

Mid-Term Evaluation Report of

"Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families: enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project

Supported by: Kidasha Nepal

Implemented by:

**Kopila Nepal (Kaski)
Sathi Nepal (Kaski)
Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski)
Shakti Samuha (Kaski)
Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski)
Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi
NAMUNA, Rupandehi
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CPAC	Central Project Advisory committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSN	Child Welfare Scheme Nepal
DAO	District Administration Office
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EQ	Earthquake
FD	Fixed Deposit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GBP	Great Britain
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
LDO	Local Development Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCI	Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPE	Pre-Primary Education
PSG	Parents Support Group
PWC's	Protection and Wellbeing Centers
RM	Rural Municipality
M	Municipality
SEE	Secondary Education Examination
SM	Social Mobilizer
SORP	Statement of Recommendation Practice
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SWC	Social Welfare Council
VCPC	Village Child Protection Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee

Executive Summary

Kidasha has been implementing the "Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project in partnership with Kopila Nepal (Kaski), Sathi Nepal (Kaski), Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski), Shakti Samuha (Kaski), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski), Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi, NAMUNA, Rupandehi, Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Kapilavastu and PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading.

The 5 years (27 July 2015 – 26 July 2020) project implemented in Kaski, Rupandehi, Kapilavastu and Dhading districts, has two core thematic areas: Child Protection & Family Strengthening and Improving Health, Wellbeing, and Development which mainly aims in benefiting the children's who are born in exclusion and chronic poverty through mainstreaming services and moving out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Kidasha had agreed to provide financial support of NRs. 198,533,717 for the implementation of the Project.

So, as per the project agreement with SWC, the mid-term evaluation of the project has been done by an independent team to assess the overall progress, achievement, and management including the financial aspects of the project. The evaluation team had followed the mix of qualitative and quantitative process and methodologies in compliance with the evaluation guidelines of Social Welfare Council and OECD evaluation criteria. The study has done Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, physical observations of activities in Rupandehi and Kaski districts, review of project documents including annual and periodic reports, survey reports, plan and policies of Government of Nepal and other related documents and assessed and documented the results with reference to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability criteria of evaluation.

The evaluation team has noted that the educational support to children's from urban poor household's, supporting enrollment of out of school children, developing the capacity of ECED facilitators and awareness raising on value of early childhood education were relevant with the priorities and objectives of SSDP to promote equitable access to school education, assure minimum quality standard of ECED/PPE services in schools along with quality of education. Similarly, the support to child labour and street children, emergency shelter/rehabilitation for Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation were found relevant in addressing the strategy, actions, priorities and provisions mentioned in The Constitution of Nepal, 2015, The National Child Policy, 2069, The Street Children Restoration, Protection and Management Directories, 2072. The strengthening of health service delivery through Asha city clinic, and government health service delivery increasing the capacity of community for safe motherhood interventions we found aligned with the objectives and priorities of Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2015-2020, and The Local Government Operation Act, 2073.

The children in Nepal are minors who are below eighteen years of age. The evaluation has observed that one of the project activity, drop-in-center has been providing non-formal education and other supports to children below the age of 14 years. While the Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999¹, completely prohibited to employ children below the age of 14 years for any type of work and such children requires immediate rescue. So based on the legal provision, the evaluation team suggests to rename drop-in-center as Children Learning Center and adhere the strategy to rescue children below the age of 14 years. In terms of addressing the need of local community, the evaluation team has observed that the educational support to the children's of urban poor, informational need about the government services and facilities were relevant to the poor households. Similarly, the school teachers admitted that support for initiating life skills and SRH classes were needed by the schools. Despite this, the direct support to girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation were found relevant in the project locations.

The assessment of the effectiveness of the project shows that a total of 15,649 (67.57%) children had been reached through various project interventions. Although the project has aimed in establishing effective and responsive child protection systems for reaching abused, exploited and neglected children, the actions have been limited to coordination and collaboration with government line agencies.

88 urban poor family members have received money management training basically focusing calculation of income and expenditure, discussion on increasing savings and decreasing expenditure, financial goal setting. Similarly the awareness on importance of vital registration, regular counseling to parents, promoting child education, exposure visit to different government service providers has brought 8 out of school children to formal school education, enhanced 27 vital registration, which might be understood as a step towards attitude and behaviour change among the urban poor household's. The kitchen garden training and support to families does not seem appropriate particularly in terms of income generation of the poor families in the slums as migration within the city is more among the household's in addition to this household's dwelling in slums has limited land. Since promoting the habits of savings is the main challenges in the slum areas, the linkage with the local financial institutions for saving and credit practices, financial literacy classes would have been useful for the project.

The project has provided educational material support to 1447 (Cumulative) students from urban poor households of 35 different government schools. Despite this the review of project documents shows that 329 children had received one day orientation on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and AIDS and Drug, human trafficking, 68 children received life skills training, Child journalism training were provided to 5 children, 35 children had received training on child right and meeting facilitation skill, 8 youth were referred for vocational training in Movenpick Program, 330 children received health treatment support, 38 children received counseling support and 62 children received carrier counseling.

¹ The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, Article 2

Similarly, the review shows that the project has formed 12 Parents support groups and mobilized them for awareness programs, advocacy against children labor, the realization of roles and responsibilities of parents towards their family and children and sending their child in schools. The evaluators have observed that PSG group charges penalty for those members who do not attend the meetings, as the members in slum areas are involved in daily wage labour, attending meetings reduces their earnings, so appropriate time needs to be allocated for meeting rather than charging penalty.

The evaluators have identified that SRH and life skill classes were very effective in terms of changing the perception of children and adolescents about SRH, habits, and attitudes and minimizing conflicts with parents and peers. Although the project has formed 5 children groups in slums, effective mobilization of the child groups for motivating their parents, information bridge between school, district child welfare board and slum community for identification of out of school children and child labour, advocacy against child labour in the slum areas, after-school learning activities in the slum areas would have increased the benefits and achievements of the project.

The evaluation team has observed that Shakti Samuha in Kaski district has provided emergency shelter service to 195 girls, long term residential support to 35 girls and 44 girls were reintegrated with the family. Additionally, formal education support was provided to 29 girls, vocational training was given to 31 girls and initiated job placement for 7 girls. The project has provided legal support to 23 girls (9 citizenship & birth registration & 14 others) and life skills, non-formal education to 136 girls in the shelter. The basic counseling, life skill sessions, nonformal education classes have been observed effectively in terms of reintegrating with the family members, mainstreaming into the formal educational process.

The evaluation team has identified that PCCI has been running 3 drop-in centers targeting the children working in Auto Workshop and Garage. The review of documents and consultation with children's in the drop-in center has revealed that 129 children had been withdrawn from difficult child labour situation 114 were reintegrated with their family, 19 children were rescued from the worst situation 23 referred to residential children home for long term support. Similarly, 162 children were reunited with their families. Further, the review of project documents shows that 720 children have participated in NFE class, life skills were delivered to 617 adolescents and 407 children had participated in functional Literacy classes run by PCCI. The project has been successful in enrolling 451 workings and at-risk children in formal education, among them 560 children are still continuing their formal education.

The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999 completely prohibited to employ children below the age of 14 years for any type of work. The project report shows that 409 children below 14 years and 10 children below 12 years of age are involved as child labour in the cities – all of whom have received workplace assessments by the project submitted to the local authorities. The drop in center and functional literacy classes run by PCCI in Pokhara and Seto Gurans in Rupandehi, reach many of these children but who are also in need of

immediate rescue. So, the evaluation team has identified the need to change the working modality of the drop in center.

The functional literacy classes have been observed effectively in terms of increasing awareness and skills in managing daily useful works. Additionally, during the visit in functional literacy classes run by PCCI in Pokhara, the evaluation team has observed that many of the child labours are Indian nationals, some of them are below the age of 14, who are involved in heavy manual works in the auto workshop.

In Rupandehi district the project has supported 463 children in school enrollment with educational materials. 38 child labour continuously attends the non-formal education classes provided from drop-in centers, 18 of them had been enrolled in schools for formal education. Similarly, 5 parents support group has been formed and regularly discussed the child rights, nutrition, sanitation, school enrollment, roles and responsibilities of parents, etc in the regularly organized meetings. The life skills and SRH classes have been provided to the students of Class 9 in 11 government schools. During the discussion with the child labours in drop-in-center, they revealed variation in monthly salary, most of them are provided very minimal wage, some of them do not know about their monthly salary. Almost all the child labours do not have proper information of minimum salary scale of NRs 13,450 per month as per the Labour Law 2074, various laws and policies and some admitted that they became victims of physical violence.

The review of project reports, documents and consultation has identified that 45,585 (85.92%) children and young people were supported to develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, supported with formal and non-formal education, provided knowledge and awareness on various issues including life skills and SRH education.

The safe motherhood intervention in Rupandehi district has trained 15,394 pregnant women to identify maternal and neonatal danger signs. The project report shows that 73.5% of women attended at least four times for antenatal care during pregnancy, 67.6 % of women attended at least once for postnatal care after delivery and 90.6% practiced exclusive breastfeeding. Similarly, the project has established emergency community funds in 240 women dialogue groups, the group members were also involved in saving and credit activities. Among the total women dialogue groups, 154 groups were registered as cooperatives and local CBOs.

Community capacity building for the inclusion of marginalized children in mainstream ECD was initiated by Seto Gurans Child Development Service in Kapilvastu district. The review of project report shows that 230 parents have attended orientation and workshop conducted for parents; aiming to increase parental engagement in childhood development and learning, 571 Children aged 3-5 years were benefitted in three rural VDCs of Kapilvastu.

Asha Clinic in Kaski district has been observed very effective in terms of providing quality primary health services to the urban poor and slum population and increasing access to health

facilities. The non-profit Community Drug Program, providing drugs at a low price, Asha youth health program mobilizing youth health workers to reach child labours, street children's were very effective in increasing access to health services.

Life skills & SRH education for marginalized children/young person intervention has been done in the Rupandehi district. Life skills and SRH education has been delivered in 11 schools, a total of 538 students have completed the course. Similarly, 32 teachers from 16 schools were trained on life skills and SRH education.

The project report shows that educational support was provided to 353 children in Kaski, who were migrated from other districts due to the devastating earthquake. Similarly, 692 children and adolescents were provided with emergency support (training or material support). The review of project documents and report shows that 12 Protection and Wellbeing Centers (PWC's) were established in 12 schools of Salyankot, Salyantar, Jyamrung VDC's of Dhading district. The functional PWC's has an enrollment of 315 children and nutritional program were established in all the PWCs.

Regarding the Efficiency of the project, the evaluation team noted that the project has suffered from significant variance in the budget, which resulted in the removal of some of the activities and working districts. Clear roles and responsibilities of implementing partner have been prepared, the roles and responsibilities of all the staff have been defined. Although the baseline survey was done, no baseline figures have been set against the indicators to track the changes made by the project. In terms of appropriateness of selection criteria of implementing partner, the evaluation team had observed that partner organization has been selected through a competitive process and based on the selection criteria development by Kidasha. In terms of the staff recruitment process, proper selection criteria had been formed and used, no over-staffing or understaffing had been observed. The project had regularly attended the CPAC meeting.

Although the mid-term evaluation might be early to measure any tangible impact produced by the project, though then, the evaluation team has identified that SRH and Life skills class has benefitted children in changing their perception towards SRH, behaviour in schools and home. Direct educational support has benefitted 4284 children from urban poor households and has increased access to the formal education system. Similarly, non-formal education and functional learning sessions have directly benefitted 10363 Street-Involved and At-Risk Children. Similarly, 343 Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation were rescued, rehabilitated and reintegrated with families.

Similarly, the formation and strengthening of PSG in the slum areas have helped in increasing the parents' involvement in school and their children's education. During the discussion, all the PSG revealed that they know about the services provided by the government offices, realized the importance of vital registration certificates.

Regarding the sustainability of the project, 12 Parents support groups were formed during the project period, the groups are limited to a discussion on educational problems and progress of their children's. So, the continuation of the group after the completion of the schooling of their children or project is not addressed properly by the project. Further, identified the need to link the formally registered group with rural municipality or municipality office for resource allocations, information and technical inputs, link with financial institutions for saving and credit practices and to increase the number of entrepreneurs. Similarly, no proper strategy has been developed by Shakti Samuha for running the shelter for girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation or providing support to the children after the withdrawal of the project.

Additionally, Asha Healthcare (and in particular Asha Clinic) has handover to the municipal office, now it is running as city clinic, the working modality shows that the clinic will be sustained as it is owned by the local government. The women dialogue groups in Rupandehi district formed by safe motherhood intervention has been involved in saving and credit activities, revolving fund, now they are registered as cooperatives and CBO's, linked to the local government for sustainability and resources allocations.

The evaluators highly appreciates that despite the challenges working in the slum areas, where migration of the families within the city is one of the major problems, drunkenness, household conflict, and polygamy are the major issues in the slum areas the project has established PSG groups, reached the target beneficiaries and initiated project activities, initiated realization for change in behaviour and attitude in the slum areas. Further, in the coming days, the evaluators identified the possibilities and opportunities to coordinate with other organizations, municipalities for local level policy advocacy, declaring child labour free zones, rescue, and reintegration of child labour elimination of child marriage, income generation activities for poor urban families in the project locations.

Further, the mid-term evaluation of the project has drawn major and specific recommendations specifically for the remaining project implementation period.

- The study recommends establishing a baseline figure for the indicators set in the logical framework for the next phase.
- The study recommends setting year specific and partner-specific number of targets.
- The study recommends to timely conduct the evaluations, to track the changes made by the project and to support the effectiveness of the project.
- The study highly recommends supporting the local government for establishing child protection mechanism, developing plans and policies similar to VCPC in the new federal structure.
- The evaluation study also recommends to form or strengthen the existing watch groups, VCPC or Toile development committee and work with media in order to control the cases of child labour and trafficking.

- The study recommends to include awareness program especially for adolescents in schools, based on the locations from where maximum numbers of child labour or abused children have been identified.
- The study recommends to either link adolescence from drop-in-center or functional learning classes to vocational training provided by the government through various training service providers or include vocational training program.
- The study recommends to the dissemination of best practices of the project, especially related to functional learning, life skills sessions, the effectiveness of parents support group to local government bodies for achieving sustainability and impact of the project in long run.
- The drop in centers has enrolled children below the age of 14 years, as per The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, who requires immediate rescue. So, as per the provision to completely prohibit the employment of children below the age of 14 years for any type of work, the evaluation strictly recommends to change the working modality of the drop-in center as follows;
 - a) Drop-in-center shall be re-termed as Children Learning Center (CLC)
 - b) The child labor below the age of 14 years enrolled in the center or identified by the project interventions shall have the strategy to rescues with the involvement of local government bodies or other concern stakeholders.
 - c) The center shall have the strategy to identify the number of child labour, their situations, problems by collecting information from the enrolled child labour in the center.
 - d) The child labour above the schooling age or those who do not want to rejoin school either in the center or from functional learning classes shall be given vocational education specific to their present job skills.
 - e) The center shall have the major strategy of reintegration of the child labour and enrollment to the formal education system.
- The evaluation study recommends to include awareness campaign, sensitization activities especially related to Child Labor Free Hotel and Child Labor Free Business Campaign, child labour free zones in participation and coordination with municipal office, Chamber of Commerce, hotels and business organizations, media, youth clubs, mothers group, and tole development committee.
- The study recommends to either sensitize schools to adopt the curriculum of Life skills and SRH or develop the capacity of child clubs, school teacher for the continuation of the interventions.
- The study recommends to add age and level specific more information and contents in the curriculum and strictly make the strategy to rescue children below the age of 14 years.
- The study recommends to arrange classes in a proper or appropriate place and arrange sufficient learning materials in functional learning classes.
- The study strictly recommends informing the details of child labours from India to Indian embassy through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal or other appropriate government agencies.

- The study recommends to include location and market-specific income generation programs or small business training especially for urban poor and children at risk households.
- For the sustainability of the project intervention, it is recommended to Shakti Samuha to start looking for alternative sources of funding or income sources for the sustainability of the project activities.
- The study recommends mobilizing child clubs for enhancing after-school learning activities and campaigning for reducing child labour.
- The study recommends to provide financial literacy classes to PSG members and assist them in saving practices or other locally specific small business activities for sustaining the activities after the physical completion of the project.
- The study recommends providing training to the partner organization for result based monitoring and reporting of the project interventions.
- The study recommends collaborating with the municipality for conducting income generation activities or skill development activities of urban poor and children at risk households.
- The evaluation team has found that board members of Seto Gurans, Rupandehi has been directly involved in the project, draws certain percent of regular salary from the project. So, the evaluation team strictly recommends to recruit separate staff or to provide only one functional role, either as a board member or staff².

SWC Compliance

- The evaluation team has found that the project including implementing partner has fulfilled the SWC rules and guidelines, submitted documents and other reports regularly to SWC and other government line agencies.
- Public Audit or Social Audit is one of the major criteria of transparency and accountability prioritized by SWC. The evaluation has observed that some of the partner organization has not done a social audit or public hearing. So, the study recommends conducting the social audit or public hearing at the end of each fiscal year especially focused on the whole project, not on specific components or activities of the project.

Financial Evaluation Major Recommendations:

Based on the analysis of information the evaluation team recommends Kidasha to incorporate the following issues in their future projects:

- There should be a cost-sharing policy of partner to allocate joint cost to Kidasha projects on a rational basis.
- Match fund should be deposited in the corresponding bank account by the partners.
- An investigation should be carried out for PCCI for the use of Kidasha fund.

² Under Social Welfare Rule, 2049, Article 15 (1), the elected or nominated members of the executive board are not subject to draw monthly or regular salary from the project. Instead they can charge fees or allowance for short duration of work or short responsibilities.

- The practice of social audit for projects and partners is encouraged.
- The major portion of donor fund should be utilized and expensed through partners.
- Expatriate expenses should be reported separately in the annual report of Kidasha.
- The policy of recording and reporting of property, plant, and equipment should be reviewed. Property, plant, and equipment should be disclosed in the financial statement.
- Annual financial statement of Kidasha should be published on its website.
- Reporting should be based on the Nepali calendar at least for tax purpose.
- Kidasha funds should be accounted as advance at the time of fund disbursement to partners and later settled after reviewing progress report and next fund disbursement.
- Reports of Kidasha should be tallied with the report of a partner for the common project work.
- Annual financial reports of partners should be reviewed for any duplication of the programme with other donor agencies.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Context and Project Location

While progress towards the MDGs has been positive ‘gains are disproportionately concentrated away from the disadvantaged’ (UNDAF 2013-17). Progress is hindered by rising inequity and the inability of mainstream approaches to reach those most marginalized in extreme poverty (GON & UN, 2010): 1 in 4 of the poorest children are not attending school, 1 in 3 five to fourteen-year-olds are engaged in child labour, and rape was the first sexual experience for almost 1 in 3 Nepali women and girls.

Poverty is the deprivation of basic capabilities and choices rather than low income alone. It means powerlessness, exposure to violence, discrimination, exclusion, living at the margins of society and stigmatization (Sen, 1999). Poverty negatively impacts on children’s health, wellbeing and development increases the likelihood of poor life outcomes and thereby perpetuates a cycle of intergenerational disadvantage. While the poverty rate is reducing this is masked by rising inequality. The number of families living in chronic poverty in urban slums and poor areas, as well as in some rural communities continues to increase and, as a result, so does the number of children living in high risk and crisis situations. Nepal is ‘the fastest urbanizing country’ in South Asia with an average urban population growth of 6% p.a. over the last four decades (UNDESA, 2012). Rapid growth, driven by rural-urban migration, is changing the nature of the poverty challenge as children, adolescents and their families are increasingly outside of traditional support networks. These families invariably remain beyond the reach of mainstream poverty reduction initiatives as well as mainstream government services and entitlements.

There is now increased recognition of the inability of the MDGs to address exploitation and violence against children – issues which have an immediate impact on children but also damage their futures trapping them in poverty. Nepal is the fastest urbanizing country in South Asia and the number of the urban poor is increasing by 18,000 each year. Overall progress in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger has largely depended on international labour markets (if foreign remittances were ignored poverty incidence would be 16% higher) and therefore sustainability of progress is questionable. Gains made in reducing mother and child mortality are ‘disproportionately concentrated away from the disadvantaged’. While the target for the prevalence of underweight children has been met, the rate of stunting resulting from malnutrition Nepal is high at 41%.

Need Analysis and Problem Identification :

Kidasha believes that equality of opportunity for children can only be achieved by:

- Breaking the cycle of entrenched intergenerational poverty
- Stopping exploitation and violence against children
- Ending structural discrimination in mainstream services and entitlements

The main focus of the project is on reaching children, adolescents and families that are beyond the reach of mainstream services and whose lack of resilience keeps them entrenched in chronic poverty.

To achieve this Kidasha have identified two domains of change:

- Protection of Childhood
- Positive Transitions to Adulthood

Kidasha wants to reach more vulnerable children and young people in Nepal, by creating effective partnerships and better access to international funding for Nepalese organizations. Kidasha will provide financial grants to support local partners and will also build local capacity by providing technical and practical project development and management support and guidance. It will also help local organizations to build and strengthen their internal capacity and to adopt effective organizational development and governance processes.

Kidasha has a country office in Pokhara, Kaski which is the base for a team of Nepalese and expatriate staff who work directly with local implementing partners to deliver projects that have the potential to produce positive outcomes and impact. The role of the local Kidasha team is to provide funding, build local capacity and develop models to promote good/best practice for replication in other projects across the country, which improve the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of their implementing partner organizations.

1.2 Project Objectives and Activities with Physical Targets

To achieve the goals of this project agreement Kidasha has identified two core thematic areas: Child Protection & Family Strengthening and Improving Health, Wellbeing, and Development. Each programme is made up of a number of interventions (ongoing and new) which have been developed according to the local context and the existing interventions of government and nongovernment agencies. In addition following the Earthquake in April 2015, an emergency support programme for rehabilitation and recovery in Dhading district has been supplemented.

IMPACT

Children born into exclusion and chronic poverty are able to benefit from mainstream services and move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

OUTCOMES

1. Child Protection and Family Strengthening

Children are born and develop safely and healthily to better skilled and confident parents and child protection systems are responsive and effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children

Indicator: % of children in target groups that benefit from measurable improvements in their nurturing and protective environments

2. Improving Health, Wellbeing, and Development

Vulnerable children and young people develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, able to achieve better lives for themselves and their future families

Indicator: % of children and young people that can access mainstream services, are in age-appropriate education/training/employment and have the knowledge to safeguard their well-being

3. Rehabilitation and Recovery for EQ Affected People

Marginalized earthquake-affected families are enabled to protect their children’s safety and maintain their development, growth and emotional wellbeing

Indicator: % of earthquake-affected children in target groups that maintain their learning and demonstrate benefit from enhanced family support

Outputs

1.1 Target families are able to provide safe and appropriate care for their children

Indicator: Cumulatively 26,766 beneficiaries (# families) reached with intensive support

1.2 Vulnerable children are protected from abuse, exploitation, and harm

Indicator: Cumulatively 22,400 children in street, working, and risk-benefit from services

2.1 Children and their families are better able to access mainstream health and education services

Indicator: Cumulatively 47,557 children/mothers benefit from health or education advice or services

2.2 Marginalized children and young people have access to reliable information/support for sexual reproductive health, protection, and staying well

Indicator: Cumulatively 15,980 children & young people reached with services/information

3.1 EQ displaced/migrated children continue with their education and their families members have access to mainstream services

Indicator: 400 children supported into formal education and 1000 family members have access to mainstream services

3.2 Daily safety, stimulation, and normalization delivered for earthquake-affected and excluded children in Protection & Wellbeing Centers

Indicator: 360 U5 children attending PWCs and 2160 siblings & parents reached

Activities

The activities which are to be implemented as part of this project agreement are detailed below, together with the target for the cumulative number of beneficiaries to be reached over the period of this agreement

Table 1 : Project component and the number of beneficiaries

S.N	Activity	Cumulative Number of Beneficiaries
	Component 1: Child Protection and Family Strengthening	
1	Education, therapeutic & income generation support to dysfunctional families alcoholism, violence, mental ill-health) (Kaski)	1,190

2	Education, therapeutic & income generation support to families at risk of child labour, trafficking and street children (Dhading)	
3	Educational Support and Family Strengthening of Urban Poor Children (Kaski)	4,021
4	Parenting education and training for excluded families (Rupandehi)	
5	Basic Services, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street-Involved and At Risk Children (Kaski)	5,000
6	Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (Kaski)	452
7	Basic Services, Withdrawal and Reintegration of Child Labourers At Risk Children. (Kaski)	7,061
8	Education and Reintegration of Working, Street and At Risk Children (Rupandehi)	5,437
	Component 2: Health, Wellbeing and Development	
9	Service strengthening and community capacity building for safe motherhood (Rupandehi)	20,400
10	Community capacity building for inclusion of marginalized children in mainstream ECD (Kapilvastu)	571
11	Primary health care service provision and education in urban and rural areas (Kaski)	19,884
12	Sustainability support for Community-based Day Care Centers (Kaski)	490
13	Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/Young Persons (Rupandehi)	5,760
14	SRH and empowerment of marginalized young people for their reproductive rights (Kapilvastu)	
15	Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/Young persons (Kaski)	5,947
16	Education and Material Support for Vulnerable EQ Migrants (Kaski)	1,045
17	TLCs, Nutrition and Therapy for U5 Children (Dhading)	2,220
	Total	79,478

1.3 Project Composition

Kidasha has been implementing the "Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project in partnership with Kopila Nepal (Kaski), Sathi Nepal (Kaski), Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski), Shakti Samuha (Kaski), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski), Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi, NAMUNA, Rupandehi, Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Kapilavastu and PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading. The project has been implemented in Kaski, Rupandehi, Kapilavastu and Dhading districts for 5 years.

Kidasha ensures the effective implementation of the activities detailed in this agreement through:

- Timely provision of funding as agreed in the written project partnership agreement
- Effective monitoring of activities
- Provision of technical support and advice to implementing partners
- Capacity building implementing partners for project delivery and organizational management
- Coordinating with local and national stakeholders to ensure a supportive environment and ensure dissemination and learning

For the project, the Central Project Advisory Committee (CPAC) and District Project Advisory Committees (DPAC) have already been formed at the central and district level respectively. The CPAC and DPAC are formed with the associated line ministries at the central and district level. These committees meet twice per year to share project progress and challenges and to provide a forum for local stakeholders to provide inputs, comments, and suggestions. Recommendations made by the annual CPAC and DPAC meetings have and will continue to be complied with in the implementation process and methodology of this project agreement.

Member Secretary of the Social Welfare Council chairs the central level meetings and Country Representative of Kidasha in Nepal co-chairs the meeting. Remaining members participating in the CPAC are representatives from the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Similarly, Directors of Planning and Program, Monitoring and Evaluation divisions of SWC are also invited as members in the CPAC meetings.

At the district level, the DPAC meetings are convened and chaired by the Local Development Officer where representative/s of all the concerned government agencies such as District Education Office, District Health Office, District Women and Children Office, District Police Office (Women and Children's Service Centre), District Child Welfare Board, and NGO stakeholders are invited as members of the project advisory committee in the respective districts reached by the projects

The project amendment was done on March 5, 2019, has made changes in working districts and implementing partner; the new amendment has provisioned the following districts and partner from January 2018;

- Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski)
- Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski)
- Shakti Samuha (Kaski)
- Seto Gurans Child Development Services, (Rupandehi)

1.4 Financing Arrangement

Kidasha had agreed to provide financial support for the implementation of "Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project. Kidasha releases the budget directly to the bank account of the partner organization in NPR. Each partner requires to submit a quarterly expenditure and budget variance report, in the format provided by Kidasha, within 15 days from the end of the quarter. Project funds are paid based on the approval of the report, acceptance of any due reports from the previous period and is satisfied that the partner has met all the terms of this Project Partnership Agreement and provided any additional information as required.

Kidasha and partner organization prepares yearly audit report, deploying external auditor; and the financial reports are submitted to concerned government agencies. There is also a practice of regular monitoring of the financial transactions and management including records of implementing partners from the Kidasha Office.

1.5 Donor Information and Overview of Partner Organization

Kidasha is the UK registered the charity and its Head Office, Chief Executive and Board of Trustees are based in London. The London office also acts as the base for fundraising, financial management, and governance. Kidasha is a child-focused organization that empowers and enables local partners to work with marginalized communities to reduce the causes and impacts of entrenched poverty and social exclusion and protect children from exploitation and violence by strengthening families and improving access to education, training, healthcare and livelihood opportunities.

Kidasha wants to reach more vulnerable children and young people in Nepal, by creating effective partnerships and better access to international funding for Nepalese organizations. Kidasha will provide financial grants to support local partners and will also build local capacity by providing technical and practical project development and management support and guidance. It will also help local organizations to build and strengthen their internal capacity and to adopt effective organizational development and governance processes.

Kidasha has a country office in Pokhara, Kaski which is the base for a team of Nepalese and expatriate staff who work directly with local implementing partners to deliver projects that have the potential to produce positive outcomes and impact. The role of the local Kidasha team is to provide funding, build local capacity and develop models to promote good/best practice for replication in other projects across the country, which improve the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of their implementing partner organizations.

Vision: A world where all children have equality of opportunity

Mission: Kidasha works to reduce the causes and impacts of entrenched poverty and social exclusion, stopping exploitation and violence against children in Nepal.

Goal and Thematic Areas: Our goal is to improve the resilience, safety, and wellbeing of children vulnerable to, or victims of, extreme neglect, violence and exploitation. To deliver this we have identified two domains: a) Protection of Childhood - promoting the protection, development, and wellbeing of vulnerable children by improving access to services, strengthening families and promoting responsive protection systems. Aim Children are born and develop safely and healthily to better skilled and confident parents and child protection system are responsive and effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children.

Objectives of Kidasha

- To ensure all vulnerable children have access to appropriate services to ensure their protection, wellbeing, and development
- To strengthen parenting and family functioning to provide safe and appropriate care for their children
- To strengthen child protection systems so they are appropriate and responsive and do not increase harm to children

Kidasha has been working in partnership with local NGOs, since its formation in 1997. During the period of project agreement 2010-2015, Kidasha has had project partnerships with thirteen local organizations, of which five have been phased out as planned and is continuing to work with the remaining eight. An additional two local NGOs have been selected for implementation of projects during the period of this agreement.

Kopila Nepal, Kaski

Kopila Nepal (KN) is a non-profit making and non-governmental organization established by self-motivated social workers. It was formally registered in Kaski district administration office of the government of Nepal in 2001 with registration number 795. It is also officially affiliated with Social Welfare Council with affiliation number 13892 since 2003. Kopila Nepal one of the active organizations dedicated towards the protection and promotion of human rights and psychosocial well-being of children, women and people with psychosocial problems in Kaski district and beyond.

PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading

Prayatnashil Community development Society (PRAYASH-Nepal) is a registered non-governmental and non-profit making, non-religious service oriented district level organization. It is registered in District Administration Office Dhading in 2058 and affiliated in Social Welfare Council in the same year. From the very beginning of its inception, the organization has been organizing several activities to create awareness among marginalized and deprived people so that they are empowered to design their own future. Prayash Nepal has focused its activities in the socio-economic well-being of community people mainly from the rural area and emphasizing deprived and marginalized groups.

The organization has effectively carried out various projects with financial support from various agencies. During a decade lifespan, the organization has been extended its working area and focused on coordination, collaboration with local as well as district level line agencies to achieve the goal. Prayash Nepal has focused both formal and informal education, health sanitation awareness, Women health, and Safe Motherhood, income generation skill development and capacity development and empowerment of marginalized and deprived people, Dalit, Children, and Women.

Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (CWSN) Pokhara, Kaski

Established in 1997, CWSN is a child-centered NGO that aims to improve the lives of the poorest and marginalized children and young people in Nepal through improved health, education and child protection. CWSN also works with families and communities in order to improve the lives of their children and young people. The organization is officially registered in Kathmandu district administration office and affiliated with Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu, Nepal. CWSN works in Kaski and Lamjung districts in the Western Region of Nepal with its head office in Pokhara Metropolitan City but with the projects delivered at a large number of sites in rural and urban areas where the level of need is high.

Seto Gurans Child Development Service, Butwal, Rupandehi

Seto Gurans Child Development Service Rupandehi is a local NGO. This organization is formed and led by the active women group. It was established in 1998 and is registered in District Administration Office, Rupandehi affiliated with Social Welfare Council and NGO Federation. It is mainly working in the Rupandehi district, & technically supports the community based and school-based ECD centers of Rupandehi district to enhance its quality. It is also organizing the parenting education in the target communities and educating the communities on child right, health and hygiene, nutrition and safe motherhood.

NAMUNA, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi

NAMUNA was established in 2002 as an NGO, based from their project Office in Bhairahawa Lumbini zone Nepal, with a drug user drop-in center in Bhairahawa and field office in Taulihawa and Kapilvastu. NAMUNA is legally registered in Rupandehi District Administration Office in Bhairahawa and affiliated with Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu, Nepal. NAMUNA's major objectives are to address the needs of Marginalised, Vulnerable and Excluded Communities through programme interventions and contributing towards Equitable Development of Nepal.

Seto Gurans Child Development Service, Taulihawa, Kapilvastu

Seto Gurans Child Development Service Kapilvastu is a local NGO registered in District Administration Office. It is mainly working in the sector of Early Childhood Development for the children up to 5 years and safe motherhood Education to pregnant mothers in Kapilvastu district. It is technically supporting the community based and school-based ECD

centers of Kapilvastu district to enhance quality in the ECD centers. It is also organizing the parenting education in the target communities and educating the communities on child right, health and hygiene, nutrition and safe motherhood

Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), Pokhara, Kaski

Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) was established in 1955 to serve trade and social service in Pokhara. It is a non-profit making autonomous representative organization of the business community of the Pokhara valley. It has played a vital role in the development and promotion of trade, industry, and tourism in Pokhara. On top of that, it has been recognized as one of the leading local social organizations. PCCI is affiliated with Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI), an apex body of the private sector of Nepal. It has played an important role in developing education, health, and tourism in Pokhara. It has been working actively on child labour issues in Pokhara. It started to work on child labour issues in 1999 in cooperation with ILO/IPEC and others.

Shakti Samuha Pokhara, Kaski

Shakti Samuha is a non-governmental organization of Nepalese girls and women who survived trafficking and various kinds of violence. It has its head office in Kathmandu and branch office based in Pokhara. The organization started working since its informal establishment in 1996 but officially it was registered in 2000. It consists of women who have different experiences on the issues of trafficking and violence. It works for women who are victims or at risk of abuse and exploitation.

SATHI Nepal, Pokhara, Kaski

SATHI Nepal is an NGO working in and around Pokhara for the last six years for the well being of disadvantaged children. SATHI Nepal is officially registered in the District Administration Office, Kaski and affiliated with the Social Welfare Council in Kathmandu. The organization provides educational sponsorship and educational material support for local disadvantaged children so as to enable them to attend school.

SECTION II: EVALUATION OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The mid-term evaluation study has been worked within the evaluation guidelines of Social Welfare Council and OECD evaluation criteria. During the evaluation process, both the qualitative and quantitative process and methodologies were used to collect information on relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the project activities, evidence of the changes, success stories based on the perception of project beneficiaries, community and stakeholders.

While conducting the evaluation, qualitative information has been collected through Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion and physical observations of the project activities. Similarly, the evaluators have reviewed the annual and periodic reports, survey reports, plan and policies of Government of Nepal and other relevant documents. Despite this, the evaluators have done a meeting with government line agencies, community people, project beneficiaries and project staff for data collection from the field and for triangulation.

2.1 Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall objective of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the project and analyze to what extent the project interventions had supported to achieve the programme goals objectives and results as defined in the project documents. Additionally, the assignment also aimed to document some of its preliminary results, impact and best practices determined by the project.

The specific objective(s) of the mid-term evaluation were;

- Explore the level of progress/change made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the programme goals and their objectives.
- Evaluate the project effectiveness-longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as the scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project.
- Explore the cost-effectiveness of the project activities.
- Identify the target and level of achievement as specified in the project agreement.
- Explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts.
- Find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project
- Examine the financial regularities/disciplines in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations and fixed assets purchased in duty-free privileges and locally.
- Assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

2.2 Scope of the Evaluation

In line with the mid-term evaluation objective, the scope of evaluation covers the project activities implemented between July 2015 to June 2018.

The evaluation has reviewed the project design, delivery with a major focus on the results delivered by the project in Kaski, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Dhading districts. The scope of the evaluation not only reviewed the project at strategic, implementation and organizational level but also assessed and documented the results with reference to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability criteria of evaluation. Additionally, the evaluation also assessed coordination modalities used, whether the project results are in the right direction towards facilitating health, learning and well being of children and benefiting their families, addressing the programs and policies of the Government of Nepal.

The mid-term evaluation has taken the following evaluation criteria, issues, and questions;

Relevance

- How relevant was the project design and approach in addressing the local, national needs and priorities in Nepal?
- How relevant was the project intervention for the target groups and to what extent does it address their requirements?

Effectiveness

- To what extent the project objectives were realistic? To what extent does the objective address the requirements of target groups?
- What were the actual coverage and the indirect beneficiaries of the project?
- How effective was the program in terms of implementation approach and methodology, capacity development of local and partner organizations?
- How far the project objectives and targets set in annual project agreements have been achieved?
- What were the lessons learned or feedbacks at the initial stage of the project implementation and how the learning or feedbacks were addressed in the successive project implementation and planning process?
- What factors were crucial for either the achievement of project objectives or failure to achieve the project objectives until the completion of projects?
- What are the major challenges and constraint faced by the project during the implementation phase and what effective strategy was implemented to overcome the challenges and constraint?
- Are there any success stories or good practices of the project interventions, suitable for scaling up in other similar localities?

Efficiency

- To what extent the financial resources, human resources, and other inputs were efficiently used to achieve results? Were the resources sufficient for the effective implementation of the project?

- Were the project results achieved cost effectively? Was there the possibility to achieve the same results with fewer inputs or resources?
- To what extent the project activities were completed within the agreed time period?
- Were the selection criteria for implementing partner more appropriate?

Impact

- What are the positive or negative (Planned or unplanned) impacts achieved by the project?
- What has actually happened as a result of project interventions? What real difference the project activity has made to the beneficiaries?
- Has the project contributed to the achievement of overall project goal and objectives?
- How many people have been benefitted by the project interventions? How the beneficiaries used the lessons, skills, and knowledge acquired through the project?
- To what extent the best practices, lessons learned had been disseminated by the project?
- Did the project strengthen the capacity of implementing partners or other organizations?

Sustainability

- What are the plans or approach of implementing partner or committee to ensure that the project activities will be continued after the donor intervention has ended?
- To what extent the project intervention have influenced sustainability like e.g. economic, ecological, social and cultural aspects?
- What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the completion of project support?
- How the project has contributed to developing the institutional and management capacity?
- To what extent the implementing partners mainstreamed the project interventions with their objectives, goals or forthcoming projects?
- To what extent the networking, collaboration and advocacy initiatives (including policy advocacy) of the project will support sustainability?

2.3 Methodological Approach and Design

The mid-term evaluation process was undertaken from April 29, 2019 - June 5, 2019, by the team of four members' independent consultants. The evaluation study had used the participatory approach to ensure the meaningful participation of project beneficiaries and key stakeholders in the evaluation process. The evaluation has taken due consideration to minimize biases in data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The field mission and physical observation of activities were undertaken in the project locations to triangulate the information received from KIDASHA and its partner organizations.

The evaluation has used the following process and data collection steps to access the progress, results, and outcomes of the project;

2.3.1 Pre Evaluation Meeting: Pre-evaluation meeting was organized by SWC on April 29, 2019, and has provided information about the evaluation methodology and tools, SWC

compliances, project objectives, locations, major activities of the project and information about the implementing partners. The representative from Kidasha, concerned officials from SWC and evaluation team members had attended the meeting.

2.3.2 Desk review and secondary data collection: The evaluation team members had reviewed the project documents especially the project agreement, general agreement, baseline survey report, annual progress report, audit reports, CPAC/DPAC meeting records, financial and human resource policy, constitution and meeting minutes of Kidasha, Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski) , Shakti Samuha (Kaski), SATHI Nepal (Kaski) , Kopila Nepal (Kaski), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski), Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi, NAMUNA, Rupandehi, Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Kapilvastu and PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading

The evaluators had also reviewed The Constitution of Nepal, 2072, The Social Welfare Act, 1992, The Local Government Operation Act, 2073 , the Standards for Operation and Management of Residential Child Care Homes, 2012, Children's Act, 1992, The School Sector Development Plan, 2016/17-2022/23, MOE, 2016, National Health Policy 2071, The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, The National Child Policy, 2069, Muluki Dewani Samhita Ain 2074, Life of a Street Child, SAHARA, 2007, The State of Children in Nepal, 2017, Central Child Welfare Board.

2.3.3 Checklist/Questionnaire preparation: The evaluation team had developed questionnaire and discussion guidelines based on the requirements outlined in the Terms of References. Separate questionnaires were developed for the project supported school children's, child labours, project beneficiaries, school teachers, municipality/rural municipality and ward office chairperson, implementing partner organization in line with the specific project objectives, evaluation criteria and expected result-wise indicators mentioned in the project agreement.

2.3.4 Field Data Collection Phase:

The evaluation team visited Rupandehi and Kaski district and collected opinions of government officials, the project supported school children's, child labours, project beneficiaries, school teachers, municipality/rural municipality and ward office chairperson, implementing partner organization with regard to impact, impact, relevance efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project. Additionally, based on direct observation of the project activities in the field, triangulation of the quantitative data has been done, drawn valuable conclusions and recommendations.

The evaluation has used both qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data from the field were collected by using the tools, key informant interview, focus group discussion, case studies, and observation checklist. While quantitative data were collected from the project reports and secondary sources during the evaluation study.

Table 2: Evaluation tools, techniques and respondents;

Respondent's	Evaluation tool and techniques
School Children	Focus group discussion had been done with School Children (Life Skills & SRH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ujur Singh Ma. Vi Butwal-2 ▪ Shree Pardi Secondary School, Pokhara -10
Working Children of Drop-in Center and Functional Learning Center	Focus group discussion had been done with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drop in Center, Itabhatta, Butwal-9 ▪ Drop in Center, Pokhara-17 ▪ Functional Learning Center, Pokhara-2
Education Supported Families	Focus group discussion had been done with the education supported families in Butwal-2
Chairperson and representatives of Rural Municipality and Ward office, schools	Key Informant Interview with ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ward Chairperson, Ward Number 2, Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City ▪ Social Development Officer, Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City ▪ Social Development Officer, Pokhara Metropolitan City ▪ KII with School Headmaster, Shree Pardi Secondary School, Pokhara-17
Project Implementing Partner	Key Informant Interview with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NAMUNA Bhairawaha ▪ Seto Guras, Butwal ▪ Shakti Samuh, Pokhara ▪ CWSN Pokhara ▪ Kidasha, Pokhara

The evaluators had visited the project locations of Rupandehi and Kaski districts and had done a consultation with the project beneficiaries, school children's, child labours, school teachers, government officials. Since the project in Kapilvastu and Dhading has been phased out, the project documents of these project locations had been collected and reviewed.

2.3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data and information collected from the field using various tools were analyzed as per the evaluation objectives and questions. The quantitative data collected from the field has been presented in pie and tabular format, while the qualitative information has been incorporated in descriptive form. Simple statistical tools, percentage, mean were used for analysis. Similarly, the information collected from the document review were also analyzed in line with the evaluation objective and questions.

2.4 Organization of the Study Report

The final evaluation report has been presented in six sections. The first section of the report covers the information related to projects especially the objectives, output, intended beneficiaries and brief information of donor agency and its implementing partner. The second section of the report includes the evaluation objectives, research questions, methodological approach and design, and limitations. Section three of the report describes the analysis and findings of the final evaluation in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Section four of the report includes financial evaluation; the final section five contains the summary, conclusion, and recommendations. The last section of the report contains Annexure, which includes ToR, questionnaires, checklist, and schedules of field work.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The allocated time frame for the final evaluation was 45 days. The evaluators visited Rupandehi and Pokhara districts, the other two districts Kaplivastu and Dhading were covered through the interview with project staff, review of project documents and reports. So, the findings of the mid-term evaluation are solely based on the interview with beneficiaries from Kaski and Rupandehi districts, stakeholders, line agencies, implementing partners and review of project documents, reports, and other publications.

SECTION III: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF EVALUATION

3.1 Relevance

The project relevance was assessed in terms of addressing the needs and priorities of project beneficiaries, the alignment of project activities with the priorities and areas of work, policies and plans of Government of Nepal especially related to vulnerable children and their families, health needs and education.

0.77 million children are not attending school, among them, 0.57 million were of age 5-9 years and 0.19 million are of 9-12 years of age³. Similarly, the School Sector Development Plan⁴ (SSDP) has prioritized equitable access to school education, assure the minimum quality standard of ECED/PPE services in schools along with the quality of education. Thus the project intervention particularly providing educational support to children's from urban poor household's, supporting enrollment of out of school children, developing the capacity of ECED facilitators and awareness raising on value of early childhood education were found to be aligned with the priorities and objectives of SSDP including the duties and responsibilities of Municipality mentioned in The Local Government Operation Act (2073)⁵.

The children in Nepal are minors who are below eighteen years of age⁶. Organizations working in the field of children estimate that every year about 5000 children from the rural area join street life in the cities⁷. The report on State of Children in Nepal, 2017 shows that there are 567 residential child care homes in 46 districts of Nepal, providing support to 16,536 children (Boys 8,318, Girls 8,218). The report also reveals that restoration has been done to 656 street children in Kathmandu (Boys 593 and Girls 63), in 2074, while in the same year 2,772 missing cases of children have been filed, which further indicates the growing trends of street children. Additionally, the National Population Census of Nepal has revealed the fact that a total of 1, 04,714 children (56,267 boys and 48,447 girls) are involved in work. According to Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (NMICS), 2014, a total of 37.4 % of children of age between 5 and 17 years are child labor⁸. So, despite various government and non-government interventions, the cases of child labour and street children have not been fully addressed. Regarding the relevancy of the project, family reintegration of street children and child labors, shelter, education and food support to street children's and rescued child labor's, emergency shelter / rehabilitation for Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation school enrollment support to street children, interventions were found relevant in addressing the priorities and objectives of The Constitution of Nepal, 2015⁹, The National Child Policy,

³ CBS, 2011

⁴ School Sector Development Plan 2016/17-2022/2023, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Education, 2016

⁵ The Local Government Operation Act (2073), Article 11(8)

⁶ Muluki Dewani Samhita Ain 2074

⁷ Life of a Street Child, SAHARA, 2007.

⁸ The State of Children in Nepal, 2017, Central Child Welfare Board

⁹ The Constitution of Nepal, 2015, Article 31, 'Right to education', Article 39: Rights of the child, Article 51 (i) Policies relating to labor and employment, Article 29, 'Right against exploitation'

2069¹⁰, The Street Children Restoration, Protection and Management Directories, 2072 and other child protection strategies, directives, policies, fulfilling the committed international obligations for providing shelter, support, protection, rehabilitation and reunion opportunities to child labours, street children, Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in Kaski and Rupandehi districts.

The evaluation team has observed that some of the children below the age of 14 years were accessing non-formal education from drop-in centers. The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999¹¹, completely prohibited to employ children below the age of 14 years for any type of work and such children require immediate rescue. So, the present one of the project intervention provided from the drop-in center is not relevant as per the existing law of Nepal. The project would be significant in providing support, sensitizing local authorities to undertake removals of children's below 14 years as the project has already conducted workplace assessments with all these children and registered cases with local government agencies for appropriate action.

Similarly, Service strengthening and capacity development of the community for safe motherhood interventions, health service delivery through Asha city clinic, strengthening government health service delivery, Sexual and Reproductive health services, and awareness program were found to be in line with the Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2015-2020¹² and The Local Government Operation Act (2073)¹³.

In terms of relevancy in addressing the needs of local communities, the evaluation team during the consultation has identified that the urban poor households have been facing difficulties in supporting their children's educational needs, the lack of educational materials has been one of the major issues for students from urban poor and socially excluded communities. The urban poor households mostly involved in daily wage labour had no knowledge about the government services and facilities provided at the local level and by different government offices. During the consultation in schools, the teachers admitted that life skills and SRH classes have been a new concept and program initiated in schools. Similarly, the support to girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation were very relevant in addressing the shelter, education, health, and nutrition needs. The project is also seemed to be relevant as it rehabilitated and reintegrated the street children. The primary health services provided from the city clinic were found very relevant for the urban poor household's, as the intervention has increased access to primary health services. Similarly, the safe motherhood program in the remote areas of Rupandehi district was relevant in increasing awareness and access to health facilities.

10 The National Child Policy, 2069, Objective 7.2

11 The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, Article 2

12 Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2015-2020, Outcome 3: Equitable distribution and utilization of health services and Outcome 7: Improved Healthy Lifestyles and Environment

13 The Local Government Operation Act (2073), Article 11(9)

3.2 Effectiveness

3.2.1 Component 1: Child Protection and Family Strengthening

The component one of the project " Improving the health, learning and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" mainly aims in developing safe environment for the children to grow healthy to become skilled and confident parents along with responsive child protection systems for effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children.

The following specific outcomes, outputs, and indicators were set in the project documents for component 1;

a) Outcome 1: Children are born and develop safely and healthily to better skilled and confident parents and child protection systems are responsive and effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children.

- Specific Indicators:
- % of children in target groups that benefit from measurable improvements in their nurturing and protective environments

The project target is to benefit 23,161 children by improving their nurturing and protective environment. The review of project reports shows that a total of 15,649 (67.57%) children had been reached during the evaluation period. Further, the effective mobilization of parents supports group, direct support to school children from poor households for school enrollment, identification, and support to child labours, increasing access to health service and facilities has been observed as a stepping stone towards creating a favorable environment for the child to grow in a safe and healthy environment.

Regarding the effective and responsive child protection systems for reaching abused, exploited and neglected children, coordination and collaboration with government line agencies during the project implementation phase would not be sufficient to achieve the above-mentioned outcome. So, evaluators felt the need to strengthen and assist in the establishment of child protection mechanism as of VCPC, in the newly formed federal structure at the project working areas.

Output 1.1: Target families are able to provide safe and appropriate care for their children

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 1.1: Cumulatively 5,211 child beneficiaries reached with intensive support.

The review of project reports and consultation with the beneficiates revealed that in Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City Ward Number 7,8,9,14,15 and 17 household money management training basically focusing calculation of income and expenditure, discussion on increasing

savings and decreasing expenditure, financial goal setting has been provided to 88 urban poor family members by Kopila Nepal. Despite this 23 family members had received kitchen garden training, 40 families were supported with 5 plants of bitter melon and luffa each. The awareness on the importance of vital registration, regular counseling to parents, promoting child education, exposure visit to different government service providers have brought 8 out of school children to formal school education, enhanced 27 vital registration, which might be understood as a step towards attitude and behaviour change among the urban poor household's.

Further analysis of the effectiveness of the intervention shows that migration within the city is more among the household's, in addition to this household's dwelling in slums has limited land. So, income generation support interventions mainly providing kitchen garden training and distribution of 5 vegetable sapling support does not seem appropriate particularly in terms of income generation of the poor families in the slums. Since promoting the habits of savings is the main challenges in the slum areas, the linkage with the local financial institutions for saving and credit practices, financial literacy classes would have been useful for the project.

In Kaski district, the project (SATHI Nepal) has provided educational material support to 1447 (Cumulative) students from urban poor households of 35 different government schools. Despite this the review of project documents shows that 329 children had received one day orientation on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and AIDS and Drug, human trafficking, 68 children received life skills training, Child journalism training were provided to 5 children, 35 children had received training on child right and meeting facilitation skill, 8 youth were referred for vocational training in Movenpick Program, 330 children received health treatment support, 38 children received counseling support and 62 children received carrier counseling. Similarly, the review shows that the project has formed 12 parents support groups and mobilized them for awareness programs, advocacy against children labor, the realization of roles and responsibilities of parents towards their family and children and sending their child in schools. PSG members were taken to ward office, District Administration Office- DAO, PSMC, DCWB, and DPO and provided information about the services and facilities provided by the government offices. Additionally, orientation on violence and gender, human trafficking, leadership and saving management were provided to 164 parents, 85 parents received an orientation on HIV and AIDS, and orientations on child right and violence were given to 2 different PSGs. During the visit evaluators has observed that PSG group charges penalty for those members who do not attend the meetings, as the members in slum areas are involved in daily wage labour, attending meetings reduces their earnings, so appropriate time needs to be allocated for meeting rather than charging penalty.

In terms of effectiveness, the children's admitted that SRH and life skill classes were found very effective for changing their perception about SRH, habits, and attitudes and minimizing conflicts with parents and peers. The project had formed 5 children groups in slums, effective mobilization of the child groups for motivating their parents, information bridge between

school, district child welfare board and slum community for identification of out of school children and child labour, advocacy against child labour in the slum areas, after-school learning activities in the slum areas would have increased the benefits and achievements of the project. Parent Support Group has been found effective as they regularly participate in meetings and discussions related to their children's education and other social issues.

Output 1.2: Vulnerable children are protected from abuse, exploitation, and harm.

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 1.2: Cumulatively 17,950 children in the street, working, and risk situations benefit from project services

The Basic Services, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of Street-Involved Children were implemented by CWSN, Kaski. The review of project reports and consultation with the beneficiaries shows that 306 were benefitted from the drop in center, 95 street children were reintegrated with family and 11 independently reintegrated, non formal education was provided to 205 children's, supported 117 children from urban poor for formal education, residential care has been given to 65 child labour and street children and a further 130 children benefitted from night shelter. Similarly, 36 children adolescence were given vocational training and facilitated for job placement.

Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation were done by Shakti Samuha in Kaski district. The evaluation team has observed that 195 girls have received emergency shelter service, long term residential support was given to 35 girls and 44 girls were reintegrated with the family. Despite this, formal education support was provided to 29 girls, vocational training was given to 31 girls and the project has initiated job placement for 7 girls. The project has provided legal support to 23 girls (9 citizenship & birth registration & 14 others) and life skills, non-formal education to 136 girls in the shelter. The basic counseling, life skill sessions, non-formal education classes have been observed effectively in terms of reintegrating with the family members, mainstreaming informal educational process.

Shakti Samuha has also initiated awareness classes on sexual abuse, discrimination, HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, child and women right and other useful subjects not only in the shelter but also in PCCI drop-in center. The educational materials providing basic information about trafficking and child labor has been distributed to district women development office Kaski.

Basic Services, Withdrawal, and Reintegration of Child Labourers were implemented by Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) in Kaski district. The evaluation team has identified that PCCI has been running 3 drop-in centers targeting the children working in Auto Workshop and Garage. The review of documents and consultation with children's in drop-in center has revealed that 129 children had been withdrawn from difficult child labour

situation 114 were reintegrated with their family, 19 children were rescued from the worst situation 23 referred to residential children home for long term support. Similarly, 162 children were reunited with their families.

Further, the review of project documents shows that 720 children have participated in NFE class, life skills were delivered to 617 adolescents and 407 children had participated in functional Literacy classes run by PCCI. The project has been successful in enrolling 451 workings and at-risk children in formal education, among them, 560 children are still continuing their formal education. The review of project report shows that 8 child clubs each in Bagar, Buspark, Lakeside, Sahara, Mahendrapool, Matepani, Birouta and Rambazar had been formed by the project. The project has provided vocational training to 178 youths, 245 were enrolled in apprenticeship training i.e. sewing cutting, beauty parlour, and hair cutting, auto mechanic /Workshop, Metal and carpenter. Business training was given to 10 youths and 26 supported to start their own business, Despite this, the project has provided Psychosocial Counseling, PHC support to 1101 child labours in the working areas. With a view to reducing child labour, 103 poor households were provided economic support, 52 children received the legal case support on child labour and child trafficking case.

The review of various plans and policies and the law of the government of Nepal reveals that The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999 completely prohibited to employ children below the age of 14 years for any type of work. The project report shows that 409 children below 14 years and 10 children below 12 years of age are involved as child labour in the cities – all of whom have received workplace assessments by the project submitted to the local authorities. The drop in center and functional literacy classes run by PCCI in Pokhara and Seto Gurans in Rupandehi, reach many of these children but who are also in need of immediate rescue. The evaluation team noted that PCCI, a responsible entity to stop child labour and to effectively implement The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, is running drop-in center where some of the children are below 14 years of age.

Based on the existing laws of Nepal, the evaluators identified the need to change the objectives and working model of drop-in center. Further suggest to strictly initiate the rescue process for children below 14 years in coordination with the local government bodies and child homes, only provide service to children's above 14 years from the drop-in center, major focus should be for formal school enrollment of the children admitted in drop-in center, either provide vocational training or link with the training service providers for the older children or adolescents who do not want to join formal schooling or are above the schooling age. The project activities need to be more focused on the identification of child labour, sensitization local government for developing child labour free zones, plans and policies, coordinate with other child care home and place the rescued children, more focus shall be provided on reintegration with family members and income generation activities for children at risk families. Such issues should be discussed during the CPAC meeting and common and coordinated strategy need to be developed to address the issues of child labour.

Functional literacy classes have been observed effective in terms of increasing awareness and skills in managing daily useful works, further review of functional literacy contents and discussion with the children's identified that the contents should incorporate occupational/training information and local opportunities, various laws citizen rights/responsibilities, appropriate work habits and behaviors, staying healthy, including nutrition and common disease to supplement the basic knowledge of formal education system

Additionally, during the visit in functional literacy classes run by PCCI in Pokhara, the evaluation team has observed that many of the child labours are Indian nationals, some of them are below the age of 14, who are involved in heavy manual works in the auto workshop.

Education and Reintegration of Working, Street and At Risk Children in Rupandehi district have supported 463 children in school enrollment with educational materials. 38 child labour continuously attends the non-formal education classes provided in drop-in centers, 18 of them had been enrolled in schools for formal education. Similarly, 5 parents support group has been formed and regularly discussed the child rights, nutrition, sanitation, school enrollment, roles and responsibilities of parents, etc in the regularly organized meetings. The life skills and SRH classes have been provided to the students of Class 9 in 11 government schools.

During the consultation with the ward chairperson of Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City-2, highlighted the need to work with Toile Development Committee for identification and elimination of child labour. Further admitted that the program is effective as it helped in the identification of real scenario of child labour in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City, initiated the process to minimize child labour in the city. Butwal Sub-Metropolitan is in the process of local curriculum formulation and is planning to incorporate the issues of child labour and other social issues.

The focus group has done with the students receiving Life Skills and SRH education in Ujur Singh Ma. Vi, Butwal admitted that they have learned about sexual and reproductive health, changes in the body during the adolescence period, helped in changing behaviour, learned the skills of problem-solving, group work, roles and responsibilities of students. Life Skills and SRH classes have been limited to a single class and one session or period per week, the students highlighted the need to conduct sessions from lower classes for sustaining maximum benefits.

The discussion in the drop-in center, Butwal identified that some of the child labours are below the age of 14, requires immediate rescue as per The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999. During the discussion the children revealed variation in monthly salary, most of them are provided very minimal wage, some of them do not know about their monthly salary. Almost all the child labours do not have proper information about the minimum salary scale of NRs 13,450 per month as per the Labour Law 2074, various laws and policies. During the discussion, some of the children admitted that they became victims of physical violence.

Parents Support Group regular organizes the meeting, discusses children's education and other issues in the meeting. The members of Parents Support Group are involved in daily wage labour and earns a daily wage of NRs. 500, some of them has initiated savings, while in most of the cases spend in grocery and other household expenses. All the members admitted that the awareness and orientation session is effective, every member regularly attends the meetings as it provides information on parent's responsibility, about sanitation, got information about the services provided by government offices, developed the confidence to visit schools to discuss the learning achievements of their children.

3.2.2 Component 2: Health, Wellbeing, and Development

The component two of the project " Improving the health, learning and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" aims in increasing marginalized children, mothers and young people's access to health services, reliable information/support for sexual reproductive health and increase knowledge to safeguard their well-being.

The following specific outcomes, outputs, and indicators were set in the project documents for

Component 2: Health, Wellbeing, and Development

b) Outcome 2: Vulnerable children and young people develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, able to achieve better lives for themselves and their future families.

- Specific Indicators:
- % of children and young people that can access mainstream services, are in age-appropriate education/training/employment and have the knowledge to safeguard their well-being.

The project has the target to access 53,052 children and young people to various services, assist in age-appropriate education/training/employment and capacitated to safeguard their well-being. The review of project reports, documents and consultation has identified that 45,585 (85.92%) children and young people were supported to develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, supported with formal and non-formal education, provided knowledge and awareness on various issues including life skills and SRH education.

Output 2.1: Children and their families are better able to access mainstream health and education services

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 2.1: Cumulatively 41345 children/ mothers benefit from health or education advice or services

Service strengthening and community capacity building for safe motherhood intervention were implemented by NAMUNA in Rupandehi district. The project has trained 15,394 pregnant women trained to identify maternal and neonatal danger signs. The project report shows that 73.5% of women attended at least four times for antenatal care during pregnancy, 67.6 % of women attended at least once for postnatal care after delivery and 90.6% practiced exclusive breastfeeding. Similarly, the project has established emergency community funds in 240 women dialogue groups, the group members were also involved in saving and credit activities. Among the total women dialogue groups, 154 groups were registered as cooperatives and local CBOs. Additionally, 156 health workers receiving enhanced care training and 50 % of the Health Facility Management Committees (HFOMC) developed and applied a health facility improvement plan. In order to help women reach care, a total of 28 rickshaw ambulances were distributed, while the project has established 8 newborn care corners in the Birthing Centers.

Community capacity building for the inclusion of marginalized children in mainstream ECD was initiated by Seto Gurans Child Development Service in Kapilvastu district. The review of project report shows that 230 parents have attended orientation and workshop conducted for parents; aiming to increase parental engagement in childhood development and learning, 571 Children aged 3-5 years were benefitted in three rural VDCs of Kapilvastu. In two ECD centers, preparation of playing materials was done using locally available materials and resources. The project has also supported grocery materials and utensils to ECD centers.

The primary health care service provision and education in urban and rural areas activities were conducted by CWS Nepal in Kaski district. Asha Healthcare (and in particular Asha Clinic) run by CWS has been handover to the Municipal government in June 2016, now it is running as City Clinic. Till June 2017, 20206 number of patients including children visited the Asha Clinic and taken services from the clinic. The project has provided training to HFMC. Similarly, Asha youth health program set up a small medical counter in eight contact centers to develop health-seeking behavior among street children and domestic child worker who is working in vulnerable conditions.

Asha Clinic has been observed very effective in terms of providing quality primary health services to the urban poor and slum population and increasing access to health facilities. The non-profit Community Drug Program, providing drugs at a low price, Asha youth health program mobilizing youth health workers to reach child labours, street children's were very effective in increasing access to health services.

Similarly, Sustainability support for Community-based Day Care Centers in Kaski district has provided ECD services through 14 ECD centers and benefitted 490 ECD children's. The project has provided training to ECD facilitators, trained local management committee and oriented ECD parents about the importance of ECE.

Output 2.2: Marginalized children and young people have access to reliable information/support for sexual reproductive health, protection, and staying well.

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 2.2: Cumulatively 11,707 children & young people reached with services /information

Life skills & SRH education for marginalized children/young person intervention has been done in the Rupandehi district. Life skills and SRH education has been delivered in 11 schools, a total of 538 students have completed the course. Similarly, 32 teachers from 16 schools were trained on life skills and SRH education.

Similarly, primary healthcare provision, life skills & SRH education for marginalized children/young person's has been done by CWS Nepal in Kaski district. Life skills & SRH education classes were organized in 12 schools and have reached 967 school children. 2735 children's has received primary health care through various health outreach activities and Asha health clinic.

c) Outcome 3: Marginalized earthquake-affected families are enabled to protect their children's safety and maintain their development, growth and emotional wellbeing.

- Specific Indicators: % of earthquake-affected children in target groups that maintain their learning and demonstrate benefit from enhanced family support.

Output 3.1: EQ displaced/migrated children continue with their education and their family members have access to mainstream services.

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 3.1: 353 children supported into formal education and 692 family members have access to mainstream services.

The project report shows that educational support was provided to 353 children in Kaski, who were migrated from other districts due to the devastating earthquake. Similarly, 692 children and adolescents were provided with emergency support (training or material support).

Output 3.2: Daily safety, stimulation, and normalization delivered for earthquake-affected and excluded children in protection & wellbeing centers.

- Specific Indicators:
- Indicator 3.2: 315 U5 children attending PWCs and 1905 siblings and parents reached in-home visits.

The review of project documents and report shows that 12 Protection and Wellbeing Centers (PWC's) were established in 12 schools of Salyankot, Salyantar, Jyamrung VDC's of Dhading

district. The functional PWC's has an enrollment of 315 children and nutritional program were established in all the PWCs. Despite this repair and construction of toilets in 7 schools, repair and construction of water supply in 12 schools were done. The project has also provided training to staff and representative from each local government school, ECD facilitators on psychosocial support and play therapy for children under 5, psychosocial issues faced by Children Under 5.

3.3 Efficiency

The evaluation team had analyzed, how the "Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project has efficiently mobilized the human resources, economically used the resources and other inputs to achieve project results.

The project suffered from significant variance in the budget, which resulted in the removal of some of the activities and working districts. Nevertheless, the decrease in budget and removal of the number of districts, which were identified during the consultation with the project personnel and review of project documents, will not compromise in achieving the overall outcome of the project.

In terms of efficient project management, the evaluation team noted that clear roles and responsibilities of implementing partner have been prepared, the roles and responsibilities of all the staff have been defined. Although the baseline survey was done, no baseline figures have been set against the indicators to track the changes made by the project.

In terms of appropriateness of selection criteria of implementing partner, the evaluation team had observed that Kopila Nepal (Kaski), SATHI Nepal (Kaski), Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski), Shakti Samuha (Kaski), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski), Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi, NAMUNA, Rupandehi, Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Kapilvastu and PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading has been selected through competitive process and based on the selection criteria development by Kidasha.

The consultation has identified that the project has done good coordination and directly involved municipality office, health facilities, DAO, DCWB during the implementation phase. Despite this, activities were smoothly implemented except some of the activities and project locations has been removed due to variance in the committed budget. In terms of the staff recruitment process, proper selection criteria had been formed and used, no over-staffing or understaffing had been observed. The project had regularly attended the CPAC and DPAC meeting.

Additionally, Kidasha has been involved directly in monitoring and evaluation of the activities, implemented by the partner organizations. Kidasha regularly provided technical

and managerial support to implementing partner and project staff. The observation identified that regular project meeting has been conducted and annual reports have been submitted to SWC, donor agencies and other concern agencies.

The analysis of the project in terms of efficiency revealed that;

- a. The project report stated the challenges of migration of project beneficiaries from the slum areas, cases of child marriage, dropout students with higher age. As the major intervention of the project is in slum areas, no clear strategy and approach to address the challenges or risk have been stated in the project documents or reports.
- b. The partner NGO's has efficiently recruited the required number of staff and practiced an effective management structure. Good coordination between partner organization and Kidasha has been observed in terms of project implementation.
- c. The achievement rate of deliverable or targets mentioned in the project agreement is found satisfactory.
- d. Kidasha and partner organization reported that the allocated budget for all the activities by KIDASHA and partner organization was realistic.
- e. KIDASHA and partner organization has done good coordination with the municipality office, District Administration Office, DCWB, health facilities during the implementation of the project activities.
- f. The partner organization has submitted the annual project and financial reports to Kidasha, and subsequently, Kidasha submitted to SWC on a regular basis. The partner organization has used a different reporting format while submitting a report to Kidasha.
- g. The evaluation has observed that board members of Seto Gurans, Rupandehi has been recruited as staff in the project and draws a partial salary from the project.
- h. The review shows that project activity mentioned in the agreement documents and project work plan until June 2018 have been reported as completed in time.
- i. The evaluation has identified that Social audit has been done by most of the implementing partners, while some of the implementing partners have not done social audit during the reporting period.

3.4 Impact

The mid-term evaluation might be early to measure any tangible impact produced by the project, though then, the evaluation team has assessed the positive or negative, short term, intended or intended effects or changes, produced by the project interventions in terms of impact on children, impact at community level and impact at institutional level.

During the consultation, the children's admitted that the SRH and Life skills class has benefitted them in changing their perception towards SRH, behaviour in schools and home. All the students during the focus group reported that they have learned problem-solving, decision-making skills, developed their confidence to speak clearly in mass and talks freely with their parents about the issues.

"I use to frequently fight with my parents and friends. I was short tempered. Life skills session helped me in anger management, I learned problem-solving skills, learned about the menstrual cycle. I feel the program is very beneficial for us". FGD with Students, Shree Pardi Secondary School, Pokhara -10

4284 children from urban poor households have received educational material support and have increased access to the formal education system, had directly helped in reducing the number of out of school children from slum areas.

The non-formal education and functional learning sessions have directly benefitted 10363 Street-Involved and At Risk Children. Similarly, 343 Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation were rescued, rehabilitated and reintegrated with families.

The formation and strengthening of PSG in the slum areas have helped in increasing the parent's involvement in school and their children's education. During the discussion, all the PSG revealed that they know about the services provided by the government offices, realized the importance of vital registration certificates.

Prior to the program we felt hesitation to visit schools to discuss the achievements of our children's, neither we have the confidence to visit any government offices. Now we occasionally visit the school and freely discuss the study and progress of our children. FGD with PSG Members, Butwal Sub Metropolitan City-2

The coordination and collaboration with the municipality offices, identification of child labour in the municipal areas have helped in proper documentation of scenario of child labour and sensitized for implementation of program to eliminate child labour.

3.5 Sustainability

The evaluation team has observed that Life Skills & SRH session was organized for Class 8 and Class 9 students, once the students complete the schooling period or pass out the SEE examinations, no such mechanism for the continuation of the life skills & SRH session has been placed.

12 Parents support groups were formed during the project period, the groups are limited to a discussion on educational problems and progress of their children's. During the discussion, the members revealed that additional activities in the group like income generation activities or saving and credit practices may compel the members to attend the group regularly.

Despite this, the evaluation team has identified that there is a need to link the formally registered group with rural municipality or municipality office for resource allocations, information and technical inputs, link with financial institutions for saving and credit practices and to increase the number of entrepreneurs.

Shakti Samuha in Kaski district has been running the shelter for girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation since the organization is providing long term shelter to girl victims, additional income sources need to be identified for running the shelter or providing support to the children after the withdrawal of the project.

The evaluation team has observed that Asha Healthcare (and in particular Asha Clinic) has handover to the municipal office, now it is running as city clinic, the working modality shows that the clinic will be sustained as it is owned by the local government.

The women dialogue groups formed by safe motherhood intervention has been involved in saving and credit activities, revolving fund, now they are registered as cooperatives and CBO's, linked to the local government for sustainability and resources allocations.

3.6 Constraints, Challenges and Best Practices

The evaluation team had identified some of the constraints and challenges faced by the project during the interventions phase. The project has been working in the slum areas, where migration of the families within the city is one of the major problems. Additionally, the family members are involved in wage labour, leaves their home early, so the parents do not provide time to their children. Despite this drunkenness, household conflict and polygamy are the major issues in the slum areas.

Another major challenge is the dropout rate of the children's from the project activities due to child marriage and teenagers leaving home to stay in their friend's home. This has created the movement of beneficiaries, irregular or absence in project interventions. Since some of the child labour are Indian nationals, so the project has faced challenges in facilitating government services similar to Nepali nationals. The project has done reintegration with the family members, due to the poor economic status of the family, the reintegrated children are sent again to other locations for work. Although the domestic child labour is enrolled in schools, they are not regular to school which has hindered in improving learning achievements compared to regular students.

Opportunities:

The evaluation team has found that the project had developed good linkage with the municipality office, schools, and other government line agencies. Apart from this, the project had formed Parents Support Group, child clubs at the grass root level for reducing the incidents of child labour. So, effective coordination and linkage, working together would help to bring a greater impact in the future. The study had identified opportunities to coordinate with other organizations, municipalities for local level policy advocacy, declaring child labour free zones, rescue, and reintegration of child labour elimination of child marriage, income generation activities for poor urban families in the project locations.

Best Practices

The project has tried to adopt a holistic approach providing NFE, support for formal education, functional learning classes, training, reintegration, and family support to reduce the cases of child labour.

The PSG has been observed as an effective and innovative approach to involve urban poor parents in the learning process of their children, reducing child labour and developing parenting skills. The PSG visit to various local level government service providers has been observed a good practice to aware about various service and benefits including building confidence to seek benefits and services. The regular visit and counseling to PSG members have been observed one of the best practices to motivate, build confidence, change behaviour for good parenting and understanding the importance of vital registration.

The Asha Healthcare (and in particular Asha Clinic) has been observed as the best approach to access the health services for the slums and poor section of the community especially dwelling in city areas. Similarly, the women dialogue groups formed by safe motherhood intervention has been institutionalized and linked to the local government for sustainability and resources allocations from local government.

Table 3: Target Vs Achievements

S. N	Outcomes/Outputs/Activity/Targets	Targets vs. achievements from July 2015 to June, 2018			
		5Y Target (Amended PA)	Achievement 2015-18	Achieved (%)	Remarks
	Component 1: Child Protection and Family Strengthening				
1	Outcome 1: Children are born and develop safely and healthily to better skilled and confident parents and child protection systems are responsive and effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children.	23,161	15,649	67.57	
1.1	Output 1.1: Target families are able to provide safe and appropriate care for their children	5,211	4,943	94.86	
	Education, therapeutic & income generation support to dysfunctional families alcoholism, violence, mental ill-health) (Kaski)	1,190	659	55.38	
	Education, therapeutic & income generation support to families at risk of child labour, trafficking and street children (Dhading)	3,520	PA Amendment: Removal of activities due to the reduction in the number of working districts and budget variance		
	Educational Support and Family Strengthening of Urban Poor Children (Kaski)	4,021	4,284	106.54	
	Parenting education and training for excluded families (Rupandehi)	6,570	PA Amendment: Removal of activities due to change in donor strategy and budget variance		
1.2	Output 1.2 : Vulnerable children are protected from abuse, exploitation and harm.	17,950	10,706	59.64	
	Basic Services, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street-Involved and At Risk Children (Kaski)	5,000	3,332	66.64	
	Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (Kaski)	452	343	75.88	
	Basic Services, Withdrawal and Reintegration of Child Labourers/ At Risk Children. (Kaski)	7,061	4,535	64.23	
	Education and Reintegration of Working, Street and At Risk Children (Rupandehi)	5,437	2,496	45.91	
	Component 2: Health, Wellbeing and Development				
2	Outcome 2: Vulnerable children and young people develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, able to achieve better lives for themselves and their future families.	53,052	45,585	85.93	

2.1	Output 2.1: Children and their families are better able to access mainstream health and education services	41,345	41,345	100.00	
	Service strengthening and community capacity building for safe motherhood (Rupandehi)	20,400	20,400	100.00	
	Community capacity building for the inclusion of marginalized children in mainstream ECD (Kapilvastu)	571	571	100.00	
	Primary health care service provision and education in urban and rural areas (Kaski)	19,884	19,884	100.00	
	Sustainability support for Community-based Day Care Centers (Kaski)	490	490	100.00	
2.2	Output 2.2: Marginalized children and young people have access to reliable information/support for sexual reproductive health, protection, and staying well	11,707	4,240	36.22	
	Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/Young Persons (Rupandehi)	5,760	538	9.34	
	SRH and empowerment of marginalized young people for their reproductive rights (Kapilvastu)	5,070	PA Amendment: Removal of activities due to reduction in number of working districts and budget variance		
	Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/ Young persons (Kaski)	5,947	3,702	62.25	
3	Outcome 3: Marginalized earthquake-affected families are enabled to protect their children's safety and maintain their development, growth and emotional wellbeing.	3,265	3,265	100.00	
3.1	Output 3.1: EQ displaced/migrated children continue with their education and their family members have access to mainstream services.	1,045	1,045	100.00	
3.2	Output 3.2 : Daily safety, stimulation and normalization delivered for earthquake-affected and excluded children in Protection & Wellbeing Centers.	2,220	2,220	100.00	

SECTION IV: FINANCIAL EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

The evaluation team carried out the final evaluation of the Kidasha and evaluated different financial and operating aspects of Kidasha. The roles and responsibilities of the financial expert include but not limited to:

- i. Assess the efficiency of the projects/cost effectiveness
 - Review of set standards of cost both for program and administration
 - Review of actual and comparison with standards
 - Identification of areas of cost reduction
 - The economy in procuring goods and services
- ii. Check the compliance with general agreements/project agreements
 - Actual support vs committed support
 - The actual level of activity vs committed level of activity
 - Expenditure in non budgeted areas, if any
 - The volume of financial resources provided to partners as per project agreement
- iii. Compliance of tax laws
 - Tax registration and return filing
 - Tax deduction at source
 - Compliance of tax laws in the procurement of goods and services
- iv. Fixed Assets
 - Review of fixed assets records and physical verification
 - Review of control system on the utilization of fixed assets
 - Review of Disposal of Fixed assets
- v. Evaluation of Internal Control System
 - Rules and laws of INGO/Partners
 - AGM and board meetings (Partners)/PAC and PMC meetings
 - Delegation of authorities and responsibilities
- vi. Financial reporting framework
 - Periodic and annual reports preparations and submission
 - Disclosures in the reports
 - Uniformity in reports
 - Overall review of financial good governance
- vii. Comparison of the budget and actual with the committed project cost
 - Review of the budgeting procedure
 - Comparison of budgets with agreed projects cost
 - Comparisons of budgets with actual and variance thereon

4.2 Accounting and Financial Reporting System

There is a proper Accounting and Financial Reporting System in place in Kidasha. Financial transactions are recorded and maintained using the accounting software Quickbooks by

Kidasha. Kidasha partners use both computerized and manual accounting system to record financial transactions.

4.3 Funds Flow Structure

Funds are transferred from Kidasha to the different implementing partners in NPR account maintained in their designated bank accounts. As per the Project Agreement, funding has been released to partners by way of bank transfer as an advance. Partners submit periodic financial reports and settle the advance and make new fund request for the upcoming month/period. Funds transferred to the implementing partner are treated as expenses up to the amount of liquidation of advance. The excess of fund transfer to the liquidation of advance is treated as an advance for the upcoming period for the partners.

Kidasha has the following bank accounts for its projects:

Table 4 Bank Account Details

Name of Bank	Bank Account Number	Currency	Signatories
Machhapuchhre Bank Limited - Pkr	11-01-826-006948-0-17	GBP	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Machhapuchhre Bank Limited - Pkr	11-01-840-006948-0-28	USD	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Machhapuchhre Bank Limited - Pkr	11-01-524-006948-04-5	NPR	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited, Pkr	01-1899554-57	GBP	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited, Pkr	01-1899554-51	USD	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited, Pkr	01-1899554-01	NPR	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Nabil Bank Limited, Pkr	1210017509382	NPR	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli
Sanima Bank Limited, Pkr	60000138101	NPR	Jeremy Southon, Hitman Gurung, Basanta Raj Parajuli

4.4 Partners Budget

Kidasha has the following partners for the ongoing project period:

Table 5: Partners Budget

Partners/Project	Project Period	Project Budget	Remarks
CWSN			
CWSN - Asha Health Care	July 2015 -June 2018	10796356	
CWSN - Rural Project	Do	5422579.47	
CWSN - Jyoti Street Project	Do	15333135	
KIDS	Do	0	
Kopila Nepal	Do	2,559,016	
Namuna	Do	6,070,450	
PCCI - CLEP	Do	18,063,450	

PCCI - Sandmine	Do	1,301,343	
PRAYAS	Do	7,834,676	Completed
Sathi Nepal	Do	11,868,872	
Seto Gurans Rupandehi	Do	6,234,453	
Seto Gurans Kapilvastu	Do	1,540,866	
Shakti Samuha	Do	6,965,960	
Total		93,991,156	

4.5 Financial Reporting Framework

a. Financial Reporting of Kidasha and Partners

Financial reporting is done on a periodic basis separating administrative funds and partner funds. Such reports are approved by the respective budget holder and sent periodically to the Kidasha by email.

b. Financial Reporting between Kidasha and Social Welfare Council (SWC)

Kidasha has to report on its activities once every year to SWC citing administrative and program costs in the prescribed form by SWC. Kidasha provides annual progress reports to the DDC, where the projects are implemented.

The disclosures in the annual finance reports were made as required by project agreement between SWC and Kidasha.

4.6 Internal Control System

The internal control system is the process designed to ensure reliable financial reporting, effective and efficient operations, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Safeguarding assets against theft and unauthorized use, acquisition, or disposal is also part of internal control. To ensure proper internal control system Kidasha has in place its HR policy and fiscal policy to safeguard the accounting, operational processes, information, and Human resources. Partner organizations also have proper policies for internal control, financial management, and human resource management. Partners have their general assembly every year and elected board.

4.7 Compliance with Tax Laws

a. Registration with Inland Revenue Office, Tax Filing and PAN

Kidasha is registered with Inland Revenue Office, Pokhara. Permanent Account Number has obtained however the tax exemption certificate has not renewed from Inland Revenue Department. Tax clearance letter has obtained from the Inland Revenue Office every year at the year-end. Kidasha has investment income on Bank deposit which is taxable income as per the Income Tax rate @ 25% however 15% TDS has been deducted by respective banks. Advance tax deposited certificates have not been obtained from Banks for TDS on bank interest and the same has not been accounted as an advance income tax on the books of accounts of Kidasha. Such shortfall tax amount (25%-15%=10%) might be levied on its

investment income. No provision of such shortfall tax amount might increase the future tax liability of Kidasha. Details of such investment income are as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
2015/16	183,670	Bank Interest Income
2016/17	178,175	Bank Interest Income
2017/18	185,159	Bank Interest Income

Provision of income tax can be made on such income and income tax should be deposited in such interest income.

b. TDS deduction

As per chapter 17 of Income Tax Act, 2058, tax should be deducted while making payments to different parties at the specified rates. Kidasha and partners have proper practice of deducting tax as per the law and deposit timely to the Inland Revenue office. The work permit has been obtained for expatriates from Nepal Government, the Department of Labor. However, we observed that there was no expense booked for expatriates working in Nepal Kidasha. Income tax for the expatriates working in Nepal has been deducted as per Income Tax Act 2058. Kidasha has one expatriate and self-declared his annual income in Nepal and income tax has deposited to Inland Revenue office annually.

4.8 Statutory Audit

Audits of the books of accounts of Kidasha have been carried out annually by a Chartered Accountant Firm registered with The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal. We observed that annual audit reports are prepared as per the UK law for the period 1st July to 30th June and no audit report has prepared as per Nepali Financial Year. Tax returns filings were based on the Annual Report as per UK reporting calendar. We could not obtain a management letter for the recommendation of auditors and improvements made by Kidasha and its partners for the audited period. Audit as per Nepali calendar is mandatory as per the project agreement and annual tax return filings should be based on Annual Audit Report as per Nepali fiscal year.

4.9 Social Audit

We observed that there is the practice of carrying social audit for the projects by the partner organizations and Kidasha however we observed that social audit has not been carried out. Practice of Social audit is highly encouraged.

4.10 Labour Audit

The Government of Nepal (“GoN”) has framed the Labor Rules, 2075 (2018) ("Labor Rules") by exercising the power conferred to it under Section 184 of the Labor Act, 2074 (2017) (“Labor Act”) which was passed by the Council of Ministers on May 28, 2018 (Jestha 14, 2075). The Labor Rule has been published in Nepal Gazette on June 22, 2018 (Asar 08, 2018) with immediate effect and has repealed the then Labor Rules, 1994 (2050) (“Previous Labor Rules”).

Kidasha has conducted Labor Audit as per the new Labor Act. The enterprise has to conduct a labor audit as per Rule 56 of Labor Rule 2075. Kidasha has conducted labor audit as per the Labor Rule. However, Kidasha partners have not conducted Labor Audit.

4.11 Staffs Recruitment

Kidasha and its partner have staffs policy and staffs are required as per the policy after public notice of vacancy. Details of Kidasha staffs during the project review period are as follows:

Table 6 Project Staff details

Name	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Position
Hridaya Raj Devkota	√	-	-	
Hitman Gurung	√	√	√	Programme Manager
Basanta Raj Parajuli	√	√	√	Finance Manager
Tanka Prasad Shrestha	√	√	√	
Shanti B K	√	√	√	
Sachin Shakya	√	√	√	
Shanti Devi Shrish	√	-	-	
Ramesh Bastola	√	√	√	
Sabin Udas	√	√	√	
Sanjaya Atreya	-	-	√	
Jeremy Mark	√	√	√	Country Director
Total	10	8	9	

Note: existing staff working (√) Vacant staff (-)

There was a personnel budget of total 10 staffs and 1 expatriate however we observed there were 11 staffs in 2015/16. As per the project amendment agreement, there was the provision of total 8 staffs however there were 9 staffs working during 2017/18.

4.12 Compliance of General Agreement & Project Agreement

Kidasha and SWC has a General Agreement signed on 26th May 2015 and project agreement on 29th February 2016 titled “*Improving the health, learning, and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty*” for the period of 5 years from 2015 to 2020. The activities included in the project agreement were on-going from the previous project agreement (27th July 2010 to 26th July 2015) with some additional activities and working areas. The project agreement was amended and signed on 28th March 2019.

As per the general agreement, Kidasha has agreed to provide funds in the amount of minimum US\$ 100,000 per annum excluding commodity assistance and agreed to reflect in the project(s). Kidasha has followed the minimum fund requirement as per the PA.

4.13 Financial Analysis

4.13.1 Budget

As per the project agreement, the breakdown of the original budget into administrative overhead and programme cost for the review period is as follows:

Table 7: Total budget as per the initial project agreement

Particulars/Project Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Programme Expenditure	59,966,562	26,095,728	19,496,459
Admin Expenditure	9,681,161	6,739,818	6,879,921
Total	69,647,723	32,835,546	26,376,380
Programme Expenditure %	86%	79%	74%
Admin Expenditure %	14%	21%	26%

4.13.2 Revised Budget

The approved revised document of Project Agreement with SWC and Kidasha is as follows:

Table 8 : Total initial & revised budget

Particulars		Programme Cost	Administrative/ Overhead Cost	Total
Year 1	Existing	72,228,500	11,889,915	84,118,415
	Proposed	59,966,562	9,681,161	69,647,724
Year 2	Existing	51,751,345	12,484,615	64,235,960
	Proposed	26,095,728	6,739,818	32,835,546
Year 3	Existing	56,544,665	13,108,765	69,653,430
	Proposed	19,496,459	6,879,921	26,376,380
Year 4	Existing	58,450,080	13,764,170	72,214,250
	Proposed	29,961,480	7,369,259	37,330,739
Year 5	Existing	59,452,330	14,453,110	73,905,440
	Proposed	24,914,997	7,428,331	32,343,328
Total	Existing	298,426,920	65,700,575	364,127,495
	Proposed	160,435,226	38,098,491	198,533,717
In %	Existing	82%	18%	100%
	Proposed	81%	19%	100%

Total budget was reduced due to less available funding and restructuring of the project as per the recommendation of the central Project Advisory Committee. Total initial budget was NRs.364,127,495 and it was reduced by 45.48% to NRs. 198,533,717

Table 9: Total breakdown of budget into administrative overhead cost and programme cost

Particulars/Project Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Programme Expenditure	59,966,562	26,095,728	19,496,459
Admin Expenditure	9,681,161	6,739,818	6,879,921
Total	69,647,723	32,835,546	26,376,380
Programme Expenditure %	86%	79%	74%
Admin Expenditure %	14%	21%	26%

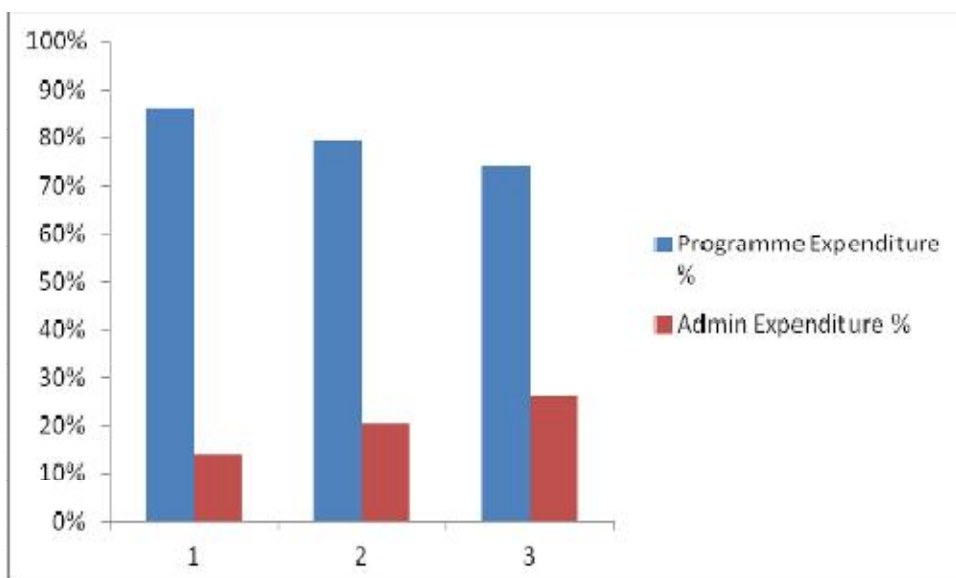


Figure 1 % of Programme & Admin expenditure

4.13.3 Variation of Initial Budget & Amended Budget

Project has been revised and total budget was reduced because of funding constraints. In the year 2015/16, the total amended budget was 83% of the total initial budget and in 2016/17 total revised budget was 51% of the initial budget. Likewise in 2017/18 total revised budget was 38% of the total initial budget. The detail of such amendment is as follows:

Table 10: Variation of initial and revised budget

Particulars/Project Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Initial Budget	84,118,415	64,235,960	69,653,430
Amended Budget	69,647,724	32,835,546	26,376,380
Difference	14,470,691	31,400,414	43,277,050
% of Initial Budget	83	51	38

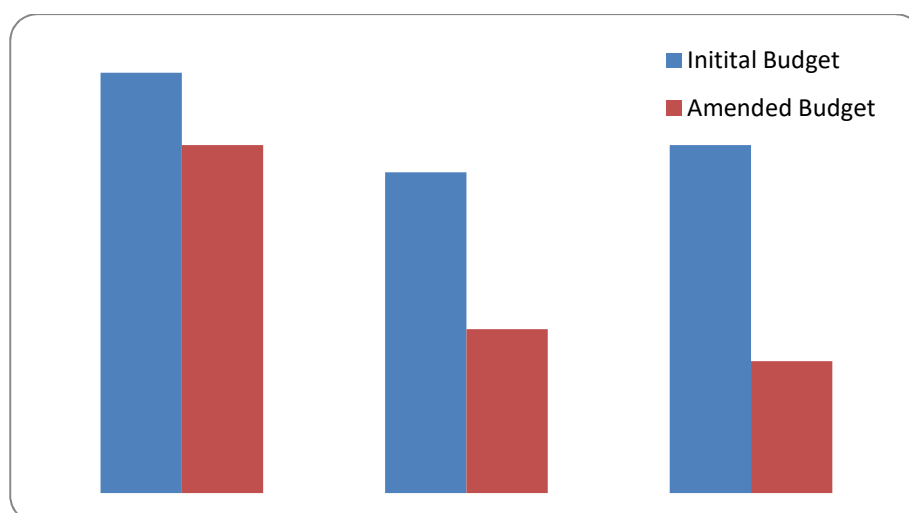


Figure 2: Total initial budget and amended budget

4.13.4 Variance Analysis

Comparison of committed support and actual support with variance is cited below:

Table 11 Variance analysis of Programme Cost & Admin Expenditure

Particulars/Project Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Programme Budget	59,966,562	26,095,728	19,496,459
Programme Expenditure	59,966,562	26,095,728	19,496,459
Variance	-	-	-
Admin Expenditure Budget	9,681,161	6,739,818	6,879,921
Admin expenditure Actual	9,681,161	6,739,818	6,879,921
Variance	-	-	-
Programme %	0.86	0.79	0.74
Admin Expenditure %	0.14	0.21	0.26

We observed that 100% achievement was in programme cost and admin expenditure for the project evaluation period.

4.13.5 Fund Disbursement to Partners

The details of total fund disbursed during the project period to different partners are as follows:

Table 12: Fund utilization by Kidasha partners

Name of Partners	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
CWSN			
CWSN - Asha Health Care	7,546,195	1,496,307	1,753,854
CWSN - Rural Project	5,422,579	-	-
CWSN - Jyoti Street Project	6,163,026	4,832,167	4,337,942
Total CWSN	19,131,800	6,328,474	6,091,796
KIDS			
Kopila Nepal	1,151,816	1,407,200	-
Namuna	6,070,450	-	-
PCCI			
PCCI - CLEP	9,691,280	5,084,276	3,287,894
PCCI - Sandmine	406,373	894,970	-
Total PCCI	10,097,653	5,979,246	3,287,894
PRAYAS			
SATHI Nepal	5,846,421	4,632,736	1,389,715
Seto Gurans Rupandehi	72,500	1,824,599	4,337,354
Seto Gurans Kapilvastu	561,142	628,412	351,312
Shakti Samuha	4,531,150	1,177,190	1,257,620
Grand Total	55,297,608	21,977,857	16,715,691

Project agreement MOU has been signed between Kidasha and its partners with total annual budget and activities. Project amendment has been signed by Kidasha with the reduced budget and activities with partner NGOs as well.

4.13.6 Comparison of total budget and fund disbursement to partners

INGOs deploy local NGO partners to implement the projects. Kidasha has itself expensed a significant amount of 21% in 2015/16, 33% in 2016/17 and 37% in FY 2017/18.

Table 13 :Fund utilization by Kidasha partners and Kidasha

Particulars	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Annual Budget	69,647,723	32,835,546	26,376,380
Fund Disbursed to Partners	55,297,608	21,977,857	16,715,691
% of Partners Fund Disbursement	79	67	63
Fund Utilized by Kidasha	21	33	37

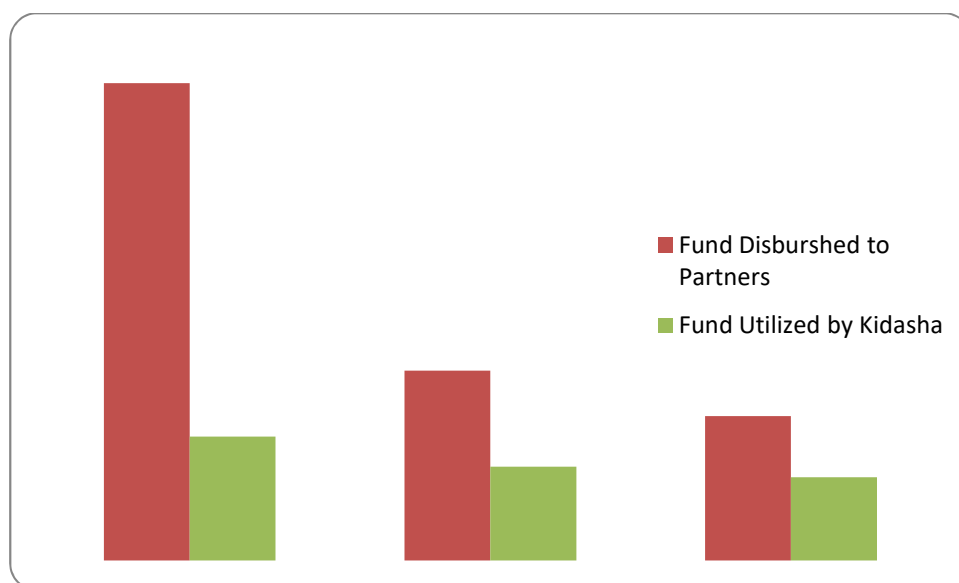


Figure 3 : Fund disbursement to partners and fund used by Kidasha

It is recommended to act and implement project through partners rather than expending in own by INGO.

4.14 General Observation

The financial transactions of the Kidasha are governed by a set of rules and regulation of the Kidasha. All financial transactions related to the project work implemented by the local NGO partner of the project are governed by the terms and conditions set forth in the respective sub-agreement between the Kidasha and the respective local partner. The accounts are prepared in accordance with the internally adopted Kidasha financial policies, which broadly follow these recommendations of the Statement of Recommendation Practice (SORP2005) “Accounting and Reporting by Charities” published by the UK Charity Commissioners as far as considered appropriate and applicable to Kidasha.

a. Accounting Policy

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention. Funds have been characterized as per the specific purpose - Unrestricted funds, restricted funds, and Endowment funds. Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to achieve the general objective of the Kidasha and restricted funds are subject to restrictions on their expenditure imposed by the finance partner. Endowment funds are expendable but any process restricted to supporting day care health centers in the Kaski regions.

b. Gain/Loss in Foreign Exchange transaction

Due to fluctuation in exchange rates during the year the exchange loss/gain amount has been recognized as expenses or income in the financial statement.

c. Policy on Joint Costs

Kidasha partners run different projects with different partners at the same time. However partners have no policy to allocate joint costs to the projects – ‘Common Cost Allocation Procedure’ to different donor-funded projects.

d. Policy on an accounting of Property, Plant & Equipment

Capital items which have a purchase cost greater than GBP 2,500 are capitalized and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged from the subsequent month of capitalization, Plant & Machinery and Motor Vehicle are depreciated at 25d% per annum following the policy of the Kidasha. All the capital items acquired out of the grants were expensed under capital expenditure while preparing the financial report of Kidasha and its partners.

There was a separate list of capital items purchased during the project period showing details - date of purchase, purchase price, depreciation, and the book value of the asset of Kidasha and its partners.

e. Incomings of Resources

All the incoming resources accruing to the organization during the year are recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities as soon as it is prudent and practicable to do so. The value of service provided by volunteers has not been recognized in the statement of financial activities.

f. Outgoings of Resources

All expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis as a liability incurred and is classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to activities/department where appropriate. Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its services to its beneficiaries. Grants to partners are recognized as expenditure at the time of approval or whether the partner is notified of the grant or when the grant is actually released. Governance expenditure includes those costs associated with meeting statutory requirements by Kidasha to its partners which include administrative and management cost.

g. Staff Gratuity Provision

Provision has been made for staff gratuity. The gratuity is calculated on the basis of the number of service year completed. Staffs are entitled to get the one-month equivalent basic salary for each completed services year. Full provision of staff gratuity has been made in Kidasha. However, we observed no staff gratuity provision has made for partner staffs by partner NGOs.

h. Auditing of Projects & Partners

We observed that Kidasha has no practice of reviewing annual published documents and financial statements of partner organizations. There is no practice of conducting internal audits/project audit for its activities and programme carried out by partner periodically. Besides this, there is no system internal audit for Kidasha office. Internal audit is encouraged to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance process in the organization.

i. Reporting by Partner Organizations

One of the partners of Kidasha - Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) never report Kidasha project income and expenditure in their annual consolidated financial statement. They have separate project audit report which has prepared receipts and payments account, Income & Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet without following minimum requirements of financial statements. There are no prior period items disclosed in the financial statements so the opening and closing fund balance cannot be tallied and verified. PCCI have a similar agreement with Pokhara Metropolitan City Office related to child labor in the same area. We cannot ascertain the duplication or conflict of the same programme of PCCI from two different donors. PCCI conducts Child Labor elimination Program in Pokhara valley and conducts Kidasha project (Comic Relief) project and has fixed deposit of NRs. 329,250 (FD Account no. 12001308049) and earned interest on bank account NRs.739,930.47 on its surplus fund. It cannot be considered best practice for unauthorized use of donor fund by PCCI. We recommend reviewing the use of Kidasha fund and compliance of project agreement by PCCI for a continuation of the present project and renewal of partnership agreement in the future.

Similarly, Kidasha partner Seto Gurans in Rupandehi has booked as tax expense NRs.11,094 for FY 2073.74 under the program expenditure. Tax expenses charged without a budget in donors /beneficiaries fund is against partnership agreement. Such amount should be recovered from the partner as soon as possible. Beside this Seto Gurans has match fund of NRs. 236,000 which was not deposited in bank account of Kidasha project. In the absence of budget it is not possible to verify the authenticity of the contribution of match fund. Seto Gurans has not prepared annual financial statement of Kidasha project in reportable formats. They have not reported corresponding figures of last year in the annual finance report.

j. Accounting of Partner NGOs

We observed that Kidasha has no practice of reviewing annual published documents and financial statements of partner organizations. Kidasha has different reporting/accounting period than partner NGOs in Nepal and there is no reported reconciled fund disbursement and expenditure as per Nepali calendar. There should be published consolidated annual finance reports for NGO partners which must show the programme income and expenditure for the budget received from Kidasha.

k. Match Funding

There is a provision of match funding in partners agreement. Partners must allocate their own budget in Kidasha projects. Partners have designated bank accounts for Kidasha fund where they receive program budget from Kidasha. However, we could not verify that partners have contributed match fund in their bank account where they receive the budget from Kidasha. In the absence of such bank deposit for match fund, it is almost not possible to verify whether the partners have contributed match funding in cash. Likewise, Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (CWSN), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Seto Gurans and other partners work with other donor agencies as well. We cannot ascertain the authenticity of the duplication of programme and budget for the same partners' programme.

l. Accounting of Grant

Partner grant comprises those costs incurred by Kidasha in the delivery of its services to its beneficiaries. Grants to partners are recognized as expenditure at the time of approval or whether the partner is notified of the grant or when the grant is actually released. Partner recognized Kidasha grant expenditure at the time of receipt of fund. However, these funds are subject to fulfillment of certain conditions attached to the partnership agreement. When such conditions are not fulfilled by any partners such grant amount has to be returned back to Kidasha so such funds should be accounted as an advance to partners by Kidasha at the time of disbursement and current liabilities by partner organizations until and unless they fulfill the minimum conditions of partnership agreement. Beside this Kidasha adopts accrual basis of accounting and it is against the principle of accounting to recognize grant as an expense at the time of disbursement of funds.

m. Disclosures in Websites

Kidasha has its website for information and transparency. However, there is no system of publishing annual financial reports for a public purpose.

n. Expatriate Details

There was 1 expatriate working in Kidasha during the project period. Tax for expatriates has been paid to Inland Revenue office and obtained tax clearance letters.

4.13 Recommendations

Based on the analysis of information the evaluation team recommends Kidasha to incorporate the following issues in their future projects:

- There should be a cost-sharing policy of partner to allocate joint cost to Kidasha projects on a rational basis.
- Match fund should be deposited in the corresponding bank account by the partners.
- The investigation should be carried out for PCCI for the use of Kidasha fund.
- The practice of social audit for projects and partners is encouraged.
- A major portion of donor fund should be utilized and expensed through partners.
- Expatriate expenses should be reported separately in the annual report of Kidasha.
- The policy of recording and reporting of property, plant, and equipment should be reviewed.
- Annual financial statement of Kidasha should be published on its website.
- Reporting should be based on the Nepali calendar at least for tax purpose.
- Kidasha funds should be accounted as advance at the time of fund disbursement to partners and later settled after reviewing progress report and next fund disbursement.
- Reports of Kidasha should be tallied with the report of a partner for the common project work.
- Annual financial reports of partners should be reviewed for any duplication of programme with other donor agencies.

SECTION V: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1: Conclusions

The evaluation team has drawn a conclusion based on the findings of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and results and achievements.

The study has observed that the project interventions were relevant in providing educational support to children's from urban poor household's, supporting enrollment of out of school children, developing the capacity of ECED facilitators and awareness raising on the value of early childhood education. The policy review has also revealed that the project has helped the government of Nepal in addressing or fulfilling the committed obligations for providing shelter, support, protection, rehabilitation and reunion opportunities to street children, child labours and girls victim of sexual harassment and abuse. Further, the evaluator has identified that the working modality of the drop-in center has been against the provision to completely prohibited to employ children below the age of 14 years for any type of work and immediately rescue for such identified children.

The project has provided household money management training, which has been one of the major need of slum households, as they have been facing challenges of saving habits. The exposure visit to different government service providers was found to be effective in terms of building confidence, realizing the importance of vital registration and information of various services and facilities provided by government offices to their citizen. Similarly, the project has provided income generation training to poor household's and distributed vegetable samplings with an aim to increase the income of poor households. During the evaluation, income generation component has been found ineffective as the households in slums has limited or no land, very less input has been provided from the project for increasing income. Rather the evaluators suggest to provide financial literacy classes and link the slum households to local financial institutions for saving and credit practices.

The evaluators observed that the main thrust of the project lies on educational materials support to students from urban poor household's, interventions for reduction of child labour, and behavioural change of poor slum households through formation and mobilization of parents support groups. The education support to students from poor slum households has been found effective in terms of increasing access to formal education. Although various interventions have been done to either eliminate or reduce the incidence of child labour, the project has not prioritized or formed effective modality for the rescue of under 14 years child labour identified during the project period, nor clear strategy has been developed to strengthen the child protection mechanism in the newly formed federal structure.

The formation and mobilization of parents support groups by the project has been found an effective strategy for awareness programs, advocacy against children labor, the realization of roles and responsibilities of parents towards their family and children and sending their child in schools. But the evaluation has concern over the sustainability of the PSG after the

physical completion of the project, thus advice to formally link the groups to schools, local government bodies or with local financial institutions for achieving long term impact and sustaining the project efforts.

The life skill and SRH classes were found very effective in terms of changing the behaviour, perception, habits, and attitudes of students in schools. Further, the evaluators have identified that the interventions are limited to one class, major concern over the sustainability of the classes after the completion of schooling phase of the students. So, the project in the coming years has to address the issues of sustaining the activities and duplication of life skill and SRH classes within the school.

Functional literacy classes have been observed effective in terms of increasing awareness and skills in managing daily useful works, further, the evaluation identified to include functional literacy contents so to supplement the basic knowledge of formal education system. Additionally, during the visit in functional literacy classes run by PCCI Pokhara, the evaluation team has observed that most of the child labours are Indian nationals, some of them are below the age of 14, who are involved in heavy manual works in the auto workshop.

Similarly, the safe motherhood project and Asha Clinic intervention have been found effective not only in terms of reaching benefits, providing quality education but the sustainability of the activities have been given due consideration.

The evaluators highly appreciates that despite the challenges working in the slum areas, where migration of the families within the city is one of the major problems, drunkenness, household conflict, and polygamy are the major issues in the slum areas the project has established PSG groups, reached the target beneficiaries and initiated project activities, initiated realization for change in behaviour and attitude in the slum areas. Further, in the coming days, the evaluators identified the possibilities and opportunities to coordinate with other organizations, municipalities for local level policy advocacy, declaring child labour free zones, rescue, and reintegration of child labour elimination of child marriage, income generation activities for poor urban families in the project locations.

5.2: Recommendations

The mid-term evaluation of the project has drawn major and specific recommendations specifically for the remaining project implementation period.

- No proper baseline figure had been established to measure progress. The study recommends establishing a baseline figure for the indicators set in the logical framework for the next phase. All the number of beneficiaries and targets are cumulative, year specific number of targets can actually help to measure the beneficiaries reached on yearly basis, the number of dropouts and yearly addition of a number of children and households, further help to analyze increasing or decreasing trend of child labour or households in slum areas.

- The mid-term evaluation has been delayed by nearly a year. So the study recommends to timely conduct the evaluations, to track the changes made by the project and to support the effectiveness of the project.
- The project outcome clearly indicates to achieve responsive and effective child protection systems, but no direct intervention to strengthen the local government has been observed. So the study highly recommends supporting the local government for establishing child protection mechanism, developing plans and policies similar to VCPC in the new federal structure.
- The evaluation study also recommends to form or strengthen the existing watch groups, VCPC or Toile development committee and work with media in order to control the cases of child labour and trafficking.
- The evaluation has identified that peer influence is one of the major pulling factors for child labour and getting in the trap of sexual abuse. So, the study recommends to include awareness program especially for adolescents in schools, based on the locations from where maximum numbers of child labour or abused children have been identified.
- The evaluation team has observed that some of the girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation and child labours are older to bring back in the formal education system and most of them are not interested to join schools. So the study recommends to either link those adolescence to vocational training provided by the government through various training service providers or include a vocational training program for girl victims of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- The evaluation team noted that Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City is in the process of the local curriculum formulation process. So the study recommends to the dissemination of best practices of the project, especially related to functional learning, life skills sessions, the effectiveness of parents support group to local government bodies for achieving sustainability and impact of the project in long run.
- The drop in centers has enrolled children below the age of 14 years, as per The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999, who requires immediate rescue. So, as per the provision to completely prohibit the employment of children below the age of 14 years for any type of work, the evaluation strictly recommends to change the working modality of the drop-in center as follows;
 - a) Drop-in-center shall be re-termed as Children Learning Center (CLC)
 - b) The child labor below the age of 14 years enrolled in the center or identified by the project interventions shall have the strategy to rescues with the involvement of local government bodies or other concern stakeholders.
 - c) The center shall have the strategy to identify the number of child labour, their situations, problems by collecting information from the enrolled child labour in the center.
 - d) The child labour above the schooling age or those who do not want to rejoin school either in the center or from functional learning classes shall be given vocational education specific to their present job skills.

- e) The center shall have the major strategy of reintegration of the child labour and enrollment to the formal education system.
- The evaluation study recommends to include awareness campaign, sensitization activities especially related to Child Labor Free Hotel and Child Labor Free Business Campaign, child labour free zones in participation and coordination with municipal office, Chamber of Commerce, hotels and business organizations, media, youth clubs, mothers group and tole development committee.
 - Life skills and SRH classes have been found effective. So the study recommends to either sensitize schools to adopt the curriculum of Life skills and SRH or develop the capacity of child clubs, school teacher for the continuation of the interventions.
 - The functional learning aims to supplement the basic contents and information of the schooling system, for those who are unable to attend the formal schooling system. So the study recommends to add age and level specific more information and contents in the curriculum and strictly make the strategy to rescue children below the age of 14 years.
 - The functional learning classes in Pokhara has been organized in very congested areas, and very few learning materials has been observed. So the study recommends to arrange classes in proper or appropriate places and arrange sufficient learning materials.
 - The evaluation has observed that some of the child labours in the functional learning classes were Indian nationals below the age of 14 years. So, the study strictly recommends informing the details of such child labours to Indian embassy through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal or other appropriate government agencies.
 - The income generation activities for urban poor families are limited to kitchen garden training and distribution of vegetable saplings. The study recommends to include location and market-specific income generation programs or small business training especially for urban poor and children at risk households.
 - The evaluation team had observed that shelter running by Shakti Samuha depends on the funds collected or raised from Kidasha . So, for the sustainability of the project intervention, it is recommended to start looking for alternative sources of funding or income sources for the sustainability of the project activities.
 - The project has formed child clubs in slum areas. The study recommends mobilizing child clubs for enhancing after-school learning activities and campaigning for reducing child labour.
 - The PSG members are involved in wage labour, each member earns a minimum wage of NRs. 500 daily, the major concern of them is in promoting saving habits. So the study recommends to provide financial literacy classes to PSG members and assist them in saving practices or other locally specific small business activities for sustaining the activities after the physical completion of the project.
 - The study recommends providing training to the partner organization for result based monitoring and reporting of the project interventions.
 - The Local Government Operation Act, 2073 had made a clear provision for matching fund with community-based organizations and non-government organizations. So, the study recommends collaborating with the municipality for income generation activities or skill development activities of urban poor and children at risk households.

- The evaluation team has found that board members of Seto Gurans, Rupandehi has been directly involved in the project, draws certain percent of regular salary from the project. So, the evaluation team strictly recommends to recruit separate staff or to provide only one functional role, either as a board member or staff¹⁴.

SWC Compliance

- The evaluation team has found that the project including implementing partner has fulfilled the SWC rules and guidelines, submitted documents and other reports regularly to SWC and other government line agencies.
- Public Audit or Social Audit is one of the major criteria of transparency and accountability prioritized by SWC. The evaluation has observed that some of the partner organization has not done a social audit or public hearing. So, the study recommends conducting a social audit or public hearing at the end of each fiscal year especially focused on the whole project, not on specific components or activities of the project.

Financial Evaluation Major Recommendations:

Based on the analysis of information the evaluation team recommends Kidasha to incorporate the following issues in their future projects:

- There should be a cost-sharing policy of partner to allocate joint cost to Kidasha projects on a rational basis.
- Match fund should be deposited in the corresponding bank account by the partners.
- The investigation should be carried out for PCCI for the use of Kidasha fund.
- The practice of social audit for projects and partners is encouraged.
- The major portion of donor fund should be utilized and expensed through partners.
- Expatriate expenses should be reported separately in the annual report of Kidasha.
- The policy of recording and reporting of property, plant, and equipment should be reviewed.
- Annual financial statement of Kidasha should be published on its website.
- Reporting should be based on the Nepali calendar at least for tax purpose.
- Kidasha funds should be accounted as advance at the time of fund disbursement to partners and later settled after reviewing progress report and next fund disbursement.
- Reports of Kidasha should be tallied with the report of a partner for the common project work.
- Annual financial reports of partners should be reviewed for any duplication of programme with other donor agencies.

¹⁴ Under Social Welfare Rule, 2049, Article 15 (1), the elected or nominated members of the executive board are not subject to draw monthly or regular salary from the project. Instead they can charge fees or allowance for short duration of work or short responsibilities.

REFERENCES

- Annual Reports, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 ,
- Audit Report of Kidasha, Kopila Nepal (Kaski), Sathi Nepal (Kaski), Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski), Shakti Samuha (Kaski), Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski), Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu NAMUNA, Rupandehi, PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading, 2017, 2018
- Baseline Survey Report, 2016
- Central Bureau of Statics, Census, 2011
- Financial and human resource policy of KIDASHA, NGO's.
- General Agreement between Social Welfare Council and Kidasha, 2015
- General Scope of Work for Final Term Evaluation (Terms of Reference).Social Welfare Council.
- ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- Life of a Street Child, SAHARA, 2007.
- Muluki Dewani Samhita Ain 2074
- National Health Policy, 2074, Ministry of Health and Population, GoN,
- National Plan of Action for Children, 2002, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
- Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2015-2020, Ministry of Health and Population, GoN,
- Project Agreement between Social Welfare Council and Kidasha
- School Sector Development Plan-2016/17-2022/23,Ministry of Education, GoN,
- Social Welfare Act (1992)
- Street Children Restoration, Protection and Management Directories, 2072,
- The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1999
- The Constitution of Nepal, 2072
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, United Nations
- The Local Government Operation Act (2073)
- The National Child Policy, 2069
- The State of Children in Nepal, 2017, Central Child Welfare Board
- The Standards for Operation and Management of Residential Child Care Homes, 2012
- United Nations Convention on Rights of Children 1989,

ANNEXURE

Annex I: Terms of Reference

SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL (SWC)

General Scope of Work for Mid Term Evaluation of "Improving the health, learning and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project

**Supported by
Kidasha, UK, Nepal**

Background

Kidasha is a UK registered social development organization which has been working in partnership with Nepalese organizations under agreement with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) of Government of Nepal since 1997.

This TOR is designed for evaluating the projects/programme as per the general agreement and project agreement signed between the Social Welfare Council (SWC) and Kidasha signed on May 2015 and February 2016 respectively.

1. Name of the Project and its location:

"Improving the health, learning and wellbeing of excluded children and families enabling them to benefit from mainstream services and progressively move out of the intergenerational cycle of poverty" Project

Project Locations: Dhading, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Kaski,

2. Period of Project Effectiveness: July 2015 - June 2020

3. Name of the Partner NGO/s and Project Location/s:

Kopila Nepal (Kaski)

SATHI Nepal (Kaski)

Child Welfare Scheme Nepal (Kaski)

Shakti Samuha (Kaski)

Pokhara Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Kaski)

Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Rupandehi

NAMUNA, Rupandehi

Seto Gurans Child Development Services, Kapilvastu

PRAYASH Nepal, Dhading

4. Total budget of the project : NRs. 198,533,717.00

5. Objectives of the project:

To achieve the goals of this project agreement Kidasha has identified two core thematic areas: Child Protection & Family Strengthening and Improving Health, Wellbeing, and Development.

Each programme is made up of a number of interventions (ongoing and new) which have been developed according to the local context and the existing interventions of government and nongovernment agencies. In addition following the Earthquake in April

2015 an emergency support programme for rehabilitation and recovery in Dhading district has been supplemented.

6. Project components/ activities/:

Outcomes/Outputs/Activity/Targets	5Y Target (Amended PA)
Component 1: Child Protection and Family Strengthening	
Outcome 1: Children are born and develop safely and healthily to better skilled and confident parents and child protection systems are responsive and effective in reaching abused, exploited and neglected children.	23,161
Output 1.1: Target families are able to provide safe and appropriate care for their children	5,211
Education, therapeutic & income generation support to dysfunctional families alcoholism, violence, mental ill-health) (Kaski)	1,190
Education, therapeutic & income generation support to families at risk of child labour, trafficking and street children (Dhading)	3,520
Educational Support and Family Strengthening of Urban Poor Children (Kaski)	4,021
Parenting education and training for excluded families (Rupandehi)	6,570
Output 1.2 : Vulnerable children are protected from abuse, exploitation and harm.	17,950
Basic Services, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street-Involved and At Risk Children (Kaski)	5,000
Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Girl Victims of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (Kaski)	452
Basic Services, Withdrawal and Reintegration of Child Labourers/ At Risk Children. (Kaski)	7,061
Education and Reintegration of Working, Street and At Risk Children (Rupandehi)	5,437
Component 2: Health, Wellbeing and Development	
Outcome 2: Vulnerable children and young people develop into resilient, empowered and productive adults, able to achieve better lives for themselves and their future families.	53,052
Output 2.1: Children and their families are better able to access mainstream health and education services	41,345
Service strengthening and community capacity building for safe motherhood (Rupandehi)	20,400
Community capacity building for inclusion of marginalized children in mainstream ECD (Kapilvastu)	571
Primary health care service provision and education in urban and rural areas (Kaski)	19,884
Sustainability support for Community-based Day Care Centers (Kaski)	490
Output 2.2: Marginalized children and young people have access to reliable information/support for sexual reproductive health, protection, and staying well	11,707

Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/Young Persons (Rupandehi)	5,760
SRH and empowerment of marginalized young people for their reproductive rights (Kapilvastu)	5,070
Life Skills & SRH Education for Marginalized Children/ Young persons (Kaski)	5,947
Outcome 3: Marginalized earthquake-affected families are enabled to protect their children's safety and maintain their development, growth and emotional wellbeing.	3,265
Output 3.1: EQ displaced/migrated children continue with their education and their family members have access to mainstream services.	1,045
Output 3.2 : Daily safety, stimulation and normalization delivered for earthquake-affected and excluded children in Protection & Wellbeing Centers.	2,220

7. Final Project Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of the project evaluation are to --

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

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

- Community/social/public auditing practices in the program/project areas.
- I/NGO/project's coordination mechanism with local bodies and other line agencies.
- Level of public/community participation
- The extent of social inclusion in the project implementation.
- Impact of the project in the community/changes brought by project/programme in the community.
- I/NGO's partnership modality/strategy with counterpart/partner and its contribution.
- Extent of the level of up-to-date completion of the project activities.
- Inventory/assets management system of the project/programs (records, uses and condition of durable goods purchased under duty exemption) maintained by the I/NGO/s.
- Income and expenditure pattern of project/program and level of accounting transparency.
- Resource flow modality from I/NGO to partners and community/Ensure financial resource has gone to partners account as per project agreement.
- Internal financial control system of the project.

- Sustainability component of the project/program.
- Project's target and achievements as per the log frame stipulated under project agreement.
- Successful cases/stories of the project, which can be replicated in other areas/programs, and failure cases and the lesson to be learned.
- Contribution, role and responsibilities of foreign representative/ expatriate/ volunteers within the project/organization (if applicable).
- Compliance with clause No. 1 of the general agreement signed between SWC and INGO.
- Socio-ethical issues governing the project implementation.
- Review of findings and suggestions shown by previous monitoring and evaluation reports. (If applicable)
- Status of fix assets /equipments/ Medicines/ other goods purchased under duty-free privilege; purchased date, cost value, number, its use and condition, number of people benefited by such fix assets, its impact on community and disposal procedure as well as recording system.
- Selection of partners/counterparts and its performance in implementing projects; institutional capacity, planning, implementation and monitoring/ evaluation modality, SWC compliances (Renew, audit, election, reporting etc).
- Assess the performance of the expatriate (s) based on the approved TOR and existing policy standard of the Government of Nepal.

8. The Study Team should undertake the following activities:

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

9. Scope and Focus

This section should identify which of the project components will be covered in the evaluation and the major issues for the evaluation to examine. These issues will normally reflect the issues in the appropriate Evaluation Framework suitably tailored to reflect the reasons for this evaluation. The evaluation will cover all aspects and activities of program for the period of 5 years. It will specifically focus on the following level (if applicable).

Strategic level

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

Implementation level

- Sufficiency and quality of resources mobilized
- Reporting monitoring and evaluation system
- Compliance withdocuments

Organizational level

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

10. Methodology of Mid-Term/Final Evaluation

The Study team will adopt the following methodologies for evaluation:

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

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

11. Composition of the Evaluation Team

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

1. Program Expert- Team Leader
2. Representative from SWC- Member
3. Financial Expert- Member
4. Representative from Nepal government (concerned ministry) - Member
(More than one representative from the ministries can be included as per the need, nature of the projects as well as provision stipulated in the project agreement)

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

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

a. Team Leader

- i. coordinate and lead the team, I/NGO/s and partners
- ii. prepare a suitable strategy for the team
- iii. allocate the responsibilities for the team members
- iv. gather and analyze all relevant information
- v. provide the framework of activities to be accomplished before the onset of the fieldwork by team
- vi. adopt the appropriate evaluation methodology for fulfilling the evaluation objectives
- vii. receive feedback and suggestions from team members

- viii. write a comprehensive evaluation report
- ix. present the draft report to SWC in consultation with INGO and update accordingly

b. Team Member

- i) Participate actively in each step of the evaluation function
- ii) Provide analytical written/ inputs/ suggestion/ feedback to the team leader based on the clause no. 7 of this TOR.

(Representative member from concerned Ministry should give technical feedback / suggestion / inputs as per the nature of the project)

- iii) Accomplish the responsibilities as per the direction extended by team leader
- iv) Assist the team leader in accomplishing the evaluation objectives

c. Financial Expert

i. Assess the efficiency of the projects/cost effectiveness

- Review of set standards of cost both for program and administration
- Review of actual and comparison with standards
- Identification of areas of cost reduction
- Economy in procuring goods and service

ii. Check the compliance with general agreements/project agreements

- Actual support vs. committed support
- Actual level of activity vs. committed level of activity
- Expenditure in non budgeted areas, if any
- Volume of financial resource provided to partners as per project agreement.

iii. Compliance with Tax laws

- Tax registration and return filing
- Tax deduction at resource
- Compliance of tax laws in procurement of goods and service

iv. Fixed Assets

- Review of fixed assets records and physical verification
- Review of control system on utilization of fixed assets
- Review of Disposal of fixed assets

v. Evaluation of the internal control system

- Rules by laws INGO/ Partners
- AGM and board meetings (Partners) / PAC and PMC meetings
- Delegation of authorities and responsibilities

vi. Financial reporting framework

- Periodic and annual reports preparations and submission
- Disclosure in the reports
- Uniformity in reports
- Overall Review of financial good governance

vii. Comparison of the budgets and actual with the committed project cost

- Review of budgeting procedure
- Comparison of budgets with agreed projects cost
- Comparisons of budgets with actual and variance thereon

14. Budget Estimate, Remuneration and other logistic arrangement

Team Leader:

Financial Expert:

Team Members:

Total Budget:

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

15. Evaluation Report

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

16. Evaluation Schedule

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

17. Study Period

The total study period will be of 45 days from the date of pre evaluation meeting which will be arranged at SWC with the evaluation team, representative of I/NGO/s and SWC officials. However 15 days can be extended. If the evaluation team does not submit the report within given time frame SWC will charge penalty as per the Monitoring Evaluation Guideline.

18. Payment Procedures

INGO deposits, agreed total remuneration for the evaluators in the name of SWC, an Account Payee Cheque (with confirmation of signature, institution seal, status of fund at bank, etc.) The SWC provides 100% of agreed amount to the evaluation team after the successful completion of the assignment. No full payment is made to the team unless the final report is provided to SWC along with the covering letter from the team leader. The standard tax rate as per the prevailing rules and regulations would be applied and additional 15% will be deducted from the agreed amount for the institutional development of the Council.

19. Liability

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

20. Additional Responsibilities of the INGO/s

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

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

Annex 4A

General Structure of the Evaluation Report

Prefatory Part

Title page

Acknowledgement

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures/Diagrams

List of Annexure

List of Appendices

List of Abbreviations

Executive Summary (should include a precise summary of the total study report with an attempt to give information pertaining to **WHY? WHO?, WHAT?, HOW?, and WHERE?** The Executive Summary should precisely present with the **learnt replicable events** as well as the most severe **problems for immediate correction** by the concerned agencies. The purpose of this section is to give a complete glimpse of the total report whereby the most of the readers would get completely synthesized information about the paper even without going through each section. It should not exceed 3 pages in length.)

Main Body

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

1.1: Project Background

1.2: Project Objectives

1.3: Intended Outcomes of the Project

1.4: Intended Beneficiaries of the Project

1.5: Donor Information

1.6: Project Composition

1.7: Financing Arrangements

1.8: Objectives of the Evaluation

1.9: Scope of the Evaluation

1.10: Evaluation Research Questions

1.11: Evaluation Team Composition

1.12: Organization of the Study Report

SECTION II

METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

- 2.1: Study Approach
 - 2.2: Study Designs
 - 2.3: Selection of the Participants
 - 2.4: Study Instruments/Tools of Data Collection
 - 2.5: Mechanism for Fieldworks
 - 2.6: Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques
 - 2.7: Work Schedules of the Study
 - 2.8: Limitations of the Study, if any.
-
-

SECTION III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Format and structure should be based on the identified scope-objectives–research questions set in Section I. Necessary case studies, and narratives should be placed to verify the qualitative nature of information from the perspectives of the user groups/beneficiaries. Finally, the neatly composed summary of findings should appear to answer all research questions.

SECTION IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1: Summary

Give a quick overview of the overall task, its structure, objectives, purpose, methodology, and instrumentation. Then produce precise picture of the key findings reflecting the project status, uses/misuses, rationalities, etc., followed by lessons learnt.

4.2: Conclusions

On the basis of overall study, claim 2-3 points what evaluation team has proved through your presentation and analysis of the information processed.

4.3: Recommendations

Finally, produce with to-the-point, action-oriented corrective measures to be undertaken by whom within which time frame.

Supplementary Part

REFERENCES

Reference on project agreement, evaluation reports etc can be included on this part

ANNEXTURES

All the data collection tools/instruments to be placed in page-by-page order.

APPENDICES

All necessary financial analysis and statistical facts related to the project components should be placed in page-by-page order. These should be referred in the main body of the text.

Annex II Questionnaires for the Final Evaluation

Focus Group Discussion - School Children (Life Skills & SRH Education)

1. Do you have received any pieces of training/orientations/classes on life skills? If yes who provided the life skill training/orientations/classes and for how many days?
2. What are the contents you have learned from life skills training/orientations/classes? How the life skills training/orientations/classes had been provided to you?
3. Do you think the life skills training/orientations/classes was fruitful for you? If yes, Why? If no, what types of training do you prefer in the future? Why?
4. Who provided you the information about SRH Education? Was the information beneficial?
5. Do you think the life skill and SRH Education class should be continued? If yes, why?
6. In your opinion what types of activities should be included so that you can have maximum benefits?
7. Do you have received any support from the project? If yes, what types of support?
8. Do you or your friend still bunk the classes, leave the classroom in the mid of the school time? If yes/no, why?
9. For the coming years, what suggestion you provide for the effectiveness of the project?

KII with School TEACHER

1. Do you know about the KIDASHA project? What are the activities conducted by the project in your school?
2. What are the education-related problems and challenges in the school? (Problems related to learning achievements, out of school children, absenteeism, drop out, educational materials, discipline, regularity in school, homework, discipline, etc of poor children)
3. Do you think the project activities were relevant in addressing the issues and challenges of the school and the students from marginalized communities? If no, what alternative activities you think, would have been effective?
4. Do you have received training from the project? If yes, Do you think the training was enough to develop the skills and knowledge to support life skills and SRH education? If no, what additional support or training you need?
5. Are there any good practices established in school and community due to the project? If yes, what are they?
6. What changes you have observed among the children's who had participated in the life school session and SRH education?
7. Do the staff of project visit regularly to discuss the academic performance of the children?
8. How many children are getting the scholarship and other support from the project in the school? What types of support they are getting?
9. Do you or the school administration have any plan to continue the activities of the project? If yes how? If no, why?
10. How often the parents from the marginalized community visit schools to discuss the learning achievements with you or any other subject teachers?
11. Do you think the project needs to be continued? Why do you think it needs to be continued?
12. How do the students supported by the project participates inside the classroom during the teaching-learning process? If the participation is good/active, why? If the participation is low, why?
13. For the coming years, what suggestion you provide for the effectiveness of the project?

KII Partner Organization/Donor Agency

1. For how long your organization had been in partnership with Kidasha? What are the constraints and challenges faced during the partnership period?
2. What is your working modality especially related to project activities?
3. What types of coordination and how often you have done with other NGOs, INGOs, and government line agencies? What was the status of coordination?
4. How many board members are there in NCDC? Is there any board members involved in the project?
5. How many staffs were involved in the project? Were the resources sufficient for the effective implementation of the project?
6. How your NGO has been selected to implement the project? Do the project activities were completed within the agreed time period? If no why?
7. From your view, what are the strengths and weakness of the projects?
8. What has been achieved from the project to date?
9. What were the problems and challenges that you faced during the implementation of the activities?
10. Are there any good practices established in school and community due to the project? If yes, what are they?
11. Do you have a sustainability plan to continue the project? What is your sustainability plan, please tell us in details?
12. What are the plans and policies developed by your NGO to enhance good governance and accountability?
13. What is your plan to continue the project activities smoothly?
14. Do you have done a social audit or public hearing?
15. Do you have any success stories, achieved due to the project interventions?
16. For the coming years, what suggestion you provide for the effectiveness of the project?

FGD/KII with Project Beneficiaries (Parents)

1. Do all of you know about the Kidasha project?
2. What are the educational problems and challenges in your locality? (learning achievements, out of school children, absenteeism, drop out, educational materials, discipline, regularity in school, homework, discipline, etc)
3. What are the activities you have done from the project? Please tell us in details.
4. What kind of support you have received from the project? Do you think the project has made positive changes in your life? If yes, how?
5. Do you think the project was relevant in addressing the issues of the locality?
6. How you are supporting your child in learning activities? How often you visit schools to discuss the learning achievements of your child?
7. Do you think the project needs to be continued? Why do you think it needs to be continued? [To explore the evaluation criteria *sustainability*]
8. Since there will be no financial resources available once the project is complete, how do you think you will contribute to its continuity? Will the project still benefit the intended beneficiaries?
9. In your opinion what are the good practices, good work done by Kidasha project?
10. What are your suggestions for the project in the future? In your opinion what types of activities should be included so that you can have maximum benefits?

KII with Government Line Agencies

1. Do you know about the Kidasha Project? How you have been involved in the project?
2. What types of support is provided by the project in the community? Do you think the project had brought any changes in the community?
3. Do you think the project is relevant in addressing the program or activities of the government of Nepal?
4. Do you think the project was relevant in the locality?
5. In your opinion what change or impact has the project brought in the community?
6. Do you think the project is relevant in this locality? If no, what alternative activities you think, would have been effective?
7. Do the Kidasha regularly coordinated with Ward/Municipality during the project implementation phase?
8. Do the municipality /ward has any plan to promote the project activities?
9. Do you have any suggestions or feedback for the project?

FGD with children's in Drop-in Center

1. What are the activities you do in the center? What is your daily schedule?
2. What types of support you have received in drop-in center?
3. Do you think the activities done in drop-in center is fruitful to you? If yes, how? If no, why?
4. Have you been involved in jobs prior to admission in drop-in center? If yes what types of jobs?
5. Do you have experienced any misbehavior from your elder brothers or from the staff in drop-in center?
6. Do you get permission from the employer to attend drop-in centers? Are you regular in drop-in center?
7. Do you have any suggestions and feedbacks in relation to the facilities or services provided from drop n center?

Annex V: Some photographs related to Mid-Term Evaluation



Photograph 1 Meeting with Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City -2, Ward Chairperson



Photograph 2 FGD with School Children, Ujur Sing Ma.Vi, Butwal



Photograph 3 FGD with Children's Drop in Center Butwal -2



Photograph 4 KII with Social Development Officer , Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City



Photograph 5 FGD with Parents Support Group, Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City-2



Photograph 6 FGD with NAMUNA Staff and Board members, Bhairahawa,



Photograph 8 KII with Project Staff, Shakti Samuha, Kaski



Photograph 9 Meeting with Child Labours in Functional Learning Class, Pokhara



Photograph 10 KII with Project Staff CWSN, Pokhara



Photograph 11; Visit to Asha Clinic (City Clinic)



Photograph 10 FGD with Child Labours in Drop-in Center, Pokhara



Photograph 10 KII with Headmaster, Pardi Ma. Vi Pokhara