

December 2015



Evaluation Report of:

***Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to
ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims
Assistance Processes in Nepal***

Abbreviations

CAP	Conflict Affected Person
DCC	District Coordination Committee
GoN	Government of Nepal
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers

Executive Summary

The IOM Development Fund has supported the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in Nepal with technical assistance to ensure effective access of Conflict Affected Persons (CAP) to victim assistance processes in Nepal. This serves as an internal evaluation report of the twelve months during which the project was implemented. The project commenced in November 2014 and ended in October 2015. Although the implementation was obviously affected by the earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015, all of the outputs were achieved on time.

For the evaluation, it was requested that the report should focus on the effectiveness of the project and to what extent the expected results were achieved. Furthermore, the evaluation looked at the impact and sustainability of the project and at any positive or negative long-term effects produced by it.

Overall, the project successfully delivered the technical assistance and all outputs have been achieved. Nevertheless, because of the political situation and the issue of transfers of staff between the ministries, it is difficult to predict to which extent the project will strengthen the capacity of national actors to implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs as it will all depend on the political will of the Government.

Overview of the Project

The ten-year armed conflict in Nepal resulted in gross human rights violations such as killings, enforced disappearances, torture, rape and other types of sexual violations, which were committed by both parties of the conflict. Conflict Affected Persons (CAPs), including IDPs and those who have left the country as migrants searching for better economic opportunities have been identified to some extent and their information has been recorded in several databases. To date, several relief and victim assistance programs have been implemented by the government and non-governmental agencies. The Government implemented the Interim Relief Program (IRP) for conflict affected persons and their families. The program is comprised of one-time cash payments, medical treatment, scholarship grants, vocational training and employment placement programs. However, information about these services is not readily available for other agencies to utilize as a baseline to create new programs. Furthermore, the human security needs of CAPs have most likely changed since the commencement of various support programs. However, those needs need to be reconsidered by giving CAPs a voice to shape future programs. The absence of a national baseline makes it extremely difficult for all agencies and organizations involved to design effective projects.

In order to support the projects' outcome of enhancing the "Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Programs in Nepal", the project (1) established a "Centralized Database for Conflict Affected Persons Assistance (CD-CAP)" on past and ongoing victim assistance programs conducted by agencies and organizations in Nepal, (2) developed a reparations quality assessment Report and (3) through training, enhanced the staff capacity of the Government of Nepal (GoN). The outcome and outputs are supported by various activities such as networking activities to obtain access to existing data of various organizations, the creation of a CD-CAP with an appropriate interphase module to make the information usable, capacity-building and enhancement activities both on an individual and institutional level for the MoPR, LPCs and DCCs in the form of ToTs on training modules, trainings given to GoN's staff on mediation, general psychosocial counseling and conflict negotiation skills. This project, therefore, is an agency baseline project that utilizes the information of past projects and the input from CAPs to establish a victim centric CD-CAP to facilitate a collective solution for CAPs in Nepal and abroad in congruence with the UNDAF outcome 8 agenda as well as a start to build the capacity of key government institutions to provide effective access to existing services.

Objective and Methodology of the Evaluation

Objective of the evaluation

This evaluation is an internal final assessment of the “Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Processes in Nepal” project. The evaluation assesses and examines the achievements and results under the project, and its contribution to the peace-building process in Nepal. To ensure transparency and receive an external outlook and input on the project, the project team at IOM Nepal chose to request another colleague from IOM’s International Migration Law Unit to carry out an evaluation of the project rather than carrying out a self-evaluation. The evaluation focuses on the effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the project in the current context of Nepal. In preparation for the evaluation ToR were drafted by the project team in consultation with the evaluator. The objectives of the final assessment are to:

- Examine the execution of the “Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Processes in Nepal” project’s activities and achievements against the project’s log frame;
- Assess the overall performance of the project in terms of technical and financial management;
- Analyze the project’s overall performance in the following key areas:
 - Effectiveness
 - Impact
 - Sustainability

Evaluation Methodology

Desk review and background research

In preparation for the evaluation, all of the project documents, for example the result matrix and the mid-term report were reviewed in order to get familiar with the project, identify success and potential weaknesses, and draft questionnaires. In addition, independent research was carried out on the overall situation in Nepal following the conflict with a particular focus on access to victim assistance processes.

Field visits

Between the 28th and the 29th of October, 2015, the evaluator travelled from IOM's headquarters in Geneva to Nepal in order to meet with the project team directly. Additionally, the evaluator conducted structured interviews with the various stakeholders of the project, including the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and a representative from UNAID. Individual questionnaires were prepared previous to the fieldwork and later used and adapted – when needed – for all interviews.

Problems encountered

Due to the current fuel shortage in Nepal, it was not possible to interview one of the CAPs during the two days in Nepal. Although it would have been interesting to obtain the perspective from a member of the CAP community, it did not create any issues for the evaluation as the project is focused on technical assistance. Unfortunately, the representative from the Local Peace Committee (LPC) did not show up to the appointment. It would have been beneficial to interview a member of the LPCs as they are the ones working in the districts.

Results of the evaluation

Findings of the Project:

Overall, the evaluation shows that the project has achieved all of its intended outputs and activities during the project period (12 Months). The project successfully developed and launched an innovative centralized database in which current and previous reparation programmes are recorded so that other agencies and stakeholders can easily obtain information about these mechanisms. Furthermore, the "Reparation Quality Assessment Report" has been finalized and submitted to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and can assist in identifying gaps in the current mechanisms for reparation. Finally, one training has been carried out on "Transitional Justice and Reparations" for 24 participants from the MoPR and the LPCs. More training is planned to take place in the near future.

Activities that contributed to the successful implementation of the project:

- Implementing the project in the same districts as the psychosocial project was beneficial as the relationships with the LPCs and the CAP community was already successful and thus it made it easier to carry out the survey. Additionally, in the districts chosen there were already existing mechanisms on reparations supported by the MoPR which was advantageous as the project was focusing on the quality of current and previous reparation mechanisms.

- Many of the consultations with the CAPs were held in conjunction with the project on psychosocial assistance which was beneficial as the two projects target the same communities and thus it saved time for both the project team and the participants.
- During the development of the centralised database, consultations were held with other UN agencies in addition to regular email exchanges. These consultations helped to ensure that the database included all the necessary information.
- The survey carried out focused on the existing mechanisms and the administrative side as opposed to what was missing and who did not receive and reparations. This approach was a good choice as it is likely to better influence the MoPR and shows concrete examples of what needs to be changed in the current mechanisms.
- Choosing IOM staff as the enumerators was favourable as it gave more ownership of the study to IOM. In addition, the project team is very familiar with the situation in the districts. It was also a better option in terms of budget as it would have been more expensive to hire external consultants.

Factors that affected the implementation of the project are as follows:

- As expected, the major earthquake in April 2015 and its aftermath had an impact on the implementation of the project and its timeline. Nevertheless, although certain activities were delayed, the project successfully concluded within the timeframe.
- Before the end of the project, one non-ToT training was carried out for 24 participants. In order for members of the MoPR and the LPC to carry out trainings for other colleagues, it is necessary for them to undertake a proper ToT for more than one day.
- The transfers of staff within the MoPR are challenging as the contact persons for the project within the ministry changes frequently and the project team has to build up a relationship with the new contact person.
- Although the database has been praised by many, some of the NGOs and UN agencies have been reluctant to share information about their reparation programmes. Hopefully this will change because the database depends on information from all actors carrying out reparation activities.

Conclusion: Relevance, Effectiveness, Sustainability

The definitions of effectiveness, impact and sustainability are those used by the Development Assistance Committee within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC)

Effectiveness

“The extent to which the development intervention’s objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.”

The project has successfully delivered all its outputs and activities on time and the feedback on the activities conducted and provided by the project has been very positive. The database, report and training are all highly relevant and of high quality. Since the project has only provided technical assistance to the MoPR, it will of course be difficult to predict whether the objective “National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs” will be eventually achieved. One of the major issues is the transfers of staff within and between the various ministries. There is a risk that staff will be trained and then transferred to another ministry in which case capacity will be lost within the MoPR. Nevertheless, in order to avoid the loss of capacity, the project team hopes that they will be able to train the external consultants that MoPR is planning to hire. These consultants are likely to stay for a longer period within the MoPR. Therefore, they are good candidates for streamlining the capacity on reparation and transitional justice within the MoPR and the LPCs.

Impact

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

The project through its technical assistance has the potential to contribute to major positive changes in the access to reparation assistance in Nepal. The database will create an institutional memory of what has been implemented in relation to reparations which in turn will be beneficial for all actors that are planning on carrying out similar activities. It also has the potential for a great impact on the access to reparation programmes for CAPs because victims can find information about ongoing projects in their district. It also promotes financial transparency because it provides access to the financial data as well. Nevertheless, the impact will be dependent on how many stakeholders share their information, the visibility of the portal, and making sure that the database is regularly updated. The “Reparation Quality Assessment Report” also has the potential to bring about change in how reparation assistance is delivered as it clearly reveals the gaps and problems in the previous interim relief services

such as obstacles in accessing services, satisfaction of services, preferred types of relief, etc. Nevertheless, the impact will depend on the staff of the MoPR and how they choose to use the information provided by IOM in the report. With regards to the training activities, the project was originally intended to carry out ToTs for staff within the MoPR, LPCs and DCC. Because of delays, much due to the earthquake, only one training has taken place and it was not in a ToT format. If further trainings are conducted in a ToT format, it can certainly have an impact on how the reparation services are being delivered. A training package has been developed for the delivery of these trainings which will make it easier for the trainers to train their colleagues.

Sustainability

"The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed. The probability of continued long-term benefits. The resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time."

The technical assistance provided by the project could not address the immediate challenges surrounding the reparation services but are nevertheless tools that the MoPR can use for future programmes. All of the activities have the possibility to provide long-term benefits and they will not only be beneficial to the MoPR (e.g the database can be used by everybody). Nevertheless, although the project has the potential to create long-term benefits with regards to reparation services, it will all depend on the political will of the GoN. It is impossible to predict to what extent the GoN will use these tools.

Annex I: Analysis of Matrix

MATRIX 1: EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

Analysis through project results and indicators

Objective: National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs.

Planned Results (R) & Indicators of achievement	Target	Verification of progress towards achieving results and towards Indicators/ Achievements related to results (achieved results) and to indicators	Analysis of effectiveness: analysis of progress towards achievements	Challenges	Recommendations
Outcome 1: <i>Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Programs in Nepal</i> Indicators: # of GoN staff feel strengthened to	The MoPR, LPC and DCC staff in ten districts have the capacity to effectively ensure access of CAPs to victim assistance programs	24 staff members trained on Transitional Justice and Reparations.	Training was very successful but further ToT training ought to be carried out in order for the MoPR to take over and continue to carry out training for the rest of the staff. The Reparation	The transfers of staff within the MoPR make it difficult to maintain the capacity within the ministry.	As new external consultants will be hired by the MoPR, it may be beneficial to train them to carry out further trainings as they will most likely stay within the MoPR for a longer period of time.

<p>effectively implement victim assistance and reparation programs.</p> <p># of GoN staff trained on various capacity building programs.</p> <p># of victims referred that received support</p>		<p>The Reparation Quality Assessment Report has been shared with the MoPR.</p>	<p>Quality Assessment Report has revealed the problematic areas of the current reparation process to the MoPR, informing them of where further action is necessary.</p>		
<p>Output 1:</p> <p><i>Centralized database for CAPs assistance programs developed</i></p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>A centralized database for CAPs assistance programs in Nepal with information on past and on-going assistance provided by multiple agencies that target CAPs was established.</p>	<p>A centralized database for CAPs assistance programs was established to form a baseline for different agencies to develop future projects complimenting UNDAF outcome 8 to address post conflict needs of victims.</p>	<p>Centralized database for CAPs assistance has been developed and is currently in place.</p>	<p>The centralized database has received much praise from the MoPR as well as external stakeholders. The database is unique and innovative and can help all stakeholders to see what reparation programmes have already or are currently in place. It can be useful for stakeholders considering implementing new programmes as well as for others who seek information about current available programmes. The database also provides the financial</p>	<p>One challenge identified is that it has been difficult for the project team to gather information from all agencies and some have been more willing to share their information than others.</p>	<p>As this tool can also be used by victims seeking assistance, it could be a good idea to divide the database into two sections: one for agencies seeking information and one for victims seeking assistance in their district.</p> <p>It is also recommended to increase the visibility of the database to encourage more agencies to share their information and to use the database.</p>

			information which encourages financial transparency and accountability.		
<p>Output 2: Reparations Quality Assessment Report developed</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p># of surveys and consultations conducted with CAPs in 10 districts.</p> <p>Reparation quality assessment report completed.</p>	<p>Reparations quality assessment report developed which forms the basis for designing capacity enhancement trainings for the GoN staff.</p>	<p>Surveys carried out in 5 selected districts.</p> <p>Reparation Quality Report completed and shared with the MoPR.</p>	<p>Due to budget restraints the survey was carried out on 5 districts instead of 10. The number of victims questioned was not compromised.</p> <p>The survey was carried out by IOM staff who volunteered to undertake this task. Although these enumerators did not have any background on post-conflict reparations or human rights, they were trained by the IOM team before going to the districts.</p> <p>The reparation quality assessment has helped to identify various shortcomings in the already existing mechanisms for reparation. It focused mainly on the delivery rather than the receiving aspect of the process as this would be the best approach to</p>	<p>Some of the districts were more challenging logistically than others. In some areas, it was difficult to get around the terrain and the CAPs were scattered far away from each other. This was however resolved by sending more enumerators and giving them more time to carry out the survey.</p>	<p>Using IOM staff as enumerators was very good as it gave IOM more ownership over the study and avoided extra expenses to the budget. Nevertheless, for similar surveys in the future, it would be beneficial to use enumerators who have more experience of post-conflict situations.</p> <p>For future trainings of enumerators, it would also be suggested that the enumerators get to practice interview techniques with real CAPs before they go to the field.</p> <p>In the report, it would have been good to see the international best practices identified more clearly and analyzed deeper.</p>

			strengthen the capacity of the MoPR.		
<p>Output 3: Capacity of GoN staff enhanced through trainings.</p> <p>Indicators: The trained staff of the MoPR, LPC and DCC effectively facilitated the process of providing existing services for CAPs</p> <p># of GoN staff who receive trainings verified by satisfaction surveys</p>	# GoN staff capacities enhanced in 10 districts of Nepal.	24 staff from 10 districts trained.	<p>Up to the date of the evaluation, 24 participants have attended one day training on Transitional Justice and Reparations. The participants came from the MoPR and the LPC but not the DCC. The project team is planning to hold more training although the project has ended.</p>	<p>Originally the plan was to hold longer ToTs but because of unforeseen external circumstances, there was only time to carry out one training before the end of the project.</p> <p>Because of the rapid transfer of staff within the MoPR, it may be a risk that those who are trained are later moved to another ministry.</p>	<p>In order to make sure that the capacity of the MoPR is strengthened it will be necessary to carry out trainings in a ToT form.</p> <p>Try to include DCC in any future training or encourage the MoPR to train them as they were intended to benefit from the trainings as well.</p>

Matrix 2: OTHER EVALUATION CRITERIA

General Analysis and Recommendations

CRITERIA	RECOMMENDATIONS, IF ANY
<p><u>Impact:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has provided a database which will make it easier for all stakeholders to get information about previous and current reparation programmes. The database can help victims to find reparation mechanisms in their districts. The Reparation Quality Report has revealed the flaws of the current and previous reparation programmes thus giving the MoPR the information needed to improve the services for CAPs. Although the budget was not very big, the project has chosen activities which can have a big impact on how future reparation programmes will be carried out. 	<p>Increase the visibility of the database to encourage more agencies and NGOs to share their information. Furthermore, make the database easier to use for CAPs seeking victim assistance in their districts.</p> <p>Make the Reparation Quality Report available on the database so that other agencies and NGOs can also take part of the information.</p>
<p><u>Sustainability:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team chose districts where reparation programmes are already carried out by the MoPR. In terms of sustainability, it was a good choice as it will be easier for the MoPR to improve existing processes which they can later apply in other districts. This was better than developing something new. The database will create an institutional memory for the MoPR regarding reparation 	<p>Ensure that further ToTs take place so that more staff within the LPCs and the MoPR can be trained. The project team may have to continue supporting these trainings even though the project has come to an end. This can be done through the psychosocial project.</p> <p>If possible, train the external consultants that the MoPR is planning on hiring as it is likely that they will stay within the MoPR for longer period and can thus continue to train the LPCs in the districts.</p>

<p>programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project has been implemented in close cooperation with the psychosocial project which is still ongoing. It will thus be possible for the project team to monitor how the MoPR uses the technical assistance provided under this project and provide guidance where necessary.• IOM Nepal and the MoPR have a very good relationship which has taken years to build. The MoPR is thus more likely to use the tools produced by IOM under this project as they trust IOM Nepal and its staff.	
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ANNEX II: Questionnaires

Questionnaire for Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Introduction	
• Could you please introduce yourself?	
• What is your role in relationship to the project?	

Objective	
National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs.	
• How has this projected contributed to collaboration between national actors in achieving transitional justice?	
• Have all of these been involved in the project?	
• In your opinion, what are the main post conflict needs of CAPs? Has this project addressed these needs? If yes, in what way?	

Outcome 1	
Technical Assistance to Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Programs in Nepal	
• What form of technical assistance has the projected provided for the MoPR?	
• Are you satisfied with the technical assistance provided by the project?	
• In your opinion, would any other form of assistance be necessary from IOM in order to ensure effective access to Victims Assistance Programs?	
• During the development phase of this project, were you consulted on what assistance was necessary?	
• If yes, were your recommendations taken into consideration?	
• If no, would you have suggested a different kind of assistance?	

Output 1	
Centralised database for CAPs assistance programs developed	
• Is the centralized database for CAPs in place? How is it being used?	

• In your opinion, how will this centralised database assist the MoPR to ensure effective access to Victims Assistance Programs?	
• In your opinion, was anything missing from this database? Could it have been developed differently?	
Output 2	
Reparations Quality Assessment Report developed	
• Has this report been shared with the MoPR?	
• Will this report be used by the MoPR?	
• If yes, how?	
• Will the MoPR use the recommendations from the report?	
• How is this report different from other reports or assessments on reparation programs in Nepal?	
• In your opinion, is anything missing from this report that should have been included?	

Output 3	
Capacity of GoN staff enhanced through trainings.	
• Have you been trained on transitional justice and reparations through this project?	
• If yes, was the training useful?	
• Do you have any recommendations on how it could have been improved?	
• Who participated in the training?	
• Will these trainings continue? By whom? For whom?	

General	
• How would you assess your collaboration and communication with IOM?	
• Do you feel like this project remains relevant to improve the current situation of CAPs in Nepal?	
• Do you feel like this project has provided you with the necessary capacities to implement reparation services in the near future? How will they be improved?	
• In your opinion, has this project successfully contributed to addressing conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims?	
• In your opinion what has worked and what has	

not worked in this project?

- Can you tell me lessons learned and good practices?

Questionnaire for the Enumerators

Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could you please introduce yourself? • What is your role in the project? 	
<hr/> <div style="background-color: #a6c9e9; padding: 5px;"> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: bold; color: white; text-align: center;">Objective</p> <p style="margin: 0; color: white; text-align: center;">National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs.</p> </div>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following your research, in your opinion, who are the various national actors that need to collaborate to meet the needs of CAPs? • Did the project manage to involve all of these actors? If, not what will be the impact of that? 	
<hr/> <div style="background-color: #a6c9e9; padding: 5px;"> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: bold; color: white; text-align: center;">Output 2</p> <p style="margin: 0; color: white; text-align: center;">Reparations Quality Assessment Report developed</p> </div>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were you selected as an enumerator? • Did you have any previous experience? • Was it an issue that you did not have a background on conflict and reparation? • Do you have a human rights background? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your opinion, did you receive sufficient training and guidance by IOM before the project? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you report regularly to IOM during the assessment? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did you conduct the survey? • Why was only 5 districts selected? What about the others? What could be left out because of this? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you choose whom to interview? • How many people did you interview? • What were the various categories of victims? (women, orphans, persons with disabilities) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were there any key findings not included in the report? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you decide on which categories of human rights violations would be included? Were some mentioned but not included e.g. torture? Were the categories set prior? 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the CAPs attitude towards the assessment and project? Did you receive any negative feedback? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were international best practices identified? Why are these not mentioned? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the findings from the key informant interviews different from the questionnaires? 	

General	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you believe that the MoPR/LPC/DCC will be able to successfully carry out the reparation programs due to this project? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you point to any challenges? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you encountered any challenges? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were these addressed? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you feel like this project remains relevant to improve the current situation of CAPs in Nepal? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your opinion, has the project sufficiently incorporated rights and gender? How? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your opinion, has this project successfully contributed to addressing conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your opinion what has worked and what has not worked in this project? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you tell me lessons learned and good practices? 	

Questionnaire for Project Team IOM

Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could you please introduce yourself? 	
Objective	
<p>National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the various national actors that need to collaborate to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs? • Did you manage to involve all of these actors? If, not why? What will be the impact of that? • How were the 10 districts chosen? What were the criteria? • When do you expect to see any change in the reparation process? 	
Outcome 1	
<p>Technical Assistance to Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Programs in Nepal</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were any consultations held in order to identify what assistance was needed? • In your opinion, would any other form of technical assistance been necessary to provide in order to ensure effective access to Victims Assistance Programs? If yes, why was this not provided? 	
Output 1	
<p>Centralised database for CAPs assistance programs developed</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the centralized database for CAPs in place? How is it being used? By whom? • Who provided expert advice during its development? • Who was the contracted service provider? • How will this centralised database assist in ensuring effective access to Victims Assistance Programs? • How will victims use it? • If IOM will continue to provide support for this, 	

how will it be funded?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently it mentions 3 existing programs, are there more currently in place? • What's a mini website? • In your opinion, was anything missing from this database? Could it have been developed differently? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many preliminary meetings with CAPs have been held? (2) • Did any other stakeholders attend in this meeting? • Did you feel the environment was enabling for participants to contribute in a meaningful way? • Were these meetings useful? • What lessons did you learn (improvements)? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a strategic and coordination meeting taken place with various stakeholders Inc. UN agencies, I/NGOs, CSOs, Government agencies? • Did you feel the environment was enabling for participants to contribute in a meaningful way? • Were these meetings useful? Could you map out existing resources? • What lessons did you learn (improvements)? 	.

Output 2 Reparations Quality Assessment Report developed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When was these output changed? Did you lose and time or resources in the beginning by changing the output? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some indicators were changed for the final report? Why were these numbers not there before? (Outcome 1, Output 2) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is assessment different than other assessments of the reparation programs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please explain how these enumerators were selected? Did they have previous experience? • Was it an issue that they did not have any experience in conflict and human rights? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you receive any feedback on the performance of the enumerators? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment survey was conducted in 5 districts prior to the interim report? Were any surveys carried out in the other 5? Was any activity carried out in the other district under this project? 	

• What were the various categories of victims? (women, orphans, persons with disabilities)	category because they are often left out e.g.
• How were international best practices identified? Why are these not mentioned?	
• How did you decide on which categories of human rights violations would be included? Were some mentioned but not included e.g. torture? Were the categories set prior?	

Output 3 Capacity of GoN staff enhanced through trainings.	
• Why were there only females from the LPCs?	
• Will the others (DCC) also receive training?	
• Will the MoPR replicate this training and continue it?	
• Have they been provided with a training package?	
• The training approach mentioned DO NO HARM, but is it rights-based?	
• How is the training based on the international legal framework? Did you receive and advice on this?	
• What was the feedback? Any lessons learned?	
General	
• How would you assess your collaboration and communication with the MoPR, LPC, DCC, and CAPs?	
• How would you assess their involvement in the implementation?	
• Have there been any issues concerning the project identified shortcomings and criticism with how previous reparation processes?	
• Do you believe that the MoPR/LPC/DCC will be able to successfully carry out the reparation programs due to this project? Can you point to any challenges?	
• Have you encountered any challenges? How were these addressed?	
• Do you feel like this project remains relevant to improve the current situation of CAPs in Nepal?	
• In your opinion, has the project sufficiently incorporated rights and gender? How?	
• In your opinion, has this project successfully contributed to addressing conflict-related	

violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In your opinion what has worked and what has not worked in this project? • Can you tell me about lessons learned and good practices? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of budget, how much has been spent? How much more do you expect to spend? 	

Questionnaire for USAID

Introduction	
• Could you please introduce yourself?	
• As part of the USAID can you please elaborate on your involvement in the project?	

Objective	
National Actors have collaborated to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs.	
• Who are the various national actors that need to collaborate to implement inclusive TJ mechanisms to meet post conflict needs of CAPs?	
• Did the project manage to involve all of these actors? If, not, what will be the impact of that?	
• In your opinion were the 10 districts chosen the best options?	
• In your opinion, to what extent can this project make a change in the reparation process?	

Outcome 1	
Technical Assistance to Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to ensure Effective access of Conflict Affected Persons to Victims Assistance Programs in Nepal	
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• In your opinion, would any other form of technical assistance been necessary to provide order to ensure effective access to Victims Assistance Programs? If yes, why was this not provided?	
• With regards to the criticism of the previous claim process, will this project will able to address these? What do you predict will be the main changes?	

Output 1	
Centralised database for CAPs assistance programs developed	
• Will you use the database?	
• In your opinion, how will this centralised database assist the MoPR to ensure effective access to Victims Assistance Programs?	

• In your opinion, was anything missing from this database? Could it have been developed differently?	
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Output 2 Reparations Quality Assessment Report developed	
Has this report been shared with you?	
• Were you consulted during the assessment?	
• How is assessment different than other assessments of the reparation programs?	
• What were the various categories of victims? (women, orphans, persons with disabilities)	
• How were international best practices identified? Why are these not mentioned?	

Output 3 Capacity of GoN staff enhanced through trainings.	
• Have you taken part of the training material? Do you believe that anything was missing? What would be vital to include?	
• How is the training based on the international legal framework? Did you receive any advice on this?	
• What was the feedback? Any lessons learned?	
General	
• Do you believe that the MoPR/LPC/DCC will be able to successfully carry out the reparation programs due to this project? Can you point to any challenges?	
• Have you encountered any challenges? How were these addressed?	
• Do you feel like this project remains relevant to improve the current situation of CAPs in Nepal?	
• In your opinion, has the project sufficiently incorporated rights and gender? How?	
• In your opinion, has this project successfully contributed to addressing conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims?	
• In your opinion what has worked and what has	

not worked in this project?

- Can you tell me lessons learned and good practices?