

**Search for Common Ground  
'Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups Program'**

**Evaluation Report**

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## List of Acronyms

CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Group
CAAFAG WG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Group Working Group
CBO	Community-based Organization
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accords
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DNGOCC	Dalit NGO Coordination Committee
DWO	Dalit Welfare Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FM	Frequency Modulation
FNJ	Federation of Nepali Journalists
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KII	Key Informant Interview
LFP	Livelihood Forest Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PNGO	Partner NGO
SAC	Society Awareness Center
SFCG	Search For Common Ground
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
SC (Norway)	Save the Children (Norway)
SC (US)	Save the Children (US)

## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) has recently completed one and a half year project, entitled "Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups Program" with support of UNICEF.

Under this project, radio program produced by children '*Sunau Bolau*<sup>1</sup>', media sensitization, community peacebuilding and outreach related activities were carried out. One of the major activities, *Sunau Bolau* radio program was broadcasted from 52 local FM radio stations through out the nation as well as through local radio productions in Jhapa and Surkhet districts, focusing specifically on rural communities.

SFCG Nepal formed a study team to carry out an evaluation study on the outcomes of the project through out the country in general and the three project districts namely Surkhet, Dang and Chitwan in particular.

### **Project goals and objectives**

The goal of the project was to contribute to creating a platform for bringing out children's voices in speaking about their rights in the context of a transition to peace.

### **Project beneficiaries**

Armed conflict affected children (11-18 years of age), Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG), and teenagers who are most vulnerable to manipulation into political action and violence were the primary target groups and beneficiaries. Similarly, the secondary beneficiaries were the parents, teachers, local government, political party leaders (in particular youth wings of political parties) and partner organizations.

### **Objectives of the evaluation**

- To assess the extent to which the project outcomes and results have been achieved
- To analyze the extent to which the radio programs have brought changes in people in terms of their sensitiveness towards the issues of child rights
- To assess the outcomes of dissemination and utilization of broadcasting materials
- To assess the impressions of the listeners of *Sunau Bolau*, especially in terms of branding.

### **Methodology**

The methods adopted for the study included collection of qualitative information through field visits, study of secondary documents and organizing discussions with the project staff. The evaluation tools used for the study were conducting focused group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews, content analysis and case studies.

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<sup>1</sup> A radio program that means Lets Talk, Lets Listen

## Main findings and conclusions

- Respondents of Surkhet ranked the *Sunau Bolau* program to be very effective as it covered the local issues and involved the local children for the production and presentation of the programs.
- The participation of children, especially the child journalists, in developing the content of the radio programs tremendously contributed in enriching the program. However, there were some complaints of the radio program being less entertaining due to more focus on discussion and interviews.
- It was found that adults listened to *Nepal Chautari*<sup>2</sup> and children preferred to listen to *Sunau Bolau*. Hence considering the nature of the program, *Sunau Bolau* brand name was found more relevant to the children listeners..
- The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials distributed by the project, especially the *Aba Ghar Farkaun* poster, have been highly appreciated by the children, community members and other concerned agencies. The content of the particular poster has been published by other organizations. Such materials together with other outreach program activities such as intergenerational *Dohari*<sup>3</sup> have complemented the role played by the radio program.
- It was found that there had been media sensitization workshops at district level, but no functional mechanism/networks with media and CAAFAG working groups and NGOs were developed.
- It was found that in the project areas the community people had been taking initiatives for the formation and mobilization of the child clubs including CAAFAG at the community level. Moreover, the families and CAAFAG themselves had played a vital role in their return. The community members have gradually started to give space to listen to children's voices in public forums and positive changes have been observed in school teachers and parents towards CAAFAG reintegration in the project areas.
- It was found that the project activities to some extent helped to address the issues of CAAFAG and their reintegration. There is increased feeling of responsibility among all stakeholders and they started internalizing the provisions made in different political and peace agreements in favor of the children and gradually started taking initiatives towards it. As a result, there is growing tendency towards recognizing and accepting the issues of CAAFAG.
- Concerning the implementation procedures, it was found that the execution of the program activities was done in a participatory way. However, effectiveness of the activities conducted in the local level and their results was not assessed adequately.

## Lessons Learned

- Continuous information flow in the community helps to change the mind set of the people
- Cultural activities like *Dohari* are effective means to deliver the social message and can be a forum for initiating inter-generational dialogue.

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<sup>2</sup> A radio program broadcasted by Antenna Foundation through *Ujyalo* Network

<sup>3</sup> Interactive folk songs

- Child to child approach in the peace building process is effective.
- Coordination among child protection organizations is important for carrying out joint efforts.
- Presenting radio program in an entertaining way attracts more listeners to the radio program.

## **Recommendations**

### *Sunau Bolau Radio Program*

- *Sunau Bolau* radio program should give priority to incorporate local initiatives for accepting CAAFAG return and reintegration. And at the same time revised and modified version of the program should be broadcasted with wider coverage including the issues of vulnerable children.
- The radio program should have independent identity rather than being a segment under another brand name.
- There is a need to identify the regular listeners and encourage them to disseminate message in their clubs, families and communities.

### *Media Sensitization*

- In order to establish common understanding and joint effort towards the issues, there should be initiation for establishing and strengthening the networks between media and child protection organizations.

### *Community peace building*

- SFCG should give priority for designing other cultural activities such as street drama, folk song competitions in various subjects besides *Dohori* for promoting peace in the community.
- Considering the effectiveness of the cultural activities, their coverage should be extended to the community level and not limited to the district headquarters.

### *Community outreach*

- There is a need for timely revision of exiting IEC materials. Consideration should also be given for developing and disseminating other relevant materials (i.e. pamphlets, leaflets, stickers etc.) by incorporating the issues of a changed context. These kinds of materials may contribute to promoting the radio program as well.

### *Project Management and Implementation*

- SFCG should give consideration for selecting long term partnership to organize district level project activities instead of event based partnership. Consideration should also be given to clear PNGOs role while implementing project in respective districts.
- Consideration should be given for mobilizing child networks to promote *Sunau Bolau* program.
- Develop child centered common forum for *Sunau Bolau* program, which helps to increase wider participation from different geographical areas.
- Consideration should be given for the development and effective implementation of the mechanisms to assess the progress of the activities carried out in the local level.

## 1. Introduction of Search for Common Ground (SFCG)

SFCG is an international NGO working in the field of conflict transformation and peace building. Its mission is to change the way the world deals with conflict, away from adversarial approaches toward cooperative solutions. Since 1982, it has been working to transform the way the world deals with conflict: away from adversarial confrontation, toward cooperative solutions. The SFCG philosophy is to “understand the differences” but “act on the commonalities.” SFCG is engaged in a long-term process of incremental transformation, and makes long-term commitments towards this end. SFCG seeks cross-cultural integration of indigenous and international concepts of conflict prevention. It works with partners on the ground to strengthen local capacity to deal with conflict. SFCG currently works in or with eighteen countries including Nepal. SFCG’s “toolbox” includes mediation/facilitation training, community organizing, radio/TV, journalism, sports, drama, and music<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.1 SFCG in Nepal

Since February 2006, SFCG has been working in Nepal in close partnership with local and national media organizations, civil society organizations and NGOs. The primary local partner of SFCG is the Antenna Foundation of Nepal. The program in Nepal consists of a two-pronged approach, combining media and communications with community peace building initiatives.

Particularly SFCG Nepal does the following activities:

#### **MEDIA**

##### *Radio Serial Drama: “Nayaa Baato, Nayaa Paaila”*

SFCG with its partner organization Antenna Foundation Nepal ([www.afn.org.np](http://www.afn.org.np)) produces the radio soap opera “*Nayaa Baato, Nayaa Paaila*” meaning new path, new footsteps. The soap is broadcasted through Radio Nepal and 25 local FM stations three times a week. It targets young Nepalese between 14-24 years of age. Following an “edu-tainment” approach, the soap encourages young people to address the root causes of conflict, to solve disputes through non-violent means and to promote youth involvement in decision-making at all levels.

##### *Radio Program “Sunau Bolau” Produced by Children*

In partnership with the Antenna Foundation Nepal, SFCG is producing Sunau Bolau, a children-produced radio program aimed at giving young people a platform to contribute to the peace process. Thirteen child journalists (5 from Jhapa, 5 from Surkhet and 3 from Kathmandu) have been trained on the broader children issues and radio production and work on the program as producers and reporters. These children have been producing their own 50 minute radio show since October 2007 which is broadcasted weekly on over 40 FM stations throughout Nepal. It covers concerns related to children such as: child rights, child exploitation, Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG), child marriage, children and HIV, sexual

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<sup>4</sup> SFCG Nepal Children's Project Evaluation TOR

health, and other issues relevant to the transition. All the stories come from children's perspectives and target all stakeholders (peers, adults, community, political parties, local government, families and so on).

#### *Communication Campaign in Support of the Peace Process*

SFCG is implementing a communication campaign in support of the peace process. The campaign consists of Public Service Announcements (PSA), short radio spots to share accurate information, mitigate rumours and incorporate simple messages on reconciliation and *Vox Pop* interviews, which record citizens' responses to the peace process. These are then permitted to respond and thus create radio dialogue between the central government and communities. This is taking place both at national and at regional levels.

### **COMMUNITY PEACE BUILDING**

SFCG is working with a range of key stakeholders at the community level, including supporting rural youth in their leadership development for community peacebuilding, capacity building of civil society on peacebuilding, capacity building of radio talk show hosts and producers as part of Radio for Peacebuilding Nepal, and supporting the return, reintegration and rehabilitation of CAAFAG.

#### *Youth Leadership Development for Community Peacebuilding*

Recognizing the role that young people can play in peacebuilding, SFCG works with rural youth on fostering their leadership for community peacebuilding. The process consists of identifying "multiplier youth" from diverse communities and working with them to understand the issues that they face. SFCG offers a series of trainings that include conflict resolution, and leadership training, building capacities in both how to create changes on a community level and how to manage projects. SFCG then provides significant follow up, helping youth to find the resources necessary to implement their projects and help with networking.

#### *Civil Society capacity building on peacebuilding*

SFCG is working with the local civil society partner organizations in nine districts to develop the capacities of civil society leaders on conflict transformation and peace building and provide environment in which leaders can safely have dialogue about their difference.

#### *Radio for Peacebuilding Nepal*

Building on the experience of Radio for Peacebuilding Africa, SFCG is working to replicate that project's success in Nepal. Current activities include the adaptation of training manuals into a Nepali context, capacity-building workshops in radio programming, and the production of talk-shows focusing on the peace process. The objective of Radio for Peacebuilding Nepal is to shape the role of radio professionals in the peace process so that they can contribute directly to the peace process in Nepal.

### *Community Outreach Program for Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups(CAAFAG)*

SFCG has begun implementing programs aimed at supporting the return and reintegration of CAAFAG. As part of a UNICEF-led working group on this issue, SFCG has been contributing to reintegration and communications. It has produced public service announcements (PSAs) to encourage children to 'come back home,' recorded a drama called *Aba Ghar Farkaun* (Lets Go Home Now), printed a flipbook to facilitate dialogue among community members about how to provide a conducive environment to children to be happily reintegrated, has organized an 'intergenerational *dohori*<sup>5</sup> on safe return, reintegration and reunification' in all its 11 districts and has trained youth networks in various districts to create community-based efforts to support the return and reintegration of CAAFAG.

SFCG Nepal covers the entire nation through its radio programming. However, it has its community peacebuilding programs in the following thirteen districts from the mid and far west Nepal: Dang, Salyan, Ropla, Rukum, Jumla, Bardiya, Kailali, Doti, Accham, Bajura, Surkhet and Jhapa.

## **1.2 Nepal's commitment on child rights**

Nepal has become state party to 19 different human rights instruments including Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC). It has also become signatory to both of the optional protocols on CRC which also include Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, which raises the legal age of recruitment of soldiers to 18.

The decade long internal armed conflict in Nepal has affected the lives of millions of women and children in remote and poorly resourced districts, especially the vulnerable households<sup>6</sup>. The armed conflict between the government and the Maoists officially ended with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) on 21 November 2006. Furthermore, on 28 November 2006, Government and Maoists signed Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies, witnessed by UN. The various political and peace agreements signed between the Maoists and government of Nepal have included different provisions for the protection of child rights including return and reintegration issues of CAAFAG.

## **1.3 Initiatives taken by SFCG on the issues of CAAFAG**

SFCG is an active member of UNICEF-led Working Group on CAAFAG. A CAAFAG is a child who is being used in various capacities by any armed group or armed force and includes a spy, messenger, porter, cook, sentry, fund collector, logistic supporter including a child involved in cultural/indoctrination programs<sup>7</sup>. The CAAFAG working group was formed in 2006 by a group of national and international organizations including UN agencies working in the field of child rights protection in Nepal. SFCG has

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<sup>5</sup> Folk tradition of dialoguing through songs

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF, Humanitarian Action Report 2008, p.19

<sup>7</sup> CAAFAG Working Group/Rapid Assessment Exercise/September-October 2006

also been coordinating the technical sub-Working Group on Communications, Sensitization, and Advocacy<sup>8</sup>.

On issues of CAAFAG, SFCG has implemented one and a half year project "Radio for Reconciliation and Reintegration: Children's Voices" with the support of UNICEF. The project used a children-produced radio program to promote conditions that facilitate reintegration of CAAFAG and the protection of rights of conflict-affected children. The radio program has been supplemented by community-based outreach activities. The activities aimed to follow the Paris Principles, the "The Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups" and to build up on the guidance provided by module OG4.60 of the IDDRS: Public Information and Strategic Communication in Support of DDR.

This evaluation study is on the initiatives taken by SFCG on the issues of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) program.

## 2. Objectives of the Evaluation Study

The main objective of the evaluation study was to assess the overall results of the program that have been achieved and the status of the activities co-funded by CAAFAG program. Similarly, the study also sought to explore the program relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency and impact as well as lessons learnt and sustainability of the results both within and outside the agency.

The specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To assess the extent to which the project outcomes and results have been achieved;
- To analyze the extent to which the radio programs have brought changes in people in terms of their sensitivity towards the issues of child rights
- To assess the outcomes of dissemination and utilization of broadcasting materials
- To assess the impressions of the listeners of *Sunau Bolau*<sup>9</sup>, especially in terms of branding.

## 3. Scope of the Evaluation Study

The evaluation study has covered four major scopes of work based on program evaluation objectives. These components are:

**Outcomes and results assessment:** In order to carry out the assessment of outcomes and results, the evaluation team set the evaluation criteria, which were project relevancy, efficiency in implementation process, results of the project interventions and sustainability.

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<sup>8</sup> SFCG project document on CAAFAG

<sup>9</sup> A radio program that means Lets Talk, Lets Listen

**Document the process of program and specific practices:** In the evaluation process, the evaluation team documented the process of implementation of the major activities seeking the answers as to how they were carried out and what the steps taken.

**Sustainability:** Regarding the adaptability of change, the evaluation team made efforts in reviewing whether the changes (outcomes) created by the project could be adapted over time to shifts in the context and to different challenges and demands.

**Lessons learnt and effective practices:** It addresses lessons learnt and adjustment required for further project implementation and its reflection and effects on other stakeholders and sustainability measures.

#### 4. Methodology of the Evaluation Study

Methodology for this evaluation was chosen objectively by considering the project objectives and approaches for implementation of the activities. To evaluate the project, evaluation procedures, sample selection and information/data collection methods were carefully developed and designed during the evaluation. A series of discussions was carried out with SCFG before finalization of sample size and evaluation procedures. The evaluation team also considered six evaluation steps referred by John Paul Lederach for evaluation of the effectiveness of projects on conflict transformation and peace building.

##### 4.1 Sample selection

The sample size was taken ensuring the representation from all the groups. The study was conducted in three districts namely Surkhet, Dang and Chitwan and the study covered a total of 17 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), 26 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and four contents analysis.

Table 1 presents summary of sample districts, number of FGDs and types of people involved in them, number and types of KIIs who will be taken as respondents and case studies carried out during the study. Annex 1 represents detailed description of respondents.

Table1: Summary of Sample Size

S.N.	Description	Total Sample Size in Districts				Remarks
		Surkhet	Dang	Chitwan	Center	
1.	FGD with children groups (including CAAFAG)	1	1	1		
2.	KIIs with CAAFAG	2	1			
3.	FGD with child club	2	1			
4.	FDG with <i>Dohori</i> actors	1	1			
5.	FGD with parents of child journalists	1	-			

6.	FGD with parents of community and CAAFAG	0	1	1		
7.	FGD with CAAFAG working group	1	1	1		
8.	Key informants with political leaders	2	1			
9.	KII with focal person of <i>Sunau Bolau</i>	1	-		1	
10.	KIIs with partner NGO	2	-	1		
11.	KIIs with project staff	2	2		1	
12.	KII with journalists	1	1	1		
13.	FGD with child journalists	1	1		1	
14.	KII with Listeners	1	1	2		
15.	Content Analysis	2	1	1		
16.	KII with Nepali Figures/CAAFAG Working Group members				4	
17.	Case studies	2	1	1		

## 4.2 Evaluation procedures

The study team designed evaluation procedures based on guidelines provided in ToR for project evaluation. The procedure consisted of development of a matrix for project evaluation, planning for the evaluation survey, collection and analysis of data.

**Development of matrix for project evaluation:** A revised matrix for project evaluation based on project objectives, indicators and activities was developed incorporating subsequent changes during the project implementation. The evaluation criteria based on the above mentioned matrix were developed to reassure the indicators of outcome and results of the project. In addition to it, evaluation team also reviewed the project documents including monitoring reports, periodic reports and relevant document provided by the project.

**Design evaluation survey tools:** Evaluation tools were designed based on the information needed to address the specific objectives of the evaluation. The evaluation criteria were project relevancy, efficiency in project implementation result of the project intervention, and adaptability of changes which were adopted from evaluation manual developed by SFCG<sup>10</sup>. Specific questions were designed under each evaluation criterion to best address the major themes and objectives of the project objectives.

## 4.3 Data collection methods and procedures

In order to assess the overall results of the project intervention in terms of social change, information was collected through several data collection methods such as document review, focused group discussions, observation, key informant interviews, case studies, and consultation and reflection meetings.

<sup>10</sup> Designing from results: Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict Transformation Programs Cheyanne Church and Mark M. Rogers

Evaluation team adopted the following data collection methods (with respondents and their numbers) to keep the evaluation on track and manage evaluation activities effectively and efficiently. A list of evaluation tools developed for data collection is presented in Annex 2.

Table2: Data Collection Matrix

SN	Data collection method	Evaluation Tools	Respondents	Remarks
1.	Document review	Content analysis format	Project proposals, Project progress reports, CAAFAG baseline report	
2.	FGD*	FGD Guidelines	Child club members including CAAFAG, Families from CAAFAG and adults, Local artists, child journalists, District level organizations and youths	
3.	Key informant interview	Questions and interview checklists	PNGOs representatives, Project staff, producers, journalists, political leaders and listeners	
4.	Content analysis	Content analysis checklists	Community members, children and youths	
5.	Case study	Project reports, Direct interactions	From direct beneficiaries	
6.	Direct observation	Observation Checklists	Partner organization, Child clubs	

\* Respondents of FGDs were inclusive in terms of gender, ethnicity and caste.

When the evaluation questions and the method of collecting information were chosen, the evaluation team examined the evaluation questions based on the following evaluation criteria:

- Validity of the evaluation questions and methods of information collection
- Importance of the evaluation questions: whether it incorporated the evaluation criteria or not
- Reliability of information: whether it is only a repeated task or creative one and whether data/ information are represented by appropriate sample size or not.
- Accessibility of information: whether there is any restriction on data and time or not.

#### **4.4 Data analysis and interpretation**

The evaluation team segregated the information/data obtained from survey under each specific evaluation criterion. Separate template for qualitative and quantitative information/data was developed and tabulated.

Information/data obtained from survey were analyzed and assessment of the achievements of the project based on baseline indicators, which was already prepared by SFCG, was undertaken.

Statistical and mathematical tools were applied for analyzing the quantitative and qualitative information/data. The quantitative Information/data were analyzed through simple mathematical and statistical measures and was presented with relevant figures. Information obtained from qualitative survey such as focus group discussion, semi - structured interview, key informant survey, direct observation and content analysis were analyzed thematically. Information/data related to social inclusion and child participation was emphasized while analyzing the qualitative information/data. Content analysis was carried out during the analysis of data. In addition to this, cluster analysis, sector, and sub-sector analysis was done (when required) to explore the key achievements of the project based on evaluation criteria.

### **5. Presentation and Analysis of Data/ Information**

This chapter presents and analyzes the data and information from field generated through interviews and focus group discussions among different stakeholders like children/CAAFAG, community people, district stakeholders and implementing organizations. It also includes the information from the key informants representing different stakeholders. Data and information collected are analyzed and presented in four major headings viz., project relevancy, implementation process appraisal, result of project, and sustainability.

A summarized note on responses provided by various groups from sample districts is presented in Annex 3.

#### **5.1 Project relevancy**

Nepal experienced a decade long internal armed conflict that has had multifaceted effects on children. During the conflict period between 1996 and 2006, a total of 13347 people were killed<sup>11</sup>, many sustained physical injuries and/or mental disabilities. In addition, in the same period a total of 447 children were killed, 246 from the state and 201 from the Maoists respectively<sup>12</sup>. Abduction and disappearance of many children became daily news. Many lost their parents and became orphans and a considerable number of children joined the armed conflict. There are reports indicating that children have joined the armed conflict from both conflicting sides<sup>13</sup>. Many children were

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<sup>11</sup> Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) Human Rights Yearbook, 2007

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> Caught in the Middle, Mounting Violations against Children in Nepal's Armed Conflict, Watchlist report (p. 28), 2005

traumatized because of the war and this will have a long term effect on their physical and mental growth.

According to the participants of FGD and key informant interviews, the war returnees have been deprived of education facilities. Furthermore, they have been neglected from the society and have insufficient access to services provided by I/NGOs and GOs. They further added that the problems of acceptance and recognition in the society would bring in serious consequences individually and at society level. They also informed that many of them were suffering from psychosocial problems like insomnia, restlessness, sense of fear, feeling of isolation, anxiety, feeling of humiliation besides other physical problems such as back pain, numbness of limbs and so on. Psychosocial problems such as fear, guilt, and distrust are found to be higher among returned children compared with never associated children<sup>14</sup>. Gender wise, girl returnees from armed groups have been experiencing either forced marriages or rejection for marriage proposals. This, in turn, is also caused forced marriages of school girls<sup>15</sup>.

In this general scenario, CAAFAG working group members and UNICEF partner launched awareness raising program on the rights of the child, creative activities for facilitating socialization process and also provided education supports for the needy children. In the same line, SFCG implemented media sensitization, community peace building, radio broadcasting, development and dissemination of IEC materials for advocating and facilitating the process of return and reintegration of CAAFAG.

The following paragraphs analyze the appropriateness of the project and its strategic alignment.

### **5.1.1 Project appropriateness**

Looking at the activities of the project in this context, the project was relevant in terms of addressing the problems faced by children in a changed context. Since the project basically intended to take measures for peace building through conflict mediation by different means and creating conducive environment for return and reintegration of children involved in armed groups, it has helped in facilitating the peace process and successful return and reintegration of CAAFAG. It has also helped in facilitating the peace process by bringing together the political leaders, civil society actors, media and child protection organizations in the same forums like *Sunau Bolau* radio program. Bringing them in the same platform, it has initiated discussions on the issues of successful return and reintegration of CAAFAG in the society. Reviewing the project documents, the team observed that the activities of the project were focused on providing the relevant information to the community members, families, and children along with the CAAFAG themselves. Since sharing of information, initiating dialogues among community people was done mainly through media, it was effective in bringing changes and reaching the people<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> A Research and Recommendation Report on CAAFAG, TPO, 2007

<sup>15</sup> Caught in the Middle, Mounting Violations against Children in Nepal's Armed Conflict, Watchlist report (p. 37), 2005

<sup>16</sup> Interim and periodical reports submitted to UNICEF by SFCG

### 5.1.2 Strategic alignment

Search for Common Ground has been adopting the Common Ground Approach (T)-approach for the implementation of its activities. According to the approach, media mobilization lies on the top horizontally and on the vertical side lie the community outreach/ peace building programs. The review of available organizational documents (proposals and reports) and field observation showed that there was wide dissemination of intended information through out the country through the local and national radio production and its broadcasting. Along with this community outreach programs like IEC material production and dissemination, mobilization of local organizations and *Dohari*, were undertaken with special focus in the project districts. The themes covered by *Dohari* revolved around promoting peaceful environment in the community and accepting children who have returned from being involved in armed groups.

Finding the "commonality in the differences" in order to initiate the dialogue among the actors for conflict transformation is the common ground approach. According to the respondents, the common ground approach was followed while implementing most of the activities such as orientation, training, workshop, *Dohori* and media program organized by SFCG. For instance, the child journalists from Kathmandu and Surkhet mentioned that they were applying the approach not only in the project activities but in their daily lives for solving their problems as well. Comparing the activities of the project with the above operational approach and guiding principles of the organization, it was observed that there was a clear strategic alignment. Furthermore, reviewing the guidelines and strategy on information sharing, communications, sensitization and advocacy of CAAFAG working group, the project activities were observed following them.

## 5.2 Implementation process appraisal

In order to implement the children radio program, Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN), Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) and Peace Action Group (PAG) were the major partner organizations working on the issues of child protection and radio.

Regarding the implementation process, the respondents of SFCG staff and PNGO stated that there was practice of reviews and sharing of the experiences among the district and central level staff through meetings. In the same meetings, feedbacks were collected so that they could be used in developing the work plans for implementing the project activities. They also said that except the *Sunau Bolau* radio programs, the peace building and outreach activities were not performed on a regular basis but as single events.

According to the project staff in Dang and Surkhet, though there was practice of frequent monitoring of project activities at the local level during their implementation, the frequency remained insufficient, especially for analyzing project result and outcomes. Regarding the reporting system, the district level project staff at Dang and Surkhet stated that it was mainly focused on the activities performed in the district level. Upon

our queries on the ongoing practice about specific reporting guidelines, they did not mention anything.

Though there is CAAFAG working groups' meeting and sharing going on at the central level, the practice was found to be minimal at the district level. In accordance with the respondents from the local partner organizations in Surkhet, there was occasional informal sharing of child protection issues among the child protection organizations but in Dang there was no such mechanism. Organizations were found to be working in isolation and on individual basis.

Various activities related to awareness raising through children's produced radio program, media sensitization, community peacebuilding and community outreach were outlined in the project documents. The analysis of the records of the performed activities obtained from local and central level shows that such types of activities were largely carried out at the district level. An activity level achievement of the project is summarized in annex 4.

### **5.3 Results of the project**

The results of the project are one of the major components of this evaluation which has been drawn from the analysis of the data collected. The evaluation team has analyzed the results at outputs and outcomes level. In this regard the evaluation team used the checklists for collecting information related to the project outputs and outcomes.

#### **5.3.1 Outputs**

##### ***Sunau Bolau* Radio Program**

*Sunau Bolau* Radio Program, the major media program, was produced at national level in Kathmandu and local level in Surkhet and Jhapa districts. The central level program was produced by compiling both of the local programs. According to the nature of the program the central production was nation wide through various FM radio stations where the local production targeted the particular districts. However, even if it was termed as the district level program, the FM wave length could not cover all the areas of the respective districts.

In this connection, the following paragraphs give the outputs including content analysis and branding of the program.

In Surkhet, all of the respondents expressed that locally produced *Sunau Bolau* radio program was the most effective programs aired from the local FM radio station. "Local issues and active involvement of the local children including CAAFAG are the secrets of its popularity" said one respondent, who was representing in FGD carried out with district stakeholders.

The child journalists, during the discussion, enthusiastically mentioned that the local radio programs were very effective in bringing positive changes in the community. Case box 1 gives an example of how the radio program *Sunau Bolau* encouraged hotel owner to send a child labor to school.

Similarly, in another case, 13 years old rickshaw puller, Mai Puj Baksh got educational support from SAC Nepal as a result of his case being broadcasted in the radio program entitled "Education is the Right of Every Child" on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2007. According to the child journalists, there was prompt response from the organization when the case was made public. Now he is studying in class seven.

#### **Case 1: A Child Labor goes back to School**

In one pleasant morning of November 2007, a team of the child journalists reached a local Hotel at Latikoili VDC, Surkhet district in connection with the production of a radio program episode entitled "Education is the Right of Every Child". They took an interview with the hotel owner on the issue of child labor and education.

When his interview was broadcasted on 10th November 2007, the owner felt morally and socially obliged to send his child employee, Purna Thapa, 13, to school.

Purna Thapa was admitted in the fifth grade at Kopila Primary School, the local primary school. Purna, the child laborer for last three years is happy to be in school once again. He had to drop out from school because of the poverty.

Despite being a project area, the case of Dang was different as there was no access to the FM radio coverage from Deukhuri FM station in Dang and Tinau station in Butwal. The respondents from local community and children reported that they could hardly listen to *Sunau Bolau*.

Though there were very few respondents who had listened to the *Sunau Bolau* program in Chitwan broadcasted in the local FM under the Nepal Chautari program, one of the regular listener respondents, Mr. Sagar Karki took it positively. According to him "The program not only broadcasts the issues of the children but gives probable solutions also". He believed that it could inspire the listeners to work in favor of children.

### **Content analysis of *Sunau Bolau* Radio Program**

In the process of content analysis of the *Sunau Bolau* Radio Program, the evaluation team randomly selected four episodes of centrally developed programs and played them before the children groups, youths and adults. Based on the checklist as an analyzing tool, the discussion was held approximately for one and half hour. The discussion was particularly focused on the strength, weakness and follow up of the program besides its content selection and presentation aspects. Further elaboration has been given below.

#### *Contents selection process*

According to the child journalists and production team in Kathmandu, the topics for the contents are being selected in a participatory way jointly by child journalists and SFCG in regular review and planning meetings and curriculum summit. After listening to the radio programs, the respondents expressed that the programs covered children's issues as a whole rather than focusing on the CAAFAG. However, the producers were in opinion that they had incorporated the CAAFAG issues to some extent in each episode.

### *Presentation*

Regarding the presentation of the program, the respondents were of the opinion that *Sunau Bolau*, radio program developed in the central level were less entertaining and focused more on discussions and interviews. They also pointed out the inconsistency in the presentation style and language used. In the case of language, they said, "The language is not child friendly as the presenters use the complex sentence structures with frequent English terminologies." Child journalists from Surkhet also mentioned the same.

### *Strength*

The strengths of the program are listed below:

During the field visits, it was observed that,

- Child participation had been ensured as the child journalists themselves got involved in selecting issues, taking interviews and presenting the program.
- The programs have contributed encouraging the CAAFAG to come to the mainstream society as well as protecting rights of the children in general.
- The program has provided a forum to children to develop their leadership and professional skills.
- There has been positive response to the program from all segments of the society. The child journalists are recognized by the other stakeholders like DCWB and FNJ as they have been given opportunities to participate in media related programs.

### *Weakness*

The weaknesses of the programs are given below:

- The program covered the issues only of certain periphery of two districts, Jhapa and Surkhet.
- Regarding the presentation, it was pointed out that there was no consistency in the language used and there was no variety in the presentation.
- In most of the cases there were lengthy segments of interviews.
- Above all, the morning time was not appropriate for children as it was the time to work or be ready to go to school for them. Evening time could be appropriate for children.
- No follow-up mechanisms and feedback collection system was observed. No space had been given to present the listeners' views in the episode. Although the questionnaire was developed for conducting listeners' survey, the study team did not find relevant information in this regard.

For the further details regarding the contents analysis, please refer to content analysis of an episode entitled "*Parents' and Guardians' Restriction towards Shaping Children Future*": 24 Nov 2007 to Annex 5.

### **Branding of *Sunau Bolau* radio program**

*Sunau Bolau* radio program has been broadcasted either as a component of the Nepal Chautari program or local level production in Jhapa and Surkhet. Nepal Chautari program, coordinated by the Ujyalo Network, has got a wide coverage as it has been

broadcasted by 52 local FM radios in different parts of the country. However, local version of *Sunau Bolau* program are broadcasted only in Jhapa and Surkhet districts brand specifically *Sunau Bolau*.

Most of the respondents participated in FGD from Surkhet said that the local production was dear to them as it raised the local issues and it was found that there were a significant number of listeners of the program. They also pointed out the benefits that they could see the changes promptly. According to the listeners participated in FGD, there were a large number of listeners of the local program as it was broadcasted in the children's prime time at 5.30 in the evening and by incorporating burning issues of local children.

According to the child journalists and production team in Kathmandu, *Bal Chautari* segment within *Nepal Chautari* was replaced by *Sunau Bolau* only from December as they came to know that there was already a program by the same name in another FM radio run by CWIN.

Talking about the broadcasting time, the listener respondents from Chitwan and Surkhet that *Nepal Chautari* was broadcasted in the morning where as the local production in the evenings. According to child respondents in Chitwan and child journalists in Kathmandu, evening was the prime time for children. Commenting on the name of the program, the respondents of child groups in Surkhet stated that it would be better to have separate "*Sunau Bolau*" radio program as an independent identity rather than being a segment of a particular program.

### **Media sensitization**

Media sensitization workshops were organized among the local level journalists and representatives of child protection organizations in seven districts. Similarly, a journalist sensitization workshop was organized in Kathmandu instead of Rolpa. According to the SFCG staff and implementing partners, there were no functional mechanism/networks with media and child protection organizations developed even though the program had targeted development of such a mechanism.

The journalist respondents from Dang and Surkhet who had participated in the media sensitization program mentioned that there were positive changes in their attitude towards CAAFAG. They stated that they had become more sensitive not to re-victimize the survivors by unnecessarily blowing up their cases in their respective print and electronic media.

### **Community peace building**

During the project period, under the community peace-building program, cultural activities had been carried out in all sample districts. In Dang and Surkhet intergenerational *-Dohori* was organized with the support of SFCG. But in Chitwan street drama, poem recitation competitions etc. were organized through local initiatives.

Respondents in Dang and Surkhet stated that intergenerational *-Dohori* had played an important role to raise awareness to the community people about return and reintegration of CAAFAG by providing touchy messages. According to the respondents from community people in Surkhet, *Dohori* attracted considerable number of people (approximately 1000 to 2000). The respondents from Dang expressed similar views. According to them *Dohari* was an effective tool to deliver the intended message. Similarly, they also responded that it included the subject matter and actors different from traditional *Dohori*. The subject matter focused on the issue of CAAFAG return and reintegration through intergenerational dialogue among children, youths and adults. The child respondents in Dang stated that it was an entry point for starting intergenerational dialogue by breaking the culture of silence.

Indicating to the limitation of the program, the respondents from implementing partners and artists from Surkhet stated that the *Dohori* was only organized as one event program in the district headquarters. They further added that the marginalized people in the community suffering from the violence and deprivation could not get chance to be part of it or be aware of the issues.

### **Community Outreach**

To promote the outreach programs of the project, *Aba Ghar Farkaun* (cassettes, posters), discussion guides, stickers, letter of appreciation and T-shirts were used as the major tools. It was observed that the results of the outreach programs varied in different places depending on the availability of the materials.

#### *Aba Ghar Farkaun* posters:

According to the respondents in Dang and Surkhet, they had seen *Aba Ghar Farkaun* poster a long time ago. They stated that poster was so impressive that it was re-published by other organizations also. The respondents disclosed that this poster was published by IRC by giving due credit to SFCG. The PNGO of Surkhet mentioned that they had widely circulated the poster in the community.

#### *Aba Ghar Farkaun* cassettes:

The project staff in Dang said that they had distributed approximately 100 cassettes in last 6 months of the project. The respondents stated that the cassette was so impressive and convincing that it encouraged the CAAFAG to return to the community after listening to it.

PNGO in Surkhet said that after receiving the cassettes, they distributed approximately 15 pieces to the different child clubs.

#### *Discussion guides:*

The use of discussion guides was one of the outreach program materials too. Upon our query on the availability of the material and its use, the project staff of Dang stated that they received approximately 50 copies of the discussion guides a month ago. There was only one discussion session based on the guidelines book. PNGO in Surkhet reported that they only received five copies of the discussion guides and discussions

were held in five communities. However, the project staff from both of the districts agreed that there were no follow-up activities carried out.

In the case of Chitwan all of the respondents answered that they received no IEC materials such as discussion guides, posters and cassette.

Regarding the promotional activities, they informed that stickers and T-shirts had been distributed in the communities of both Surkhet and Dang districts in order to promote the *Sunau Bolau* radio program. However, letter of appreciations provided to child clubs were not distributed. In some cases, the ground reality was quite different. According to SFCG project staff of Dang they rejected the appreciation letter because they did not know about the program at all.

According to the respondents from CAAFAG working groups in Kathmandu, there had been consultation during the IEC materials designing period and they provided feedbacks.

Regarding the issues of dissemination of IEC materials, respondent from CWIN, a CAAFAG working group member stated that they had received a few copies of the materials but not sufficient at all to distribute in their working areas. Similarly, respondent from SC (Norway) stated that they received the materials published by SFCG 50 to 100 copies in average and distributed them to their partner organizations in the districts. He further mentioned that the materials helped to sensitize the stakeholders and create awareness in the community people in the issues of CAAFAG. The respondent from Save the Children (US) also reported that they received 30 to 100 copies of the publications in average. She further stated that she received positive feedback from the receivers. She suggested preparing other similar documents in future too.

The district stakeholders, the partner organizations and CAAFAC WG members indicated the need of revision of the IEC materials in which the issues of changed context needed to be incorporated.

### **5.3.2 Outcomes**

#### **Increased access to information of community members and children on reintegration of CAAFAG**

In order to find the access to information of community members and children on reintegration of CAAFAG, the evaluation tried to confirm the sources of information, its type, timeliness and frequency through interviews and focused group discussions with different stakeholders.

**Sources of information:** According to the child including CAAFAG and community people respondents, for them *Sunau Bolau* radio programs, IEC materials distribution and other outreach programs like youth and child club networks were the major sources of information on the CAAFAG issues. Specifically, in Surkhet for the child clubs and CAAFAG, the major sources of information were IEC materials, FM radios and child club leaders. According to them there was a good access to FM radio program.

The respondents of the child clubs and CAAFAG in Dang district said that child club leaders, posters and cassettes (*Aba Ghar Farkaun*) were the main sources of information on the CAAFAG issues. However, they stated that there was no access to the *Sunau Bolau* radio program as the project area was out of range of the radio frequency.

Similarly in Chitwan most of the child participants said they had not listened to Sunau Bolau radio program.

In addition to the project sources, the respondents informed that there were a number of other sources from where the community received the information. In this regard, in Surkhet IRC, SC (Norway) and SAC Nepal were delivering the information through their existing project implementing structures. In Chitwan, *Diyalo Pariwar*, an implementing partner of UNICEF on CAAFAG in the district was disseminating the information. According to the child clubs, including CAAFAG, and community members in Dang the non-government organizations like LFP, DNGOCC and BASE Nepal and youth networks were disseminating the information.

**Types of information:** Most of the respondents from community members and children including CAAFAG took the rights to education for CAAFAG, positive attitude and behavior (acceptance, care, protection) and message to return to their home as the types of information that they received.

**Timeliness, availability and frequency of information:** Regarding the timeliness, availability and frequency of information, there was no uniformity in the response in different areas. Respondents from community members and children including CAAFAG from Surkhet stated that *Sunau Bolau* radio program was the regular source of information. But the same respondents from Dang and Chitwan agreed on absence of regular sources of information.

According to the key informant in Dang district, due to timely information given by IEC materials, a vulnerable boy, who was on the way to a cantonment, was saved from going to the Maoist army. According to the case, a 16 years boy named Suraj Acharya from Barakhutti of Lalmatiya VDC of Dang was going to join the Maoist army in Rolpa. Fortunately on the way, he got a chance to listen to the *Aba Ghara Farkaun* recording. Listening to the cassette, he changed his mind and returned home and rejoined his school. Now he is studying in grade ten.

### **Feeling of responsibilities among community members, children and families in facilitating the successful return of CAAFAG**

In order to create conducive environment for the successful return of CAAFAG there should be high sense of responsibility among different stakeholders especially the community members, children themselves and families. To assess the situation concerning the sense of responsibility among the stakeholders in the project areas (Dang and Surkhet) as well as in non project area (Chitwan), the evaluation team collected views and opinions of CAAFAG themselves, community members, district stakeholders and implementing organizations.

In connection with the return and support to CAAFAG, most of the respondents of community members and children including CAAFAG in Surkhet and Dang stated that the concerned families were playing vital role in this regard. They further said that in many cases CAAFAG themselves were motivated to return. When asked for the reasons for being inspired to return CAAFAG, the above given respondents told that it was the information that they received from various sources that guided them to take the initiatives for return of them.

Case: 2 Inspiration of IEC materials

A regular listener and the chairperson of a local youth club from Chitwan Mr. Sagar Karki responded that he listened to the *Aba Ghar Farkaun* cassettes. According to him the message of the cassette was relevant and interesting. Being inspired by it and other materials (he had seen and gone through some of the publications by SFCG in the office of Seto Guras<sup>17</sup>), in his leadership, he said, an initiative was taken for successful return of a child (17 years of age) who was involved with Maoists armed group for 2 years. According to the respondent from Chitwan, Mr. Sagar Karki "the discussion guides was the most effective among others publication of SFCG as it is easy to understand the issues through pictures".

### **Understanding of adults towards children's thinking, feeling and experience in relation to peace and reconciliation**

Most of the respondents from the project districts stated that message had been disseminated focusing on community people, family and children including CAAFAG. They agreed that there had been some gradual increase in respecting the children's aspirations. The case of Durga given in the box is an example of the gradual changes occurring among the community people.

Case:3 Durga B.K: *Sunau Bolau* has made difference in Durga's life

Durga B.K, a regular listener of *Sunau Bolau* radio program returned after a year long involvement in Maoists' cultural group. In her opinion, *Sunau Bolau* is one of the popular programs in her community and she believes that it has contributed a lot for the positive changes in the community people.

Revealing her own experiences, she says that in the beginning of her return, the elderly people used to tease referring to her connection to the Maoist movement. She experienced a mental pressure to attend the social functions then but now she feels comfortable. She says that this is due to change in attitude of the elders towards her and that they now understand her feelings more. She further added that this behavior has made things easier for her to live in the community.

### **Children feel that they have a voice**

The topic indicates the respect of the children's voice in the society so that they may build up the confidence that they too are the integral part of the society. This can be measured through their participation in the social activities and forum and their issues be addressed.

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<sup>17</sup> An NGO working in the field of child issues in Chitwan

In this regard, the child including CAAFAG respondents in all sampling districts said that there had been good access of all the children including the returnees of the conflicting party in the child clubs. According to the same respondents from Surkhet, the radio program *Sunau Bolau* has been giving the forum to the child club leaders to express their voices. At the same time, the secretary of Sangharshil Ekata Bal Club of Latikoili VDC of Surkhet stated that he got a chance to recite his poems and songs from the radio program.

Referring to the invitation by DCWB for the reporting purpose, the child journalists in Surkhet said that practice of listening to the children's voice in the society had been started.

Case:4 Recognized children in public forum

Sukma Sunar is associated with *Sunau Bolau* radio program as a child journalist in Surkhet. District Child Welfare Board (DCWB) gave her recognition inviting her as a journalist to report from the program entitled "Political Parties' Demonstration and Children" organized on 30th March 2007. Upon her recognition, she said that she was very much encouraged because of this practice to give recognition to the children.

### **Child-led Inter-generational dialogue on children's rights**

The evaluation team tried to assess the initiations made by the children for the promotion of child rights, among the adults and children themselves. In this regard the evaluation team observed some initiations in the sampling districts. In the case of Surkhet, the initiation of a child journalist can be a good example in this regard. (See in the box 5)

Case: 5 Children are getting space in the community.

Akawar Khan from Belghari, Surkhet is the member of Macca Madina child club and also child journalist of *Sunau Bolau* radio program. His regular sharing of his learning among his colleagues kept on inspiring them to be active. Having not a fixed venue for the child club, they talked to one of the CBOs to manage for their office. Accepting the child club's request, the CBO had arranged for the child club office at the community building. Now the child club is doing their regular meetings in their own office.

Recently the child club successfully launched the interactive programs on child marriage, child labor and welcome to school program. In these children led programs, the community members participated where they realized their role on the issues.

According to one of the child respondents in Chitawan, there had been child club initiation in the community being inspired by the *Sunau Bolau* radio program. He said that the experience sharing of other child clubs through the radio program really inspired them to mobilize the child clubs with the coordination of the community.

### **5.4 Sustainability**

In order to assess the sustainability of the project, the evaluation team carried out the FGD and key informant interviews with child journalists and production team of *Sunau Bolau* radio program and CAAFAG Working Group members. The production team in

Kathmandu and Surkhet mentioned that the project provided to Antenna Foundation Nepal and local FMs in Jhapa and Surkhet with technical equipments like computers and recording equipments.

The same group further expressed that they also got training on CAAFAG issues. Similarly, the child journalists from Kathmandu and Surkhet stated that they were trained not only on the journalism but also on the CAAFAG issues.

Respondents from the CAAFAG Working Group stated that there was collective involvement in designing the IEC materials related to CAAFAG return and reintegration. The evaluation team also observed that one of the CAAFAG working group members IRC adopted the whole content of Aba Ghara Farkau poster.

According to the journalists who participated in the journalists' sensitization program, they had been aware of the CAAFAG return and reintegration issues. They also stated that they were raising these issues from their respective field.

## **6. Findings and Conclusions**

### ***Sunau Bolau* Radio Program**

Respondents of Surkhet ranked the *Sunau Bolau* program to be very effective as it covered the local issues and involved the local children for the production and presentation of the programs.

Through Focused Group Discussions (FGD) with children, it was found that the local production can have more listeners in the local level as the program was broadcasted during the children's prime time because it concentrated on the local issues. With the local children involvement, the local issues of children were naturally raised and this in turn, helped in drawing attention of the concerned local authorities.

It was found that *Sunau Bolau* targeted the children between 11 to 18 years of age whereas *Nepal Chautari* in general targeted the adults. Hence, the youths were found to be the regular listeners of *Sunau Bolau* segment within the *Nepal Chautari* program aired in the morning. On the other hand, the children were found to be listening more to the program that was aired with the name of *Sunau Bolau* in the evenings. It is obvious that a single program can not satisfy people of different age groups. Hence, considering the nature of the program, *Sunau Bolau* brand name was found more relevant for the children listeners.

The radio program is found to have provided forum to the child journalists for developing their leadership skills and professional skills. It was found that the composition of the team of the child journalists was inclusive in terms of participation of children from different ethnic backgrounds.

The radio program is found to have focused on the interviews and discussions. As a result, the respondents from children groups commented that the program was not so much entertaining for them. Similarly, they further commented that the language and the

way of presentation were too tough for them to understand with lots of complex sentences and English terminologies.

The program broadcasted nationally and locally from two districts was found to be limited within the city areas and outskirts. The respondents from the project area of Dang reported that they could hardly listen to the Sunau Balau.

It was found that feedback collection mechanisms regarding the radio program could not work effectively. Similarly, listener's identification mechanisms/practices were not found either.

### **Media Sensitization**

Based on the information collected, it was found that progress has been made to some extent in sensitizing the journalists on the CAAFAG issues.

It was found that a workshop on media sensitization was conducted at the district level. The workshop decided to form a network and hold its meeting regularly. However, no functional mechanism/networks with media and CAAFAG working groups and NGOs could be observed. The study team concluded that a single workshop was not sufficient to make the participant feel the need of such networks.

### **Community peace building**

It was found that the cultural activities such as *Dohori*, street drama, music, and creative writing competitions were highly effective means to enhance peace building and reconciliation process in the community. Specifically, intergenerational *Dohori* was found to be more effective than traditional *Dohori* as it initiated intergenerational dialogue.

### **Community outreach**

It was found that *Aba Ghar Farkaun* poster was one of the most popular IEC materials produced by SFCG. This was also re-published by other organization (i.e. IRC) with due recognition. However, IEC materials need to be revised in course of the changing context of peace process. For example, it should include the issues like recognition and acceptance of CAAFAG and proper implementation of peace agreements to ensure child rights provisions. Likewise, the materials need to include contents to motivate CAAFAG in non-violence.

It was found that in Surkhet and Dang IEC materials distributed but how far these materials benefited the target groups has not been measured yet.. But, in the case of Chitwan it was found that there were no IEC materials distributed to the UNICEF working partner in the CAAFAG issues.

It was found that the publications of SFCG reached the CAAFAG WG members such as SC (Norway) and Save the Children (US), which they distributed to their implementing partners. However, the respondent from CWIN stated that they got minimum number of

publication. In addition, it was found that there were insufficient communication, sharing and coordination mechanisms and practices among the child protection organizations in distributing IEC materials.

There have been positive effects in the community through the increased sources of relevant information. However, there is no uniformity in the frequency and timing of the information received in all project areas.

During the field visit, it was found that the sources of information regarding CAAFAG return and reintegration were posters, radio, cassettes, leaders of CBOs etc. Considering the availability and effectiveness of the mentioned sources of information, the respondents mentioned that the project of Surkhet was more effective than that of Dang. In this context, it was observed that while other organization focused on education support to CAAFAG and community mobilization, SFCG is limited to information dissemination rather than mobilization of CBOs. In spite of this, there are examples, which show that it has supported CAAFAG return and reintegration process, see case box.

Although the activities related to media, community outreach and community peace building focused on changing the attitude and behaviour of the adults towards CAAFAG, they have not brought significant changes in practice. This is because the activities of the project are less focused on community, youths and children organization. As a result, it is hard to measure the outcomes of the project implementation.

### **Project Implementation**

There were practices of performance reporting of the events regularly. However, the insufficient practices of documentation of achievements were found making it difficult for replication of the best practices and actions in other sectors.

It was found that, most of the project activities were conducted in the district headquarters. Most of the activities were organized for once. Likewise, none of the activities were observed to have been organized sequentially in a long term basis, except for FM program.

The project team comprised of energetic youth with clear understanding of project strategies and components. They were actively mobilized for the implementation of project activities very enthusiastically and on their own leadership. In addition to this, there is practice of regular review and sharing for effective implementation of the project.

## 7. Major Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

### 7.1 Lessons Learnt:

The followings are the major lessons learnt from the project,

- **Continuous information flow in the community helps to change the mind set of the people.** Through the implementation of the project, positive changes in the attitude and behavior of stakeholders and community people towards the CAAFAG were observed because of the continuous flow of information.
- **Culture can be the foundation of social reconciliation.** Cultural activities like *Dohari* are effective means to deliver the social message and can be the forum for initiating intergenerational dialogue. Experiences during the project implementation had proved that culture means such as organizing *Dohari* is effective instruments for delivering the message and motivating people to engage in the peace building initiatives. Besides they also contribute to promotion of intergenerational dialogue among children, youths and adults of the society.
- **Child to child approach in the peace building process can be effective.** The involvement of child journalists to raise issues of CAAFAG through media contributed a lot to aware the children of their age group. Through their efforts there was number of cases of CAAFAG being reintegrated in respective families.
- **Coordination among concerned stakeholders and organizations for joint effort.** There have always been doubts of duplication of the programs in the case of absence of coordination within district CAAFAG working group and outside the group.
- **The role of community members, children, families and CBOs is vital for the successful reintegration of CAAFAG.** Experiences have proved that without the support of community members, children, families and CBOs, successful reintegration of the CAAFAG is impossible.
- **Creating varieties in presenting the radio program makes it entertaining and hence attracts more listeners to the program.** It has been proved that an entertaining way of presentation can play important role for effectiveness and increase in the number of listeners to a radio program.

### 7.2 Recommendations

#### **Sunau Bolau Radio Program**

- *Sunau Bolau* radio program should give priority to incorporate local initiatives for accepting CAAFAG return and reintegration. And at the same time revised and modified version of the program should be broadcasted with wider coverage including the issues of vulnerable children in local communities.
- *Sunau Bolau* radio program should give priority to the local initiatives including the rural communities. And at the same time revised and modified version of the program should be broadcasted with wider coverage including the issues of vulnerable children.
- The radio program should have independent identity rather than being a segment under another brand name.

- The program should be broadcasted in the evening prime time since it is the appropriate time for the children. The materials should be children friendly, consisting of mini-drama and songs.
- The inclusiveness in the composition of the child journalists should be maintained.
- SFCG should give more emphasis on broadcasting locally produced radio program that incorporates the local issues for effectiveness of the radio program in the project areas.
- There is a need to identify the regular listeners and encourage them to disseminate message in their clubs, families and communities.
- For a monitoring purpose there should be feedback mechanisms to link the audience to the radio program.
- In order to attract a wider range of listeners, the "promo" of *Sunau Bolau* should be aired frequently. The message should be disseminated through publications also so that information may reach the community level.
- Special consideration should be given to enhance the capacity of the child journalists in the areas of program designing, conducting interviews and effective presentation.

#### **Media Sensitization**

- Effectiveness of training and workshops to the journalists should be assessed.
- In order to establish common understanding and joint effort towards the issues, there should be initiation for establishing and strengthening the networks between media and child protection organizations.
- Implementing organization (initiator) needs to be involved for facilitating networks until the local stakeholders are capable of mobilizing it further.

#### **Community peace building**

- SFCG should give priority for designing other cultural activities such as street drama, folk song competitions in various subjects besides *Dohori* for promoting peace in the community.
- Considering the effectiveness of the cultural activities, their coverage should be extended up to the community level and not limited to the district headquarters.

#### **Community outreach**

- There is a need for a timely revision of the exiting IEC materials. Consideration should also be given for developing and disseminating other relevant materials (i.e. pamphlets, leaflets, stickers etc.) by incorporating the issues of a changed context. These kinds of material may contribute in promoting the radio program as well.
- Consideration should be given for strengthening, mobilization and coordination of CAAFAG working group and existing networks for effective distribution of IEC materials.
- Consideration should be given for the development and effective implementation of the follow-up mechanisms.

## **Project Management and Implementation**

- Baseline on the issues of child rights in general and CAAFAG in particular should be prepared to serve as the bench mark of the project.
- Before implementation of the project, specific expected outputs and outcomes should be spelt out and indicators set for measuring them.
- SFCG should give consideration for selecting long term partnership to organize district level project activities instead of event based partnership. Consideration should also be given to clear PNGOs role while implementing project in respective districts.
- Consideration should be given for mobilizing child networks to promote *Sunau Bolau* program
- SFCG should develop the policy of giving equal importance on radio program and community outreach activities so that the radio program may follow the community outreach to increase linkage and effectiveness of the program.
- Advance level training should be provided to the child journalists
- Consideration should be given on the sustainability aspects of the *Sunau Bolau* radio program
- Develop child centered common forum for *Sunau Bolau* program, which contributes to increase wider participation from different geographical areas.
- SFCG should frequently monitor the partner organizations if the child journalists and families are getting timely travel expenses and honorarium.
- There must be focus on the CAAFAG returnees for their sustainable stay in the society so that they may become the role models for others.
- Consideration should be given for the development and effective implementation of the follow-up mechanisms.

## **Recommendation for funding partner:**

- Reintegration of CAAFAG takes long time. So it is necessary to implement a project on a long term basis. Bridging support is essential if there is gap in continuation of a follow-up project.
- It is essential to develop information sharing mechanisms on CAAFAG's issues at the district level. At the moment, lack of such mechanisms has hindered to deliver services effectively on CAAFAG issues (Specifically, in the case of Surkhet and Dang).

## Annex 1: Detailed Description of Respondents

### Name List of the Respondents

#### District: Dang

a. FGD with Trishakti, Manakamana, Nabajyoti and Bihani Child Clubs, Address: Bela VDC Ward No. 2

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Chuman Singh Wali	M
2	Geeta Chaudhari	F
3	Kalpana Chaudhari	F
4	Saraswoti Chaudhari	F
5	Kumari Buda	F
7	Balika BC	F
8	Bindu Pande	F

b. FGD with conflict affected family  
Address: Bela-2, Kathberuwa

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Dukhni Chaudhari	F
2	Kalimaya Chaudhari	F
3	Deepa Nepali	F
4	Mechi Puna	F
5	Amrita Puna	F
6	Bhairabi Chaudhari	F
7	Sumitra Chaudhari	F
8	Janak Lal Shrestha	M

c. FGD with community members (content analysis) Address: Gadawada-4, Hansipur

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Pema Chundali	F
2	Thakur Khanal	M
3	Saroj Panthi	M
4	Saraswoti Chundali	F
5	Matrika Ghimire	M
6	Birendra Panthi	M
7	Baburam Khanal	M
8	Santosh Panthi	M
9	Srijana Khanal	F
10	Sita Khanal	F
11	Hari Kala Chundali	F

d. FGD with district level child protection organization Address: Ghorahi

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization
1	Bimal Adhikari	M	INSEC
2	Janak BK	M	DNGOCC
3	Kiswora Rawal	F	DWO
4	Anita Dahal	F	UNICEF

#### e. Key Informant Interviews

S.N.	Name	Sex	Addresses	Remarks
1	Hasta Bir Chaudhari	M	Sonapur-5	Student (Listener)
2	Krishna Bd. Oli	M	Bela VDC	Local artist
3	Basudev Khanal	M	Youth Network for Peace, Dang	Dohori organizer
4	Pradeep Sharma	M	Samudayik Bikas Manch, Lamahi	Dohori organizer
5	Anju Giri	F	Bela-1	Local artist
6	Chhabi Lal Tharu	M	Chailahi VDC	Journalist
7	Sambhab Chudhari	M	Sonapur-5	Student (CAAFA G)
8	Biswa Acharya	M	Lamahi	Political leader (Maoist)
9	Rajendra Adhikari	M	SFCG, Dang	Project staff
10	Sahadev Yadav	M	SFCG, Dang	Project staff

#### District Surkhet:

a. FGD with child club, Makka Madina child club, Belghari VDC

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Sakirun Banu	F
2	Hasimun Banu	F
3	Kalimun Banu	F
4	Aisa Khatun	F
5	Sakilla Banu	F
6	Surajja Banu	F
7	Ranjanu Banu	F
8	Nasiran Banu	F
9	Sanjanu Khatun	F
10	Amna Banu	F
11	Mohamd Sakir	M
12	Asiran Khatun	F
13	Salman Khan	M
14	Reksana Khatun	F

b. FGD with child club, Shanghasrashil Ekata child club, Latikoili VDC

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Min Bd. BK	M
2	Santosh BK	M
3	Dambar BK	M
4	Jaya Bd. BK	M
5	Goma BK	F
6	Janaki BK	F
7	Puspa BK	F
8	Devisara Sunar	F
9	Bharati BK	F
10	Panika BK	F
11	Puja Sunar	F
12	Shova BK	F
13	Sharmila Nepali	F

c. FGD with youth club (content analysis)  
Address: Birendranagar Municipality, Surkht

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Janaki Chaudhari	F
2	Usha Chaudhari	F
3	Meena Chaudhari	F
4	Bal Kumari Chaudhari	F
5	Phul Kumari Chaudhari	F
6	Ram Bd. Chaudhari	M
7	Dil Bd. Chaudhari	M

d. FGD with community members (parents of child journalists)

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Tat Prasad Koirala	M
2	Khadananda Bhattarai	M
3	Jamila Bibi	F
4	Sapiyun Bibi	F
5	Sajjat Khan	M

e. FGD with local artist (Bagina Kala Samuha)

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Govinda Koirala	M
2	Kul Man Nepali	M
3	Rita Sunar	F
4	Tanka Bd. Susleni	M
5	Khamba Raj Giri	M

f. FGD with child journalists

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Akabar Khan	M
2	Sabita Koirala	F
3	Neera Bhattarai	F
4	Sukma Sunawar	F

g. Key Informant Interviews  
Address: Birendranagar Municipality

S.N.	Name	Sex	Address
1	Deepa Koirala	F	Radio Veri (producer)
2	Dev Kumar Subedi	M	Political party leader (NC)
3	Jitendra	M	District secretary (Maoist)
4	Kalendra Sejwal	M	Journalist
5	Hira Lal Sunwar	M	Child protection officer (DWO)
6	Balika Chaudhari	F	Project staff, Bardiya

h. FGD with district level child protection organizations

Address: Birendranagar Municipality

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization
1	Rama Bhandari	F	DCWB
2	Bimala Lamsal	F	Youth Network
3	Sanju BK	F	DWO
4	Dal Bd. Sarki	M	DWO
5	Kamal Sunwar	M	Youth Network
6	Purna Sunwar	M	Youth Network
8	Atma Ram Bhattarai	M	SAC Nepal
9	Yama Raj Sharma	M	Youth Network

District: Chitwan

a. Key Informant Interviews

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization	Remarks
1	Suraj Paudel	M	Synergy FM, Bharatpur	Journalist
2	Sagar Karki	M	Kalpabriksha Youth Club, Bharatpur -7	Student
3	Kedar Khanal	M	Diyalo Pariwar, Pokhara Buspark	
4	Sita Muktan	F	Chairperson, Child club Bhandara-1	
5	Lilaram Muktan	M	Child club, bhandara-1	

b. FGD with child club, Bhandara-1, Shikhar Basti

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Renuka Lama	F
2	Gyanu Lama	F
3	Mohanchandra Tamang	M
4	Lilaram Moktan	M
5	Sita Moktan	F

c. FGD with community people  
Bhandara VDC-1, Shihar Basti

S.N.	Name	Sex
1	Sarita Dhakal	F
2	Dudi Maya Lama	F
3	Manisha Lama	F
4	Mina Lama	F
5	Chameli Tamang	F
6	Sita Lama	F
7	Phulmaya Tamang	F
8	Nisha Tamang	F
9	Nisha Thing	F
10	Dhana Maya Tamang	F
11	Chitra Bd. Tamang	M
12	Rupchan Tamang	M
13	Yagnayamurti Gautam	M
14	Asha Tamang	F

d. FGD with child protection officer and district stakeholders, Bharatpur

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization
1	Shanti Adhikari	F	Seto Gurans
2	Mala Shrestha	F	Raino Club
3	Mukunda Raj Dahal	M	INSEC/CZOP
4	Pabitra KC	F	Paralegal
5	Sita Kandel	F	Paralegal
6	Subhadra Shrestha	F	Paralegal
7	Samjhana Gautam	F	Youth Network
8	Rama Rajthala	F	Narayani Youth Network
9	Anju G.C.	F	Narayani Youth Network
10	Bijaya	F	CDYN

	Pudasaini		
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District: Kathmandu  
Key informant interviews with CAAFAG Working Group Members

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization
1	Tarak Dhital	M	CWIN
2	Pratiksha Dewan	F	SC (US)
3	Bhola Dahal	M	SC (Norway)
4	Dilli Raj Binadi	M	SC (Norway)

Key information interviews with producers and child journalists

S.N.	Name	Sex	Organization
1	Rajan Parajuli	M	Antenna Foundation (producer)
2	Anita Siwakoti	F	Antenna Foundation (producer)
3	Akanksha Kariki	F	Child journalist
4	Nirmala Marasaini	F	Child journalist
5	Utshab Rasailai	M	Child journalist

## Annex 2: Evaluation Tools

Questionnaire
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### 1. Relevancy

- 1.1 What are the effects of the internal armed conflict on children?
- 1.2 What is to be done to ensure the rights of the conflict affected children including their education?  
What can be the government's role?  
What about the role of NGOs?  
What can be the role of mass media?
- 1.3 What are the activities carried out by Search for Common Ground and its partner organizations?
- 1.4 Among them what are the effective ones? What programs do you think to be effective for the successful reintegration of CAFAAG

### 2. Implementation Process Appraisal

- 2.1 Review if the proposal was prepared for addressing the issues of conflict transformation.
- 2.2 How the organization performed the programs to get the set achievement? (Asking the question based on the process)
- 2.3 What are the problems faced during the project implementation?
- 2.4 Did the adopted processes help to attain the expected achievement?  
If it did not help, what kind of process could be helpful?
- 2.5 Are there any roles of the benefited communities of the program in promoting the conflict transformation, peace and reconciliation?
- 2.6 If yes, what are they and if not what are your suggestions?
- 2.7 How was the project designed by the Search for Common Ground?
- 2.8 Could you please tell us about the partner selection process, selection and granting process of proposal?
- 2.9 What were the programs to enhance the skill of the staff during the project period?
- 2.10 Is there a particular format and time frame for the reporting? If yes, is the format and time frame observed?
- 2.11 Please tell us about the monitoring system. (Format, time, utilization, dissemination, reform from its use)
- 2.12 Please tell us about the information system of the project? (System of information flow, timeframe, source and process etc)
- 2.13 Are there other activities also in addition to the activities designed by the project? (If yes, how is the effectiveness of them?)
- 2.14 Do other organizations also implement the activities designed in the project? (Confined within the example, use, misuse etc)

### 3. Result of the Project

#### Media sensitization

- 3.1 Are there any issues raised regarding the protection and rehabilitations of CAFAAG?
- 3.2 Are the raised issues on CAFAAG sufficient?
- 3.3 How have you been getting the CAFAAG information?
  - a) NGOs
  - b) Political parties
  - c) Guardians
  - d) Children themselves
  - e) Others
- 3.4 Has there been any mechanism initiated for the child protection issue? If yes, please mention about the mechanism.

- 3.5 Is there any discussion with the organizations working for the child protection on the issue of child protection?  
If yes, how? (Discussion based on regular meetings, informal informations)
- 3.6 Is there any change in the life of children from your efforts in raising issue?  
Have they been rehabilitated also?
- 3.7 Do the media and NGOs work jointly work in connection to the child protection?  
If yes, how was the effectiveness of the program?

#### Community peace building,

- 3.8 Do you feel the cultural activities contribute to peace building?  
If yes, how?
- 3.9 Are there cultural activities in your community for the peace?  
If yes, what kind of programs  
a) Dohori  
b) Street theater  
c) Others  
How do you feel about the effectiveness of such programs?
- 3.10 If you have participated in such programs, could you please tell us about their effectiveness?
- 3.11 How has the target community understood the message through Dohori? (Entertainment, peace and message on reconciliation, ones's responsibility in reintegration of the CAFAAG, contribution on peace and reconciliation)
- 3.12 What are the differences you get in this kind of Dohori and other ones?
- 3.13 What are the major issues of Dohori and what are the areas of peace and reintegration incorporated?
- 3.14 What are your suggestions to run it more effective?
- 3.15 What has been the reaction of the CAFAAG on the Dohori program?
- 3.16 What can be other cultural program in addition to Dohori?

#### Community outreach

- 3.17 Have you heard the 'lets return home cassette"? If yes, what were the issues that had been incorporated?
- 3.18 What were the reactions of the community on that drama?
- 3.19 Could you please give us example if there has been any remarkable initiative through the lesson learnt from the drama?
- 3.20 Do you use the pictorial book during the community discussion?
- 3.21 Have there been any initiatives on peace and reintegration through the use of the pictorial book?
- 3.22 Are you informed about the guidelines prepared for the discussion on CAFAAG? If yes, in which situation have you used that guideline?  
What kind of help did you get from this guideline on the issues of children to be raised?  
Do you look any reform in it?
- 3.23 Which organizations in your communities have been using the CAFAAG awareness materials?
- 3.24 Did the listeners of the Sunau Bolau Radio program increase because of the use of the CAFAAG awareness materials?
- 3.25 Could you please tell us about the effectiveness of the guidelines?  
1. Very effective  
2. Effective  
3. General  
4. Less effective

And why ?

- 3.26 Did you get the CAFAAG materials?  
If yes, what kind of materials have you got?

- 3.27 What materials from Search for Common Ground have you been using? Which of them do you think are more effective and why?
- 3.28 What can be the other areas that these awareness materials should include?

#### Sunau Bolau Radio Program

- 3.29 How many persons have taken the training related to radio program and how many have brought in the practice?
- 3.30 What have you been doing after the child journalist training?
- 3.31 What has been your role in production and broadcasting of the radio program? (asking being related to the designation/ post)
- 3.32 What are the major points that you learnt from the child journalism?
- 3.33 What were the aspects that were not included in this training?
- 3.34 What should be done to make this kind of training more effective, in your view?
- 3.35 What have been the major problems that you faced during the production and broadcasting of the program?
- 3.36 Please mention the major issues that you have incorporated in the radio program production and broadcasting?
- 3.37 Do you listen to the Sunau Bolau Radio Program?
- 3.38 What are the issues that Sunau Bolau has been raising up?
- 3.39 What is the relevancy of the issues raised by Sunau Bolau ?
- 3.40 What are the learning in you from the program?
- 3.41 Do you listen to the Nepal Chautari Program?
- 3.42 What are the differences you get in the programs under Sunau Bolau and Nepal Chautari?
- 3.43 Which program is more popular in your community?
- 3.44 In these two programs, which one is your selection choice? Which program do you think is effective one?
- 3.45 Which program often includes your problems?
- 3.46 In which program do you have more access?

#### *Curriculum Summit*

- 3.47 How has the curriculum summit helped to promote the effectiveness of the radio program?
- 3.48 Have you involved in making peace songs broadcasted from the radio?
- 3.49 What are the reactions of other communities on the radio programs run by the children?
- 3.50 Could you please mention the positive changes brought by the radio program?

#### 4. Outcome of the Project

- 4.1 Do the community members and the children know about the CAFAAG's return and rehabilitation?  
If yes, how do they get the information?  
If no, how can they get?
- 4.2 What kind of problems CAFAAG are facing these days?
- 4.3 What can be the roles of community, family, child club and children themselves in returning the CAFAAG in the community and protection of their rights?
- 4.4 Do the community people (adult) support in the issues raised by the children in peace and reconciliation?  
If yes, what kind of support?
- 4.5 Are you informed that children are to be protected from the party politics and armed conflict?  
If yes, where did you get this information from?
- 4.6 What are changes that came in CAFAAG through the project?
- 4.7 What kind of changes have occurred in the community through the awareness in CAFAAG and other children? Do you have any example?

- 4.8 Are there any reforms that the project brought in the process of rehabilitation of CAFAAG and their protection?
- 4.9 Did those changes occur through the activities of Search for Common Ground or as the natural process?
- 4.10 Have the concerned stakeholders addressed the issues after the program raised by the children?  
If yes, could you please elaborate?
- 4.11 After the implementation of the project what are the positive achievements and negative effects?
  
- 5. Contribution in long term effect
  - 5.1 Preparing the details of the reformation in CAFAAG on the basis of caste, gender and marginalized community children.
  
- 6. Acceptance of the change (sustainability)
  - 6.1 What has been the understanding level of partner organization, youth club, child club and community on the issue of rehabilitation of CAFAAG and their protection?
  - 6.2 What is their understanding that who are responsible for rehabilitation of CAFAAG and their protection?
  - 6.3 What is the conceptual clarity level of community in conflict transformation, rehabilitation and reconciliation?
  - 6.4 With the initiation of the target community, has there been any CAFAAG rehabilitation and their protection?
  - 6.5 What is the degree of improvement in the ability of the partner organization? (Asking focusing in Network, coordination)

## Annex 3: Summary of Responses Provided by Different Respondents

### Outcomes Identification

#### 1. Results

##### Management and Administration

Descriptions	
Project planning process (stakeholders participation in planning process, baseline studies, selection criteria of partner, partners proposals and their selection)	No guidelines for partner organization selection were found. The involvement of project staff was only for preparation of work plan, review and sharing meetings
HRM (staff recruitment process and capacity building process)	Regarding the human resources, Associate Project Coordinator and Project Officer were found involved jointly to implement the project activities. None of capacity building activities were organized except orientation.
Monitoring and Evaluation (Reporting system, monitoring system, communication system)	There was not any mechanism developed for regular reporting system. According to project staff they prepared activity reports and provided necessary information as per the requirement of the central office. After conducting the project activities, there were no formal follow-up and monitoring and reporting activities organized at field level though there had been frequent visits.
Security Policies (staff securities and child protection policies)	Staff security policies has implemented by the project. Not yet developed the child protection policy.
Coordination with stakeholders	There was not any functional networks and coordination to implement activities with CAAFAG working groups at district level.

### III. Implementation process

Descriptions	
Adopted process for intervening project	Media Mobilization, Child and Youth Participation/ Children Mobilization, Forum creates for intergenerational interaction, Promoting culture for peace and reconciliation, Networking (mobilization youth networks/NGOs, CAAFAG Network Mobilization (materials development and decommission), Capacity development of child journalists, Journalists mobilization for enhancing reintegration
Problem faced during the project implementation	Most of the activities were organized for once. None of the activities were observed to organize in long term basis except FM program. In the project areas of Dang district FM program was not found effective. In our observation no follow-up program after completing the project activities in the community was visible.
Suggestion for further improvement in project implementation	Having not the accurate information/data of CAAFAG, there should due consideration in this regard too. Project must focus on activities to ensure rights of CAAFAG. Radio program must be broadcasted through local FM based on local issues.

#### 2. Outputs Identification

Descriptions	
1. Radio program	Radio program was not effective in the project areas. Most of the respondents answered that they could not listen <i>Sunau Bolau</i> from Deukhuri FM and Tinau FM due to disturbance in wave range. They also suggested to broadcast <i>Sunau Bolau</i> from local FM.
2. Outreach	Project staff stated that they just received the "discussion guidelines" for community level interaction. IEC materials such as posters, cassettes,

	stickers, T-shirts were distributed to aware about CAAFAG. They revealed that IEC materials were revised and incorporated the changing context of conflict.
Community peace building	An inter-generational <i>Dohari</i> was organized in Lamahi. It mainly focused on reintegration of CAAFAG and roles of adults in the regard. Around five thousand people (perception based) attended this program. This program mainly focused on inter-generational dialogue between children and adults. There had been positive response from the audience.
4. Media sensitization	A media sensitization workshop was conducted at district level. No functional mechanism/networks with media and CAAFAG working groups at district level have been developed. Most of the organizations worked individually in CAAFAG issues. Initiatives carried out by respective organizations were insufficient to meet CAAFAG issues.

### 3. Outcome Identification

#### I. Access to Information of Community Members/children on reintegration of CAAFAG

Descriptions	Child Club/CAAFAG	Community Members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
Source of Information about CAAFAG's return and reintegration	<p>Dang: Sources of information were radio, child club's leader and poster (<i>Aba Ghar Pharkun</i>). Most of the children were found not listening to the radio program <i>Sunau Bolau</i> from local FM and cassette developed by SFCG.</p> <p>Surkhet: Major sources of information were IEC materials, FM radios, teachers, and leaders of child clubs.</p> <p>Chitawan: Most of the children have not listened to <i>Sunau Bolau</i> radio program. However, some members of the child clubs were informed about CAFAAG through <i>Sunau Bolau</i> and activities of organizations.</p>	<p>Dang: Non-government organizations like LFP, DNGOCC and BASE Nepal and youth networks were major sources of information. They had limited access to air broadcasting messages.</p> <p>Surkhet: Major sources of information were non-governmental organizations, FM radios and IEC materials.</p> <p>Chitawan: Most of the community members have not listened to <i>Sunau Bolau</i> radio program. However, they have heard about the CAAFAG's return and</p>	<p>Dang: Local level facilitators, trained CBOs on CAAFAG's issue, local teachers were major sources of information</p> <p>Surkhet: District level organizations disseminated information through local level awareness program and IEC materials</p> <p>Chitawan: CBOs, local teachers and trained facilitators as well as publication on the issues of CAAFAG</p>	<p>Dang: Activities conducted by SFCG, <i>Sunau Bolau</i> radio program, youth networks posters, flip charts and cassettes were major sources of information.</p> <p>Surkhet: SFCG disseminated information through FM radios, IEC materials, cassettes and <i>Dohari</i>.</p>

		reintegration through Diyalo Paribar and media.		
Types of information	<p>Dang: children at FGD and interviews revealed that the issue of abusive environment in the armed forces and right to education of CAAFAG were the major information.</p> <p>Surkhet: Information related to education, the issue of avoiding discrimination, child participation and supports to CAAFAG were major types of information.</p> <p>Chitawan: Raising awareness, motivating message on return and reintegration of CAAFAG</p>	<p>Dang: Stop children from armed conflict, continue their education etc.</p> <p>Surkhet: According to the respondents of the community members, the information that they received were right to education and positive attitudes and behaviors towards CAAFAG.</p> <p>Chitawan: Rights of the child, acceptance, care and protection of children from violence</p>	<p>Dang: District stakeholders disseminated information related to psychological counseling, positive attitudes and behavior towards CAAFAGs on household level, participation in child and youth groups and support for education in community level etc.</p> <p>Surkhet: District stakeholders disseminated information related to protection, participation issues for reintegration of CAAFAG</p> <p>Chitawan: Rights of the child, acceptance, care and protection of children from violence</p>	<p>Dang: enhance the dialogue between inter-generation, focusing on behaviors of parents and community members towards CAAFAG.</p> <p>Surkhet: Project mainly focused on inter-generational dialogue, education and their involvement in different organizations, attitude and behaviour of families and communities etc.</p>
Timely, availability, frequency of information	<p>Dang: Absence of regular source of information and tendency to regular discussion about it in minimum level in the meeting of child clubs and other activities.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the sources of information were not in regular basis except FM program.</p> <p>Chitawan: There were not enough sources of information; there was lack of message regarding the sources of information. They were</p>	<p>Dang: No access in information on CAAFAG issues</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the sources of information were not in regular basis except FM program.</p> <p>Chitawan:</p>	<p>Dang: Some of the organizations like DNGOCC had project activities focusing on CAAFAG and disseminated information regularly in some VDCs only but other organizations did not mention any formal structure to disseminate the information.</p> <p>Surkhet: Though some of the organizations</p>	<p>Dang: There was no access in <i>Sunau Bolau</i> radio program in project areas, however, posters, flip charts, cassettes were regularly disseminated in the target groups.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the activities were on the event basis not in regular except FM program.</p>

	not aware of where (radio frequency and time) they got information regarding CAAFAG.	There were limited sources of information; only Diyalo Paribar sent some information regarding this issue.	provided information through their own structure, it was not sufficient.  Chitawan: There was inadequate sharing of information among CAAFAG working groups as they received only few publications from the CAAFAG working group. There was no information and communication regarding the media programme of the CAAFAG working groups to each other.	Project did not provide enough information to target groups in regular basis.
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**II. Feeling of responsibilities of community members, children and families in facilitating the successful return of CAAFAG**

Descriptions	CAAFAG	Community members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
Supports provided by community members, children and families to CAAFAG	<p>Dang: It was observed that there were not significant support to CAAFAG from community members, though families were found playing important role to return CAAFAG.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the CAAFAG returned either by themselves or from family pressure. Some of the social organization such as Social Awareness Center (SAC), DWO and IRC provided support with stationeries, accommodation facilities, fees of school etc.</p> <p>Chitawan: Community people have been showing good</p>	<p>Dang: significant support was not observed to CAAFAG</p> <p>Surkhet: Except family and children, community members did not play significant roles to support and facilitating in reintegration process.</p> <p>Chitawan: Generally community people were found accepting CAAFAG, however, some of the members were also blaming them referring their past that they were involved in Maoist</p>	<p>Dang: To some extent supports from community members were found but it was in minimum level.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the organizations were found emphasizing the role of community members and families for reintegration process of CAAFAG in various programs, but community members did not initiate in facilitating for this.</p> <p>Chitawan: Due to their past engagement, community members were not easily accepting them. They are deprived of love, care and friendly atmosphere/behavior.</p>	<p>Dang: Though the level of understanding of community people has been changed, the feeling of responsibilities not yet improved.</p> <p>Surkhet: Project focused on community level activities. Though the community has shown improved behavior to the CAAFAG, there has not yet been many changes in their attitudes.</p>

	behavior, well treatment from teachers; Diyalo Paribar, local CBOs and clubs are supporting for their education. Despite all, there were some cases of CAAFAG being maltreated and neglect from some of the community people.	movement and engaged in violence		
Increased community initiatives for promoting child rights (child protection and participation)	Dang: community initiatives towards promoting child rights such as assistance in formation of child clubs, and supports for their activities were found at community level. Children assisted to CAAFAG to join and participate in child group activities with their own initiations.  Surkhet: Same as above  Chitawan: Local CBOs facilitated for creating child clubs in the community.	Dang: Community and families assisted to promote child club activities.  Surkhet: Community initiatives towards promoting child rights such as assistance in formation of child clubs, and supports for their activities were found at community level.  Chitawan: Raising awareness on rights of the child through child clubs and discussion in the community groups	Dang: District level organizations provided supports for post formation and mobilization of child clubs. These organizations provided support for activities, organize interaction program and capacity building trainings for community members, CBOs and clubs.  Surkhet: Same as above  Chitawan: Various organizations have been launching child rights promotional activities in their respective field. But there has been lack of adequate support and intervention for promoting and protecting child rights.	Dang: Community members' attitudes towards child clubs have been changed and it was observed that community people provided supports for child rights issues. Project team assisted in coordinating the child clubs to listen to <i>Sunau Bolau</i> only.  Surkhet: Assistance in coordinating for child club formations, their participation in child club activities,
Community members, children and families work in favor of CAAFAG return and reintegration	Dang: Except families and children themselves, none of the initiatives was carried out by community members in favour of CAAFAG reintegration  Surkhet: None of the activities was observed being carried out  Chitawan: Community	Dang: Community leaders, who were trained on CAAFAG issues only were found working in favor of CAAFAG return and reintegration.  Surkhet: Community leaders, teachers who were trained	Dang: Some of the community members, children and families involved in activities related to CAAFAG but it was not found their active involvement in CAAFAG return and reintegration  Surkhet: Non-governmental organizations tried to	Dang: Information were disseminated through project activities such as inter-generational <i>Dohari</i> , IEC materials and cassettes, however, follow-up activities were not observed.  Surkhet: FM radios and <i>Dohari</i>

	<p>people have facilitated to organize CAAFAG in child club which has been supporting for their socialization process</p>	<p>on CAAFAG issues only were found working in favor of CAAFAG return and reintegration, but most of the people were not known on the issues of CAAFAGs and were not involved in return and reintegration process.</p> <p>Chitawan: There has not been specific initiative but community members have been playing supportive role for the reintegration of them in the community.</p>	<p>focus on participation of community and families to create feeling of responsibilities at community level. It assisted to change their behavior but practice has not been observed yet.</p> <p>Chitawan: Stakeholders were unknown regarding this issue except Diyalo Pariwar. Most of the stakeholders expressed that since Diyalo had been working in this issue, they know more.</p>	<p>program were more focused on attitude and behavior changing of the community members but it was not sufficient for the visible changes.</p>
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### III. Understanding of adults towards children's thinking, feeling and experience in relation to peace and reconciliation

Descriptions	CAAFAG	Community Members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
<p>Adults invite children in social events, Adults encourage children to express their experience when children come to contact, CAAFAG do not scare to deal with adults</p>	<p>Dang: CAAFAG were members of child clubs and conducted regular activities focusing on children, however, they did not participate in the activities organized by adults.</p> <p>Surkhet: Respondents from children groups and CAAFAG answered that presence of children were given less emphasis in program organized by adults.</p> <p>Chitawan: In the beginning adults did not give attention on the issues raised by children but nowadays they participate in the programs organized</p>	<p>Dang: Community members hardly recognized CAAFAG in their programs.</p> <p>Surkhet: Adults acknowledged child clubs and extended cooperation to CAAFAG in social activities in the project areas of CAAFAG working groups. District level CAAFAG working group responded that attitudes and behaviors of community members towards CAAFAG have not much changed.</p>	<p>Dang: Understanding of adults towards children's thinking, feeling and experience in relation to peace and reconciliation was positive but has not come in practice yet.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of CAAFAG were associated in child clubs/groups and youth networks in program areas, therefore, adults provided opportunities to CAAFAG in program activities. In rural areas of district where FM radio can not be</p>	<p>Dang: Parents, teachers and some of the community members, who were trained by the project, were found supporting in participation in social activities and for their education.</p> <p>Surkhet: Some of the child clubs and youth networks jointly organized peace initiatives and</p>

	by children and provide feedback and suggestions.	Chitawan: Adults are motivating and encouraging to the children by participating in their programs	listened, messages have not reached yet.  Chitawan: Most of the adults still ignore the children. However there has been increasing trend of listening to them.	adults encouraged to organize such programs.
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#### IV. Children have a voice

Descriptions	CAAFAG	Community Members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
Children participation in social initiatives/activities	<p>Dang: Children who participated in FGD and interview mentioned that they attended child groups activities and some of them stated that they have been the members of child clubs.</p> <p>Surkhet: Recently most of the community based organizations recognized child clubs and their participation in social program have been increased.</p> <p>Chitawan: Children who have participated in FGD expressed that they have organized in child clubs and have been participating in different programs organization for peace and reconciliation in their communities.</p>	<p>Dang: Community members have not given due consideration to children in social activities.</p> <p>Surkhet: Children were provided with forums for conducting social activities in community.</p> <p>Chitawan: Children are organized in a club and they make discussion on the issues of child rights.</p>	<p>Dang: Various organizations assisted to form child clubs and continued support for post formation activities. Adults' attitudes towards children participation in social activities were found positive but in real field, adults were not found focusing on children's participation in their program.</p> <p>Surkhet: District based organizations provided technical and financial support to conduct activities for child groups</p> <p>Chitawan: Various organizations have been facilitating to form child clubs and providing support for their strengthening. These clubs are active for promoting child rights in the community.</p>	<p>Dang: Children participation in social activities has been gradually increased but it is in minimum level. These days, adults also are found recognizing child club activities.</p> <p>Surkhet: Child participation in social activities was in satisfactory level. Most of the district based organizations has been focusing on children's issues rather than CBOs'.</p>
Increase of children raised issues in public forum	<p>Dang: Issues related to formal education, vocational education, supports for CAAFAG were raised by NGOs,</p> <p>Surkhet: Children raised</p>	<p>Dang: Only non-governmental sectors raised issues of child rights but it was not sufficient.</p>	<p>Dang: Recently mainly the non-governmental organizations raised issues related to supports and protection of</p>	<p>Dang: Mainly youth forums and families of CAAFAG raised protection, participation and reintegration</p>

	<p>issues related to support to CAAFAG in education, child club mobilization and carry out their activities.</p> <p>Chitawan: There is increased understanding among other children for raising issues of CAAFAG and violation of child rights</p>	<p>Surkhet: Issues raised about children with special focus on CAAFAG reintegration were not at sufficient level</p>	<p>CAAFAG.</p> <p>Surkhet: District level organizations worked in individual basis in the issue of return and reintegration. It created duplication in benefit sharing for CAAFAG.</p> <p>Chitawan:</p>	<p>issues of children, but support from other organizations were not sufficient.</p> <p>Surkhet: District based NGOs and DCWB raised CAAFAG issues and provided supports for their reintegration issues, but participation of CBOs and community members were not sufficient.</p>
Being addressed of children issues	<p>Dang: Respondents of child clubs and CAAFAG in Dang were not known what types of issues addressed by local and district level institutions.</p> <p>Surkhet: Support for education was major issues addressed by non-government organizations.</p> <p>Chitawan: According to the views of a child club's representatives, the issues raised by the children are not yet being addressed by the adults. Lack of responsiveness and trust towards the children are the major causes for not addressing their issues. However, the respondents of FGD expressed that nowadays the school teachers and parents in the community are responding positively on the issues raised by children.</p>	<p>Dang: None of the supportive activities has been found focusing on CAAFAG</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the non-government organizations provided supports in event basis in educational support, psychosocial counseling, and local level meeting focusing on attitudes towards CAAFAG of community only.</p> <p>Chitawan: Nowadays parents used to address the genuine issues raised by their children. If the issues are not relevant than they provide necessary suggestions and feedback to them.</p>	<p>Dang: The issue related to child protection has not sufficiently addressed, but some logistic supports from non-government site were found for CAAFAG.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of the non-government organizations provided supports to CAAFAG educational support, psychosocial counseling, and local level meeting focusing on attitudes towards CAAFAG of community only.</p> <p>District level organization also organized capacity building activities focusing on CBOs, child clubs and youths for this purpose.</p> <p>Chitawan: They don't have any specific ideas on this issue</p>	<p>Dang: Fees and stationeries support were found but it was not found significance for CAAFAG. All of these supports were found out of project areas.</p> <p>Surkhet: CAAFAG working groups at district level were not addressed all issues of CAAFAG. They only focused on education supports in their program areas. SAC and Maoist mentioned that they established child protection center for CAAFAG.</p>

### V. Child-led Inter-generational dialogue on children's rights

Descriptions	CAAFAG	Community Members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
Increased no. of activities to promote inter-generational dialogue	<p>Dang: None of the activities conducted in their communities</p> <p>Surkhet: Dohari was organized at district headquarter once but none of the activities were observed at local level.</p> <p>Chitawan: Children started to invite adults in the activities organized by child club.</p>	<p>Dang: None of the activities conducted in their communities</p> <p>Surkhet: Dohari was organized at district headquarter once but none of the activities were observed at the local level.</p>	<p>Dang: Some of the community focused awareness activities indirectly supported to promote inter-generational dialogue.</p> <p>Surkhet: Dohari was organized at district headquarter once but none of the activities were observed at the local level.</p> <p>Chitawan:</p>	<p>Dang: An event of <i>Dohari</i> organized to promote intergenerational dialogue between children and adults.</p> <p>Surkhet: Dohari was organized at district headquarter once but none of the activities were observed at the local level.</p>
Adults response and participation in the activities related to inter-generational dialogue	<p>Dang: Children and CAAFAG, the participants of the interview and FGD had not yet attended the program related to inter-generational dialogue</p> <p>Surkhet: Children organized street drama, debates, sanitation campaign at event basis. They also mentioned that these activities were not sufficient to promote inter-generational dialogue</p> <p>Chitawan: Parents started to participate and support in the program organized by the child clubs.</p>	<p>Dang: Most of the community members the participants of the interview and FGD had not participated yet any dialogue process, but listener of <i>Sunau Bolau</i> stated that people who participated in <i>Dohari</i> were known about it.</p> <p>Surkhet: Most of community members who attended the <i>Dohari program</i> understood the implicit messages of Dohari</p> <p>Chitawan: Adults have started to participate in the activities organized by children and interact with them.</p>	<p>Dang: Some child led organizations and youth groups advocated it. They were in the opinion that the level of understanding of adults has been increased, but they have not raised issue collectively.</p> <p>Surkhet: District stakeholders responded that most of the adults who participated in <i>Dohari</i> were found in changed behavior towards CAAFAG.</p> <p>Chitawan: Nowadays adults have started to participate in the program organized by children and listen to their issues.</p>	<p>Dang and Surkhet: Adults who participated in <i>Dohari</i> knew about issues of CAAFAG and needs for support to reintegrate them in community, but there was not any follow-up mechanism developed to know about the changes in behavior of community members.</p>
Support from adults in children's/youth initiatives	<p>Dang: Children themselves have been initiating for the cooperation build up with adults in their</p>	<p>Dang: Community members could not mention any significant support to CAAFAG.</p>	<p>Dang and Surkhet: District level non-governmental institutions stated that children were</p>	<p>Dang: Except the teachers and leaders of youth groups, none of the community</p>

	<p>activities. But not significant support from adults to raise their issues was observed.</p> <p>Surkhet: Adults were found actively participating in activities planning and organize activities.</p> <p>Chitawan: Adults participate in the programs and provide suggestions for the betterment of their initiatives. But they have not received adequate support from adults.</p>	<p>Surkhet: Adults actively participated in activities planning and to organize activities.</p> <p>Chitawan: In general adults have been supporting the child clubs' activities with their physical presence, giving feedback and even providing material and financial support for their initiatives.</p>	<p>regularly assisted to carry out their activities and raise issues related to CAAFAG in project areas. Basically youth networks were provided institutional support to carry out activities.</p> <p>Chitawan: Children have been getting support from the adults who are aware and sensitive on the issues of child rights.</p>	<p>members provide significant supports.</p> <p>Surkhet: Supports for children were found only in project areas, but it was insufficient.</p>
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#### 4. Adaptability of Changes

Descriptions	CAAFAG	Community Members	District Stakeholders	Implementing Organizations
understanding of stakeholders including child clubs and community members towards CAAFAGs	<p>Dang: Respondents from child clubs and CAAFAG stated that behavior of adults towards CAAFAG has been changed and they are positive. Nevertheless, trainings related to CAAFAG protection and reintegration issues were essential to school teachers and community leaders at local level.</p> <p>Chitawan: Children should get chance to study. They should not be mobilized in violent and political activities. Rights of the child should be protected.</p>	<p>Dang: Attitudes towards CAAFAG has not been significantly changed at community level though some awareness raising program were conducted to address the issues</p> <p>Chitawan: Community people should raise the issues of CAAFAG return and reintegration. They should create pressure for the proper implementation of peace agreements. Community should cooperate for the returned CAAFAG</p>	<p>Dang: Most of the families of CAAFAG have accepted them but attitude of community members still have to be improved.</p> <p>Chitawan: Parents should play major role for the return and reintegration of CAAFAG in their respective community.</p>	<p>Dang: The understanding level of adults has been gradually improving but in minimum level.</p>
Understanding of responsibility of CAAFAG reintegration	<p>Dang: Major responsibilities go to government and CPN (Maoist).</p> <p>Chitawan: There was mixed reaction on this issue as some children expressed that the state should primarily</p>	<p>Dang: Major responsibilities fall on Government, institutions and CPN (Maoist).</p> <p>Chitawan: community has major responsibilities.</p>	<p>Dang: Community itself has the major responsibility to reintegrate CAAFAG</p> <p>Chitawan: primary responsibility</p>	<p>Dang: Community and CPN (Maoist) have the responsibility to reintegrate CAAFAG</p>

	responsible for the return and reintegration of CAAFAG. On the other hand, some children expressed that the major responsibility goes to the parents and children themselves, however, the state and community people can play crucial role for creating conducive environment.		falls on family/parents and only then the community comes. Similarly, the political parties and state could play crucial role in this matter.	
Conceptual clarity on conflict transformation	Dang: Child clubs and CAAFAG did not give their opinion on conflict transformation process	Dang: Most of the community members answered that programs did not focus on CAAFAG but focused only on sensitization of community members.  Chitawan: During the FGD, community people expressed that absence of violence, love, care, social harmony and tolerance etc. are the major indicators of peace in the community.	Dang: District stakeholders stated that program must be focused on CAAFAG, families of CAAFAG, community and institution levels.  Chitawan: Community people need further clarity on the subject matter.	Dang: Implementing partners and project staff stated that program only focused on community and family level rather than institution and CAAFAG
Local initiatives of CAAFAG reintegration	Dang: Child clubs and CAAFAG did not talk about local initiatives of CAAFAG reintegration process  Chitawan: Various initiatives including drama, and rally were organized for facilitating the process of CAAFAG reintegration.	Dang: None of the activities were organized focusing on CAAFAG by adults and local institutions.  Chitawan: Raising awareness	Dang: No capacity building activities focusing on local institutions and adults were observed.  Chitawan: Coordinating and facilitating	Dang: No capacity building activities focusing on local institutions and adults were observed.

## Annex 4: Activity level Achievements of the Project

Matrix for project evaluation

Activities

SN	Description	Explanation of Activities	No. of Plan activities		No. of performed activities		Descriptions of changes
			Center	Districts	Center	Districts	
1.0	Children's Produced Radio Program						
1.	Stakeholders curriculum submit	A focused group discussion with children associated in armed conflict, children in children clubs and children from elite schools	1	4	1	4	The curriculum summit was held on later date than schedule due to radio equipments delay.
2.	Selection of partners	Selecting Child protection partnering organizations in the field	0	2	0	2	None
3.	Training for child journalists- 3 teams	Selecting 13 children journalists and training them I radio production and child rights	1	2	1	2	None
4.	Production of theme song	Production of theme song for-Sunau Bolau	1	0	1	0	Production didn't take place due to time limitations, however two songs produced earlier from the pilot project grant has been used.
5.	Production of talk show		1	0	1	0	The production of talk shows was handed over to children in October 07
6.	Production and broadcast of children's show	Producing the children radio program	1	2	1	2	Since Nov 07 children producers from Jhapa and Surkhet helped with reporting, it since the 26 <sup>th</sup> of Jan 08 that the local stations started with their local production and Kathmandu repackaged the program.  This was due to the delays in equipment delivery.
7.	Publicity	Radio production	Many	Many	Many	Many	None

SN	Description	Explanation of Activities	No. of Plan activities		No. of performed activities		Descriptions of changes
			Center	Districts	Center	Districts	
		and print publicity					
8.	Monitoring of radio show	Field focused group discussions- assessing the success stories of the program- assessing children development- forms filling of feedback collection	Many	Many	Many	Many	Due to the monitoring coordinator having moved to a different country, there wasn't a monitoring person, however the program staff was managing the monitoring of the program as well
9.	Community Outreach	Focused group discussions around the program, collecting feedbacks etc	Many	Many	Many	Many	None
10.	Development of listeners guides	Listener guides and cassettes to facilitate discussions around the program.	Many	Many	Many	Many	Initially the plan was only to have discussion guides, but having thought through it again, cassettes were also recorded and distributed along with the discussion guides
11.	Development of outreach materials	Posters, stickers, notebooks, letter of appreciation etc	Many	Many	Many	Many	None
12.	Distribution of materials	Same as above	Many	Many	Many	Many	None
2.0	Community Outreach						
1.	Development of listeners guide	Same as 10	Many	Many	Many	Many	Same as 10
2.	Development of outreach materials	Same as 11	Many	Many	Many	Many	Same as 10
3.	Distribution of materials	Distribution to Members of the working group etc	Many	Many	Many	Many	None
3.0	Community Peace Building						
1.	Selection of local partners	Selecting local artists for the Dohori planning	None	Many	None	Many	None
2.	Workshop on use of folk media for participants from 8 districts	After the two days workshop with two representatives of Dohori local artists, work shops were held in 11 districts	1	Many	1	Many	The proposed Dohori planned for 8, took place in 11 districts and proposed plan of having one in Chitwan was negotiated with UNICEF to have it in

SN	Description	Explanation of Activities	No. of Plan activities		No. of performed activities		Descriptions of changes
			Center	Districts	Center	Districts	
							a different district.
3.	Dohiri (song) dialogues in 8 districts	Singing and dialogues between youth and adults to be taken place on a massive scale.	None	8 Districts	None	11 districts (with at least 1 per district)	The dohories were performed in more districts than planned.
4.	Follow-up with implementers	Review meeting and post dohori discussions	1	Many	1	Many	None
4.0	Selection of local partners						
1.	Bi-monthly dialogue meetings	Have monthly meetings with local journalists and child protection organizations around working together in CAAFAG issues	None	8 Districts	1	7	All discussions took place including having one in Kathmandu, and Rolpa could not be done due to various internal challenges (organizing other activities at the time example-dohori and elections being near. In addition, journalists away for their elections)
2.	Information distributed-intermittent, as per need/opportunity	The informal group to hold their regular trainings every month	None	On going	1	1	None
5.0	Monitoring and Evaluation						
1.	Monitoring and feedback on radio program	Focused group discussions and discussion guides, questionnaires.	On going	On going	On going	On going	None
2.	Monitoring of community-based activities	Same as above	Many	Many	Many	Many	None
3.	Formative evaluation	To hire external evaluators to evaluate the program	1	2	1	2	None.

## **Annex 5: Content analysis: Parents' and Guardians' Restriction towards Shaping Children Future: 24 Nov 2007**

### **Content analysis: Parents' and Guardians' Restriction towards Shaping Children Future: 24 Nov 2007**

In order to have the content analysis, the perspective of the youths was collected by initiating a discussion and making them listen to the matter. In this regard 7 youths representing different youth listeners' clubs associated with *Sathi Sanga Manka Kura* was selected for a focused group discussion. After listening to the content they came up with a number of opinions. According to them style of presentation was not interesting as it was focused too much in long conversations and interviews. They suggested that drama format and child songs could be effective to draw attention of the children. They added that the interviews were mostly focused on adults rather than the children. They were also of the opinion that the discussion too was not lively and interesting to draw the attention of the listeners particularly the children.

According to them, the program contents were not sufficient to justify the titles of the programs. Referring to the discussion segment in the program, the FGD participants appreciated the discussion with nationally recognized personalities as their discussion is important to everyone. However, it would be better if the radio program could incorporate issues of as many Nepalese children as possible by covering all geographical areas of the country. They came up with the suggestion that it would be better to have separate person as an anchor and an interviewer.

They also observed that this episode did not cover the issues of CAAFAG. In addition to this, they seemed critical on the coverage of the issues of Jhapa and Surkhet.

In the language aspect, it was reported that there was little politeness in the language used for the interviews. The FGD participants came up with the suggestion that the program presentation should be dramatic and entertaining with minimal long interviews.

They further added that the contents should include music, child song to make it more interesting. Regarding the listeners' age group, the issues of discussion should match age factors and it would be better to hold discussion with similar age groups of children.

The participants were also of the opinion that the program should be designed in the interest of children.

Despite all these shortfalls, they concluded that the radio program has covered the contemporary issues and contents of the child rights.