the project supported to Nepalese peace process and social integration. In that juncture Table 13 below depicts the results where 54.7 percent respondents said project contributed peace building and social integration process satisfactorily, 32.7% said project contribution was not bad and 12.6% said project support was abundant for peace building and social integration process.

Table 13: Project contribution in Nepalese peace process and Social Integration

Level of support for peace process	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Abundant	12	12.6
Satisfactory	52	54.7
Not bad	31	32.7
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

CASE SIX

An ex-combatant shared her experience when Pro public organized training in Hetauda to Dialogue facilitator (Ex-combatants), Local Peace Committee members and Advisory Committee members, all of them travelled on the same vehicle but none of them liked to introduce and discuss. It means there was no fairness among the people. Ex-combatants had the ego -they thought they are the people who liked to change the society and other people used to think ex-combatants as they are from Jungle and damaged temples and involved to kill the people. Actually they were in isolation. When they participated in training, shared the experiences and childhood stories they realized that they are the members of a family. Yes, both realized that they contributed from their position. Both of these parties were the agents for nation building and social change process. The realization supported them to grow up *—WE” feeling* and said, *—While we were back from Hetauda they had conversation and speak together, and share their sorrow and happiness”.*

- An Woman ex- combatants, Nayabelhani, Nawalparasi

FGDs and KIIs participants said that there was distance between ex-combatants and community and no social harmony and acceptance by the family members of ex-combatants in past. But while project worked in coordination with Local Peace Committee, formed Social Dialogue

Groups, selected and trained Dialogue facilitators and performed social dialogue, psycho-counselling and health campaigns that promoted the conflict victims and ex-combatants relationship with community people and support the re-integration process. In this way, this program got its relevance from “People to people” approach in community level.

Table 14 reveals that the project made the life of conflict victims and ex-combatants (Male and female) smooth, where 93.7% of respondents said satisfactory, followed by 4.2 percent who said not bad and 2.1 % who said abundant. The FGD and KIIs participants had expressed the project contribute to make the life of victims and ex-combatants comfortable and promote their pride and dignity in their respective community.

Table 14: Smoothness of the Life of Conflict victims and ex- combatants

Level of Satisfaction	No. of respondent	Percent (%)
Abundant	2	2.1
Satisfactory	89	93.7
not bad	4	4.2
Total	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

While the research team conducted the questionnaires, FGDs, KIIs and interactive discussion with LPC, AC, DF, VDC/DDC and Ex-PLA all of them said project addressed the direct beneficiaries’ needs and contributed to the government peace building process.

Table 15: Respondents’ Perception towards the Relevance of the Project (Figure in parenthesis indicates the percentage).

Level of relevance	Questionnaire survey (n=95)	LPC/AC (n=28)	DF/SDG (N=16)	Mixed group (n=28)	Interactive discussion n=(35)	KII (n=15)	Total average
Highly relevant	40 (42.1)	14 (50.0)	9(56.25)	15 (53.57)	17(48.87)	8(15.33)	10.66 (44.34)
Relevant	44 (46.31)	11 (39.28)	5(31.25)	10(35.71)	10(28.67)	5(33.33)	14.16 (35.77)
Moderately relevant	00	2(7.15)	2 (12.5)	3(1.07)	5(14.28)	2 (13.33)	2.8 (11.59)
Fairly relevant	11(11.57)	1(3.67)			3 (8.57)		5(7.93)
Not suitable							

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

Table 15 depicts stakeholder perception of C2P’s relevance, where 44.34% of respondents were said that project was highly relevant, followed by 35.77% found it relevant, 11.59% moderately and below 10% respondents said that project was fairly relevant. No one said that the C2P project was not relevant.

In the individual category, 56.25 % DF/SDG participants said the project was highly relevant followed 48.87 % from interactive discussion participants.

4.1.2. Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the program has been analyzed according to achievement of project's stated objectives and targets and beneficiaries' participation in program design and implementation. Analysis is based also considers whether internal and external factor caused the problems or shortfalls. This section of the report explores the results from the external evaluation study in alignment with C2P's intended purpose and outputs indicators.

Table 16: Effectiveness of Program(Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Level of effectiveness	Questionnaire survey (n=95)	LPC/AC (n=28)	DF/SDG (N=16)	Mixed group *(n=28)	Interactive discussion n=(35)	KII (n=15)	Total average
Highly effective	18 (18.9)	7(25.0)	7(43.75)	12 (42.85)	15(42.85)	6(40.0)	10.83 (35.55)
Effective	21 (23.2)	9 (32.1)	8(50.0)	14(50.00)	17(48.57)	5(33.33)	12.33 (39.53)
Moderately effective	44 (46.3)	2(7.15)	1 (6.25)	2(7.14)	3(8.57)	4 (26.66)	9.33 (17.02)
Fairly effective	11(11.57)	1(3.67)					6(7.62)
Not effective							

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

** Mixed group suggests participants consisting DFs, SDGs, LPCs, VDCs/ Municipalities, Advisory Committee in a Focused Group from the Project Communities during National Level Sharing Workshop held at Kathmandu. (This description is applicable in all other table)*

The questionnaires survey shows that DFs, Advisory Committee are mobilized in social dialogue, reconciliation and Para –psychological counselling integrated with health campaigns seems effective. Further, the health campaign, sports and cultural programs were much more effective to build social harmony and peace in the project community. Peace library created a good platform to narrow down the gap between conflict victims, ex-combatants and community. However, lack of rules, regulation and no registration in Local Administration Office (LAO) and coordination and linkages to local authorities and their effective service delivery from the peace library might be questionable.

The effectiveness of program was rated by questionnaires survey, FGDs, KIIs, interactive discussion during the field survey. Table 16 shows the respondents/participants opinion regarding the effectiveness of C2P program.

Table 16 shows that the average 35.53 % of respondents said project was managed effectively and achieved the target set by the project, followed by 35.55% of respondents who said project was highly effective and implemented in a participatory manners with consultation and mobilization of DFs, AC. LPC and SDGs. They said that project was quite successful because it broke the silence of community and ex-combatants. Whereas 9.33% respondents said project was moderately successful because it promote the peace and harmony however the economic situation of the target beneficiaries was not improved. The project revolving fund is not getting shape and in institutional process and not visible. The C2P project Performance Indicator Tracking Table shows that it has met the set within project period except organizational assessment.

4.1.3 Efficiency/Cost effectiveness

The C2P program received a total budget NPR 38,956,845.00 where program cost was 95% and institutional/overhead cost was 5% respectively. The project provided as revolving fund to NPR 60,000 for 13 each project community, a total of NPR 780,000 intended for livelihood support to ex-combatants.

The project provided capacity building, coordination and linkages and technical back stopping from 5 fully paid and one partially supported staff. The project is supported from 23 community level partial paid staffs who directly work in 16 communities as peace makers in the field. In addition to this, 16 different items/goods like table, cupboard for book shelf, chairs, and notice board were provided mainly to run the day to day office and peace library in community level.

The efficiency and cost effectiveness was discussed with various stakeholders during the field study. Table 17 depicted the stakeholder perception toward the project efficiency and cost effectiveness as a whole. There were 45.68% participants of the study who said that project was managed efficiently with the given resources, followed by 33.79% who found it highly efficient and 17.59% who found it moderately efficient.

The project also coordinated with government and private hospitals to organize health campaigns, coordinated with schools for sports and essay competitions and DDC/VDC and municipality in various events implementations.

Table 17: Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness of the Project

Level of efficiency	Questionnaire survey (n=95)	LPC/AC (n=28)	DF/SD G (N=16)	Mixed group (n=28)	Interactive discussion n=(35)	KII (n=15)	Total average
Highly efficient	18 (18.9)	7(25.0)	5(50.0)	8 (28.57)	12(34.28)	5(40.0)	9.66 (33.79)
Efficient	22 (23.2)	12 (46.42)	7(42.85)	17(60.71)	19(54.28)	8(46.66)	14.16 (45.68)
Moderately efficient	44 (46.3)	8(21.42)	3 (10.71)	2(7.14)	3(11.42)	1 (8.57)	10.16 (17.59)
Fairly efficient	11 (11.6)	1(7.14)	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)	1 (2.85)	1(6.66)	2.66(5.89)
Not efficient							

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

The KII and FGDs Participants said that the training organized by the project to DFs, SDGs and advisory committees in urban area was costly and if those trainings were organized in rural area even mobilized local network like social dialogue group and or LPC/AC make them more efficient accomplishing in low costs and also would have capacitated them to organize and manage such event in future.

4.1.4. Impacts

The project impact is assessed in terms of achieving outcomes and benefit to the conflict-affected people from the project.

Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and Para-psychosocial service

The project capacitated dialogue facilitators to build peace and harmony. The project selected and trained the ex-combatants and host community DFs on dialogue, mediation and Para – psychological counselling training and mobilized as peace makers in their respective communities. The FGDs, KIIs and questionnaires respondents said that the ex-combatants worked as peace ambassadors in their respective communities in coordination with local institutions. The DFs are massively mobilized and developed the peace and harmony in their respective community. The dialogue, mediation and Para-psychological counselling with health campaign, sports activities support re-union and reintegration of ex-combatants and spend prestigious life even they represented in local governance structure as a decision making platform. However, stakeholders and ex-combatants repeatedly said that the issues of income earning aspects of ex-combatant are weaker (this was not an intended outcome of the project).

Dialogue/mediation centres and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key institutions. The communities are aware and making use of, the services

C2P had developed peace libraries as dialogue/mediation centres in each project VDC and developed the mechanism of advisory committees. The peace libraries are operated with the advisory and in coordination with government authorities, including LPCs. The libraries are good platform to generate and disseminated the knowledge on peace and harmony. The FGDs, KIIs participants and questionnaires survey respondents said that ex-combatants had represented in local governance structure and made direct link with VDC/municipality. Some of ex-combatants are found represented in WCF, CAC, School Management Committee and Cooperatives and provide their leadership to the respective institutions.

Table 18 depicted the respondents opinion towards the project impact is illustrated below:

Table 18: Impact and Outcomes of the Project realized by the Stakeholder (Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Level of Impact	Questionnaire survey (n=95)	LPC/A C (n=28)	DF/SD G (N=16)	Mixed group (n=28)	Interactive discussion n=(35)	KII (n=15)	Total average
Excellent	18 (18.94)	7(25.0)	8(50.0)	10 (35.71)	15(42.85)	6(40.0)	10.66 (35.41)
Very Good	26 (27.36)	13 (46.42)	6(37.75)	16(57.14)	16(45.71)	7(46.66)	14.0 (43.5)
Good	20(21.05)	6(21.42)	2 (12.5)	2(7.14)	4(11.42)	2 (13.33)	6 (14.47)
Fairly	27(28.42)	2(7.14)					14(17.78)
Not impacted	4(4.21)						4 (4.21)

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

Table 18 reveals that 43.5 % respondents said that the project has impacted in very good level followed highly impacted 35.41% and 14.47% said that project impact is in good level. In individual categories, 50% Dialogue facilitators said project has given the high level impact to promote social harmony and peace in their respective communities.

CASE SEVEN

A female ex-combatant from Surkhet shared her experience about her life. Her parents wanted to get her marriage in small age with village boy. But she didn't like to get married. After that

she was convinced by a militant and joined in PLA. After few years she got married with a PLA inhabitant of the same cantonment who was from Mugu. Following the signing of the CPA in 2006, she received NPR 500,000 (five hundred thousand) from government and her husband also received same amount. They brought a small building with 2 Khattha of land in Surkhet. Her husband got accident and can hardly work. Community people said, –These people had experience of playing with gun and didn't like to talk". The dialogue program of C2P narrowed down the distance between Ex-combatant and community. –And now community people behave with us as their own family", said the woman. I received pickle making training from poverty alleviation fund program and grow vegetable. We had dream but that is not fulfilled but these days we are getting respect from my community. This experience developed the confidence and my self-esteem. My small family is happy.

- A KII Woman Ex-combatant, Surkhet.

A very few 4.21% questionnaire survey participants said that project didn't make change in their life, their arguments were short life of project and target beneficiaries were not connected from livelihood support activities. The struggle was for economic prosperity, they further added that their contribution makes the change in political reform but didn't makes the change in economy of poor which was one of the agenda of the armed conflict that has still not been realized.

4.1.5 Sustainability

The project helped on capacity building of ex-combatants as Dialogue facilitators, formed social dialogue group and advisory committee at local level and implemented the program in coordination with local authorities VDC and municipalities. Those practices helped to raise ownership at local level and contribute to continue the project outcomes.

The socio-economic progress gives the stability of new intervention and conflict affected people are enjoying the benefits from the project. The respondents of the survey said that the conflict is transformed into peace and ex-combatants reintegrated in their family and community it is the great sustainable and ex-combatant felt pride and dignity. The project developed –We" feeling between conflict victims and ex-combatants and created the social harmony. Local authority (municipality and VDCs) officials said that project coordinated with DFs, SDGs and most of the cases those loose networks were directly involved to plan and implement the project activities in coordination with local stakeholder that raised ownership of peace building process at local level.

Moreover, the concern of sustainability is analyzed with the field survey with different stakeholders and their views are given in Table 19. The field survey shows that 35.1 % respondents said the project outcomes are sustainable, followed by 28.2 % moderately sustainable and 19.5 % respondents are in position of highly sustainable.

Table 19: Stakeholder Perception towards Project Sustainability

Level of Sustainability	Questionnaire survey (n=95)	LPC/A C (n=28)	DF/SD G (N=16)	Mixed group (n=28)	Interactive discussion n=(35)	KII (n=15)	Total average
Highly sustainable	4 (4.2)	5 (17.8)	3 (18.7)	6 (22.4)	12(34.28)	3(20.0)	5.5 (19.5)
Sustainable	38 (40.0)	12 (46.4)	6(37.5)	9(32.1)	10(28.5)	4(26.6)	13.1 (35.1)
Moderately Sustainable	22 (23.2)	4(17.8)	5 (31.2)	10(35.7)	11 (31.4)	8 (53.3)	10 (28.2)
Fairly sustainable	31(31.3)	5 (17.8)	2 (12.5)	3 (10.7)	2 (5.7)	1(6.7)	2.6 (5.9)
Not sustainable							

Source: Field Survey, April 2017

The project capacitated and developed human resources at local level, the wound of conflict has been healing and people have developed brotherhood between ex-combatants and community; their mutual social interaction is aiding one for brick to consolidate the monument of peace process in Nepal.

However, the peace libraries have not developed /drafted their own constitution, rules and regulation. These libraries are not formally institutionalized and need to work out to develop rules, regulation for smoothly operation as social institution. Similarly, the project provided revolving fund as innovative idea and making the cooperative is in process. The local government involvement from the beginning of project activities that is the positive aspects and government had learn about peace building process and mobilise the expertise of DFs, SDGs at the local level and has good coordination and linkage for mutual benefits. In overall sustainability is remaining at sustainable level.

CASE EIGHT

C2P Program highlighted the ethos *Peace by Peaceful Means* of our pioneer peace practitioner Gautama Buddha. The dialogue culture is developed with training and the facilitation. The training provided by Pro public is based on the real ground basis. The first hand psychosocial counselling is the method of healing. The training design and the implementation of the training coordinator and other staffs seem highly appreciable because they have theoretical knowledge and practical skills of peace building, reintegration of ex-combatants and the whole Nepalese peace process. We also tried to apply the methods of dialogue facilitation in our all party mechanism though we're still lacking technical aspects. Anyway, the program developed social

harmony and these days ex-combatants felt pride and dignity. I think the consciousness has been increased in the society and the reconciliation process should target the livelihood promotion of the conflict victims and ex-combatants. And of course the asset, I mean the dialogue culture should be properly strengthened in local level governance structure. This is the way forward for the transformation and transfiguration of the conflict into peaceful ones.

- A Local Peace Committee Member, Bardiya

CHAPTER -V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

C2P achieved its almost set results and outcomes as envisaged by the project plan. The project achieved considerably positive results in terms of peace and social harmony through reunion and reintegration of conflict affected people, including having a significant impact on social change. Fig.7 below shows that project was found highly relevance in terms of contributing to the MoPR-led government peace building policy and needs and interests of the targeted beneficiaries.

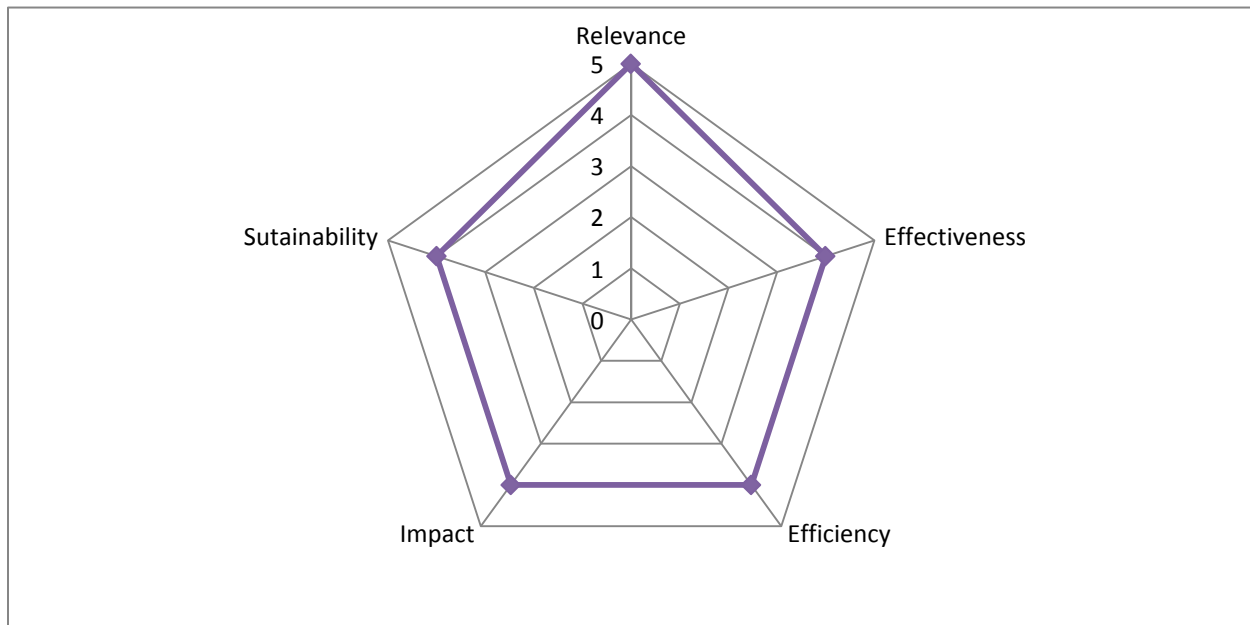


Figure 7: Overall Position of C2P Project in five Evaluation Criteria

The project was found to be GESI sensitive and mainstreaming of GESI in project cycle management and benefit sharing was successful. The changed position of conflict affected people involved in capacity building and peace keeping process is satisfactory. Fig. 6 shows that C2P achievements in relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project where the overall project performance stand in satisfactory level. Project with the support of USAID had implemented planned activities within given time. The project results had a positive impact on the target beneficiaries.

The project staff and technical assistance transferred knowledge and skills in participatory peace building process and socio-economic growth which are the milestones for conflict transformation

into peace. The recognition of peace process by dialogue and reconciliation from government authorities supported to develop ownership and local peace committee efforts is found highly impressive. The project supported for peace building in communities has been found positive impact which builds trust, harmony and peace; however the project design overlooked the livelihood promotion of ex-combatants, which is a vital need in Nepal's post-conflict situation.

As considering the outcome and sustainability of the project, the peace committee, and individual dialogue facilitators have enhanced their technical capacity to manage conflict in coordination with local stakeholder. The 'dialogue culture' will continue and local authorities will also learn from the projects' dialogue and mediation skills. This is one of the new areas of local authorities' intervention in the present context which can be continued. The dialogue facilitators and advisory committee members are represented in the local level government structure and in social institutions. This is the asset to sustain the outcome of the program.

Based on the outcomes, the project is well managed and has achieved its purpose. However, the peace library and revolving fund operation, where the sustainability aspects is the weaker part shown in Fig. 7, is the question of successful operation in future.

Based on the evaluation findings and five evaluation criteria this project has successfully been implemented without any major or critical problems. All expected outputs of the project have been achieved because of the project committed dialogue facilitators, local peace committee coordination, social dialogue groups and project staff in their assigned task and build good relation with government authorities. The main reasons for the success of project are 1) highly active and committed Pro Public team for the program implementation; 2) well trained and committed dialogue facilitators; 3) Project followed "People to people" and "Don't harm" approaches to implement the project 4) actively participated by the local peace committee to transform the conflict into peace at local level; 5) project identified and defined very well manner of target groups; 6) good coordination and linkages with local authorities/stakeholders for the project implementation in the district.

All five evaluation criteria are evaluated followed the most widely used approach to scaling responses in survey research and commonly known as the Likert-type scale³. It is often used interchangeably with "Rating scale". As followed Likert rating scales the respondents had given 5 different options on each evaluation criteria. Based on respondents' knowledge, experience on the project they used re-calls method and chosen one option in each criterion. Then researcher analyzed the response and presented the findings. Here the five qualitative rating scales are Highly Relevant (A), Relevant (B), Moderately Relevant (C), Fairly Relevant (D), and Not Relevant (E) and similarly 5 options were given rest of other criteria too. The findings of C2P against OECD/DAC criteria presented in Table 20 below:

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Likert_scale

Table 20: Five Evaluation Criteria and Overall Conclusion

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation	Main findings/Major facts identified
Relevance	Highly relevant (A)	C2P program is consistent with policies of MoPR peace promotion and MoFALD decentralized governance and promotion of social accountability. Its' goal, purpose and working approaches are relevant to conflict affected people and target communities needs and the project addressed those needs even project area is extended in with limited resources. However, the conflict affected people have not satisfied from the economic prospective.
Effectiveness	Effective (B)	The purpose of the project has been achieved successfully. The capacity of dialogue facilitators was enhanced and implemented almost planned project activities. C2P transferred the technical knowledge on peace building process in post conflict and reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants and conflict victims shown the positive results in their respective community. The government officials participated in the training and workshop, understood the improved participatory peace process. In the community level, capacity of people on participatory peace making process and local governance is enhanced. The Peace committee and local authorities promote their institutional capacity in implementing peace process related program.
Efficiency/cost effectiveness	Efficient (B)	It is found that the C2P achieved almost all planned outputs of the program. C2P provided technical, financial and non financial resources to deliver the appropriate technical supports as given assignments in their respective areas. Equipment and local cost have been provided as planned. MoPR and MoFALD timely provided the guidance to form peace committee and WCF to implement the project from central to community level. DDC, VDC and municipalities have contributed human and financial resources and mobilized the participation from stakeholders in the project are the evidences of efficiency of the project. The C2P followed cost effective approaches that had taken different measures to minimize costs and maximize outputs.
Impact and	Impacted (B)	The project successfully implemented all planned activities

outcomes		except organizational assessment. C2P project successfully reunion and reintegrated of conflict affected people in their family and society and developed ~~WE~~ ” feeling between ex-combatants and community. It developed the trust and harmony and transfers the conflict in to peace. The conflict affected people represented in various decision making platforms at local level and developed pride and dignity. MoPR and Pro Public and USAID can replicate the learning of peace building experiences integration with livelihood promotion program in other part of the country.
Sustainability	Sustainable (B)	The project’s major strength is to develop human resources on peace dialogue, reconciliation and Para-psychosocial counselling at local level—in this area, the project realized remarkable achievements. The project visible outcomes are many conflict affected people united and reintegrated in their family and in respective community. However, without legal provision to operate peace library and revolving fund mobilization in long term is in reservation.
Overall conclusion	Effective (B)	Based on stakeholder perception towards the achieved results, outcomes and the overall project performance against OECD/DAC criteria relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability the project is stand at ~~Effective~~ ” level.

5.2. Challenges for the Continuity of the Project Outcomes

With the interactions of various stakeholders (VDC, municipality, local peace committee, social dialogue group and beneficiaries) following challenges have been reported for the continuity of the project outcomes:

- The project duration is short and institutional capacity and long term plan of the conflict resolution as an integral part of local authorities is not formulated and materialized
- The Social Dialogue Group and Advisory Committee formed are the coordinating body still here is the lack of human resources and thus make it difficult to sustain the learning in coordination with local authorities. To whom these groups are accountable? This is the challenge
- The peace starts with inner peace‘ that is okay but material prosperity and living standard of the ex-combatants and conflict victims and their income generation is the prime need
- It is also notable that the special packages are not designed for people being handicapped specially during the insurgency

- There should be women friendly programs because conflict affected women and the female ex-combatants (in comparison to male ex-combatants) are facing social problems
- The peace building process has given less priority to livelihood promotion of ex-combatants on the program, and the lack of plan of VDC/municipality's in their annual budget may create frustration to ex-combatants and it is needed to initiate livelihood promotion activities to them for long lasting peace building process.
- The institutional capacity of libraries should be strengthen to make them self-sustaining.

5.3. Lessons Learnt and Recommendation

The Project had a favourable social impact through the enhancement of dialogue culture in the society by creating social dialogue groups and community mediation centres. Besides, the community libraries in the project communities are pivotal to develop dialogue culture in society. The conflict victims and the ex-combatants' mobility, reintegration and their reconciliation in the society have been raised. They are beginning to participate in community development and income generation activity coming out of their „*boldhal nai nahune*“ (not having even chat) situation and other socio-political barriers. They have gradually developed their mutual understanding about the ethos of social change. The training related to psychosocial counselling, dialogue facilitation and mediation are popular among the ex-combatants, community people and the conflict victims.

The social awareness has been increased in terms of education, livelihood promotion and the technological access. The position of women in the society is balanced as per the Gender and Development. The project is essentially able to mobilize the community by trained dialogue facilitators. However, the project is lacking the disabled and gender sensitive programs, though whole project is designed as per the conflict sensitive approach. The project's programs and activities are designed _in general_ to the ex-combatants and conflict victims.

The project's major strength is launching peace dialogue and reconciliation process at local level and united many conflict affected people in their family and community. About 750 dialogue facilitators (375 from ex-combatants and 375 from community members) were involved in the social dialogue in seven stages. This is the unique aspect of the whole program. It keeps the lotion on the wound and cures the pain in short period of time. Slowly and gradually the community people and the ex-combatants together are exercising community envisioning. This is the genuine progress in terms of reconciliation and reintegration. The project developed the success story and documented the knowledge. Peace building and conflict transformation knowledge is disseminated by the project at the national level provided knowledge how project contribute the peace building process and promote social harmony between conflict victims and society.

Based on the analysis of data, some of the improvements are needed in the project area. Project should realize the need of livelihood support activities to support ex-combatants' along with peace process. And of course the livelihood supportive programs should be designed in the line of gender and disabled friendly approach. Ex-combatants and their livelihood observed challenges. One of the agendas of the ten years' insurgency was disparity on economic opportunities and poverty that remain almost same in case of conflict victims and their families.

- The revolving fund is newly formed, its' share must be increased covering the project communities to run cooperatives.
- The project provided revolving fund NPR 60,000 need to be institutionalized following cooperative approaches in each project communities. The number of share holders can be aided from the respective community inhabitants not limiting to ex-combatants which could be the democratic process
- The institutional capacity of library management committee should be strengthen to make them self propel with developing the community library establishment and management constitution, registered in local administrative office for legal entity, develop the regulation with membership fees, library opening and closing hours, responsibilities of librarian, book borrowing and late fees if books are not return in due time etc to make the library of each community as a self propel an institution
- It is recommended that Social Dialogue groups to establish coordination and linkages with local and district level stakeholder (VDC/municipality, DDC, DADO, DLSO, DEO and WCO etc) for utilization of DFs knowledge and skills in peace process and access to technical and financial supports for their livelihood promotional activities
- The learning of project need to reflect in policy level and conflict resolution and peace building as an integral part of local level government (rural/urban municipality), because in modern society conflict is inevitable phenomenon because people raise various issues like discrimination, social security, violence and harassment, and conflict in utilization of natural resources and environment pollution. So, there is need to address those issues from the local level government (rural/urban municipality) and supporting organization advocate to government of Nepal the conflict resolution and peace building need to embed and develop mechanism/system to manage the conflict and build the peace from the local initiatives
- Livelihood Promotion is the immense need to the conflict victims and ex-combatants considering the gender sensitivity, and disability because male and female ex-combatants have different interests and capacity. Few ex-combatants in the project communities lost their body parts (e.g. hand and leg etc) considering the disability, the project need to design gender and disability friendly. The livelihood promotional activities will address the hands to mouth problems of the target community and they are willing to work in their own community rather than going outside the country for

the jobs. So, in further project designing, it should be linked with local level government (Rural/urban municipalities)

- The stakeholders, local people said that C2P transferred various skills which are needed for social awareness now ex-combatants and their family demanded entrepreneurship development skills linking with financial institutions to run small scale business to solve their hand to mouth problems and economic empowerment
- Dialogue facilitators and other mechanism (SDG, AC and LPC etc) of the C2P don't seem professionally mature to give the continuity of project outcomes and have expectation for the extension and or continuity of the project
- The project continuation is the need; it is recommended to continue the project at least for further 2 years because the trend and tendency of the project is totally beneficial after the state restructuring and there is need of economic growth of targeted beneficiaries after reintegration and reunion of their respective family and society that will support to minimize their frustration of conflict affected people. The project outcome should be continued after the local level election, too
- It is also the important learning of the project that the state should come up with policies to utilize the skill of these people (Dialogue facilitators)
- With the enabling environment created by the DFs and members of SDGs the almost 'inactive' local peace committee (LPC) has been reenergized
- The peace process kept closed relationship between community and conflict affected people and developed "WE" feeling and reintegration of ex-combatants in community

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ANNEX -1:**Participants of Focused Group Discussion (FGDs)****1. 1 FGD participants -Dialogue facilitators, Kathmandu**

S. N.	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	Remarks
1	Sunita Lama	Udayapur	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
2	Samjhana Lama	Udaypur	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
3	AshodhaAdhikari	Surkheti	F	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
4	RanjanaRai	Mahottari	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
5	AshaChaudhary	Saptari	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
6	Bal Man Bista	Kailali	F	Chhetri	Dialogue Facilitator
7	GopalPariyar	Bardiya	M	Dalit	Dialogue Facilitator
8	TikaramGhartiMagar	Nawalparasi	M	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
9	Harka Raj Rai	Sunsari	M	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator

1.2 FGD Participants -LPC/AC, Kathmandu

S. N.	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	Remarks
1	ShovaDahal	Udayapur	F	Brahman	LPC member
2	Bishnu Prasad Timalena	Bardiya	M	Brahman	LPC
3	NavrajNiure	Kailali	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee
4	Tej Narayan Chaudhary	Saptari	M	Janjati	Advisor Committee
5	Kumar Ghimire	Mahottari	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee

1.3 FGDparticipants - MIXED Group, Kohalpur, Banke

SN	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	KaushilaKathayat	Kohalpur-2	F	Chhetri	Dialogue Facilitator
2	Madhav Prasad Adhikari	Kohalpur-3	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
3	Hari Prasad Chalise	Kohalpur-5	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee
4	Buddha Sunar	Kohalpur-2	M	Dalit	SDG Member

5	SharadhaNeure	Kohalpur-3	F	Brahman	SDG Member
6	Rupa Sharma	Kohalpur-3	F	Brahman	SDG Member
7	Mohamad Ali	Kohalpur	M	Muslim	SDG Member
8	Gulzar	Kohalpur	M	Muslim	SDG Member

1.4 FGDparticipants–Mixed Group, Masuriya, Kailali

SN	Name	Address	sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	KhagarajBhusal	Masuriya-5, Kailali	M	Brahman	LPC Coordinator
2	KarunaChaudhary	Masuriya	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
3	Prem Singh Dadal	Masuriya	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
4	Kamal Saud	Masuriya	M	Brahman	Radio Journalist
5	Tulsi Sharma	Masuriya	F	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
6	MalatiChaudhary	Masuriya	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
7	BalramChaudhary	Masuriya-5, Kailali	M	Janjati	Ward Secretary
8	Ramesh K. Bhat	Masuriya-5, Kailali	M	Chhetri	SDG Member

1.5. FGD- participants MIXED Group LamkiChuwa, Kailali

SN	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Etnicity	Remarks
1.	Tara Baral	LamkiChuwa	F	Brahman	Beneficiaries ,Former PLA
2	ManpuraBista	LamkiChuwa	F	Chhetri	Beneficiaries, Former PLA
3	Ishoweri KC	LamkiChuwa	F	Chhetri	Beneficiaries, Former PLA
4	BhupendraShahi	LamkiChuwa	M	Chhetri	SDG Member
5	JanakiKumari Singh	LamkiChuwa	F	Chhetri	Dialogue Facilitator
6	Shanti Thapa	LamkiChuwa	F	Janjati	SDG Member
7	Ramesh AI	LamkiChuwa	M	Janjati	SDG Member
8	TikaramMajhi	LamkiChuwa	M	Janjati	SDG Member

9	Yam Bahadur Thapa	Lamki Chuwa	M	Janjati	Beneficiaries,
10	Bharat Neupane	Lamki Chuwa	M	Brahman	Advisor Member
11	Mangala Bajgai	Lamki Chuwa	F	Brahman	Advisor Member
12	Lokesh Mayal	Lamki Chuwa	M	Dalit	Advisor Member

1.6 FGD participants - Social Dialogue Group, Kathmandu

SN	Name	Address	sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Ram Prakash Kapar	Bardibas-7, Mahottari	F	Dalit	SDG Member
2	Pabitra Rai	Dharan-Sunsari	M	Janjati	SDG Member
3	Rekha Chaudhary	Bardiya, Gulariya	M	Janjati	SDG Member
4	Srijana Sunar	Nawalparasi	M	Dalit	SDG Member
5	Manita Dahal	Saptari	F	Brahman	SDG Member
6	Sarita B.K	Kailali	F	Dalit	SDG Member
7	Bala Kaura Karki	Surkhet	M	Chhetri	SDG Member

1.7 FGD participants -LPC/Advisory Committee, Sunsari

SN	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Padam Baraili	Dharan-Sunsari	M	Dalit	Advisor Committee Member
2	Chandra Kumar Adhikari	Dharan-Sunsari	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
3	Tul Bahadur Ramdan	Dharan-Sunsari	M	Dalit	SDG Member
4	Sabina Rai	Dharan-Sunsari	F	Janjati	Advisor Committee Member
5	Shuba Chandra Rai	Dharan-Sunsari	F	Janjati	Advisor Committee Member
6	Ganga Poudel (Baral)	Dharan-Sunsari	F	Brahman	LPC Member
7	Meena Pulami	Dharan-Sunsari	F	Janjati	LPC Member

1.8 FGD participants - LPC/ Advisory Committee, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Mahesh Bhusal	Nayabelani, , Nawalparasi	M	Brahman	LPC Coordinator
2	Rajan GC	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	M	Chhetri	SDG Member
3	Kamal Prasad Neupane	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	M	Brhman	Advisor Committee Member
4	KopilaGaire	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	F	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
5	Durga B.K	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	F	Dalit	Advisor Committee Member
6	Shova GC	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	F	Chhetri	Dialogue facilitator
7	Lila Bdr. DarlamMagar	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	M	Janjati	Advisor Committee Member
8	Than Prd. Adhikari	Nayabelani, Nawalparasi	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member

1.9 FGD participants - LPC/ Advisory Committee, Chitwan

S N	Name	Address	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Milan Pandey	Kalika, Chitwan	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
2	Sita Lama	Kalika, Chitwan	F	Janjati	Dialogue facilitator
3	SudarshanAdhikari	Kalika, Chitwan	M	Brahman	Dialogue facilitator
4	PabitraKhanal	Kalika,, Chitwan	F	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
5	Rama Devi Pandey	Kalika,, Chitwan	F	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
6	Shankar Lama	Kalika, Chitwan	M	Janjati	Beneficiaries
7	BhumiPrd. Pandey	Kalika,, Chitwan	M	Brahman	Advisor Committee Member
8	PramilaRijal	Kalika,, Chitwan	F	Brahman	LPC Coordinator

Annex-2: Participants of Interactive Discussion

2.1 Interactive Discussion (Eastern cluster), Kathmandu

SN	Name	District	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	ShovaDahal	Udaypur	F	Brahman	LPC
2	ManitaDahal	Saptari	F	Brahman	SDG Member
3	Sunita lama	Udaypur	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
4	Samjhana Lama	Udaypur	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
5	RanjanaRai	Mahottari	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
6	AshaChaudhary	Saptari	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
7	Harka Raj Rai	Sunsari	M	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
8	PabitraRai	Sunsari	F	Janjati	SDG Member
9	Sunil Nepal	Sunsari	M	Brahman	Municipality Representative
10	Ramesh Sah	Sunsari	M	Janjati	Municipality Representative
11	Tej Narayan Chaudhary	Saptari	M	Janjati	Advisory Committee Member

2.2 Interactive Discussion (Western cluster), Kathmandu

S N	Name	District	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Mela Ram Terra	Kailali	M	Janjati	Advisory Committee Member
2	Tulsi Sharma	Kailali	F	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
3	RekhaTharu	Bardiya	F	Janjati	SDG Member
4	Sarita B.K	Kailali	F	Dalita	SDG Member
6	NawarajNeure	Kailali	M	Brahman	Ward Secretary
5	BalkaruaKarki (Hamal)	Surkhet	F	Chhetri	SDG Member
6	YasodhaAdhikari	Surkhet	F	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
7	ManiramKhanal	Kailali	M	Brahman	Municipality
8	Bishnu Prasad Timilsena	Bardiya	M	Brahman	Advisory Committee Member
9	GopalPariyar	Bardiya	M	Dalit	Dialogue facilitator
10	Ram KrishniTharu	Banke	M	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
11	KulBahadurKhatri	Banke	M	Chhetri	LPC Member
12	Indra Mani Dhakal	Banke	M	Brahman	Ward Secretary

13	Govinda Prasad Tharu	Banke	M	Janjati	SDG Member
14	MohonBhandara	Kailali	M	Dalit	Advisory Committee Member
15	Hari Prasad Chalise	Banke	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator

2.3 Interactive Discussion (Mid – cluster), Kathmandu

SN	Name	District	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	BishnuKhati	Dang	F	Dalit	Dialogue Facilitator
2	Milan Pandey	Chitawan	M	Brahman	Advisory Committee Member
3	Tank Bdr. B.K	Dang	M	Dalit	Advisory Committee Member
4	Tilak K.C	Nawalparasi	M	Chhetri	Local government institution
5	SrijanaBaral	Dang	F	Brahman	SDG Member
6	Bhim Maya Rana	Chitwan	F	Janjati	Advisory Committee Member
7	SapanaRana	Dang	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitation coordinator
8	Sheela Roka Magar	Dang	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
9	Ruku Pun Magar	Dang	F	Janjati	SDG Member
10	Govinda B. Chettri	Dang	M	Janjati	Advisory Committee Member
11	BishnuPanthi	Rupandehi	M	Brahman	SDG Member
12	Chandra KantaBhandari	Rupandehi	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitation coordinator
13	SudarshanAdhikari	Chitwan	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator

ANNEX 3: Participants of Key Informant Interview (KII), Kathmandu

SN	Name	District	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	REMARKS
1.	Sunil Nepal	Sunsari	M	Brahman	Dharan Municipality
2	TekBahadurKhadka	Saptari	M	Chhetri	Ward Secretary
3	ChandikaRaut	Udayapur	F	Chhetri	Municipality Representative
4	Kumar Ghimire	Mahottari	M	Brahman	Advisory Committee Member
5	Sapana Lama	Chitwan	F	Janjati	Dialogue Facilitator
6	MohonThapa	Surkhet	M	Janjati	LPC President
7	PremKatuwalChettri	Banke	M	Chhetri	Dialogue Facilitator Coordinator
8	TikaramGhartimagar	Nawalparasi	M	Janjati	DF/Library Coordinator
9	Hari Prasad Chalise	Banke	M	Brahman	Dialogue Facilitator
10	KapilGhimire	Bardiya	M	Brahman	Municipality, Gulariya
11	Bishnu P. Timilsena	Bardiya	M	Brahman	Advisory Committee Member
12	KaushilaKathayat	Banke	F	Chhetri	Dialogue Facilitator
13	Laxman B.K	Kailali	M	Dalit	Dialogue Facilitator
14	AnjuGhartiMagar	Dang	F	Janjati	Advisory Committee Member
15	BishnuPanthi	Rupandehi	M	Brahman	SDG Member

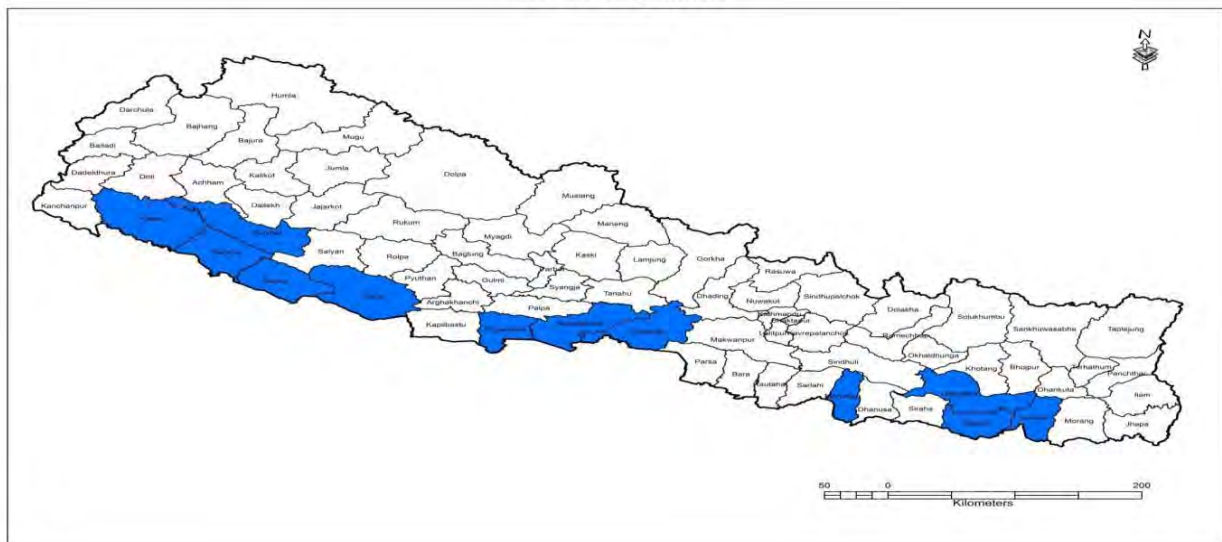
ANNEX 4: Terms of Reference for External Evaluation of C2P

From Combatants to Peacemakers Program

Terms of References (TORs) for External Evaluation

Project implemented by Pro Public (October 2015 to March, 2017)

C2P- working districts



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1. Project Description

From Combatants to Peacemakers Program is intended to promote social harmony and peace at the community level. This program covers 16 communities in 12 districts of Nepal. This project is effective from October 1, 2015 to March 31, 2017 and implemented by Pro Public with the support of USAID as stipulated in the USAID's Annual Program Statement (APS) for Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Programs and Activities in Nepal (2014).

In 2006 a peace agreement was signed between the state and the Maoist People's Liberation Army (PLA) ending a decade-long armed conflict that killed over 13,000 people, displaced many more, and left wounds in the hearts of Nepalese citizens. The Maoist Army combatants were stationed in cantonments until political agreement was found on the terms of their release. The United Nations Mission in Nepal verified about 19,602 of them as former combatants in 2007. In 2012, almost six years later, the cantonments were closed. Most of the ex-combatants (18,250) set out for the villages after receiving a golden handshake from the government. In this sensitive context, the ex-combatants have been trying to settle and live as regular community members. Pro Public has been following 18 communities that have been absorbing large numbers of ex-combatants since mid-2012.

Pro Public's overall impression is that the reintegration of the former combatants is proceeding quite successfully, but the often fragile or non-existent relations between the ex-combatants and host community members remain a cause for concern. Pro Public hypothesizes that existing gaps between ex-combatants and host communities is expected to reduce by dialogue activities. Dialogue facilitators and mediators facilitate social integration of ex-combatants, promote social harmony and support and facilitate healing and reconciliation processes in the communities. This is how this project is designed to support the social reintegration of ex-combatants through relationship building between them and host communities.

The main goal is to promote social harmony and peace in 16 communities absorbing Maoist ex-combatants by acting on the following objectives:

- Creating social dialogue groups and community mediation centers that promotes reconciliation between ex-combatants and host community members to prevent potential conflicts and mitigate conflicts arose in the project locations;
- Promote and strengthen relationships/trust between the ex-combatants and the host community members thorough organization of peace events;

- Bridging already existing gender, caste, and ethnic divides; empowering ex-combatants, host community members, representatives from Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Local Peace Community (LPCs) with social dialogue, mediation and psychosocial skills.

1.1. Intended outputs of the Projects

- Dialogue facilitators are capacitated to deliver dialogue, mediation, and para-psychosocial services.
- Dialogue/mediation centers and advisory committees are operational and linked with local government bodies and key institutions. The communities are aware, and making use of, the services.
- The government and other stakeholders are aware of the work of dialogue facilitators in the country and the status of ex-combatant integration.

1.2. Beneficiaries of Project

The main beneficiaries of the project are ex-combatants and host community members of the 16 selected communities (see below in project location). In addition, in the project's dialogue activities, community members from various groups including Ward Citizen Forum Members, conflict victims, ex-combatants, women, youth and other marginalized community members are involved to share their pain and grievances. Similarly, representatives of political parties, Ward Citizen Forum members, civil society organizations, media, women groups, academic institutions, health institutes, consumers groups and so forth are also the beneficiaries of the project as the part of advisory committee members. In peace events all members of the 16 communities and possibly adjacent communities are invited and get services like psychosocial support, mediation or health support.

1.3. Project Implementation Approach

The implementation approach focuses on the relationship aspect of main beneficiaries by training them in dialogue facilitation and mediation (capacity building), making them dialogue facilitators. The capacity building is directly linked to community activities, specifically dialogue facilitation, peace events, community envisioning with local stakeholders and mediation provided by the dialogue facilitators. The project team in Kathmandu consists of Team Leader; Program Manager; Training, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator; Program Officer; Finance Officer and Program Associate. The team provides support to the dialogue facilitators by regular field visits, participation in the events and coaching them, also via phone. The framework of contribution or model of project implementation is a people-to-people approach, the activities that bring together ex-combatants and host communities, conflict victims, Local Peace Committee members, women, community mediators, as well as marginalized groups including

Dalits, Muslims, and Janajatis. By training ex-combatants and host community members in dialogue facilitation and mediation and by supporting them in initiating and facilitating social dialogue between different social groups in their communities, this project aims to prevent/ reduce violence, promote reconciliation, and expedite the social integration of ex-combatants in the communities they are presently residing. The dialogue facilitators focus on building trust and understanding between the participants by encouraging the sharing of personal narratives, compassionate listening, and the creation of a common vision for the development of their community. Furthermore they mediate conflicts in the community upon request and provide para-psychosocial counseling services to anyone in need.

1.4. Major Activities under this project

2. Rapid Community Assessment in six communities;
3. Selection of 48 new candidates for Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation Training;
4. Prepare Training Manuals of Basic, Advanced and Refresher Training;
5. Provide Basic, Advanced and Refresher training on Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation to 48 participants from six new communities and advanced and refresher training to 56 participants from 10 old communities;
6. Basic Psychosocial Counseling training for 20 participants and refresher training for 35 participants;
7. Two rounds of interaction meeting in each 16 communities;
8. Formation of advisory committee and continuation of advisory committee meetings in all sixteen communities (four rounds of meetings in each community);
9. Establishment and continuation of peace library in 16 project communities;
10. Formation of 94 Social Dialogue groups and regular meetings (seven steps) of social dialogue groups;
11. Mediation of disputes in project communities;
12. Psychosocial support and care to the needy people in all the 16 project communities;
13. 44 peace events in 16 communities;
14. Joint monitoring visit of USAID and Pro Public;
15. Social marketing (peace related message broadcasting from 25 FM stations)
16. Community envisioning workshop in 10 communities

17. Documentary
18. Final Publication of project activities
19. National experience sharing workshop

2. Objective of the External Evaluation

The objectives of the external evaluation are to:

- Assess the outcomes, impacts and results of the project. The focus should be given to
 - analyzing the project's role in promoting social harmony and peace in the communities absorbing maoist ex-combatants;
 - analyzing the project's impact on the integration of ex-combatants; and ○ analyzing the prospects for sustainability of the project.
- Document key lessons learnt and best practices for designing and implementing conflict management and mitigation activities in future.

3. Scope of the External Evaluation

The scope of work shall be as follows:

- Review the related literatures on the social reintegration of ex-combatants and promoting social harmony and peace in the scope of project areas as listed under annex – II
- Assess the outcomes of project including positive and negative results and the documentation of benefits of the project in communities;
- Assess the components of gender equality and social inclusion and "Do No Harm" approach in project implementation;
- Conduct six to eight Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Kathmandu with the participants who represent Dialogue Facilitators Resource Pool, Social Dialogue Groups, Advisory Committees, Local Peace Committees and VDCs/municipalities from all the communities.
- Conduct 5-7 individual interviews with different beneficiaries.
- Conduct FGD/debriefing meeting with project team.
- Capture experiences and responses of the local government authorities, Local Peace Committee, conflict victims, advisory committee members, social dialogue group members i.e.ex-combatants and community members, and lessons learned after the implementation of project in their communities;

- Assess the changes in social relations of community people as a result of project intervention targeted on ex-combatants resettled communities in the post-conflict scenario;
- Participate and observe the national-level experience sharing program; informal interviews with its participants to assess outside perspectives at national level;
- Identify the strengths and gaps of the project and generate strategic recommendations to strengthen and apply lessons learned to new and emerging conflicts and ensuring engagement of trained beneficiaries in the future.
- Present the final report by March 31st, 2017

Note: Scope of work can be adjusted based on successful proposal together with C2P team.

3.1. Methodology

The evaluation should be carried out using all of the following methods:

- Literature review covering the scope of the project (see 3)
- Project document review
- Qualitative data collection and analysis with dialogue facilitators, stakeholders and community members - Focus Groups Discussions, individual interview and other methods if necessary

Where necessary, quantitative data should be collected and analyzed.

The results should ascertain different perspectives of project beneficiaries i.e. ex-combatants, conflict victims, dialogue facilitators, local peace committees, political parties, and other community members.

3.2 Expected Outputs/Deliverables

Throughout the consultancy period, consultants shall submit the following four deliverables to fulfill the requirements of the services:

Deliverables	Document	Deadline
I	First draft of evaluation report with secondary literature review	March 27 , 2017
II	Final version of evaluation report of 10 pages, except cover page, inside cover, acronyms, executive summary and back page and annexes, (including the information of national experience sharing meeting and clients feedbacks) with the complete response to the evaluation questions following the outline given below. Cover page Inside cover Acronyms Executive Summary (1 page) Evaluation Purpose and Evaluation Questions (1 page) Project Background (1 page) Evaluation Methods and Limitations (1 page) Findings (4 ages), including quotes of interviewees Conclusions (1pages) Recommendations (2 pages) Back page Annexes	March 31, 2017

3.3. Project Locations

The details location of project communities and districts are as follows.

S. N.	District	No. of communities	Communities
1	Kailali	3	Ghodaghodi& Lamki-Chuha Municipality and Masuria VDC
2	Surkhet	1	Birendranagar Municipality
3	Banke	2	Kohalpur Municipality and Binauna VDC
4	Bardiya	1	Gulariya Municipality
5	Dang	2	Bijauri and Purandhara VDC
6	Rupandehi	1	Sainamaina Municipality
7	Nawalparasi	1	Rankachuli/NayaBelhani VDC (as cluster)
8	Chitwan	1	Kalika Municipality
9	Mahottari	1	Bardibas Municipality
10	Saptari;	1	Pipara Paschim VDC
11	Udaypur	1	Triyuga Municipality
12	Sunsari	1	Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City

3.4. Timing and Duration

This short-term consultancy shall be professionally completed within two weeks (third and fourth week of March 2017). The consultancy service must be completed with the timeline and timely delivery of outputs is mandatory. The timeline is given below.

S.N.	Activities	Tentative Timeline
1.	Review of secondary information	Third week of March, 2017
2.	Conduct FGDs and debriefing meeting the project team	March 21 to 23, 2017
3.	Participation in national-level sharing program	March 24, 2017
4.	First draft of evaluation report with secondary literature review	March 27, 2017
5.	Final version of evaluation report (including the information of national experience sharing meeting and clients feedbacks)	March 31, 2017

3.5. Budget and Payment for the External Evaluation

The maximum budget amount for the evaluation is **NRs 250,000.00 (In word NRs. Two hundred fifty thousand only)** including VAT as per the rule. A proposer is required to present the cost breakdown as per need while submitting the financial cost (sample is given below).

Budget lines	Quantity	Rate	Total Costs in NRs
Daily fees of team Leader	...days		
Daily fees of Evaluation/Research	...days		
Officer			
Miscellaneous	Lumpsum		
VAT			

Grand Total:			
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50% amount of the total contractual payment shall be deposited in the bank account as an advance after the acceptance of proposal, signing the contract and submission of inception report and remaining 50% shall be paid to the consultant after the acceptance of final report and financial justification.

4. Team Composition and Required Qualification

The external evaluation shall be carried out by a team of consultants comprising one **Team Leader as Evaluation Expert and one Evaluation/Research Officer**. If additional human resource are required, the team can add one research associate/assistant. **The team should also have expertise and experience with organizational and project assessments.** The team composition should be reflective of competitive consultants with relevant experience, gender balance and social inclusion.

4.1. Evaluation Expert/Team Leader:

Evaluation expert is entitled to lead the evaluation study. The Team Leader is expected to be a reliable and effective project manager with strong academic background and extensive experience in conducting monitoring and evaluations of developmental projects that have a strong link to peace building issues. His/ Her qualifications are to be as follows:

- Master's degree in Conflict and Peace, Sociology or Anthropology, Development Studies, and other related subject of Social Sciences;
- Minimum of five years of relevant professional experiences, and at least three years in monitoring and evaluation for peace building projects and organizational and project assessments as team leader;
- Sharp analytical understanding and sensitivity for complex community-level peace building process;
- Fully acquainted with outcome oriented monitoring and results based evaluation;
- Experiences with government projects/programme or donor funded project/programme targeting peace building;
- A proven record in delivering professional results;
- Possesses excellent report writing, communication and presentation skills;
- Fluent in English and Nepali. Familiarity with local dialects like Limbu, Tharu and Maithili would be an advantage;

4.2. Evaluation/Research Officer

The Evaluation/Research Officers should have following qualifications:

- At least Bachelor's degree, preferably Master's degree in Social Sciences and other relevant subject;
- Minimum of two years of experience in quantitative and qualitative research including peace building related researches.
- Good interpersonal and data collection skills having sense of culture sensitivity, and report writing skills both in Nepali and English;

- Adequate knowledge of local dialects will be an advantage i.e. Limbu, Tharu and Maithili;

5. Termination of Contract

The contract can be terminated by either party upon return notice three weeks in advance. Pro Public may terminate this contract at any time if it is determined that there is significant non-compliance by the external evaluator with the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Note: Proposals shall be evaluated by following the criteria set as in the annex – 1 below. Thus, each proposer is requested to follow the given criteria while submitting the technical proposal and financial cost. Only short-listed consultants shall be contacted for final selection process.

Annex – 1: Selection Criteria

Table a: Summary of evaluation process

S. N.	Summary of Proposal Evaluation Form	Weightage (%)	Obtainable Points
1	Expertise of Consulting Firm/Organization	15%	
2	Proposed Methodology for Evaluation	30%	
3	Team Composition/Background	40%	
4	Rationale of Financial Cost Breakdown	15%	

Table b: Evaluation criteria

Sr. no.	Evaluation Criteria (For Short listing purpose)	Mark Calculation Sheet							Remarks
		ABC		XYZ					
		F.M .	Obtained	F.M .	Obtained	F.M .	Obtained		
1.	Expertise of Consulting Firm/Organization in peace building	15		15		15			Points can be added up

	• Experience of more than 5 years	9		9		9		to 15
	• Experience of 2 to 5 years	6		6		6		
2.	Proposed Methodology for Evaluation	30		30		30		Points can be added up to 30
	Proposal outlining and ToR understanding	5		5		5		
	Selection of evaluation approaches and tools	10		10		10		
	Innovation in methods	5		5		5		
	Appropriateness of work plan and timeline	5		5		5		
	Ethical consideration for research tools	5		5		5		
3.	Team Composition	40		40		40		Points can be added up to 40
	3.1 Qualification of Team Leader	10		10		10		
	• Masters or PhD in relevant subjects of social sciences	6		6		6		
	• Bachelor in relevant subjects of social sciences	4		4		4		
	3.2 Experience of Team Leader in	5		5		5		

