

FINAL REPORT
ON
YOUTH ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
ABBREVIATIONS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
CHAPTER ONE	9
1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	9
1.1. Background	9
1.2. Objective of the final assessment	10
1.3. Technical approach / Methodology	10
1.4. Methodology.....	11
1.5. Limitations of the study	15
CHAPTER TWO.....	16
2. ACTIVITIES OF THE USAID/OTI GRANTEES.....	16
2.1. Development and use of awareness raising materials	16
2.2. Trainings.....	18
2.3. Workshops	21
2.4. Debate clubs	22
2.5. Rallies and Mass meetings	23
2.6. Street drama.....	24
2.7. Program aired through radio and TV	26
CHAPTER THREE.....	28
3. YOUTH FOCUSED ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DONOR AND ASSISTANCE AGENCIES.....	28
3.1. MS Nepal.....	28
3.2. World Vision International	28
3.3. The Asia Foundation	30
3.4. World Education Nepal I and II	31
3.5. Mercy Corps	31
3.6. United Mission to Nepal (UMN).....	32
3.7. CARE Nepal.....	32
3.8. Save the Children-Norway	33
3.9. Save the Children Japan.....	34
3.10. USC-Nepal	34
3.11. Enabling State Program (ESP)	34
3.12. Key Observations	35
CHAPTER FOUR.....	36
4. ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACE BUILDING PROCESS - BEST PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES	36
CHAPTER FIVE	38
5. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS.....	38
5.1. Program activities related issues	38
5.2. Program Development - Implementation related Issues.....	40
ANNEX	42

ABBREVIATIONS

BASE	Backward Society Education
CA	Constituent Assembly
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPN (M)	Communist Party of Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDP	Internally Displaced People
INGO	International Non Government Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
NAVAC	Nepal Audio Visual Art Center
NGO	Non Government Organization
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SPA	Seven Party Alliance
STEPS	Steps to Progressive Society
TOT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
VDC	Village Development Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the formation of the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) to restore democratic rule to Nepal and the subsequent ceasefire agreement which led to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the SPA and Maoists to end the eleven-year insurgency that had crippled Nepal's civil life and economy, the USAID/OTI Nepal program began in August 2006. USAID/OTI's goal in Nepal is to bolster the current peace process by strengthening key governance mechanisms to effectively implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and by supporting positive, non-violent community engagement in Nepal's political and economic future. The USAID/OTI implementing partner for this three-year, US\$25 million program is Chemonics International. USAID/OTI, through its implementing partner, awards in-kind (as opposed to in cash) grants, handles most, if not all procurement for its grantees and serves in an active implementation role.

Regarding the programs being funded by USAID/OTI, it was necessary to determine whether or not the current course being followed by USAID/OTI in targeting youth at the grassroots level is successfully engaging targeted youth in positive peace building roles. The impact assessment is not intended to determine the adequacy of performance or management by USAID/OTI-funded grantees other than as incidental to addressing the key questions of whether or not the specific targeting of youth by the USAID/OTI Nepal program

- is effective in contributing to progress on the implementation of the CPA;
- if an analysis of the activities to date, suggests that there are additional, other or better approaches that USAID/OTI and Chemonics might take to engage youth in the political transition, and
- adds value to youth-focused activities of other donors and assistance agencies in Nepal, particularly those involving constructive participation in the political transition.

The results of the impact assessment will inform further grassroots youth activities in support of the peace and democratization process launched by and within the framework of the CPA.

The conducted evaluation was intended to analyze the project activities thoroughly in terms of intended goals and targets of the projects using various research tools. Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were mainly carried out with grantee organisations, beneficiaries (participants and non participants) and other development organizations. The study covered the 5 eastern Terai districts of Siraha, Saptari, Morang, Sunsari and Jhapa, 5 central Terai districts of Bara, Parsa, Dhanusa, Mahottari and Rautahat, and Kathmandu Valley. For the purpose of the overall assessment information was

generated from two perspectives, mainly at addressing the assessment of the USAID/OTI program and best practices of other agencies.

The analysis for the program assessment has been based on the following activities which were carried out by the grantee organizations. The activities were mainly - Development and use of awareness raising materials, Trainings, Workshops, Debate Clubs, Rallies and Mass meetings, Street dramas and Radio and TV Programs.

Some of the major study findings are as follows:

The awareness raising materials such as booklets, pamphlets/leaflets and posters were produced and distributed by the grantees. Among the materials produced by the grantees, the booklet was considered an effective material in raising awareness among youth. This as a result has been helpful to youth in conveying the message of peace to the people in their respective communities. However, the posters and pamphlets/leaflets which were text based rather than pictorial were learnt to be comparatively less effective in instilling awareness among the community members particularly in the rural settings. It should be noted that they could be effective if used in the areas where literacy rate is relatively high. This argument can be substantiated by the use of pamphlets/leaflets in the colleges where students were able to read what was written in the materials.

The trainings seemed to be an effective modality in raising awareness on the peace building effort. The youth that had participated in the trainings seemed satisfied with this particular modality. One of the key aspects of the training was the information sharing part which the participating youth claimed to have carried out as proposed by the USAID/OTI. The dissemination of knowledge on the significance of engaging youth in peace building efforts was carried out by those youth at various levels. The information was shared with family members, friends and other community members through various mediums such as casual conversation.

Workshops were observed to be an effective means for the grantees to chalk out the future strategies of the activities. In the same manner, the workshops provided youth the opportunity to share their views on issues related to the CPA. However, there were some concerns raised regarding the workshops not being helpful in delivering the message to the wider population.

Debate clubs similarly were claimed to be effective in raising awareness on the significance of peace building efforts among the people at various levels. Debate clubs were intended to carry out debates in various public colleges. It was observed that in order to make the debate clubs productive and interactive, certain minimum criteria needed to be met, such as basic awareness on the topics to be debated. This helped the participants understand further the issues related to the CPA and the constituent assembly. At the same time the knowledge the participants gained through the debate

were effectively shared among their community members.

Minor difficulties that surfaced while carrying out the debates were tactfully dealt by the grantees. One of the grantees STEPS Nepal, faced difficulty with the following topic: “Is constitutional monarchy essential in Nepal?” The grantee was charged with promoting monarchy with such topics. However it was informed that the grantee managed to convince the people that charged them with such accusations otherwise.

The rallies and mass meetings could be effective in conveying social messages only if there was a significant participation of the community members. There was a mixed reaction from FGD participants regarding these modalities.

Some of them mentioned that they were an effective means to raise awareness among the people at various levels. While some informed that it was a comparatively less effective means to instill awareness than other modalities.

Street drama was appreciated by both the participant and non participant youth. The street drama was taken as entertainment as well as an effective means of communication. They have even strongly recommended the continuation of such activities.

While carrying out FGDs with the participant youth in some of the study districts, it was learnt that programs aired through television and radio were helpful in instilling awareness on the significance of restoring peace at various levels. They further added that such programs aired through various mediums reach a wider audience. However, this modality was effective only in urban and semi-urban areas where people have access and can afford television. For those who dwell in villages without access to television, the radio (FM) can be an effective medium of reaching out to them.

The donor agencies taken into consideration for this study were the ones that support youth and peace-related activities and almost all work with the local NGOs and Government Organizations. However, it also should be noted that these donor agencies do not specifically target youth, peace and CPA issues only but have taken these issues as one of the components of the major activities.

USAID/OTI generally does not provide cash assistance to its grantees, rather, it supports various kinds of programs depending on the activities of the grantees. It also facilitates various activities of the grantees at the field level. Most of the other supporting donor agencies seemed to have given a fixed budget depending on the nature and the scope of the study. Likewise, USAID/OTI has focused on specific to youth and peace building processes including CPA, constituent assembly, conflict management and non-violent protests whereas other supporting donor agencies have incorporated them as cross

cutting themes. With youth focused programs of USAID/OTI, it was observed to have raised a higher participation and interest amongst the target youth.

Lasting peace and development in Nepal is possible only through the uplifting of disadvantaged and marginalized youth groups through inclusive development programs. It is clear that people will not be able to enjoy their rights in the absence of peace, and social justice can not be guaranteed in situation where basic rights remain violated.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1. Background

The USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) is a special branch of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that works in countries in conflict and/or undergoing political transitions. The USAID/OTI Nepal program began in August 2006 following the formation of the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) to restore democratic rule to Nepal and the subsequent ceasefire agreement which led to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the SPA and Maoists to end the eleven-year insurgency that had crippled Nepal's civil life and economy. The US Embassy and the USAID Mission in Nepal (USAID/Nepal) invited USAID/OTI to establish its flexible and quick-response small grants program to supplement USAID/Nepal's existing support of the political transition in Nepal.

USAID/OTI's goal in Nepal is to bolster the current peace process by strengthening key governance mechanisms to effectively implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and by supporting positive, non-violent community engagement in Nepal's political and economic future. As is typical of USAID/OTI programs, the Nepal program is envisioned as a short-term, rapid response mechanism designed to advance emerging peace process opportunities while serving as a stepping stone for longer term programs that address the underlying causes of political unrest and violence in the country.

The USAID/OTI implementing partner for this three-year, US\$25 million program is Chemonics International. USAID/OTI, through its implementing partner, awards in-kind (as opposed to in cash) grants, handles most if not all, procurement for its grantees and serves in an active implementation role.

This approach enables USAID/OTI to support organizations with limited administrative capacity, while ensuring rapid implementation and proper stewardship of funds. The USAID/OTI active role in program implementation also provides real-time lessons learnt for application to future program initiatives.

In an effort to remain relevant to the realities of Nepal's dynamic political environment, USAID/OTI and Chemonics sought to engage an institution, firm or consortium of organizations or individuals to conduct a qualitative impact assessment of prior and current activities that specifically target youth, funded by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), in the context of Nepal's peace and democratization process launched by and within the framework of the CPA.

1.2. Objective of the final assessment

As mentioned in the TOR the main aim of the impact assessment is

- to determine whether or not the current course being followed by USAID/OTI in targeting youth at the grassroots level is successfully engaging targeted youth in positive peace building roles. The impact assessment is not intended to determine the adequacy of performance or management by USAID/OTI-funded grantees other than as incidental to addressing the key questions outlined below. The results of the impact assessment will inform further grassroots youth activities in support of the peace and democratization process launched by and within the framework of the CPA.

Specific objectives

The key questions to be addressed in this assessment are whether or not the specific targeting of youth by the USAID/OTI Nepal program

- is effective in contributing to progress on the implementation of the CPA;
- if an analysis of the activities to date, suggests that there are additional, other or better approaches that USAID/OTI and Chemonics might take to engage youth in the political transition, and
- adds value to youth-focused activities of other donors and assistance agencies in Nepal, particularly those involving constructive participation in the political transition.

1.3. Technical approach / Methodology

General Approach and the Scope of Work for the Evaluation

Based on the Terms of Reference of the Impact assessment of youth-focused activities funded by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives and implemented by Chemonics International, this evaluation design was formulated to provide the concerned authorities with findings or a report that has identified the overall achievements of the project in relation to the objects/ purposes, and documents, what lessons have so far been learnt from the project implementation, and the contribution of the project. Identification of future policy implications and program priorities have also been explored.

The conducted evaluation was intended to analyze the project activities thoroughly in terms of intended goals and targets of the projects.

In relation to this final evaluation, during the consultancy period, the technical team

devoted its efforts for the following;

- Desk Review
 - Desk review has been carried out along with the interviews, where needed on youth-focused activities by the donors agencies other than USAID/OTI. This was intended to help determine the status of USAID/OTI's activities with respect to involving youth in the political transition
- Development of Tools
 - Study tools were prepared following the initial discussions with the client and program staff, and finalized before field work..
- Grantees
 - Meetings with grantees that have been carrying out activities funded by USAID/OTI were arranged. This activity was aimed at gathering details on the activities that have been carried out by the grantees.
- Development Organizations
 - An attempt was also made to meet other development agencies working in similar youth-related activities.
- Field Level Target Groups
 - To meet the study objectives, meetings were arranged with field level grantee staff, USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants, non-participant youth and non-participant youth organizations in the Eastern Terai districts of Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptaru and Siraha
 - To meet the research objectives, meetings were arranged with field level grantee staff, USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants, non-participant youth and non-participant youth organizations in the Central Terai districts of Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Mahottari and Dhanusa
 - To meet the study objectives, meetings were arranged with USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants, non-participant youth and non-participant youth organizations in the Kathmandu Valley area. All these meetings followed a structured inquiry process elaborated in the methodology section.

1.4. Methodology

The evaluation team consisted of 4 core members headed by a team member that was supported by 2 research assistants for field activities in the eastern and central Terai districts. Additionally, two local assistants were hired for the better access into

the communities at the field level. Their additional responsibility included carrying out translations at the field level wherever necessary. In order to maintain gender balance and to create a conducive environment for the female community members to share their views, female local assistants were hired. The assessment was carried out over a period of nine weeks (effective 54 working days) that also included 4-5 weeks of field visits to the above-mentioned Terai districts.

– Secondary Data Analysis/ Document Review

The team reviewed all related papers, reports, documents and evaluations related to the project. During the process of reviewing the project-related papers, the data collected from project areas was reviewed and made use of during the preparation of report. Study tools were developed, pre-tested and finalized before initiation of the field work.

– Discussion / interview at staff levels

In order to gain an in-depth understanding and an insight into Youth-Focused activities of the USAID/OTI project, the team discussed and interviewed staff at different levels both at the center and field and partner NGOs. Discussions and meetings with other organizations working on Youth Focused activities were held.

– Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and/or key informant interviews were conducted among the following target groups;

- 1 FGD session each was conducted with the USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants and non-participant youth in each of the districts. Thus, there were 2 FGD sessions in each of the districts; each FGD session had 6-8 participants depending upon the situation and availability of the participants.
- 1 Key-informant interview was conducted among the field-level grantee staff, 1 representative of USAID/OTI-funded youth activity organizations and 1 non-participant youth organization in each of the districts. Thus, totaling 3 key-informant interviews in each of the districts was carried out.

Additional 1-2 key informant interviews with other relevant stakeholders at the district levels were carried out.

Table 1.1 Planned Distributions of Focus Groups Discussions and Key Informant Interviews

Region (Districts)	Target group	Tools	Numbers
Eastern Terai (Siraha, Saptari, Morang, Sunsari and Jhapa)	USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants	FGD	1x5 = 5 FGDs
	Non-participant youth	FGD	1x5 = 5 FGDs
	Field level grantee staff	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Representative of USAID/OTI-funded youth activity organizations	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Representative of Non-participant youth organization	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Other key stakeholders	Key informant Interviews	2 x 5 = 10 KIIs
Central Terai (Bara, Parsa, Dhanusa, Mahottari and Rautahat)	USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants	FGD	1x5 = 5 FGDs
	Non-participant youth	FGD	1x5 = 5 FGDs
	Field level grantee staff	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Representative of USAID/OTI-funded youth activity organizations	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Representative of Non-participant youth organization	Key informant Interviews	1x5 = 5 KIIs
	Other key stakeholders	Key informant Interviews	2 x 5 = 10 KIIs
Kathmandu Valley	USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants	FGD	1FGD
	Non-participant youth	FGD	1FGD
	Representative of USAID/OTI-funded youth activity organizations	Key informant Interviews	1 KI
	Representative of Non-participant youth organization	Key informant Interviews	1 KII
	Other key stakeholders (staff, other organizations, individuals)	Key informant Interviews	8-10 KIIs

Table 1.2 Planned Distributions of Focus Groups Discussions and Key Informant Interviews

Target Respondents	Tools	Kathmandu	Eastern Terai Districts					Central Terai Districts					TOTAL
			Siraha	Jhapa	Morang	Sunsari	Saptari	Bara	Parsa	Dhanusa	Mahottari	Rautahat	
USAID/OTI-funded youth activity participants	FGD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Non-participant youth	FGD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Field level grantee staff	KII		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Representative of USAID/OTI-funded youth activity organizations	KII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Representative of Non-participant youth organization	KII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Other key stakeholders	KII	10	3	5	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	45

1.5. Limitations of the study

The survey was carried out during the conflict that recently surfaced in the Terai region (Feb-Mar 2008). Due to the frequent *bandhs* (closures) and other protests, the research team that was dispatched to collect information faced the severe problem of mobility. In one particular instance, the research team in the Central Terai had to travel to another district in Nepal via India due to the political disturbance and mobility problem within Nepal. Likewise, due to the indefinite closures announced by agitating groups, the research team had to leave Siraha without completing its work and move to Jhapa to begin information collection. However, the team did manage to complete the work in Siraha after the situation relatively improved. Additionally, some of the grantees wanted the research team to conduct FGDs and KIIs in the peripheral areas of the district rather than in the district headquarters. Nonetheless, due to the security reasons, FGDs and KIIs were carried out in the place considered to be safe (i.e., mostly in the district headquarter).

CHAPTER TWO

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE USAID/OTI GRANTEES

This chapter essentially focuses on the USAID/OTI-funded activities which were completed by the grantees. An attempt has been made to explore the strategies adopted to complete the USAID/OTI funded activities. Additionally, an attempt has been made to analyze the effectiveness of those modalities. Information gathered from study districts through use of various research tools like Focus Groups Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used for this purpose. Similarly materials such as brochures collected from the grantees were also used.

The activities made known through the reports that were provided to the evaluation team were grouped together in various categories. This was intended to explore the modalities of the activities of most of the grantees.

The activities have been grouped in the following categories:

- Development and use of awareness raising materials
- Trainings
- Workshops
- Debate Clubs
- Rallies and Mass meeting
- Street drama
- Radio and TV Programs
- Others

2.1. Development and use of awareness raising materials

Almost all the grantees were engaged in developing and distributing awareness raising materials. Some of the major materials included Booklets, Posters and Pamphlets/Leaflets. Those materials were developed and distributed by the grantees, mostly at college and village levels. The materials essentially were intended to raise awareness on the significance of restoring peace in the country among youth. Key issues included the peace building process, causes and management of conflict, the CPA, social inclusion and the role of youth in the peace building process. Nepali language was used in most of the printed materials while some of them were in local dialect.

In response to the key aspects of CPA, the participant youth during the course of FGD mentioned that restoration of peace at the village, city and national level is one of its key aspects. Additionally, they emphasized the non violent protests and commitment of the political parties to effectively implement at least some of the key components of CPA. The key informants frequently mentioned the following as major components of CPA;

- Restoring peace in the country by disarming the armed rebel groups,
- Non-violent ways of protesting,
- Inclusive politics and,
- Social transformation of Nepali society

There was a mixed reaction regarding the awareness raising materials from the Focus Group Discussions participants and Key Informant Interview respondents.

The participant youth in some of the FGDs mentioned that the materials were to some extent effective in disseminating the message in the villages. The messages were essentially focused on significance of peace at local as well as national level. The FGD participants

"The booklet was really effective in instilling awareness among the peer educators. We learnt various ways to restore peace and to carry out non violent protests. Prior to the training I was not aware that protest could also be non violent. I think such booklet should be published by other local agencies as well."
- *KII, Mahottari*

particularly highlighted the effectiveness of the booklet distributed to them during the training conducted by one of the grantees namely Samjhauta Nepal.

One of the key objectives of the booklet was to convey the message of peace at the village level. FGD participants (peer educators) of Dhanusa district informed of sharing the knowledge with their friends, family members and other community members. They claimed that the materials, particularly the booklet was really helpful in conveying the message of peace.

"Because of low literacy rate in our program areas, posters and pamphlets were not that effective. In such areas other mediums of communication should be utilized. The posters and pamphlets would have been really effective where people can read."
- *KII, Dhanusa*

However, the respondents from KII carried out in Morang and Dhanusa districts had contrasting opinions towards the materials like posters and pamphlets/leaflets. They

mentioned that materials were not that effective owing to the low literacy rate in their program areas. The posters particularly with textual messages written on them were less effective in such program areas. The respondents felt that pictorial messages would have been more effective in such areas with a low literacy rate.

One of the key informants from Bara district recommended using pictures that portrays the local social issues in the posters. He mentioned that the posters that were used did not depict the local social issues. He also raised concern regarding the poor print quality of picture used in the posters.

Pamphlets/leaflets were informed as effective, particularly in informing the people about the activities and its importance. It might be due to the fact that they were distributed by the grantees in the areas such as public colleges where there was a literate population.

Grantees that proposed to develop and distribute the awareness raising materials completed the task without any major difficulty. The grantees managed to develop and distribute the materials as proposed to USAID/OTI. For instance, Association of Youth Organizations Nepal (AYON) that had the responsibility to publish and distribute posters did not face major difficulties in completing the task.

However in the case of Kathmandu, both the participants and non-participant youth raised slight concerns regarding the logo of USAID¹ used in the printed materials. The youth informed that there was a negative attitude among the students towards the activities run by the Non Government agencies. They mentioned that they faced slight difficulties in distributing the materials to the student wings of various political parties in Kathmandu valley and eastern development region owing to the logo printed on the materials. While conducting discussion programs, the grantees and some of the participants mentioned the need to include the participants from CPN(M) as well.

The booklet, as mentioned earlier, was considered effective in raising awareness among youth. As a result, youth have been able to convey the message of peace to the people in their respective communities. The posters and pamphlets/leaflets were not that effective to instill awareness among the community members particularly in the rural settings. However, it should be noted that it might be effective if they are used in areas where the literacy rate is relatively high. This argument can be substantiated by the use of pamphlets/leaflets in the colleges. As been mentioned earlier it was one of the effective mediums to convey the message the peace among the students.

2.2. Trainings

Trainings have been one of the major activities conducted by almost all the USAID/OTI grantees. Trainings were conducted at two key levels: Training of the Trainers (TOT) and Trainings to activity participants (street drama, debate and

¹ Not all the materials were branded with USAID Logo. USAID/OTI consults closely with the grantees to make sure the branding would not compromise the integrity of the program objectives

community mobilizers).

Some of the USAID/OTI grantees were responsible in carrying out Master TOT. The duration of the trainings depended on the activities that were carried out by the grantees. For instance, the training conducted by Samjhauta Nepal to the peer educators required five days. One of the Key Informants mentioned that it was essential to train the peer educators for a relatively longer duration as they were responsible for sharing the information with the community members in their respective villages following the training.

The information gathered from different study districts demonstrates that the Master TOT was effective in instilling awareness among youth participants. Another Key informant (district trainer) from

"I was able to convey the significance of restoring peace at the village level. I went to my village following the training where I was able to convince some of the villagers regarding the peace restoration in the village."
- *KII, Sunsari*

Sunsari district mentioned that the Master TOT was helpful in resolving conflict that surfaced in the community. In addition to that, it helped significantly in sharing the information regarding the peace building efforts at the village level.

TOTs essentially were intended to change the attitudes of youth by engaging them in activities aimed at conflict resolution and reconciliation. It was also informed that the trainings attempted to educate youth on issues of human rights, causes of conflict, CPA, conflict management and conflict resolution.

"The five days training proved effective to instill awareness among the participants. The duration that we proposed was necessary to educate the peer educators and district trainers. In addition to that it was easy for the trainers to allot time for different issues."
- *KII, Mahottarri*

The participant youth in Kathmandu who were also trainees as well as trainers claimed that the training was participatory and innovative. Experts from different fields were invited to facilitate the training.

"We learnt significantly from the training as it was facilitated by well known figures from various academic professional backgrounds. We did not find any hierarchy between the facilitators and the trainees."
- FGD participant youth, Kathmandu

In some cases the community people also participated in the TOTs. Some key informants claimed that the training was helpful in changing the attitudes of the people that participated.

They further informed that the trainers had sufficient knowledge on the peace building efforts currently being made at different levels. This according to them was helpful in educating the participants. In the same manner they also mentioned that there were

sufficient materials to educate and distribute to the participants.

However the information on TOTs gathered from the FGDs with the non-participant youth in Morang district had significant variation. Some of the participants mentioned

“We have time and again heard regarding the trainings on peace building being conducted by the local agencies. However, the participants of the training did not share anything with us.”
- FGD, non participant youth, Morang.

that they were not aware of such trainings being conducted in the program areas. Among those participants who were aware, expressed their desire to participate in the training to gain further knowledge. The participants further raised concern regarding the information sharing part. In other words, they mentioned that they did not come across anyone raising awareness on peace building efforts.

Social Organization for Liberal Volunteer Engagement Nepal (SOLVEN) which had the responsibility for carrying out the trainings managed to complete the proposed task successfully. During an interview with the concerned staff of the agency it was found that the trainings were conducted as proposed in their documents without any changes. Additionally it was mentioned that trainings were held in a timely manner.

“The support that we received from the donor agency while conducting trainings was helpful. This made the whole procedure easy for us to handle”
- KII, Kathmandu

However, most of the key informants associated with the grantees faced some difficulty in managing the number of participants that was higher than expected in the trainings. They mentioned that the number of training participants in most of the trainings was higher than the expected.

“We faced problem in distributing materials to all the participants owing to the number of participants that was much higher than expected. In addition to that it was not easy to manage the refreshment to all the participants.” KII Kathmandu

Overall, the trainings seemed to be an effective modality in raising awareness on the peace building effort. It should be noted that youth who had participated in the trainings were satisfied with this modality. The information sharing was one of the key aspects of the training which the participant youth claimed to have carried out as proposed. They informed that they were able to disseminate the knowledge on the significance of engaging youth in peace building efforts at various levels. They were able to share their knowledge to their family members, friends and other community members through various mediums such as casual conversation.

2.3. Workshops

Workshops were another modality used by some of the grantees, mainly Alliance For Peace and Association for Youth Organisations Nepal, to raise awareness regarding the significance of managing conflict in the village, city and at national levels. The workshops were mostly attended by the community members and stakeholders, such as teachers and community leaders. The workshops were also used to inform the people regarding the activities. Some of the grantees conducted the inaugural workshop just to inform the people regarding the significance of the activities. In most of the FGDs (participant youth), participants provided positive feedback about the workshops. During the course of the FGD carried out with participant youth in Kathmandu valley, it was learnt that workshops provided an opportunity for youth to share their views.

“Workshops provided us the opportunity to interact with our colleagues. This was the forum for us to share our knowledge and learn from others.”
- FGD, participant youth Kathmandu

Likewise, one of the key informants mentioned that the workshop was also intended to chalk out the future strategies. According to him, the workshops were attended by people belonging to different walks of life.

“The workshop was effective in terms of chalking out the future strategies as well as informing the participants about the proceedings of the activities. This was helpful in carrying out the activities effectively.”
- KII, Kathmandu

However, this particular modality was not free from criticism or in other words some of the non participant youth of Kathmandu valley raised serious doubts . They alleged the grantees of *making dollars* by carrying out such activities. They further expressed concerns regarding such activities as not being helpful in reaching out to the targeted population. The FGD participants mentioned that such activities were only means to make money.

“The NGOs have not been able to deliver the service to the poor and the needy ones. The workshop does not help in reaching out to the disadvantaged population. All that people do in a workshop is sit down and interact with each other. There should be concrete plan to execute the activities so that it can reach the targeted population.”
- FGD, non participant youth, Kathmandu

The participant youth as well as non-participant youth informed that

“This has allowed us for intellectual development as well as assess youth concerns about the state of their nation.”
- FGD non participant youth, Kathmandu

workshops has been used as a medium to discuss contemporary political issues and allow young people to interact on an intellectual level.

Grantees that had the responsibility of conducting workshops seemed to have

completed the task successfully. One of the staff of Association of Political Science Students (APSS) during the key informant interview mentioned that it was able to conduct an inaugural workshop quite successfully. Workshops were also observed to be effective means for the grantees to chalk out the future strategies of the activities.

2.4. Debate clubs

Establishing debate clubs or carrying out debates was another key activity carried out by Steps to Progressive Society Nepal. The clubs seem to have been effective in conveying the message of peace to youth. The FGD carried out with youth participants in Kathmandu demonstrate the effectiveness of such activities.

“The training that was provided to us by STEPS was helpful in instilling awareness among the community people back home.”
- FGD, participant youth, Kathmandu

In one of the FGDs where the participants were youth directly or indirectly involved with STEPS(Society for Steps to Progressive Society), the discussion mostly revolved around the issues related to constituent assembly election. One of the key objectives of the activities carried out by STEPS was to instill awareness on the process of the constituent assembly election among youth through debate clubs established in public colleges. The participants claimed that the debate clubs established by STEPS were helpful in making them understand the process of the constituent assembly election. Additionally they mentioned that they were further able to make people understand the process in their respective communities.

However, the same participants also mentioned that it was not that easy to make people understand the process of the constituent assembly. The participants, who were mainly youth, were of the opinion that it was

“We are young and in our culture it is tremendously difficult to convince anything good to the elderly people. However, we did manage to raise awareness among them.”
- FGD, participant youth, Kathmandu

particularly difficult in making elderly people understand the positive aspects of politics. This was mainly due to the cultural factor whereby education of the elderly by a much younger group was not convincing enough.

There was another major concern expressed by the participants i.e., exclusion of Maoists from the debate clubs. They claimed that in one particular instance the Maoists attempted to disrupt the debate saying that they were a deliberately

“They have long been involved in armed revolution. It would have been really effective in changing their attitude if they were included in the program. We had a hard time in explaining the reason for the student group that was deliberately excluded from the program.”
- FGD, participant youth, Kathmandu.

excluded group. They further went on to mention that inclusion of youth belonging to

Maoist party would have helped these youth in gaining knowledge on peace building.

People raised serious concerns and doubted the intention of the grantees carrying out the debate contest particularly due to the selection of some of the topics including “Is constitutional monarch necessary for Nepal?” Due to the selection of such topics, the participants further mentioned that, they were also charged with carrying out pro-monarch activities.

Despite some minor difficulties that surfaced, the grantees managed to complete the task quite successfully. They further claimed that an attempt was made to include the participants belonging to various caste/ethnic backgrounds.

2.5. Rallies and Mass meetings

Most of the grantees that had proposed to carry out rallies and mass meetings completed the task without much hindrance. One of the key informants representing Samjhauta Nepal claimed that the agency was able to carry out rallies and mass meetings successfully. She further added that this particular modality was effective in raising awareness among the people.

As in the case of other modalities adopted by Samjhauta Nepal these activities were also intended to raise awareness on the significance of restoring peace in the country among the people at various levels.

The participant youth during the course of FGD claimed that rallies and mass meetings were effective in instilling awareness on the significance of the peace building effort made from different fronts (government agencies, non government agencies and civil society).

“The rallies were essentially aimed at raising awareness on the significance of restoring peace in the society. This medium was particularly effective to convey the message of peace in the village. People were made aware regarding the significance of peace through ‘easy to understand’ slogans. The slogans were in local dialect.”
- FGD, participant youth, Jhapa

In the same manner, the rallies were intended to pressurize the concerned parties to effectively implement the components of the CPA. FGD participants in Dhanusa district mentioned that both the Maoists as well as the seven party alliance were not serious about implementing CPA components. They further added that the implementation of CPA is essential to restore peace in the country.

“Peace and development should go in tandem. We are lagging behind in different sectors just because of the conflict.”
- FGD, non participants, Dhanusa

Amongst the participant youth in Dhanusha, it was also mentioned that they had received sufficient support materials to carry out rallies and mass meetings. They used different materials like banners and placards. According to them the slogans they printed were in local dialects. However, one of the key difficulties highlighted by the grantees was gathering of people for the rallies and mass meetings. People did not participate in rallies and mass meetings for four key reasons -

- People, particularly the villagers did not have time. They had to go to places to look for work. Female members had to look after the household chores.
- Since such rallies were carried out quite frequently, they were not considered important.
- Social inclusion and Madhesh issues were priority concerns of the people in almost all Terai districts in addressing the issue of constituent assembly and CPA. The Social inclusion and Madhesh issues were raised by the political parties particularly in Terai study districts.
- Since the rallies and mass meeting were not organized by political parties, people were less interested in participating. Likewise, the grantees had few volunteers mobilized for the rallies and mass meetings as a result of which the information could not reach to a wider population.

Non-participant youth in the same district (Dhanusa) during FGD had quite similar opinions for less participation of people on the rallies and mass meetings. They mentioned that rallies and mass meetings were only means to provide opportunity to the grantees to demonstrate their visibility in the community.

To conclude, the rallies and mass meetings can be effective in conveying social messages only if there was significant participation of the community members. There was a mixed reaction from FGD participants regarding these modalities. Some of them mentioned that they were effective enough to raise awareness among the people at various levels, while some did not agree.

During FGDs and KIs, it was found that the most of the grantees carried out this activity as proposed to USAID/OTI. In other words, there were no major changes made while carrying out this activity.

2.6. Street drama

Street drama was considered one of the most effective means of raising awareness among youth regarding the restoration of peace, particularly in the villages. This modality was taken both as an entertainment and communication means to convey the message of peace. The dramas according to the key informant in Rautahat

district were aimed at exposing the local social problems (fights between neighbors, fights between brothers, etc.). Additionally, the street dramas were also intended to demonstrate various ways to resolve the problems to the audiences.

The informants further claimed that they had managed to conduct street dramas in all the proposed 42 VDCs. He further added that in each street drama, the number of audience ranged from 800-1000.

The impact of the street dramas has been felt to some extent at the community level. The audiences have gained knowledge on the ways to resolve conflict that surfaces in

“In a particular incident, youth and peer educators were successful in resolving the conflict between the brothers.”

- *KII, Rautahat*

the community. One of the key reasons for the success as mentioned was the use of a local dialect (*Maiithali*). It was mentioned that the use of local dialect has been helpful in raising awareness among the community people.

However, some concerns were raised by the participants during the course of FGD carried out with youth in Dhanusa district. One of the key concerns expressed was the rigid budget structure of the donor agencies.

“PLAN, Nepal organizes the street drama very effectively owing to the flexible budget they have. We would have carried out street drama in more effective manner if we had the budget flexibility.”

- *FGD, participant youth, Dhanusa*

Even the non-participant youth during FGDs in Rautahat district informed that street dramas have been really helpful in raising awareness on the peace restoration in the country. They claimed that they learnt much regarding conflict resolution and its importance through street drama. The strengths of street drama include the following:

- It helped to raise awareness among youth in various aspects of conflict. The issues included causes and management of conflict, and the positive role of youth and local people in the peace building process.
- It was helpful in instilling awareness among youth regarding the inclusion of youth in politics.
- The drama was presented in such a way that the people took it as entertainment.

They further mentioned that activities such as street drama should be continued as it has been proven effective in conveying messages of peace.

This particular modality was appreciated by both the participant and non-participant youth. As mentioned earlier, the street drama was taken as entertainment as well as an effective means of communication. They have even strongly recommended the

continuation of such activities.

The grantees that had the responsibility of carrying out street dramas completed the task as proposed to USAID/OTI. They adopted the modalities as mentioned in the proposal. Samjhauta Nepal, one of the grantees, claimed that the agency carried out street drama as proposed and was effective.

2.7. Program aired through radio and TV

Nepal Audio Video Art Center and Biratnagar FM mainly carried out the radio and TV programs. The talk programs aimed at instilling awareness among the people on peace restoration, were aired through TV and radio. These talk programs, produced by the grantees were claimed to be effective in conveying the message by some of the FGD participants and key informants as well.

The respondent from Nepal Audio Video Art Center (NAVAC) that produced a talk program entitled “*Tatastha tarka*” informed that that this modality was helpful in conveying the message of peace. He further mentioned that it was effective in raising awareness on the issues related to CPA.

The same respondent in the course of an interview mentioned that one of the key objectives of the project was to instill awareness among youth on the constituent assembly through talk programs. Additionally, he mentioned that the talk program was aimed at giving opportunity to youth on sharing their knowledge of the constituent assembly.

The respondent mentioned that this activity would have been more effective if the project duration was much longer. He also went on to inform that the program should have also focused on different issues related to youth like drug addiction, employment, sexual and reproductive health, education and safe migration.

In respect to the selection of media channel, he mentioned that Nepal Television has a wider audience in comparison to Kantipur Television. However, he went on to report that the programs aired through Kantipur Television are comparatively more popular among youth.

While carrying out FGDs with the participant youth in some of the study districts, it was learnt that this modality was helpful in instilling awareness on the significance of restoring peace at various level.

“We learnt significantly regarding various aspects of conflict i.e, causes and ways to resolve it through television programs. In addition to that such activities pressurize the concerned parties to implement the CPA.”

- FGD, participant youth, Morang

They further added that such programs aired through various mediums reach a wider

audience.

However, this modality was effective only in urban and semi-urban areas where people have access and affordability of Television. For those

“How can such TV programs be effective when large proportion of the people cannot afford it in rural areas?”
- *FGD, non participant youth, Dhanusa*

who dwell in villages and without access to television, the radio (FM) can be an effective medium of reaching out to them.

CHAPTER THREE

3. YOUTH FOCUSED ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DONOR AND ASSISTANCE AGENCIES

This chapter focuses on youth and peace-related activities that some of the donor agencies have been supporting. The attempt has been made to explore the activities that these donor agencies have been supporting using the materials gathered from various sources.

Some of the key agencies that have been supporting youth and peace-related activities are as follows

3.1. MS Nepal

MS Nepal has been supporting peace-related activities in Banke, Bardiya, Doti, Kapilvastu and Palpa districts through local NGOs. The activities are being carried out particularly in Far and Mid western regions of the country. Some of the relevant areas that this donor agency has focused are raising awareness on constituent assembly, peace and transition support, conflict management and electoral support. In addition to the above, the agency has also supported activities focusing on cross cutting issues such as trauma and counseling, women and domestic violence, children and peace work and reintegration of the displaced.

MS Nepal has also been focusing on addressing structural causes of conflict in the communities with local NGOs and plays a complimentary role in promoting peace. MS Nepal provides further input as well as shares the learning with NGOs and plays a complementary role to promote peace. One of the key themes the agency is supporting is post-conflict management and peace building. MS Nepal has not yet developed a detailed plan.

3.2. World Vision International

World Vision International has been supporting peace-related projects in 10 districts across the country. It has covered mountain districts like Jumla to Eastern and Far western districts of Morang and Kailali districts respectively. In Jumla, World Vision International supports the integration of internally displaced people (IDP). Its focus on IDP settlement is community health, education and food security. In Kaski, its focus is raising awareness among women and adolescent girls about domestic violence and also about violence against women in general to the broader communities in its working VDCs.

This agency does not support any peace building projects directly. However, it has been working in a number of districts which have witnessed intense conflict, and proactive in minimizing conflict. Strategies adopted by the agency are:

- Security management plan for staff
- Assessment and reduction of risk
- Negotiation with key political actors regarding project activities
- Deliberate inclusion of disadvantaged group in the project activities (Dalits, indigenous groups and women in particular)

World Vision has an upcoming plan to promote sustainable peace in Nepal. Some of the plans include:

- Increase focus on the issues of inclusion and ensure particularly disadvantaged groups to benefit from the programs.
- Raise awareness amongst the agency's staff on key political processes such as the Constituent Assembly, inclusive democracy and federalism.
- Coordinate with other INGOs that are also engaged in raising awareness regarding sustainable democracy and peace in Nepal.
- Develop specific projects focusing on peace building education among marginalized women.

World Vision's programs aims to encourage children's participation in local, regional and national forums about issues which affect them, The ultimate goal of the project is to organize programs for discussing issues related to children in a participatory way and draw up action plan for future action.

World Vision International has not produced any specific materials related to youth and peace; the international World Vision partnership has produced a number of materials and reports on issues such as

- Peace building in programming
- Specific case studies of conflict management and peace building in fragile countries
- Peace building assessment tools such as the Do No Harm field manual

World Vision has plans to adopt the following strategies over the next year or so:

- Increase focus on the issue of inclusion and ensure particularly disadvantaged groups are able to benefit from the programs;
- Raise awareness amongst their staff (both in Kathmandu and in the urban/rural programs) regarding key political processes that are taking place in Nepal. For example the Constituent Assembly, Inclusion, Federalism etc
- Coordinate with other INGOs who are also raising awareness about the same issues to ensure consistency and to share information;
- Consider specific projects focusing on peace building (eg peace education, raising awareness among women about their role in participatory processes)
- Take a proactive approach to addressing the needs of these children identified in working areas.

3.3. The Asia Foundation

The Asia foundation has attempted to cover almost all the districts in the country and has been supporting NGOs of various status. The Community Forest User Groups of Nepal (FECOFUN), the National Federation of Irrigation and Water Users Associations of Nepal (NFIWUAN), the Dalit NGO Federation (DNF), and the Private and Boarding Schools Association of Nepal (PABSON), Coalition for Constituent Assembly Support (CoCAS), National Election Monitoring Alliance (NEMA), Backward Society Education (BASE), Institute of Governance and Development (IGD), Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) are some of the NGOs supported by the Asia Foundation. Some of the key areas supported by this agency are public awareness on constituent assembly, good governance, human rights, youth and democracy and social inclusion. It has been supporting a local NGO named Youth Initiative in carrying out activities like public discussions, street drama, trainings and workshops on youth, peace, democracy and development.

The agency has also produced manuals on peace building, public knowledge about constituent assembly process, democracy and state restructuring. Likewise, it has produced thematic papers on constituent assembly. These materials are produced to focus on specific target groups. For example, Mediation Manual, Work Book and Trainer Guide is targeted for Community Mediators, Peace Building Manual and Trainers Guide for Local leaders, Thematic papers for Constituent Assembly for Civil Society and Political Activists.

It has also committed to support initiatives in Nepal which promote a culture of peace in terms of diversity, rights and non-violent response to conflict. In the same vein a commitment has been made by the agency to support constituent assembly process,

including civic/voter education, election monitoring and engagement with elected Constituent Assembly members.

3.4. World Education Nepal I and II

World Education Nepal I has been supporting peace related projects in Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Rukum and Salyan districts through local NGOs. It has mainly focused on Peace and Transition Support, Conflict Management, Risk Management and Trauma and Counseling. It provides support to organize various activities in village level - form the peace forum in the VDC levels, address the issues and problems and provide support for the action program in a small scale. It also provides support by providing education materials and orientation, community-based counseling and service referrals, safe migration materials and scholarship for poor and socially disadvantaged children. It has not specifically focused on the peace related activities. However, issues related to peace and conflict has been considered as cross cutting themes.

World Education II has been supporting peace related projects in more than 40 districts from Eastern to Far Western region (majority of them in the Mid Western region) and from mountain to Terai districts through NGOs of various status. Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), Backward Society Education (BASE), Women and Children Development Centre (CWCD) are some of the NGOs which are supported by World Education II. These NGOs also have wider coverage of their programs compared to others. It has been supporting mainly on community-based counseling, peace education materials and orientation, scholarship support for the children of poor and Dalits, quality education, Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) development, school rehabilitation, school based vocational trainings, micro-enterprise support and business development services. It has also committed to support on education and peace related issues for the poor, Dalits and children of conflict victim.

3.5. Mercy Corps

Mercy Corps has been supporting peace-related projects in Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts of Mid and Far Western Terai through its implementing partner Backward Society Education (BASE). Catering mainly to the Tharu and Dalit community its major activities include peace and transition support, conflict management and mediation development work. Mercy Corps has also been supporting Equal Access which has a larger coverage countrywide.

Mercy Corps' major youth program in Nepal is Youth Initiatives for Peace and Reconciliation, one of the programs of Equal Access. It mobilizes youth in conflict affected areas to get involved in peace and reconciliation initiatives in their district through local partners. It provides support to various activities like camps, sports

competitions, cultural events, radio programs, street theater, and community projects — all of which are aimed at promoting tolerance, peace and reconciliation. In addition to that it also provides support to local partners to empower youth to create dialogue with one another, their parents, government and political leaders about poverty, isolation, disenfranchisement, discrimination, and unemployment affecting them.

One of its key upcoming plans include producing a peace makers training manual and curricula specifically targeting youth leaders at village and campus level for economic development for peace, and peace building for livelihoods.

3.6. United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

UMN has been supporting peace-related projects in Mugu, Sunsari, Rukum, Rupandehi and Dhading districts through NGOs of various status. The major programs being implemented are the activities related to conflict management, trauma and counseling and social justice/reconciliation. The agency has introduced various peace related programs in five districts. Though the agency has not specifically focus their supports on youth and peace related activities, they have been taken care as cross cutting themes. Likewise, they have been producing various peace related materials like peace posters and ‘Do No Harm’ trainers manual in Nepali language.

The agency’s future plans include supporting partner NGOs for post conflict management and peace building processes. Though the concrete plan is yet to be developed UMN intends to support the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction.

3.7. CARE Nepal

CARE Nepal has been supporting government of Nepal and local NGOs from the high Himalayas to the plains of the Terai and seeks a peaceful and harmonious society in which poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people to fulfill their basic needs and achieve social justice. The peace related programs are mostly in the Mid and Far Western regions of Nepal. Some of its key supporting activities related to peace and development include awareness trainings on peace building, rights and advocacy to community, help to conflict victims with psychosocial counseling and income generation. Forum for Youth Awareness Activities, Forum for Local Development, Community Forest User Groups of Nepal (FECOFUN), Human Welfare and Env. Protection Center and Tharu Mahila Mancha are some of the CARE supported peace focused NGOs. CARE Nepal has special program on peace entitled “Ujyalo” program. The focus of the program is on vocational skill enhancement, enhancing economic opportunity of the poorest households among Community Forest Users Groups, community infrastructure programs, peace initiatives, women and peace process, constituent assembly and civic education.

CARE Nepal has also been involved in developing the capacity of civil society networks to engage poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups of women and youth in the process of influencing democratic constitution in Nepal. It also focuses to mainstream conflict sensitivity into CARE Nepal programming in order to minimize its negative impact and to engage in peace building for leading towards sustainable peace and achievement of their aspirations.

Similarly, the agency has produced various peace-related materials like a manual on community peace building, 'Do No Harm' training manual, successful stories on peace building and concept of conflict and its resolution.

Gender and Peace Building, and Women and Youth are some of CARE Nepal's upcoming plans to promote sustainable peace in Nepal. Under the gender and peace project it has plans to conduct awareness training on gender, peace building, mediation, rights and advocacy to community and district level stakeholders. This project is planned to help conflict victims with psychosocial counseling and some economic development activities. Similarly, Women and Youth project has also been planned to develop the capacity of civil society networks to engage poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups of women and youth in the process of influencing a democratic constitution in Nepal, leading towards sustainable peace and the achievement of their aspirations. It will focus on strengthening capacity of women and youth as peace network to advocate for the rights of women and youth, particularly those affected by conflict, in four districts of Gorkha, Dhading, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu.

3.8. Save the Children-Norway

Save the Children-Norway has primarily been involved in education and children in peace building. It has mainly focused in Mid and Far Western development regions. The agency has produced peace related materials about community reintegration of children, peace education model, mine risk education, psychosocial care for children in armed conflict, school-based psychosocial care, child rights in the process of constituent assembly, lets save children from armed conflict (Nepali series).

Save the Children-Norway has been supporting the government of Nepal for a sustainable peace process through sharing information /experiences, providing technical input and sharing resources.

Some of its upcoming plans are to promote sustainable peace in Nepal through mobilization of youth in peace process through education, community mobilization through reintegration and rehabilitation, constituent assembly awareness and campaign, public hearing and networking with various government organizations and NGOs on peace process.

3.9. Save the Children Japan

Save the Children has focused its support on the activities carried out by local NGOs in Central and Eastern Terai- mainly Saptari, Dhanusa and Mahotari districts. It supports training activities on community harmony and peaceful co-existence, community-based child protection system and direct support to children affected by conflict.

Save the Children is currently engaged in the implementation of a child protection project in three districts of the Terai and aims to increase both its coverage and intensity. It has also been supporting local NGOs in carrying out awareness on social inclusion, human rights, peace and sustainable development.

Mobilization of youth in the peace process through education, community mobilization through reintegration and rehabilitation, networking with GOs and NGOs on peace process and Constituent Assembly awareness and campaign are some of the upcoming plans to promote sustainable peace in Nepal.

3.10. USC-Nepal

USC-Nepal has focused its support to the local NGOs in executing activities like peace and transition support, mediation development works, risk management and awareness on constituent assembly in Humla, Sindhuli, Rasuwa and Banke districts. It has also been focusing on peace building initiatives and interaction programs, rehabilitation of conflict victims, education and financial supports to children of conflict victim and entrepreneurship skill development training to conflict victims' families.

Some of the USC-Nepal's upcoming plans to promote sustainable peace in Nepal are renovation/repairs of development infrastructures, entrepreneurship skills development training and support to conflict victim families, particularly to women, and education and financial support to conflict victim children.

3.11. Enabling State Program (ESP)

This is an implementing agency of DFID. It has been supporting local NGOs in carrying out the activities that focus on peace, social inclusion, democracy, peace building and sustainable development. Its focus on the implementation is guided on the on basis of the above issues rather than any particular district. It has attempted to cover Madhesh issues, constituent assembly and inclusion of socially disadvantaged people, natural resource management and media and good governance. It has not specifically focused on youth. However, issues of youth are incorporated as cross cutting themes in many activities.

3.12. Key Observations

The above mentioned entities are the major donor organisations that support youth and peace-related activities, and almost all work with local NGOs. There might be several other donor agencies supporting youth and peace related activities. It should be noted that most of the above-mentioned activities of the donors do not specifically target youth, peace and CPA issues. However, those activities have been taken care as cross cutting themes. Or in other words the activities' targeted population includes women, children and socially and economically disadvantaged.

USAID/OTI generally does not provide cash assistance to the grantees; rather, it supports and facilitates various activities of the grantees at the field level. Most of the other supporting agencies seemed to have given fixed amount of budget depending on nature and the scope of the study. Likewise, USAID/OTI has focused on specific to youth and peace building processes including CPA, constituent assembly, conflict management and non-violent protests whereas other supporting agencies have incorporated them as cross cutting themes.

Lasting peace and development in Nepal can be possible only through the upliftment of disadvantaged and marginalized youth groups through inclusive development programs. This can be possible by affirmative action to increase the representation of youth in public policy making and other spheres of social and political life. There is also a need for special efforts to end the inequalities in the economic, social and political sectors. Youth will remain denied of social justice unless they can experience change, which in turn can bring about long term peace and stability in Nepal. Peace can help create a situation for causing youth to ensure respects for all basic rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration. The people will not be able to enjoy their rights in the absence of peace, and social justice can not be guaranteed in a situation where basic rights remain violated.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACE BUILDING PROCESS - BEST PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES

The Nepalese youth have played a significant role in various democratic movements in Nepal in 1990 to 2006. However, they have had few opportunities to participate in public forums, to hold a position in the political parties and to be involved in decision making processes. They get comparatively less opportunities to discuss the major burning social, economic and political issues at both national and global levels. This has been one of the key reasons for the suppression of their innovative ideas that could well contribute to the social and political development and peace building process of the country.

Youth of Nepal today face innumerable challenges in their everyday life. Some of key challenges they face are unemployment and lack of access to basic facilities like health and education. Furthermore, it has led to the ever increasing trend of this productive force migrating mainly to Gulf countries as manual labours without proper preparations.

In this context, the activities that youth operate for them and by them supported by USAID/OTI are basically related to awareness-related issues for promoting the non-violent activities, spirit of human rights and peace. The program has provided an opportunity for the Nepalese youth to open dialogue as an important mechanism for developing a new vision and a long term strategy for making a just society, where the fundamental human rights of people are respected.

This program has enhanced a broader dialogue, debate and participation, for developing and sharing new visions particularly amongst youth as well as other adults for peace, stability and prosperity in Nepal. Youth-focused activities of USAID/OTI has encouraged youth to participate in building a New Nepal. It is, however, also true that it is not easy to change the behaviour of people within such short span of time. Nonetheless the programs have arguably been helpful in enhancing the knowledge on various aspects of CPA among youth and targeted population.

One of the grantees Samjhauta Nepal, during the course of KII mentioned that the program they were carrying out was popular and they have received requests from other donor agencies like MS Nepal to replicate the program in all Mid and Far Western Terai districts. This clearly indicates the best practices of such activities.

The modality, namely street drama, has been considered as a popular means to raise awareness. It is expected from the grantees that USAID/OTI continue support the grantees that carried out this particular activity.

USAID/OTI's modalities of supporting grantees on an in-kind and actual basis has helped to maintain the transparency of the cost used for various activities. Some grantees were comfortable with this modality where as others wanted more flexibility.

The exclusion of the Maoist youth and some sympathizers of armed Terai rebel groups could hinder upcoming USAID/OTI programs. Most of these youth have joined or have become sympathizers of the CPN (M) not because of their willingness, but because of lack of employment opportunities and proper counselling.

Though human rights is a prime concern in the development process of the country, education and health rights, poverty, discrimination, democracy, sexual and reproductive health and environmental degradation could be other issues to be discussed and sensitized by youth for the social justice and betterment of the country.

The FGD participants and KII informants mentioned the following as some of the major roles that youth across the country can play in peace building process:

- The trainings that focus on the peace building should be provided for at least 5 youth in every VDCs of the study districts. Those trained youth will then have roles in raising awareness on the significance of restoring peace at the local level.
- Educated youth should be mobilized to end the practice of untouchability as it has been one of the keys reasons for the on-going conflict. This would be helpful eventually in restoring peace in the country.
- Another reason for the conflict is the significantly high unemployment rate among the youth. Employment opportunities would engage them in productive activities.
- Political parties should encourage youth to engage in activities that can be helpful in building a better society. In other words, they should not be encouraged to participate in violent activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The conclusions drawn from FGDs, KIIs and desk reviews

5.1. Program activities related issues

Nepal faces many challenges as it transitions from a conflict-ridden country to one of peace and prosperity. One of the main drivers of Nepal's recent conflict was a surplus of semi-educated, unemployed youth. The study findings have suggested that there were not many programs specifically targeting and addressing the problems related to youth. It should be noted that most of the issues related to youth were incorporated as cross cutting themes. USAID/OTI is probably among the few international agencies that has focused its support on issues related specifically to youth and peace. Its youth-focused program has helped bring hope to the Nepalese youth to minimize violent conflict. The activities carried out by its grantees have provided youth an opportunity to learn regarding various aspects of CPA and CA. However, at the same time it is also essential to explore other feasible activities that can be funded by USAID/OTI and can have positive impact over the lives of youth:

- Programs such as youth parliament run jointly by USAID and Equal Access can be effective in raising awareness on any social or political issues. This would provide the platform to youth to share their thoughts.
- Programs with high school students can also be effective in raising awareness on various social and political issues. They should initially be informed/trained on the significance of restoring peace in the country among the students. Then they should be mobilized to instill awareness among the people across the country.
- Leadership development trainings with youth can be another effective means to spread message of peace across the country. The trainings would be helpful in building youths' confidence in effectively raising awareness on the significance of peace at local and national levels.
- Skills development trainings could be another activity that USAID/OTI can support. As been mentioned earlier one of the key reasons for youth to engage in conflict is unemployment. Such trainings would enable them to find jobs that suit them, if jobs exist in these fields.

From the above findings, following recommendations could be proposed for the future youth focused activities;

- Due to the diversity of the participants and relatively wide set of expectations on

peace and democracy, the advocacy part of the training focused on skills development (critical thinking and communications). The trainings were essentially conducted to efficiently carry out the activities such as street drama and debate. The study findings suggest that trainings were helpful in instilling awareness among youth participants. This particular modality had two-fold benefits; the training participants gained knowledge on different aspects of CPA such as the rules to be abided by the seven party alliance and Nepal Communist Party (Maoist); the process of constituent assembly election and ways to resolve conflicts and; minimize destruction during protests. Such information could be shared with the wider audiences at the rural as well as urban settings. This demonstrates the need of the trainings to youth in various parts of the country in future as well.

- One of the key problems that surfaced while conducting the training was the number of participants that was higher than expected. As a result, grantees could not distribute the materials to all the participants. This suggests that grantees be provided with spare materials to distribute to as many participants as possible.
- The trainings received positive evaluation with the debate component of the training being particularly successful and the majority of participants expressed interest in learning more about debate as well as in starting debate clubs in their educational institutions, organizations and communities.
- Participants also mentioned that the trainers used a highly interactive approach with participants. Likewise the training was met with an enthusiastic response from the trainees and a lot of interest was observed among the participants. Grantees have shown their interest to continue such trainings and to expand of the program into various colleges and districts.
- Street drama was considered as one of the popular means to convey the message of peace at the village level in particular. As mentioned earlier, it was taken as entertainment, as well as an effective source of information in the villages. NGOs informed that such activities should be continued.
- The street dramas were particularly used to raise awareness among the people regarding the significance of restoring peace at the local as well as the national level. This has helped youth to gain knowledge on various aspects of CPA. This indicates the necessity of such activities in future.
- Some concerns were raised by the grantees that had the responsibility to carry out street drama regarding the rigid budget structure. They mentioned that if there was flexibility in budget, they could have conducted street dramas more efficiently. Hence it is recommended that USAID/OTI be more flexible in its financial arrangements.

- The use of local dialect was one of the key reasons in making dramas effective. The audiences were able to understand the content of the drama. This suggests the use of local dialect while carrying out street drama in future as well. In addition, street dramas attempted to expose the local social problems and as a result people could relate to the content. This demonstrates the need of exposing the local social problems through such activities in future.
- Likewise, rallies and mass meetings were used as various mediums to raise awareness. They were carried out both in the villages and cities. However, they were considered less effective in comparison to other modalities, as people do not usually have time to participate. Looking for work, particularly for the rural population, is more important than the participating in rally.
- The rallies and mass meetings essentially focused on various aspects of the CPA. It should be noted that people in the study districts particularly the Terai region were engulfed in ethnic violence. People were more interested in the issues related to the Terai than the CPA. Hence it is recommended that rallies and mass meetings address the emerging local issues in future.
- Unlike the political parties, the grantees had very few volunteers to publicize and support the rallies and mass meetings. The grantees should initially be asked to strengthen their network so that they can increase the number of volunteers. In addition, the grantees should be provided training on effective mobilization of volunteers.
- Programs aired through TV were learnt to be effective particularly in urban and semi-urban settings. The programs provided opportunities to youth from various walks of life to share their views on peace building effort in the country. However the coverage of the TV programs to wider audience might be taken into consideration.

5.2. Program Development - Implementation related Issues

- The programs also provided opportunities to small NGOs without any prior experiences to carry out activities. At the same time its grantees also include NGOs with already strong and proven links to the communities they serve.
- There is plenty of potential for the development of a youth debate program in Nepal as the study has demonstrated an enthusiastic participation from youth participants. However, it is mainly limited to urban and semi-urban areas. The mission of supporting organizations and its partners in Nepal should be to bring the debate to the general youth population, as well as to communities where issues of CPA, CA, democracy and peace are essential in strengthening the democracy and peace process in Nepal.

- One of the major issues raised by the FGD participants and Key Informants was the exclusion of Maoists from the activities. To bring them into political mainstream, the research team finds it essential to include them in the activities. Since they are from the violent background, such activities would have helped raising awareness on the significance of peace building efforts among them. These groups, in some study areas were learnt to have disrupted the proceedings of the activities. If they were provided an opportunity to participate in the activities they would have supported the programs.
- Today's youth want to gain knowledge about youth education, unemployment, activism and socio-political awareness. These issues could be included as cross-cutting issues.
- Participant as well as non-participant youth mentioned that youth be invited to the discussion series of contemporary environmental, social and political issues, and allow young people to interact on an intellectual level. This would, as they expect, allow for intellectual development, leadership and dissemination of ideas and information. This would also help to increase interest in civic affairs, as well as to assess youth concerns about the state of their nation. This would be an effort to rescue youth from loneliness and frustration arising from civil disorder, and unite them through shared goals and commitment to positive social change.
- The program could develop a strong network with youth engaged in various social movements for sharing their ideas and experiences to develop peace and inclusive democracy at various levels like democracy within the political parties, inter party relationships and protection of human rights in the country. This would further help to develop the combined voices of young people against injustice, social exclusion, discrimination, violence and exploitation of marginalized people.
- The grantees that are focusing on youth, peace and development could develop a coordination team to minimize the duplication of the programs.
- Some of the respondents mainly in the Central Terai districts mentioned that some of the USAID/OTI funded programs were carried out in their respective districts without proper co-ordination of DDC, VDC or the NGO federation. As a result of this lack of co-ordination, it was felt that the DDC, VDC or the NGO federation were not very keen on taking ownership of the USAID/OTI funded programs. Such lack of ownership could lead to further duplication of similar works as well as lack future prospects of monitoring and evaluation from these bodies. However, in the case of the Eastern Terai districts, which had a presence of Chemonics branch office and as a result of the relations and networks built from this office, the informants were very positive about the programs of USAID/OTI funded programs.

ANNEX

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

NON-PARTICIPANTS YOUTHS

Participants Name	Age	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	Education
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

Section 1.

Self Introduction and introduction to discussion topic <use this session to make everyone comfortable>

<Greet everyone>

<Introduce yourself and the objective of the focus group discussion>

The objective is to get feedback from the youth in your community regarding the engagement of the youth in positive peace building roles. The information provided could be useful to further improve grassroots youth activities in support of peace and democratization process.

<Ask everyone to introduce themselves to verify participants>

<Ask if they have participated in similar group discussions before; ask what the topic was about>

Section 2

Core Issues

<Instigate Discussion>

1. Are you aware of CPA? What is CPA? Why is it important for the peace building process in Nepal?
2. Do you know any of programs and organizations in your area, which are targeting the youth on issues related to CPA and peace building process?
3. Are you aware of the youth activities conducted by those programs?
 - a. How did you come to know about?
 - b. Who told you about these activities?
 - c. What did these activities focus on?
4. Which organization(s) had funded and implemented the program?
 - a. Were you aware of these organizations?

5. Did you participate in any of these programs?
 - a. If Yes, what did the program(s) focus on?
 - b. What did you learn during these programs?
 - c. What did you do after participating in these programs?
 - d. Did you share the information with your friends or others?
 - e. If YES, how did you share the learning?
6. If you DID NOT participate or could not participate in such youth activities related to CPA and peace building process, what were the reasons?

IF USAID/OTI funded youth activities ARE NOT reported in earlier discussions, THEN ONLY ASK question below.

7. Are you aware of any USAID/OTI funded youth focused activities in your area?
8. Why did you not participate or could not participate in those activities?
9. What do you know about the program? What was its focus?
10. How did you come to know about it? Who told you about the program and its activities?

11. Have any of your friends participated in youth activities or programs focusing on CPA and peace building process?
 - a. If YES, Have they talked to you about the programs and activities?
 - b. If YES, what do you know about it?
 - c. How did you get this information?
12. In your opinion, what were the strengths and positive aspects of these activities? Do such activities help towards peace building process?
13. Are the participants of such programs active in sharing their learning?
 - a. If YES, what did they tell you? How did they disseminate their learning?
 - b. Was the information shared important and relevant?
 - If YES, how did it change or influence you and your knowledge and perception on CPA and peace process?

14. In your opinion, how should the youth be involved in the process of peace building?

15. How can the youth (like you all) help in the peace building process and in achieving the goals of CPA?

<Ask if anyone has anything more to say>

<Thank all the participants>

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR USAID/OTI FUNDED YOUTH ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

Participants Name	Age	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	Education
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

Section 1.

Self Introduction and introduction to discussion topic <use this session to make everyone comfortable>

<Greet everyone>

<Introduce yourself and the objective of the focus group discussion>

The objective is to get feedback from the youth in your community regarding the engagement of the youth in positive peace building roles. The information provided could be useful to further improve grassroots youth activities in support of peace and democratization process.

<Ask everyone to introduce themselves to verify participants>

<Ask if they have participated in similar group discussions before; ask what the topic was about>

Section 2

Core Issues

<Instigate Discussion>

CHECKLIST FOR FGD

1. Are you aware of CPA? What is CPA? Why is it important for the peace building process in Nepal?
2. In your opinion has the CPA addressed the Issues of Women, Janjati, Dalit, Madhesis and the other socially excluded groups?
3. In your opinion, what are some of the challenges to implement the CPA?
4. Do you know any of USAID/OTI funded programs and organizations in your area, which are targeting the youth on issues related to CPA and peace building process?
5. Are you aware of the youth activities conducted by those programs?
 - a. How did you come to know about?
 - b. What did these activities focus on?
6. Did you participate on the activities mentioned above?

- a. Who invited you / who told you about these activities?
- b. In your opinion, what were the criteria for the participation?
- c. What did the program(s) focus on?
- d. What did you learn during these programs?
- e. Was the information shared important and relevant?
 - i. If YES, how did it change or influence you and your knowledge and perception on CPA and peace process?
7. After you participated in these programs focusing on CPA and peace building process have you talked about the programs and activities with your friends or others in your community?
 - a. If YES, who have you shared this information with?
 - b. How did you share the information (verbally, through posters and other materials, conducting training)?
 - c. Do you feel that you had enough support materials (advocacy materials, necessary skills acquired during trainings) to share these information with others?
 - d. Were you faced with any difficulty while sharing these information with others?
8. Has there been any follow up activity by the organization who implemented these activities?
9. In your opinion, what were the strengths and positive aspects of these activities? Do such activities help towards peace building process?
10. What were the limitations of the program?
11. What would be the further areas of improvement for the betterment of the program?

12. Do you know any of any other programs and organizations in your area, which are targeting the youth on issues related to CPA and peace building process?
13. Are you aware of the youth activities conducted by those programs?
 - a. How did you come to know about?
 - b. Who told you about these activities?
 - c. What did these activities focus on?
14. Which organization(s) had funded and implemented the program?
 - a. Were you aware of these organizations?
15. Did you participate in any of these programs?
 - a. If Yes, what did the program(s) focus on?
 - b. What did you learn during these programs?
 - c. What did you do after participating in these programs?
 - d. Did you share the information with your friends or others?
 - e. If YES, how did you share the learning?
16. If you DID NOT participate or could not participate in such youth activities related to CPA and peace building process, what were the reasons?

17. In your opinion, how should the youth be involved in the process of peace building?
18. How can the youth (like you all) help in the peace building process and in achieving the goals of CPA?

<Ask if anyone has anything more to say>

<Thank all the participants>

CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS YOUTH-FOCUSED ACTIVITIES OF DONORS AND ASSISTANCE AGENCIES

Name of the Donors or Assistance Agencies:

Name of the Respondent:

Designation:

A. Background Information

Major Youth Focus Activities:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Number of NGOs Supported:

No of District Covered:

No of VDC covered:

Target Group:

Target Beneficiaries:

Direct:

Indirect

B. Youth Focused Activities

1. What are the objectives of your youth focused programs?
 - a. What are the strengths of your modalities?
 - b. What are the areas of improvement for the betterment of the youth activities in future?
2. What are some of the challenges faced by your implementing partner organizations?
3. Are you facing/ did you face any difficulty to implement the activities?
 - a. If YES, what strategy are you planning or did you plan for the successful implementation of the project?
4. Do you know about USAID/OTI funded Youth Activities? If yes, what are the similarities and differences between your youth focused organization and USAID/OTI funded youth activities?
5. Do you know any other donor organizations which are also supporting for Youth Activities?
6. If yes, please mention the name of the organizations that you are familiar with and their activities.

CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS FIELD LEVEL GRANTEE STAFF

A: Background Information

Name of the Organization:

Name of the Respondent:

Designation:

Age:

Sex:

Caste/Ethnic Background:

Education:

Total Duration of the Project (Date):

From To

Respondent's involvement for the Project (Date):

From To

B: USAID/OTI Supported Youth Focused Information

1. As part of the USAID/OTI funded programs, what were the proposed Youth Activities in your district? (Refer to the specific activity/objectives of the Grantee organization)
2. Was there any change on the proposed activities?
 - a. If, YES what were the changes?
 - b. Why did you change the proposed activities?
3. What were the actual activities completed?
 - a. Which activities were you involved in?
 - b. Who were the beneficiaries of your activities?
 - c. Did you face any difficulty to implement the activities? If yes, where and why?
4. In your opinion what were the strengths of the modalities adopted by your organization?
 - a. Have you observed any changes (among the target group) as a result of the activities completed?
 - b. What are the areas of improvement for the betterment of the youth activities in future?

5. Have you collected any suggestion/feedback from the participants after the completion of the programs?
 - a. If YES, can you share some of the feedback?
6. Is there any other ongoing Youth Focused Project in your organization?
 - a. If YES, who is funding for the project?
 - b. In your opinion, what are the strengths of this project?
 - c. What are the limitations of this projects?
7. Do you know any organizations which are supporting for Youth Activities in this district?
8. If yes, please mention the name of the organizations that you are familiar with and their activities.
9. To what extent are the people in your project area aware about the components of the CPA?
10. What are the some of the challenges and constraints for implementing CPA in your district?
11. Do you think that your program have helped towards CA election? If yes, how?

CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

NGO Offices at their Head Office (Central Office)

A: Background Information

Name of NGO:

Respondent Information:

Name:

Designation:

Age:

Sex:

Education:

Organization Information

Head of the Organization for Day to Day Activities:

Chairperson of the Organization:

Date of Establishment:

Central Office:

Contact Details:

Branch Offices:

Major Focus:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Major Supporting Organizations:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Major Ongoing Activities:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Project Areas (districts):

Target Groups:

Target Beneficiaries:

Direct:

Indirect:

B: USAID/OTI Supported Youth Focused Information

1. Name of the Coordinator of USAID/OTI Supported Youth Activities:
2. Number of Core Staff Involved in the project:

Participants Name	Designation
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

3. As part of the USAID/OTI funded programs, what were the proposed objectives of your program?
4. Was there any change on the proposed activities?
 - a. If, YES what were the changes?
 - b. Why did you change the proposed activities?
5. What were the actual activities completed? (Refer to the attachment on the specific questions for each activity completed by the organization)
 - a. What modality was used to deliver/implement these activities?
6. Who were the primary target group?
 - a. How many of them were direct beneficiaries of the program?
 - b. How many of them were indirect beneficiaries of the program?
7. Did you face any difficulty to implement the activities?
8. After completion of the project, has there been any kind of monitoring/evaluation activity to observe the impact of the activities/programs implemented?
 - a. If YES, can you share some of your observations?
9. In your opinion what were the strengths of your modalities?
 - a. What are the areas of improvement for the betterment of the youth activities in future?
10. Is there any ongoing Youth Focused Project in your organization funded by other organization?
 - a. If yes, who is funding for the project?
 - b. In your opinion, what are the strengths of this project?
 - c. What are the limitations of this projects?
11. Do you know any organizations which are supporting for Youth Activities?
12. If yes, please mention the name of the organizations that you are familiar with and their activities

Attachment: Specific questions for each activities

1. Training of Trainers (TOT)
 - a. If you have conducted any workshops / trainings on the CPA, what were the contexts of the trainings/workshops?
 - b. Do you think you delivered the trainings successfully. Please explain.
 - c. Do you feel that you were adequately supported and informed during your work?
 - d. What would you do differently if you were to conduct this type of activity again?
 - e. If you have conducted any workshops/trainings on the CA, what were the contents of the trainings/workshops?
2. Posters
 - a. Did you feel that this/these posters (Please show the posters) adequately presented the information? Was it simple enough for people to understand?
 - b. How were the posters displayed/placed?
 - c. What did you learn from this poster?
 - d. What suggestions would you give to make the posters more effective in the future?
3. Peace Volunteers Mobilization
 - a. Do you think you delivered the training successfully to the Peace Volunteers? Please explain
 - b. Do you feel that you were adequately supported and informed during your work? Please describe
 - c. What would you do differently if you were to conduct this type of activity again?
4. Street Plays
 - a. Do you feel that the street theatre is a good mechanism for disseminating information? Why or why not?
 - b. Was the information adequate?
 - c. What was the impact of the message?
 - d. Was the information simple or complex? (get the information on language, content etc.)
 - e. Would you like to see more street plays on the peace process?
5. School-level activities (quiz or public speaking contests)
 - a. Do you feel that this activity helped to raise awareness? Why or why not?
 - b. What was the impact of the message?

CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS NON PARTICIPANT YOUTH ORGANIZATION

A: Background Information

Name of Youth Organization:

Respondent Information:

Name:

Designation:

Age:

Sex:

Education:

Organization Information

Head of the Organization for Day to Day Activities:

Chairperson of the Organization:

Legally Registered Date:

Informally Formed Date:

Organizational Structure:

Central Office:

Contact Details:

Branch Offices:

Major Activities Conducted:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Major Supporting Organizations:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Major Ongoing Activities:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Project Areas (districts):

Target Groups:

Target Beneficiaries:

Direct:

Indirect:

B: USAID/OTI Supported Youth Focused Information

1. Do you know any organizations which were funded by USAID/OTI for youth activities?
2. Do you remember the youth activities conducted by above mentioned organizations?
 - a. If YES, What were these activities

3. Why you did not apply on youth activities supported by USAID/OTI ?
4. In your opinion what are some of the strengths of the activities?
5. Do you feel that there are areas of improvements regarding these the activities?

C: Other Youth Focused Program Information

6. Are you conducting any youth focused activities?
 - a. If YES, what are the objectives?
 - b. What are the various activities being carried out
 - c. Who are the primary target group?
 - d. How many districts or VDC are you covering?
7. Which organization is funding for the program?
8. What are the strengths of the program, and what are the areas of improvement for the betterment the program?
9. If you compare your youth focused program with USAID/OTI funded program, what similarities and differences do you see?
10. Have you heard other organizations which are focusing on youths? If yes, please mention the name of the organizations and their activities.

D: CPA and Peace Building Process

11. Does your organization have specific program on CPA and peace building process?
 - a. If YES, what were/are the objectives mentioned?
 - b. What were/are your implementing mechanism?
 - c. Who were/are your target groups?
 - d. How many districts or VDC are you covering?
12. Which funding organization supported this program?
13. Are you still continuing the program?

14. Did you experience any challenge to implement the program as per the schedule and the objectives formulated?
15. What kinds of measures did you take to address the constraints and challenges?
16. Are you aware of other organizations who are involved in disseminating information about CA in your community?