



Yearly Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Report



2018/2019

Tewa Yearly Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Report 2018/2019

Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
Sajja Singh

Tewa

P.O. Box. 11, Dhapakhel, Lalitpur
Bagmati Province, Nepal
Tel: 0 977 1 5229054, 5229045
Fax: +977 1 5229059
Email: info@tewa.org.np

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Preface

The main objective of this report is to document the changes Tewa's grant has brought in the lives of women, the grantee partners, and communities. Tewa, its grantee partners, volunteers, donors, and people interested in Tewa's work can benefit from this report. Tewa conducts process monitoring and evaluation of the grants to analyze the changes created by the projects at different levels: individual, family, community, and systematic. Tewa's Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (LM&E) Unit has evaluated the completed projects, and the ongoing projects were assessed through process monitoring. The LM&E Unit has deployed various methodologies to collect and analyze data. As part of its monitoring and evaluation process, field visits, observation, and discussions were conducted. At the same time, the team engaged themselves in extensive telephone calls where field visits were not possible.

The report this year also takes into account the impact of unprecedented COVID-19 on Tewa's learning, monitoring, and evaluation process and focuses on the alternative methods taken up by Tewa to continue its efforts. This report portrays the changes brought by 20 projects implemented by 20 grantee partners from different regions of Nepal. This report analyzes and interprets the findings of the monitoring and evaluation framework prepared after the process monitoring and evaluation of the projects. These frameworks give a complete account of the changes made through the interventions.

To sum up, this report gives an overview of the projects implemented, changes brought and interventions made, outcomes and achievements made in terms of objectives including challenges faced and lessons learned from the 20 projects implemented by the grantee partners.

Abbreviation

ADWAN	Association for Dalit Women's Advancement of Nepal
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
FEDO	Feminist Dalit Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIMAWANTI	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association
LM&E	Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation
NIDWAN	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association- Nepal
PM	Process Monitoring
RBA	Right Based Approach
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
VAW	Violence Against Women

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Introduction to Tewa's Learning, Monitoring & Evaluation Model

Tewa is a women's fund established in 1995 to empower women particularly marginalized women and promotes self-reliant development through modern philanthropy. Based on Tewa's mission and theory of change, Tewa raises funds and provides grants to women's groups to support their initiatives to empower women from the most vulnerable section of society. This aims to bring a positive transformation in the lives of these women, leading and connecting them to movement building and campaigning for the formulation, implementation, and reform of policies both locally and nationally.

Tewa's Vision: A country without discrimination and injustice in which women enjoy their rights, freedom, and peace.

Tewa's Mission: Through funding and capacity development, Tewa supports women to organize, raise their voices collectively, and transform discriminatory policies, systems, norms, and practices.

Tewa's Theory of Change: When women struggling with poverty, marginalization, and invisibility organize collectively, they amplify their voices, strengthen their leadership, and overcome injustice. Our role as Tewa is to support such groups of women by funding their initiatives, enhancing their capacities, and connecting them to other relevant groups and national initiatives and processes.

Tewa's Learning, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit conducts process based monitoring and evaluation. Rather than in result, Tewa focuses on changes that grantee partners' initiatives bring. LM&E Unit works in close coordination with the Grant Making Unit of Tewa and grantee partners. This report is based on the Right-Based Approach, Feminist Principle, and Appreciative Inquiry.

Grant Making

Tewa's grant making program is the heart of Tewa's work. Keeping Tewa's Theory of Change in the center, Grant Making Unit approves the projects that ensure to transform women's life by promoting their social and economic rights, help women to collectivize and voice their concerns and strengthen their network to make their concern visible in local as well as at national level.

The grant making goals, as outlined in Tewa's grant making strategy are:

Goal 1: Support initiatives aimed at transforming the lives of women especially the most vulnerable and marginalized through the strengthening of their capacity.

Goal 2: Assist to help enhance decision making and leadership to amplify women's voices and make their concerns visible.

Goal 3: Strengthen movement building so that there is a critical mass of women that can participate, advocate, and influence, and strengthen politically.

Collective Analysis of the Projects

The report provides a comprehensive overview of the projects evaluated and monitored in the year 2018/2019. Out of 20 projects, the completed projects were evaluated while the ongoing projects were monitored.

Table: List of the Grantees' Projects Monitored and Evaluated in the year 2018/2019.

S. N.	Organization	Location/Province	Project Year	Type of Framework
1	Rato Machindra Griha Sramik Sip Mulak Mahila Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Lalitpur/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process monitoring
2	Janajati Mahila Samaj	Lalitpur/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process monitoring
3	Sakar Mahila Bikash Bahuudhesiya Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Bhaktapur/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process monitoring
4	Mahila Sahara Samajik Santha Nepal	Kavrepalanchok/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process monitoring
5	Women for Human Rights Single Woman Group	Lalitpur/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
6	Community Action Center Nepal	Kathmandu/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process Monitoring
7	We Nepal	Kathmandu/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Process Monitoring
8	Feminist Dalit Organization Accham	Accham/ Sudhuraschim Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
9	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMWANTI Gulmi)	Gulmi/ Lumbini Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
10	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association- Nepal (NIDWAN)	Lalitpur/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
11	Jana Jagaran Mahila Sang	Bardiya/ Lumbini Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
12	Antardristi Nepal	Kathmandu/Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
13	Nepal Dalit Mahila Utthan Sangh Association for Dalit Women's Advancement of Nepal (ADWAN)	Baglung/ Gandaki Province	2018/2019	Process monitoring
14	Mahila Mukti Samaj	Dadheldhura / Sudhuraschim Province	2017/2018	Evaluation
15	Girls Empowered by Travel	Kathmandu/ Bagmati Province	2019/2020	Process monitoring
16	Pahichan Nepal	Kathmandu/ Bagmati Province	2019/2020	Process monitoring
17.	Women Rights Center Nepal	Mugu/ Karnali Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
18.	Women Empowerment Nepal	Kathmandu/ Bagmati Province	2018/2019	Evaluation
19.	Manaswi Parijat Mahila Kendra Nepal	Lalitpur / Bagmati Province	2019/2020	Process monitoring
20.	Aadarsha Mahila Samaj Nepal	Kanchanpur / Sudhuraschim Province	2019/2020	Process monitoring

Out of 20 projects analyzed, 15 (75%) projects were from the grant year 2018/2019, 4 (20%) projects were from the grant year 2019/2020, and a project was from the grant year 2017/2018.

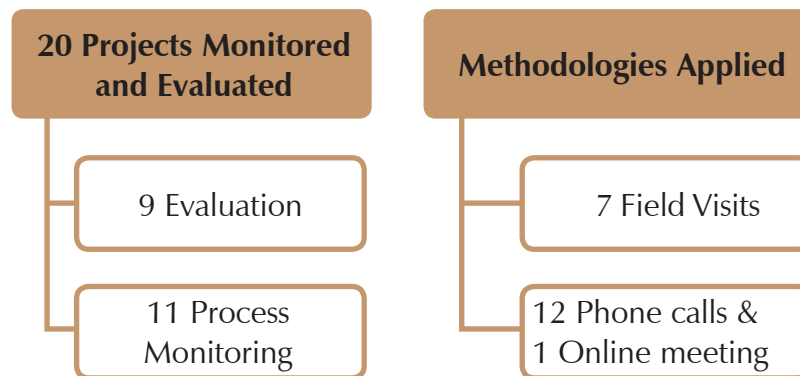
In terms of the geographical coverage of the projects analyzed, 65% (13 out of 20) are located in Bagmati Province. 15% (3 out of 20) are located in Sudhuraschim Province. Likewise, 10% (2 out of 20) are located in Lumbini Province and 5% each from Gandaki Province and Karnali Province.

Methods

As part of the learning, monitoring, and evaluation process, Tewa uses various methodologies to analyze the project activities and outcomes of the grantee partners. Tewa maintains close contact with its partners through field visits, phone calls, written reports, and meetings. The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the monitoring and evaluation process, especially with regards to the field visits. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdown, 7 field visits were carried out. However, later, with the restrictions imposed the monitoring and evaluation processes were conducted using phone calls and online platforms.

This LM&E report is based on data collected during field visits, phone calls, and online meeting. To collect qualitative data, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with grantee members and primary and secondary stakeholders. During FGDs information was collected through audio recording and by taking notes which were analyzed and interpreted.

Tewa monitored and evaluated a total of 20 projects conducted by 20 grantee partners. Out of 20 projects, 9 completed projects were evaluated, 11 ongoing projects were monitored and analyzed through process monitoring (PM).



Analysis of Framework Components

Strategies

As part of the project implementation, grantee partners have been using different strategies and approaches. These strategies applied are based upon the objectives of the project.

Most of the grantee partners (11 out of 20 grantee partners) have used awareness raising and skill building as their main strategy for implementing their project. Leadership building, knowledge building, and networking have been used by 3 grantee partners while lobbying, campaigning, advocacy, and intersectionality have been used by the least grantee partners.

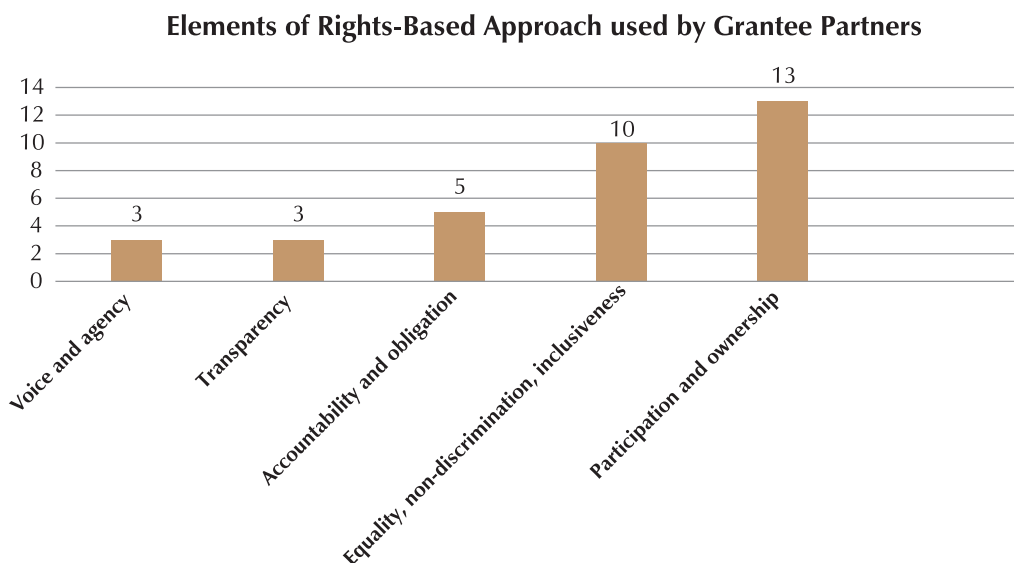
Right-Based Approach (RBA)

Tewa's learning, monitoring, and evaluation process is based on the Right- Based Approach (RBA) which recognizes women as a powerful person at the center of the discourse for change.

As part of the Right-Based Approach, the projects are analyzed to see if the grantee partners in their projects have applied Right-Based Approach and their elements like accountability and obligation;

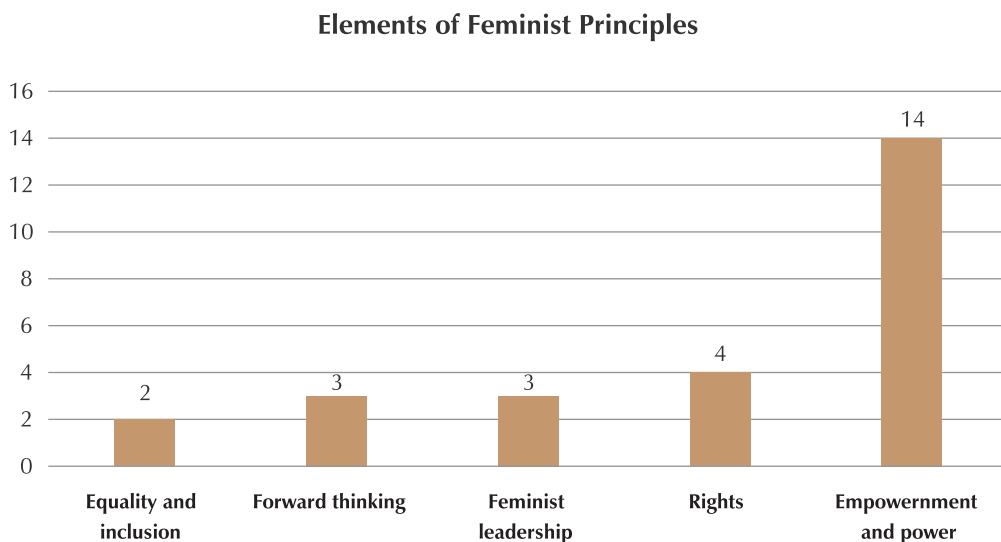
participation and ownership; voice and agency; equality, non-discrimination, inclusiveness; and transparency. The data rendered for using RBA elements are analyzed based on the focus group discussions and interviews held with grantee partners and stakeholders.

Grantee partners have been implementing different elements of Right Based Approach in their programs and projects. Most of the grantee partners have seen to be implementing at least two out of five elements of RBA. Out of 20 grantee partners, 13 have implemented participation and ownership element while 10 grantee partners have implemented element of equality, non-discrimination, inclusiveness in their projects.



Elements of Feminist Principle

Feminist Principle is core to the learning, monitoring, and evaluation process of Tewa. Tewa monitors if or not the grantee partners have incorporated the elements of the feminist principles in their projects. As part of the feminist principle, there are a total of 6 elements namely feminist leadership, equality and inclusion; empowerment and power; non-violence, non-discrimination, peace and freedom; Rights; and forward-thinking.



Out of 20 grantee partners, 14 grantee partners have incorporated empowerment and power element in their project implementation while 4 grantee partners have implemented rights in their project implementation.

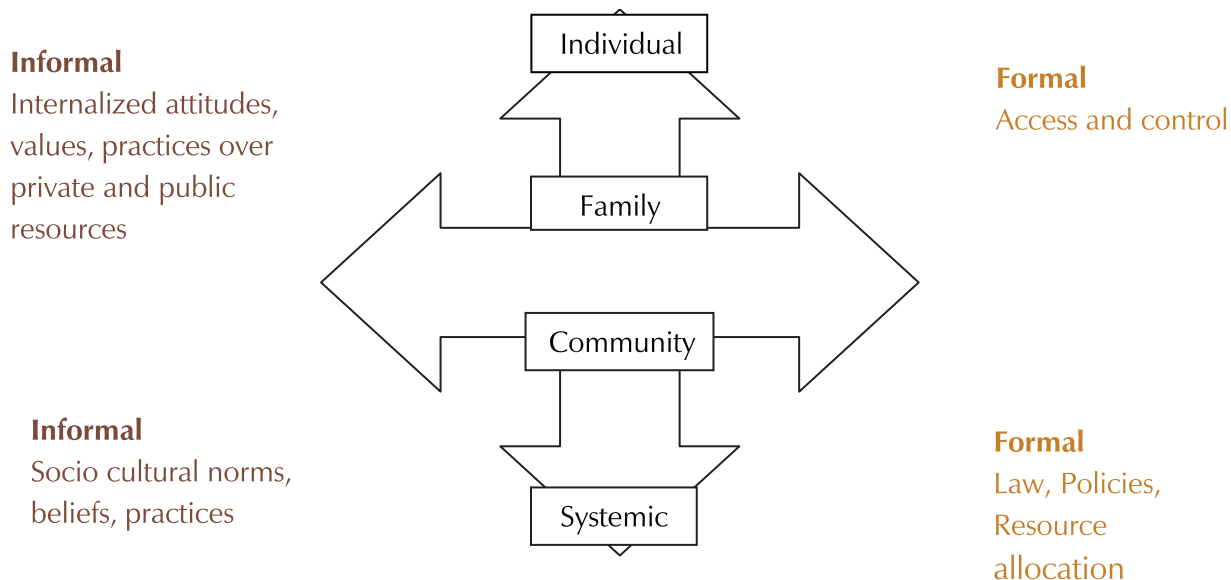
Domains of Change

Through the projects implemented by the grantee partners, Tewa envisions impacts at four levels viz. Individual, Family, Community, and Systemic level as part of domains of change. The domains of change can be further classified into Formal and Informal areas. At the individual and family level, access and control can be analyzed as part of the formal area while laws, policies, resource allocations can be analyzed at the community and systemic level. Similarly, for the informal area, internalized attitudes, values, practices over private and public resources can be analyzed at the individual and family level while social-cultural norms, beliefs, and practices can be analyzed at the community and systemic level.

Tewa realizes the time and effort required to bring about change and acknowledges the relentless work of grantee partners to uplift women in their communities. Therefore, every effort made by the grantee partners to bring positive change is deeply valued. Mutual support, encouragement, and guidance are what Tewa believes in.

All the projects have been able to bring about a change at the individual level. Especially, in informal areas with regards to internalized attitudes, values, and practices over private and public resources. As the project interventions directly engaged women at the individual level, it has enabled a positive shift within them and their families.

For further analysis below is a framework developed by Aruna Rao and David Kelleher.¹



It was analyzed that all projects carried out by the grantee partners had brought change at the individual level. The projects through their activities have been able to bring change in their thinking, attitude, and behavior. After the program, women were found to have learnt about violence, their legal rights, and their health. They were also seen to have enhanced their self-confidence, communication skills, and leadership skills and engaged in income generating activities after the

¹ Aruna Rao and David Kelleher:2002."Unravelling Institutionalized Gender Inequality", Gender at Work

program. Additionally, women were also observed to have succeeded to share the learnings and information with their family members and community.

For instance, the Association for Dalit Women's Advancement of Nepal (ADWAN) through the orientation training on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) were able to bring positive change in the mindset of participating women from the marginalized Dalit community of Burtibang-2 and 1, Baglung.

"For us, we have to tolerate whatever our husbands do to us, though they beat us, we have to endure it because we used to equate our husbands to god. But now we have realized that we all are equal, men and women are equal. Though we have faced many challenges, we will not let it happen to our daughters-in-law and granddaughters. We will teach them what we learnt."

- 60 years old female participant, ADWAN



Interaction program with community women from Bardiya.

Additionally, four of the grantee partners have been able to bring about positive changes in their communities through their projects. As part of leadership training organized by We Nepal, one of the participants after the completion of the training established organization named Sindhuli Apangata Mahila Sanstha at Sindhuli. They have now been carrying out programs to support and uplift women with disabilities in the district. Similarly, Girls Empowered by Travel, another grantee partner through their project have been carrying out an adult literacy program to 60 women in the Sarlahi district. The program has enabled participating women to learn basic reading and writing. Additionally, Feminist Dalit Organization Accham and Mahila Mukti Samaj both have been able to bring change at the community level where they have been able to empower adolescent girls to join the campaign to demolish the Chaupadi huts and continue the functioning of a safe house for women suffering from violence by collaborating with the local government respectively.

Girls Empowered by Travel- Nepal, a women-led organization, through their project has engaged six girls from Parsa, Sarlahi, Birgunj, and Rasuwa districts and have enhanced their leadership skills through a week long Leadership Boot Camp under their project Hitaishi. Now, these Hitaishi participants have been leading projects in their communities out of which two of them have been able to successfully run the project Sahaasi in two different communities in Ishwarpur Municipality, Sarlahi District. In these communities, they have been carrying out the adult literacy program to 60 adult women from Tamang and Majhi communities.

Through the adult literacy programs, about 47 women i.e. 27 from Majhi community and 20 from Tamang community are learning to read and write their own names and all of them have become able to sign in the bank transactions and legal documents. Furthermore, the program has become more than just a literacy program, it has become a support space for the women where they can share their feelings, lived experiences, and innovative ideas.

Additionally, the Hitaisi participants have also been campaigning against Child Marriage in their communities where they have raised awareness to hundreds of young students about the ill consequences of Child Marriage.



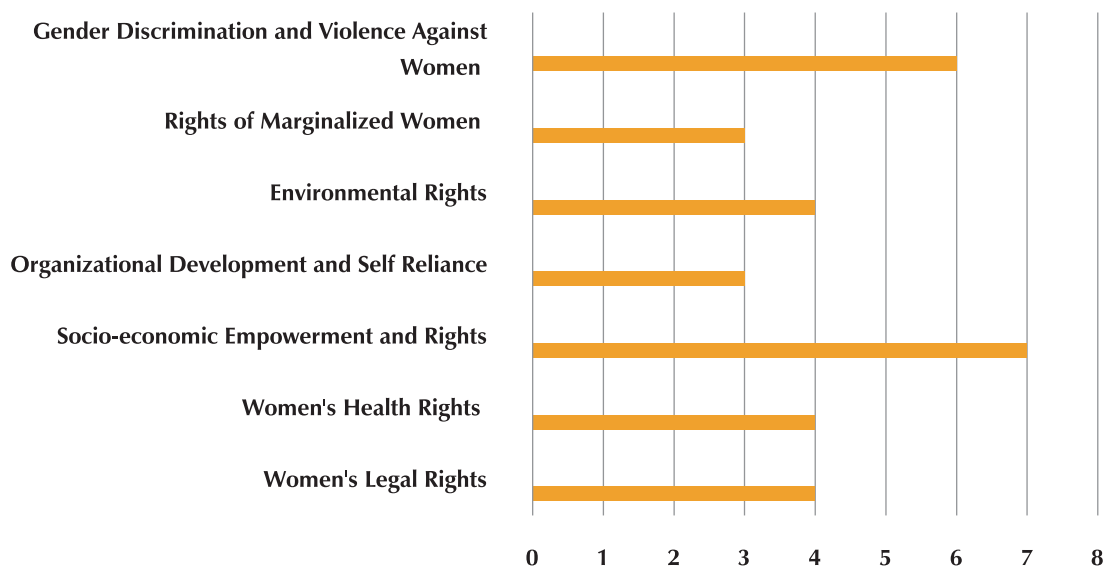
Community women at the Adult Literacy Program conducted by Girls Empowered by Travel.

Grant Making Themes

Tewa supports grantee partners in 9 thematic areas namely Women's Health Rights, Women's Political Rights, Women's Legal Right, Socio-economic Empowerment and Rights; Feminist Humanitarian Support, Organizational Development, and Self Reliance; Environmental Rights, Rights of Marginalized women (Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Women, Women with disability, Rights of Indigenous Women and Rights of Dalit Women), and Gender Discrimination and Violence Against Women (VAW).

Some projects of the grantee partners are based on a single theme whereas and some are based on multiple themes. Overall, 20 grantee partners have implemented projects based on 7 grant making themes. Most of the grants (7 out of 20) are based on the theme Socio-economic Empowerment and Rights which is followed by Gender Discrimination and Violence Against Women theme i.e. 6 out of 20 grants.

Grant Making Themes



Interaction program at Dhankuta district.

Project Outcomes

The project outcomes are listed as per the grant making goals:

Goal 1: Support initiatives of transforming the lives of women especially the most vulnerable and marginalized through strengthening their capacity.

Interventions on entrepreneurship, machinery purchase, and its use, provision of seed money to support small enterprises, trainings on waste management, fertilizer making, sustainable agricultural practices, and pesticide-free farming were implemented by the grantee partners in their communities to uplift and transform the lives of women. Through such 10 interventions, a total of 301 women were capacitated to support their livelihoods.

Through these interventions, women were able to learn about entrepreneurship, building sustainable enterprise, branding and few participants even initiated their own enterprise. Trainings on sustainable agricultural practices allowed women from Chayanath Municipality, Mugu to effectively engage in agriculture to generate income. Through the income generated, women have become self-reliant as they are now able to fulfill their basic needs without being dependent upon their partners and can pay off the school fees of their children.

"Those who have produced non-seasonal vegetables, they have now been able to meet their household needs, which I take as a sign of independence. The situation here is such that even just to buy a box of Matchsticks they have to be financially dependent upon their husbands. Initially, they would wash their clothes only with hot water as they were unable to buy soap but now they have been able to buy soap to wash their clothes."- Sukumaya Shahi, Women Rights Center Nepal



Visit to grantee partners at Jarsingh Pauwa

Goal 2: Assist to help enhance decision making and leadership to amplify women's voices and make their concerns visible.

A total of 17 interventions were implemented by different grantee partners to achieve the goal. The interventions included trainings on new laws i.e. civil and criminal code 2017 concerning women's rights, life skills training to young women, trainings on communication, leadership, advocacy and conducting adult literacy education classes, sessions on GBV, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and disaster preparedness. Through these interventions, grantee partners were able to reach out to a total of 807 women which includes young women, women with disabilities, indigenous women, Dalit, and marginalized women.

As an outcome of the trainings on new laws, the participating women learnt about their rights ensured by the law. They now identify violence that happens in their family and communities and seek the needed support. Pahichan Nepal, as part of their training on laws and policies regarding disability rights, was able to guide two participants to process their citizenship certificates. Through leadership trainings, participating women were able to build their self-confidence and were able to realize their potential to lead. As a result, one of the participants from the leadership training organized by We Nepal was able to establish an organization named Sindhuli Apangata Mahila Sanstha and is now leading it to serve and support women with disabilities in the Sindhuli district.

Sessions on GBV and SRHR allowed participants to learn about the patriarchy, gender and gender roles, violence, and right to equality, constitutional and legal provisions, child marriage, uterine prolapse, and menstruation. Feminist Dalit Organization Accham through their programs on SRHR was able to orient women about Uterine Prolapse and even refer three women to the health center with uterine prolapse. Additionally, they were able to create 'Kishori Samuha' (Adolescent Girls' Group) who have been actively engaged in campaigns to demolish the Chaupadi huts in the Accham district and are working to reduce child marriage in their communities.

Goal 3: Strengthening movement building so that there is a critical mass of women that can participate, advocate and influence and strengthen politically

To further this goal, National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN) had carried forward interventions on the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Concluding Observation and Mahila Mukti Samaj had conducted interaction meeting with stakeholders for the functioning of Safe House. NIDWAN as part of their intervention oriented 31 women participants on the concluding observation of CEDAW concerning the rights of indigenous women.

And Mahila Mukti Samaj was able to carry out interaction meetings in collaboration with the District Coordination Committee with the participation of local representatives and stakeholders where they were able to lobby for financial support from the government bodies for the functioning of the safe house. They have been able to provide relief support to 18 women suffering from violence.

Project Achievements:

While implementing the projects, different positive changes and outcomes are achieved by the grantee partners which are viewed as project achievements. Tewa acknowledges all the achievements resulted out of the projects implemented by the grantee partners and realizes the amount of dedication and effort invested by grantee partners to bring out the achievements. There have been diverse achievements as part of the projects implemented and these achievements have been explained below:

Women's Rights and Legal Provisions

The trainings conducted by the grantee partners on women's rights and laws, policies, and legal procedures especially around domestic and sexual violence have provided the opportunity for the participating women to learn new information. This empowered them to make changes at their individual level and initiate changes in their communities. Such trainings also provided networking space to connect with facilitators for legal suggestions. Additionally, some of the programs such as an orientation program carried out the Pahichan Nepal and program on CEDAW Concluding Observation by NIDWAN, took an intersectional approach into account where they focused on rights and legal provisions for the single women with disabilities and indigenous women with disabilities respectively.

Disaster Preparedness at ward level

One of the grantee partners Jana Jagaran Mahila Sang, through their training on disaster preparedness, was able to lobby with their ward president to initiate stockpiling of the equipment such as tents, sirens, etc. as part of disaster preparedness at the ward level. Additionally, participants learnt about different disasters such as fire, flood, and landslides and ways to remain safe when they occur. The participants also learnt about the impact of disasters affecting women disproportionately and learnt about the municipal budget allocated for disaster preparedness.

Sustaining livelihood

Interventions implemented by the grantee partners have enabled women to sustain their livelihoods by producing and selling seasonal and non-seasonal vegetables. Grantee partners have trained women to practice 'Khausi Kheti', a method of growing vegetables, and have equipped community women with a skill to produce the leaf plates which have also supported in sustaining their livelihoods.

Leadership and Campaigning

As part of the interventions implemented by the grantee partners, participants especially young women and adolescents have enhanced their leadership skills. They have been engaged in community activities through Kishori Samuha and are engaged in a campaign for ending child marriage. FEDO Accham through their interventions has enabled adolescent girls to join the campaign to end Chhaupadi in Accham especially in demolishing the Chhaupadi huts.

Coordination with local government

The engagement of the grantee partners with the local government has enhanced within the period of project implementation. Grantee partners such as Mahila Mukti Samaj has been able to interact with the government bodies to ensure that they are provided with financial support for the smooth functioning of the Safe House for women suffering violence. Grantee partners have been able to network with local government and receive funds to implement community programs. Additionally, their visibility has also increased within their community.

Organizational Development

Strengthening the organizational functioning has also been one of the achievements as part of the organizational development interventions which has supported grantee partners to learn about the organization, the importance of team effort to achieve their organizational vision, and also supported in the development of organizational Human Resource policies and financial policies.

An Initiative by Pahichan Nepal

"Pahichan Nepal carried out three days of orientation on legal literacy to single women with disability. This program was one of the first programs for many participants. Realizing the participants and their needs, facilitators were invited to provide introductory sessions on disability, disability rights, and intersectionality between disability and single women. The program allowed participants to realize their rights and for some, they realized they were being deprived of their rights as they lacked a citizenship certificate. Participants were able to get inspired to achieve greater heights and were grateful for the program as it provided space to put their queries forward and to get connected with people from who they can seek support and suggestions".- Icchya K.C.

Challenges

As part of the implementation of interventions, grantee partners along with their achievements had also faced a few setbacks and challenges. These challenges are very crucial to be analysed so that they could be identified by grantee partners while working in newer interventions in their communities enabling them to overcome them.

Challenge in Participation

Some of the grantee partners faced a challenge in engaging the community women in the trainings as they expected larger monetary incentives. For grantee partners who are community-led organizations, providing such a larger sum to ensure participation was a challenge. While on other hand, some grantee partners were only able to accommodate limited community women in their programs due to the budgetary constraints. There was also difficulty faced by some grantee partners in confirming the availability of women participants as they had to fulfill additional household responsibility. One of the grantee partners had difficulty in gathering participants due to the agricultural season. Some grantee partners also faced additional resource expectations from the participants which became a challenge for them.

Mobility and the Language Barrier

Almost all the grantee partners working for disability rights had the challenge to enable their participants' easy access to the program location. Additionally, while implementing programs at communities, a few of the grantee partners also faced a language barrier as a challenge which was overcome by getting local community translators.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The challenge posed by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic is definitely one of the major challenges which impacted Tewa as well as the grantee partners. At Tewa, the pandemic restricted the in-person monitoring and evaluation of the projects and interventions implemented by the grantee partners while the grantee partners struggled to implement the program due to lockdown imposed as part of limiting the spread of the pandemic. Some grantee partners were even forced to halt their programs in between their implementation.

Apart from these, one of the grantee partners also shared limited time for the implementation of the program as they had set an ambitious plan during the planning stage. While another grantee partner faced multiple challenges which were both human and non-human. As the grantee partner had to work with the leaf making machine, there was high chance of accidents. Additionally, women working with the machine had less or no education therefore, it was difficult for them to communicate what they learnt. They also faced objections from other women in the community who were not selected for the trainings due to project limitations and had to face negativity from the rural municipality. Furthermore, they also faced an organizational challenge as the board members lacked motivation towards participating in the organizational meetings which resulted in the overburdening of work among a few members.

Lessons Learnt

At Tewa, we realize the importance of the learnings learnt and a need to document them to further the effective implementation of programs by overcoming the challenges. As part of the learning, monitoring, and evaluation processes of 20 projects implemented by the 20 different grantee partners, the lessons learnt have been identified and analyzed.

Lessons learnt by Grantee Partners

Participation

Many grantee partners have shared that the trainings and interventions conducted on women's rights, women's reproductive health should not be limited to women participants and should also provide space for men to participate. Even in the trainings on life skills, they have realized that the adolescent boys should also be included along with the adolescent girls. Apart from this, few grantee partners have also realized the need to capacitate women representatives at the local government level.

Implementation of Interventions

While implementing the programs and interventions, grantee partners have identified the need for integration of both the theoretical and the practical approaches to the program. Additionally, they have also realized the need for in-depth sessions on legal process, violence, and women's right with specific examples.

Also, before the implementation of the program, one of the grantee partners shared the need to focus on the planning phase to carry out the interventions successfully. This also includes being mindful of the timing of their programs and interventions so that they can better reach out to participants from the community. Plus, trainings and programs are to be taken to the communities so that they have better access to the program and can participate meaningfully.

Lessons learnt by Tewa

Tewa as part of the learning, monitoring, and evaluation processes, learnt the need to continue the provision of information and process of capacitation of grantee partners on Right based Approach and Feminist Principle effectively so that they can incorporate them in their interventions. Also, there is a need to prioritize regular follow up with the grantee partners which will contribute to the effective implementation of the interventions. Moreover, there is a need to encourage grantee partners to identify the real needs of the community and to carry out interventions accordingly which can positively impact the community and systemic level.

Recommendations

- Tewa needs to focus on orienting and capacitating the grantee partners on Feminist Principle, Right Based Approach, and Appreciative Inquiry so that they understand these concepts and apply them during the implementation of the interventions.
- Tewa should focus on strengthening the technical skills of grantee partners such as report writing, proposal writing, email communication and advocacy skills.
- Tewa should continue supporting the grantee partners for the holistic development of their organization so that at organizational level they are well equipped to carry forward the interventions effectively in their community.
- Tewa should also focus on ownership and sustainability of the projects and interventions implemented by the grantee partners so that they do not limit to a one time engagement.
- Cross learning, exposure visits, and sharing among the stakeholders and grantees of different organizations and regions should be provided for achieving effective changes in them.

Conclusion

Overall, the projects and interventions supported by Tewa's grant have raised awareness on women's rights, reproductive health, violence, existing laws, policies, and processes. It has also strengthened the capacities of the women with regards to their communication skills, leadership skills and enabled them to engage in income generating activities which have supported them in sustaining their livelihood. Furthermore, it has enabled grantee partners to learn more about the local government's provisions, has provided the opportunity to network more with them, and eventually receive grants from them for community interventions.

The follow-ups, field visits, and focus group discussions as part of the Tewa's Learning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit have enabled the changes to be captured and analyzed.



P.O.Box. 11, Dhapakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal
Tel: +977 1 5229054, 5229045
Fax: +977 1 5229059
Email: info@tewa.org.np

www.tewa.org.np
www.facebook.com/tewaforwomen
www.twitter.com/tewaforwomen
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