



ENHANCING RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN NEPAL

EVALUATION REPORT

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This Evaluation is not intended towards pin-pointing/blaming to any organization and people concerned. This is purely for learnings and improvements in the project and ultimately to change the livelihood of the target members.

Stay safe, healthy and happy.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDP:	Community Development Plan
CN:	CHILDREN-Nepal
TGM:	Target Group Members
DIB:	Danish International Human Settlement Service
EVD:	Eco-Village Development
ERLP:	Enhancing Rural Livelihood Project
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GK:	Gyan Kendra
ICS:	Improved Cook Stove
KII:	Key Informant Interview
KPI:	Key Performance Indicator.
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PGS:	Participatory Guarantee System
RM:	Rural Municipality
SI:	Social Inclusion
SM:	Social Mobilization
SHN:	Sanitation Health and Nutrition
SLO:	Strengthening of Local Organization
SWOT:	Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities & Threats

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CHAPTER 1 (A)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project is a 3-year development project which is being implemented in three communities in Pokhara and Tanahu in Nepal. The aim of the project is to reduce poverty among poor and marginalized families in rural areas in Nepal by enhancing their capacity and capability to create more sustainable livelihood and local sustainable development. In the following the project will be referred to as ERL project.

The project is being implemented by CHILDREN-Nepal and the overall coordination is managed by DIB. The partnership between CHILDREN-Nepal and DIB goes back to 2016 where the two organizations started working together on a partnership project to develop their relations and to do research for the ERL project.

The evaluation exercise is carried out by a 2-member team, to examine the effectiveness of the program interventions, investigate intended and unintended consequences of the program and document lessons learned that can be shared throughout the DIB in order to contribute to improved development learning and future programming.

The evaluation team extensively visited the farms, ICS, and deeply interacted with the beneficiaries and committee members, RM representatives, GK authorities as well as Entrepreneur. Detailed review of the existing literature, including baseline and progress reports from DIB/CN, were studied and consulted in the process in order to acquire as much information as possible to inform the evaluation process.

Key Findings:

CN has a remarkable coordination with the local authorities which is beneficial for the project.

- CN is in the process of implementation of PGS for organic certification. Establishment of a collection center is CN's exit plan.
- Women's participation in CN board is less than mandatory requirement.
- Process wise plan for the second line leader is yet to be developed for CN and implemented for the project.
- The project has included the entire community as its members. However, other family members participated in the meetings, trainings and visits.
- The member count as per the list and actual members in the field were found different. For instance, Ms. Sunsari B.K. from Gunjara, Ms. Bodhmaya from Lewade and Ms. Narayani Dahal from Phallapani.
- Members had over expectations from the project which could not be fulfilled.
- Information about some members still using chemical fertilizer was obtained.

- The field staff, being the technical person, lacked social mobilization in the field.
- Profit loss analysis, marketing strategy and business plan, a must tools for any business, is yet to be included in the project.
- Vision and strategy has not been developed for the farmers.
- Especially in Gunjara, farming has not been as expected due to scarcity of water.
- The ICS, except for Phallapani, were found not functioning as it should have.
- Women were included in the steering committee. However, during the group discussion, we were informed that their voices are rarely heard in the committee.
- The members from all the locations mentioned about health improvement due to consumption of organic vegetables.

Recommendations:

- CN has remarkable coordination with local authorities, resource drawing should be continued.
- CN should coordinate with GK who has been working on development of a simpler certification system which does not require the members to maintain huge documentation.
- CN is having a board election this year hence, active participation of women in the board needs to be increased.
- Development process wise plan for the second line leader for the organization has to be planned and for the project, the development plan has to be initiated.
- Selection criteria for members has to be developed and priority is to be given to the needy one to ensure that they are the ones benefiting the most which is also the objective of the project.
- Project staff should ensure that the member count physically and in the list is the same to avoid possible doubts.
- The member in the list and the member participating in the meetings, training and visits should also be the same.
- Awareness should be increased in the farmers about effects of use of chemical fertilizers, towards the health and also towards the certification process that CN is working out for the member's benefit.
- CN has to disseminate the information about the exact support the project will offer right in the preparation phase of the project. Regular reflection on this should be done throughout the project so that members do not over expect from the project.
- Field staff should be trained and strengthened in social mobilization as well.
- The project staff should be equipped to do profit loss analysis, marketing strategy and business plan on individual level as well as for the cooperative.
- Vision and strategy has to be developed for individual members.
- Since the project is focused on farming, it is to be ascertained beforehand about the availability of water as the entire project rests on it.
- For ICS, the technical fault has to be identified and corrections made.
- With strong back up and support, active participation of women in the steering committee and others has to be developed.
- Risk analysis training/practices to the project team is highly recommended.

Lesson learned

- Market linkage is the most important factor impacting sustainability of the farmers.
- Regular monitoring by the implementing partners and their input is needed to ensure that the services are of desired quality and are useful to the beneficiaries.
- Farmers who are already involved in vegetable farming are quick learners, adopt new technologies and skills and are able to sustain the benefits.
- Social and health benefits alone does not motivate the farmers into organic farming.
- Customer Awareness program is a must for expansion of the market for Organic vegetables.
- Strong foundation has to be developed for the project to succeed. Foundation, especially at the community level, has to be strong enough to hold the project. For this, transparency, trust and communication should be developed right from the initial stage. This should also be clear, both for the organization and the community, how the project exits right from before the start of the project.

Conclusion:

- Institutional ties with line agencies and government bodies was found to be strong. Stakeholders were aware, more through the informal and formal discussions.
- From the group works and discussion (in group and one to one interview) in all three locations, only few of the members confirmed a marginal increase in their income level.
- Water for farmers keeps the poverty away. Therefore, before starting agriculture farming proper water management is needed.
- If project decides a business as a family business rather than a member's business, it needs to be defined in the project document. Household count would be more relevant than member count.

Chapter 1 (B)

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Introduction & Background:

The project is a 3-year development project which is being implemented in three communities Pokhara and Tanahu and in Nepal. The aim of the project is to reduce poverty among poor and marginalized families in rural areas in Nepal by enhancing their capacity and capability to create more sustainable livelihood and local sustainable development. In the following the project will be referred to as ERL project.

The project is being implemented by CHILDREN-Nepal and the overall coordination is managed by DIB. The partnership between CHILDREN-Nepal and DIB goes back to 2016 where the two organisations started working together on a partnership project to develop their relations and to do research for the ERL project.

The ERL project has been financed through CISU’s Civil Society Fund.

Project partners

The project partners are: DIB and CHILDREN-Nepal.

Chapter 1 (c)

SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE REVIEW

Scope of work:

1. Literature review of project documents including project proposal, project reports, baseline survey and other relevant available documents.
2. Debriefing sessions with the project management, Staff members and the board. Carry out field visits to project sites to observe the project implementation, conduct interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders and data review and validation.
3. Prepare the draft report and review the major findings and recommendations for feedback with the project coordinators (DIB and Children – Nepal).
4. Present the file report.

Objectives of the final evaluation:

1. Independent assessment and documentation of the project in relation to the stated objectives, expected results and outreach of the intervention against the DAC criteria including key lessons learned and recommendations for adjustments to the future similar projects.
2. Assessment of socio-economic changes in relation to
3. Gender role and the status of women (including family and community perceptions).
4. The inclusion of marginalized groups.
5. Assessment of the health condition and nutrition of the target group.
6. Risk analysis of the COVID-19 situation.

Methodology of Evaluation

The evaluation team carried out the evaluation process in three parts:

Literature review and Skype consultations:

Desk review of key documents e.g. baseline study, progress reports to CISU and progress reports from partners to DIB, mission and workshop reports, advocacy strategies, meeting reports, publications, communication material, websites etc.

Field work: Field visits to ERLP farms:

It was a priority for the team to visit the actual ERL farm sites as much as possible, and to observe the quality and appropriateness of the livelihood provided. The visits were made to observe wide ranging types of ERL. Interactions with beneficiary communities were made

at the site itself. Similarly, the team also visited the households that obtained support in improved cooking stoves (ICS) in order to appreciate the extent of their use and resulting outcomes.

Interactions with stakeholders/beneficiary communities:

This was an important tool for the evaluation team. The team has looked deeply into the qualitative aspect of the interactions with the communities in order to gain as much insight as possible into the community perceptions of the program and the support they have received and gained from the ERLP.

The evaluation team made it a priority to interact with the beneficiaries and drop outs during the ERL program. During this process, the implementing team from CN provided effective support in getting together of the groups. The CN team was not part of the interaction process which was carried out in an independent manner.

In carrying out the interactions, the following tools were extensively used:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
- Key information interviews (KII)
- Formal meetings
- SWOT analysis
- Informal/casual interactions
- Site based inspections

These interactions were primarily conducted around the program components, which included locals from diverse ethnic groups as well as earning sizes. During these sessions, the evaluation team ensured that sufficient time was provided to each meeting session to deeply engage with the key informants and FGD participants. Where necessary, separate sessions were held with women and participants from minority groups to receive their perspectives.

The Evaluation Exercise:

This objective of independent external evaluation process, supported by DIB, is to examine the effectiveness of the program interventions, investigate intended and unintended consequences of the program and document lessons learned that can be shared throughout DIB to contribute to improved development learning and future programming. The evaluation seeks to assess how well the program has addressed the needs of the different marginalized families. The evaluation team is satisfied that the range of visits made and interactions carried out were very productive and informative.

Accordingly, the evaluation exercise commenced from 6th January 2021 with field visits that started from 18th January and concluded on 23rd January. The evaluation process completes in the first week of February with the submission of the Final Report.

The details of the field visits, and the persons met during the course of the evaluation exercise are provided in Annex.

Limitations of the evaluation study

It is often difficult to get desired level data from families on family incomes. This is something common to all of us. We felt the same when we were asking about the earning levels from the ERL participants, for example, the members assigned to a particular income group by the CN assigned themselves to a lower income group.

Since the entire community of the 3 locations were members of the project, there was no question about inclusion of marginalized groups.

Access to the documents was limited during the evaluation process. Hence, the information was taken as told. Total verification of the information given to us is not possible. The program evaluation as per the TOR wherein financial verification was not a part of evaluation. Hence, the co-relation of program and finance was not done.

Nonetheless, the evaluation team has made its best effort, and the program implementation team provided effective support to the evaluation team, in ensuring that the evaluation process is carried out in a free, fair and independent manner.

Chapter 1 (D)

Project Performance & Impact

Interaction with the organization and field visits are done to measure project performance and impact. We planned for interaction with the project team and the board before the visit. The team and the board shared their views about the project performance and impact which we verified and observed during the field visits through group meetings and home visits.

During the Evaluation process, the count of tools used are:

- Focus Group Discussion (FDG): 3 times with total of 73 members
- Key Information Interviews (KII): 5 (Stakeholders)+2(ED & PC)+2 (CN Board & Project Team)

Below, we have presented the major findings we came across while interacting with the Project team/Board and during field visits (in group meetings and home visits).

1. (D.1) Meeting with Project Team and Children Nepal Board

As per plan, we have discussed with the CN project team. During the meeting, team members were divided into two and given responsibility to do SWOT of the project. We have conducted two session with the team 12.00 – 14.30 and 17.30- 18.30 major findings are as follows:

1. *Coordination with local authorities*

CN's coordination with the Local Authority is remarkable, which other NGOs can also learn from. All the local authorities are well aware and well informed about the project and have positive remarks about the program.

2. *Women's Participation in Children Nepal's Board (Mandatory 33%)*

CN Board has 9 members comprising of 7 male members and only 2 female members. It is a mandatory government rule that female participation in the Board should be at least 33% for it to be valid. However, CN is still short with at least one female board member.

However, they are not clear about their duties and responsibilities and their participation in the meetings is also less. We were also informed that the CN board has given full authority to Mr. Shanta Paudel and Mr. Jyanandra Bhattari for the field visits and follow ups.

3. Plan for Second Line Leader

Second Line Leader Development is a must process for any organization initiated from the Board which is yet to be implemented in CN. Absence of a second line leader put the entire organization in a sore position.

We were informed about the second line leader in the project. However, on deeper discussion, the role and responsibilities is yet to be clearly defined. The training plan and delegation sheet along with a follow up plan is also to be initiated.

4. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)

CN is in process of implementation of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification and has also conducted 5 days training for all 3 locations. The platform where PGS stands is based on commitment and loyalty from each of the farmers. With some farmers still using Chemical fertilizer, the PGS is questionable. There is a monitoring system in PGS but it does not seem to be a full proof control mechanism.

Chief of Gyan Kendra, Kaski also questioned about the implementation of PGS. PGS required a lot of documentation that the producers needed to maintain. This may not be possible with the farmers that the project is working with.

5. Inclusion of entire community with the program

CN has followed a policy of 100% inclusion of the community in the project. In all 3 locations, the entire settlement in the community are the members. This policy has resulted in inclusion of more non-needy members into the program than the needy ones. The members who are the actual targets of the project are shadowed by a much higher number of non-needy members.

6. Profit and Loss Analysis, Marketing Strategy and Business plan

During discussion regarding the Profit Loss Analysis, Marketing Strategy and Business Plan with the project team, we were informed they are not done in the field. In absence of Profit Loss Analysis, it would not be possible to determine whether the business the members are starting will yield them profit or not. Similarly, without a proper Marketing Strategy, farmer's product reaching to the consumers would be difficult.

Business plan is a must for any business, big or small, as it focuses even on minute activities to be done.

7. Project Progress Monitoring Matrix

Project Progress Monitoring Matrix is the tool used to track the achievements of the project. It was last done on Aug/Sep 2019 (Bhadra 2076) and yet to be updated for the year 2020.

8. Exit plan with current team and remaining project time

CN has developed an exit plan of developing a Cooperative which will also work as a Collection Centre in each of the locations in 3 months. Within 3 month time, establishment of a cooperative and handing over to the community is possible? Establishment of a cooperative would bring in many formal and legal requirements which requires specialized qualification and skills. Considering the fact that the program is working with the grass root community who will also be responsible for operation of the cooperative, would they be able to look after the operations of the cooperative. Here the role of CN comes into major role.

SWOT Analysis by CN Project team

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To promote local organic sustainable development institutional structure has been established such as formation of a farmer's group, formation of cooperatives, PGS committee.● Experienced Project Team.● Fund mobilization has been started from the community.● Change agents are able to identify their communities' problems and present them to stakeholders.● Feeling of ownership in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Over expectation from the community and dependent on organizations.● Marginalized communities don't have enough land.● Takes too much time in governmental authorities.● Not enough resources to support marginalized families .● Not able to provide capacity building training and exposure visits to all target members.● Not having separate funds to implement CDP developed by the community.● Three years Project duration is short to develop organic farming.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Project's learning, collective issues are prepared to advocate at the state and national level.● Able to start a joint project in collaboration with RM.● Promote local sustainable development through net-working.● Having an experienced team to share with RM and ward level offices to expand ERLP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Unhealthy market competitions.● General people (consumers) are not aware about the importance/ benefit of organic vegetables and environment friendly technology.● Double policy of the government such as; focus on organic but gives subsidy on chemical fertilizer, distribute high breeds, subsidy on LP gas, increased on electricity bill.● Not effective networking between NGOs working in the same communities.

SWOT Analysis by CN Board

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Having its own land and office for sustainability. ● Highly Experienced employees in management level. ● Having good relationships with government bodies and international organizations. ● Good relationship between staff and Board and transparent. ● Specialized staff in the project. ● Secure fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some employees & Board members are not giving necessary time and dedication to organization. ● Insufficient capacity to solve arising issues by some members. ● Program ineffective due to high expectations from the target group. ● Not able to use full fledged organization's capacity to meet organizational goals
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination with government and international organization. ● Expansion in the working areas and providing service to marginalized society. ● Preparation of New capable staff for new project. ● Sustainable Organization will be developed through increasing its own income by establishing the organization's foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Believing in infrastructural development is development. ● Raising violence attitude in the community. ● Negative attitude of Government towards NGOs. ● Normally Community members have an attitude of NGOs involving community members is only to earn dollars from donors. ● Limited resources for expanding the working area.

1. (D.2) Meeting and Site Visits

As per plan, we conducted field visits to all 3 locations where group meeting and physical visits were conducted. During the group meeting, general questions were discussed in the group. For the question which demanded specific answers, members were divided into 4-5 smaller groups. Each of the group arrived at the answer only after detailed discussion on each of the questions given to them. The same process was followed with them for SWOT of the project. We visited Gunjara on 19th January 2021, Lewade on 20th January 2021 and Phallapani on 21st January 2021. From the group discussion and site visit, some of the major finding are as follows:

1. Myagde Rural Municipality, extremely supportive towards the program. Possibility of extracting various resources.

In interaction with the Vice-Chairman of Myagde RM, Mr. Bal Krishna Ghimire, we found that the RM is extremely positive and supportive towards the program. He is well informed about the program and had many suggestions for improvement. He also mentioned the possible resources which could be drawn for the farmers and also mentioned about the RM's plan to take over the project even if CN exits.

After a meeting with him, he also showed us recently constructed Cold storage by the RM where farmers from Gunjara can bring in their vegetables. Another plan of RM is to establish a centralized market where vegetables from all the nearby locations will be collected. The businessman will not be allowed to go to the village and collect the vegetables offering lesser price. The farmers will bring in their vegetables to the market and businessmen will have to purchase it from RM's market.

The Vice-Chairman also mentioned that currently, both the organic and non-organic vegetables are kept in the same place which is not the correct practice. There will be a separate storage for both.

2. Formation of different committees

Various committees have been formed in all 3 project locations (Agriculture Steering Committee, Working Committee and Change Agent group). This is a positive step initiated by CN for sustainability of the project.

3. Member Count

The total number of members as per the report presented by CN was 162. During the group meeting in Lewade, it was found that 4 out of 39 members did not belong to the group (the names are included in the Annex). They did not reside at the place and also were not into farming in the area and did not do the monthly savings in the group. CN informed that they participated during the second baseline survey. Their names have been continued till date. They have been categorized under "ZERO" income in the Program Progress report.

4. High expectation of the members from the organization

In all 3 locations, during group meetings and discussion, members seemed not clear on what the program would be supporting them with. They still had more expectations from the program and CN. It seemed that the information about the program had not been clearly and properly disseminated to the members. As a result they still have more expectations from the program which of course have not been fulfilled and the members complain.

5. Social Mobilization

The field staff (1 at Gunjara and 1 at Lewade and Phallapani) had limited themselves to the technical support on call. It could be clearly seen that the social mobilization part at all 3 locations was missing. In all three locations, after the lockdown, the staff had not participated in the monthly meetings.

6. Members as per the name list and person attending the meeting and participating in the training different

We were given a list of members for all the locations. During visits to the member's house, it was noticed that members as per the list did not participate in the project. Instead, another family member participated in the meeting and trainings.

For instance, Narayani Dahal is a member from Phallapani and is also included in the list of members. On visits to her house, we found that she had not participated in the meeting even once in 3 years. Instead, her in-laws went to the meeting. Not only in the meetings, her in-laws participated in the trainings as well which she was supposed to be the member. Now it is her husband who has taken over from her in-laws after his return from foreign employment. On further inquiry, Narayani Dahal works as a teacher in the school nearby.

7. Use of Chemical fertilizer still prevalent

Organic farming is the highlight of the program and it would mean certain DOs and DONTs. Here use of chemical fertilizer is definitely a big DON'T. However, this has not been happening. In Phallapani, some of the farmers are still using chemical fertilizer during night time which has been witnessed by other farmers. In such conditions, the whole program will be on stake and with CN planning to implement PGS and Gyan Kendra talking about certifying a location, this would be a matter of serious concern with huge impact.

8. Price

One of the most told issues from farmers is the price for their products. They have put in extra effort into organic farming but the price they get is as that of Conventional farming and sometimes even less. The vegetables from Conventional farming are much nicer to look at and are the customer's first choice. This had brought in demotivation to the farmers which could clearly be felt while talking with them.

9. Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)

The major objective of ICS is to keep the smoke out of the kitchen. However, the ICS did not meet its objective in most of the houses we visited. It was only in Phallapani that the ICS was working properly but in other two locations, the ICS did not function as it should have. Due to this technical fault in the ICS, most of the ICS was not in use. It could be understood that some of them had not been used for weeks. The members would rather use traditional firewood stoves. Another issue with ICS is that it cannot be used for big cooking. For instance, the ICS is not useful for cooking fodder for cattle.

Because of the technical fault and the utility, most of the members have not installed ICS in all the locations. Total of 85 ICS have been installed out of which 5 are not in existence now.

10. Gunjara – Due to scarcity of water, vegetable production below expectation.

Gunjara has severe scarcity of water and farming needs water in huge quantities. Why was Gunjara selected for the program is a big question? With no water, the vegetable production is also low. There has been some project for water collection like Rain Water Harvesting and making small ponds. But they do not meet the demand for water. As a result many of the Tunnels are only with the tomato plants remains. It was also seen that there has been no work done in the tunnels for many weeks.

Overall Findings

1. CN has a policy of including the Board members in all the trainings.
2. Mr. Amrit Dahal, member of Phallapani group, has started a Goat farming with an approximate investment of Nrs. 1.2 million. In detail talks with him about how he would manage between goat farming and Vegetable farming, he said that the goat farming business would be his first priority. And this could be seen in the tunnel as well. There were hardly any vegetables in the tunnel. This visit put forward 2 questions: 1. What about the investment the project had done in the tunnel? And 2. Is a person with a capacity of investing Nrs. 1.2 million appropriate target member of the project?
3. Almost all the ICS are placed in the same room where LPG cylinders were being used. This is a huge accident waiting to happen with risk of the whole family's life. During the physical visit, we pointed out the risk but only a few of the members seemed concerned. This is something that the project should take into consideration seriously.

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4. In the Agriculture Steering Committee and Working Committee, there is equal participation of men and women. However, it was not the case during the field visit. Women informed us that they are not participating in the committee meetings.
5. During the group discussion and home visits, we came across women members who were in the member's list but it was their husbands participating in the meeting and the trainings.
6. Communication between the project staff and the members seemed missing. During our group discussion with the members, many of them pointed out that it was only the Steering committee who were informed about new trainings and exposure visits. The selection of members for the training and visits are not discussed in the meeting and is decided directly by the committee.
7. We were informed that the Seed Bank was operational at Phallapai and Gunjara.
8. Except for a few members, members have been producing the vegetables for consumption. This may be due to production quantity not enough for sales or could also be due to the price. They said that they have at least managed to save an amount which they used to purchase vegetables previously. But does this contribute to the achievement of the project objective of 30% increment in income?
9. Many of the members (e.g. Sita Bhanadri, Radha Dahal, Tika Bhandari) were already into organic farming before the implementation of the project, some for the past 8 years.
10. Vegetable collection center looked to be a must in all three locations. Almost all the members have very little quantity for sales and individual members going to the market is not a proper solution. There would be many sellers in the same market with the same products but in small quantities. This would create an unhealthy competition resulting in forced decrease in price. CN is already in process for establishment which will hopefully solve member's issues.
11. CN is in process of implementation of PGS wherein the members are responsible for certification and also have conducted 5 days training. An involvement of an independent third party in the process would increase its credibility, and if it is a government organization, better it would be. Gyan Kendra is the authorized government organization for certification.
12. CN has implemented the "One Door" approach. The decision making authority is limited to ED. This definitely lessens chances of conflict but does not empower the team members.
13. "A Tap a House" is a government policy which is under process in Phallapani.
14. We were informed that the Code of Conduct for the "Organic Farmers" have been finalized and implemented.
15. The By-laws for the Cooperative has been finalized.

SWOT Analysis by Target Group Members

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper waste management. ● Learned about organic farming. ● Group formation and saving in the group. ● Using waste water from the kitchen to farm. ● Rain Water Harvesting. ● Health Improvement due to consumption of organic vegetables. ● Local authorities are very positive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of collection center. ● Lack of organic market. ● Due to scarcity of water production was too low. ● Lack of Irrigation. ● Transportation problem. ● Not able to include all members in the training. ● Leaders are not treating all members equally. ● Low production & Low income
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training. ● Drawing resources from local authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The problem of seed due to natural calamities. ● Most production destroyed by Monkeys

1 (D.3) Impact of the project towards health condition and nutrition of the target group

Members in all three communities were not aware about the balanced diet and its importance. They, however, mentioned that they are experiencing better health conditions with consumption of organic vegetables.

The health in all the locations seemed good as we did not come across any members or their family members malnourished.

The project is also supporting wastewater management, solid waste management, and improved cooking stoves. A training on the Usage and Maintenance of ICSs has been conducted by CN. Construction of 17, 34, 35 ICSs in Lewade, Gunjara and Phallapani respectively. ICSs were found to have reduced indoor smoke, saved cooking time and reduced the amount of firewood required for cooking in Phallapani. However, ICS required improvement in Lewade and Gunjara.

1 (D.4) Risk Analysis of the COVID-19 Situation

2020 has been a tough year for the entire world and Nepal did not remain unaffected. Almost 3 months of lockdown starting from March 24, 2020 and difficult conditions following the lockdown did affect the project. In such a situation it is important to analyse the risks to member's business and work together with them to minimize the risks.

We discussed with the board, team and all three communities and we were informed that the Risk Analysis was not done.

We were informed by DIB about the fund availability from CISU during the COVID time which could have been utilized for risk minimization of the member's business. However, this could not be implemented.

Chapter1 (E)

CONCLUSION

- Institutional ties with line agencies and government bodies was found to be strong. Stakeholders were aware, more through the informal and formal discussions.
- From the group work in all three locations, only few of the members confirmed marginal increase in their income level.
- Water for farmers keeps the poverty away. Therefore, before starting agriculture farming proper water management is needed.
- If project decides a business as a family business rather than a member's business, it needs to be defined in the project document. Household count would be more relevant than member count.

Chapter 1(F)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Capacity Building

1. The field staff has been given the total responsibility of the field work. They, being the technical person, lack the social mobilization part in their work which is vital in the community. CN should either arrange for the training on social mobilization to its field staff or hire an additional staff with experience in Social mobilization*.
2. Profit Loss Analysis and Business Plan is a must for a business, big or small. Profit Loss Analysis gives a clear picture to the farmer on how much are they putting in and how much are they making out of it. This will also give them a platform where they can decide whether to continue their business or to change it. Similarly Business Plan gives them a clear path on what is to be done once they start their farming business. They will have to think about what activities are to be done and plan their priorities. They will also know how much investment is to be managed at start up. A training session on Profit Loss Analysis and Business plan has to be given to farmers. Since, CN is planning for establishment of a Cooperative, it is a must for cooperative as it involves all the farmers.
3. Training on development of marketing strategy (Segmentation and Differentiation) should be conducted for the project team and the farmers.
4. Development of Vision (for each target member and the Cooperative) is to be developed along with strategies and time bound action plans to meet the vision.
5. Role and responsibilities of the individual members of the Agriculture Steering Committee, Working Committee and Change Agent groups have to be defined clearly and transparently. It should also be ensured that they understand and internalize their roles and responsibilities. This should be done in process wise training where KPIs need to be developed.
6. Training plan for the second line leader is also to be initiated for the program as well as the organization.

* The aim of social mobilisation is empowerment and social transformation to improve people's lives through livelihoods enhancing activities and through better service delivery. Social mobilisation makes people more aware of their rights and responsibilities in society, and helps to break down social barriers especially for disadvantaged groups (DAGs). It helps DAGs to develop linkages with local bodies and other service providers that can provide them with access to programmes, services and funds that addresses their specific issues, concerns and rights across all sectors. source: social mobilization guidelines 2071 Ministry of Local Governance, Govt.of nepal)

Sustainability (Organization)

1. Continuation of coordination with the local authorities will enable CN to draw as much resources as possible for the members.
2. The board should take an initiative to develop concrete KPIs and prepare a training plan for the second line leaders candidates. At what exact time the delegation will be done is to be planned. How do we measure if the KPIs are achieved, who will do the follow up and monitoring also needs to be determined.
3. Continuation of coordination with the local authorities and drawing resources from them. This is a quality of CN that other NGOs/organizations can learn from.

Sustainability (Program)

1. To empower needy and marginalized communities, whole community members should not be included as target members of a project. However, if the project plans on including the entire community as its target member, clear segregation is to be done right at the beginning on the support and benefits each category of members receives from the project. We have to ensure that the neediest get the most benefit and support from the project.
2. There is a big possibility of drawing resources from Myagde RM. CN with continued coordination, can draw resources for the farmers
3. CN has disseminated information about the support from the program during the preparation phase and involved members in the process, nevertheless these actions do not seem to have been enough resulting to over expectation in the members. Hence, the process should be continued throughout the implementation phase and regular (quarterly) reflection needs to be done.
4. 3 month times for establishing a collection centre and a cooperative is too short. The working committee and the team of the cooperative should be trained properly. Each of the individuals should be made clear about their roles and responsibilities in the cooperative. How should the cooperative function, what role would each of the individuals play should be made clear and then only hand over process can be done. Here, the follow up and marketing is vital and should be done regularly even after handover. This will ensure sustainability of the cooperative. For this time period of 6-9 months would be appropriate.
5. The whole objective of the program and the plan of implementation of PGS will be at stake if the use of chemical fertilizer continues. It is not only about the farmer who has been using it but about the whole community. With Gyan Kendra talking about certifying the location, the act of one farmer will affect all the farmers of the community. The farmer's group already has a monitoring system in place, though informal. This system could be further strengthened and formalized. CN along with the steering committee, based on the system, will have to identify the farmer using chemical fertilizer and make him/her realize the implication their act will have to all the remaining farmers. If the farmer does not act accordingly, strong actions (to be developed along with the target group members) will have to be taken.
6. ICS is supposed to be a better and efficient alternative to traditional firewood stove. However, in reality, this is not the case. (refer Findings 9 for the issue) The technical fault is to be rectified which is not a big task as there already are stoves which are working properly in Phallapani.
7. The selection of location for farming project highly depends on availability of water because success/failure of the entire project depends on it. If there is scarcity of water in any particular location, either the location is to be changed or the proper water supply is to be managed. In case of Gunjara, none have been done. As the project is

already being implemented, possible water supply is to be looked upon for the project to be sustainable.

8. Risk analysis training/practices to the project team is highly recommended. This will enable the project to assess the risk any event could have to the community members.

Gender Role / Inclusive Approach

1. CN should involve more women in its board.
2. Women's participation in the project should not be limited to having the names in the Member's list. CN should motivate them to participate in the meeting, trainings and visits.
3. The women in the Agriculture Steering Committee and Working committee need to be empowered. ("When development is not engender, it is endanger", therefore women empowerment is very important through training, discussions and their voices must be heard and works must be recognized. "No Power –No Empower", hence to empower, we need to give power to the women. During project design ensure women's active participation and involvement at all levels of project activities. Women should get power to control over the resources such as social resources, economic resources and also the decision making power.)

Poverty Reduction

1. Focus has to be more towards needy/marginalized members in the project. Non-needy members, due to their bigger presence in the project, have higher influence than the needy ones. Often, non-needy members are heard more and more benefits being drawn by them. Hence, the focus needs to divert.
2. With tough competition in price against the Conventional farming products, Organic products have to initiate a Market Segmentation Strategy, Branding and Storytelling.
3. The members should come out of the "Production for Consumption" approach to "Production for Sales" approach. Awareness campaign for the consumers regarding the benefit of organic vegetables has to be done which will eventually increase its demand. More demand will enable the farmers to get better prices for their produce. More income from farming will motivate them to think more of business. In addition, marketing segmentation strategy, branding and storytelling will also have to be done.
4. For promotion of Organic vegetables, awareness needs to be developed at all levels, right from the producers till the end consumers. Here, stakeholder (local authorities) will have an important role to play

Organization/Others

1. The ones who do not reside in the program location cannot be counted as a member in any case. This can also be seen as overstating the number of members in the report. Hence, CN should only include the name of its actual members in the list.
2. Name of the actual member should be included in the member's list. This misrepresentation may arise doubt.
3. To avoid risk of an accident in the future, the field staff, during their visits, should motivate the members not to use ICS and LPG stove in the same room.
4. Monitoring of the program by the Board Members should be increased. We were informed that the process had started during the lockdown period. This process should continue as well since they are included in all the training.
5. Information on what exactly is to be expected from the project is to be disseminated by CN right from the preparation phase and also reflected time and again during the

implementation phase.

6. Risk Analysis should be conducted to lessen the risk effect for the member's business brought about by the COVID-19 like situations.
7. It is strongly recommended to delegate the decision making authority to the Program Coordinator with supervision from ED (refer Overall Findings point no. 12). However, the field visits from ED should be continued as before.

Lesson learned:

- Market Linkage is the most important factor impacting sustainability of the farmers.
- Regular monitoring by the implementing partners and their input is needed to ensure that the services are of desired quality and are useful to the beneficiaries.
- Farmers who are already involved in vegetable farming are quick learners, adopt new technologies and skills and are able to sustain the benefits (Mr. Balakrishna Dahal, Ms. Tika Bhandari, Ms. Mithu B.K. etc)
- Social and health benefits alone does not motivate the farmers into Organic farming.
- Customer Awareness program is a must for expansion of the market for Organic vegetables.
- Strong foundation has to be developed for the project to succeed. Foundation, especially at the community level, has to be strong enough to hold the project.

Chapter 2

Summary of Response to Questionnaires

In all three locations, we conducted group discussion, smaller group work and one-to-one discussion in line with the questionnaires. From the member's response, the Key findings have been included in Chapter 1(c). The response which were not included above has been presented as "Voices of the members".



Deu Maya Pariyar
(Gunjara)

My husband works in Delhi and my son in Dubai. We don't have enough land to grow. Hence we have to work but to get daily wages also it is difficult. Being a Dalit woman I am discriminated by the community. Community members are saying that as a 'Dalit' they will not hire me to work in their land. This community does not treat us as a human. We are not allowed to enter the high cast's house. I didn't get tunnel, but I got seeds of cauliflower, coriander, and green leaves. I don't have to buy any vegetables, but I did not sell any during this three-year period.



Sansari BK
(Gunjara)

Normally my husband participates in the meetings and training so I am not aware of what types of activities are conducted by the project. Being a 'Dalit' we are discriminated by this community and we are not allowed to enter their houses. I heard that there is no cast discrimination in Nepali law but never implemented. I have sold out the vegetables 12,000 rupees in the first year, nothing in the second year could because tomatoes could not be produced due to low quality of seeds. This year we have sold for 10,000 rupees.



Sita Bhandari
(Lewade)

I have been doing organic farming since 6 years. The seed provided by the organization was not good. There is a conspiracy inside, no transparency. The organization did not explain which type of activity will take place. Gyan Kendra supported the iron truss, in the beginning, our group leader informed us that if I have a bamboo tunnel we will get the iron one and ask for 25,000 rupees which I didn't have. Later on, they got free of cost. How and why they got for free, no one explained to us. Some got two iron truss, I don't get any. CN organized a highway cleaning campaign. I still don't understand why we should clean highway, we should clean our own house and village.

* Ward office is a local authority under the Rural Municipality. Government resources for development are channeled through the ward offices.

** There were no specific question regarding "Entry to the house" which is caste specific. During one-to-one interview, the members shared their experiences.



Lakman Sinjali Magar
(Gunjara)

ward office*.

There is no price in the market. Sadly, we have to sell it at the same price as conventional vegetables. We have not started as an entrepreneur business the first year we have sold 2500 rupees second year 1500 rupees and this year we have not sold any. Before, we never visit the

Now we are visiting 2-3 times a year. This happened just because of CN. ERLP should provide skill development training such as, hotel management, computer operation and plumbing. As a Magar we don't allow 'Dalit' community to enter our house. But they also have the right not to allow us in their houses.**



Radha Dahal
(Lewade)

Cleaning the highway is the responsibility of the road department. Why did CN organize a road cleaning campaign I still don't understand? We were forced to clean the road. In the beginning, we did not get masks, gloves, and sanitizer. We raised our voices and said that without those materials we will not clean the road. Then we got masks and gloves.

I have been doing organic farms for 8 years for household use only. I never sell any vegetables. Due to the project, we can speak in front of the people. I also visited 3A which was very interesting visit.



Durga Datta Dahal
(Lewade)

We want transparency from the organization. We don't know how much support we are getting from the project, it is not clear to us. The quality of the seeds is low, all radish seeds did not germinate, and we wasted our time, energy, and money. Organization should provide quality

seeds but we never received it.

Organization should focus on irrigation system.



Bharat Dahal
(Chairperson organic agriculture steering committee - Phallapani)

We got two "Halo" (Plough) from CN and 2 from GK. CN provide information regarding the resources available for the authorities. Compared to Sharankot, our community is far behind in terms of infrastructure development because we don't have any connection to national level

authorities. GK provided 40 iron truss to our communities Lewade and Phallapani.

I am trainer of ICS and I have installed ICS in this community.



Bodh Maya
(Lewade)

My husband participates in the training and meetings therefore, I am not aware of the project. He also went for the exposure visit but never shared what he learned from the visit.

I participated 2-3 meetings during these three year periods.



Uma Dahal
(Phallapani)

In our group only 4 members sell the vegetables, others don't, we just grow for our daily use. I don't have a tunnel hence I don't grow tomatoes.



Jibnath Bhandhari,
Change Agent, Lewade

I have benefited from the project. I have taken the training in Vermi Compost and have implemented it as well. It is not only the vegetable that I sell but also the worms.

I have extended by land for more plantations. I have even hired a tractor which has made my work much easier. We are thinking about purchasing a tractor in the group. We get a 50% subsidy from the RM.



Tirtha Maya Ale,
Gunjara

We received vegetable seeds from the Project free of cost in the first year and from next year we got a 50%subsidy . Every day I work at my vegetable farm. Just planting the seeds is not enough. You have to take care of them if you take care of them then it will grow effectively. I put

vermin-manure, cow dung manure, and organic pesticide. In the first year, I sold almost 15,000 rupees, second year 27,000 – 28,000 rupees of vegetables and in the third year I have sold almost 30,000 to 40,000 thousand rupees. I don't keep any record of the earning amount and is spent for household expenses. My future plan is to increase my vegetable farming business.



Mithu BK,
Phallapani

I am ICS trainer and I have installed 4 ICS in my community, all members were from the same community as me. I have leased land for rice, millet, and wheat plantation which was not organic but I have my organic vegetable farm as well supported by CN. I was awarded by CN which has boosted my courage to do more.

I am very much aware of political situations. Today I have to participate the protest rallies against the government.



Bal Krishna Ghimire,
Vice chairperson Maygde Rural Municipality
(Stakeholder)

We are ready to take over the program implemented by CN. The coordination part is very important to reach the real target area. If the coordination part is weak then the program will not sustain. We don't have budget problems and we are ready to support the development of organic farms. We can support the farmers by providing subsidies.

Regarding ICS I don't recommend to continue this activity it is not effective nowadays everyone has LP gas and installed ICS are not effectively working.



Salik Ram Adhikari,
Chief Gyan Kendra Kaski

Farmers are not convinced about the result of organic farming. We should create a trust between customers and farmers. Here organic vegetables are coming from Kathmandu. We need to do marketing in which we can help and support.

The major shortcoming is the lack of manure in organic farming. We have to increase our manure backup system. We should certify the location, not the commodity. PGS demands lots of documentation which for our farmer's is beyond their capacity. Therefore, we are seeking other options where farmers don't need that much documentation. NGOs have a capacity of community mobilization which we don't, therefore, we should work together and GK is ready to support.



Mina Gurung,
Organic Farming Entrepreneur/Trainer

While selecting framers for the training, the same ones are repeating. Therefore NGO should be very careful about this. Awareness level of the farmers is too low. For the sustainability of the program we need to transfer technology to the farmers for which longtime support and

guidance is needed. For the sustainability of the program, 3-4 years is enough. Technicians must develop the strategy with the farmers. Agriculture farming is very vague therefore we should focus on which vegetables we are developing based on the crop calendar. Later on they can expand after seeing the result. TG members should not get anything free of cost. Providing free of cost creates more expectations. The marketing strategy should be developed for which NGO should focus on networking and regular clients must be developed by the entrepreneurs.

Chapter 3

Summary of comment on attainment of objective

Project Progress Monitoring Matrix is the tool for measuring attainment of the objective of the project. The matrix has been updated till Aug/Sep 2019 (Bhadra 2076). Hence, attainment of objectives post the time and for overall project duration could not be measured.

We have based the objective attainment on the Program Progress Report submitted by CN.

S.N.	Objective	Progress
1 2 3	By end of sustainable organic agriculture has increased household income with at least 30% from sale of vegetables and increased self-sufficiency among the target group in the three local communities of Phallapani and Lewade in Kaski and Gunjara in Tanahu.	1. Till Aug/Sep 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Members with food sufficiency of 9-12 months increased to 24.9% from 4.32%Land utilized during dry season increased to 66.75 acres from 22.9 acres.Families using chemical fertilizer decreased to 15% from 98%.Families using Bio Method for pest control increased to 84.2% from 16.1%Families using ICS increased to 52% from 6%.(*)Lewade, Phallapani and Gunjara, through monthly savings, collected Nrs. 110,000.00, NRs. 60,000.00 and Nrs. 235,000.00 respectively.
	By the end of 2020, the enhanced advocacy capacity of CN and the local agents of change implementation of the EFLG framework and release of funds for local sustainable development.	1. 2 advocacy events organized by CN for implementation of EFLG. 2. 19 organizations in the Sustainable Agriculture and related network. 3. 2 advocacy events organized by local agents of change for implementation of EFLG.
	By the end of 2020 the organizational capacity of CN in the sector of sustainable development has increased	1. Facilitation training for CN staff by internal resource person. 2. 6 trainings for CN conducted by an outside resource person. 3. CN developed its 3 year strategic plan and policies for good governance environment, gender and inclusion and stated to practice.

Note: As mentioned in the report above, participants in the meetings, trainings and visits were more others than the women themselves and the evaluator's discussion more with the women, the evaluation team cannot give a concrete opinion of attainment of the project's objectives.

(*) Families using ICS in the Matrix is 28.4% in the base year and 57.5% in the following year. The percentage for same time in the Program Progress Report is 6% and 52%.

Chapter 4

Annexes

1: Children Nepal – Board of Directors

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
1	Ms. Sabitri Nepali	Vice-Chairman
2	Mr. Shanta Paudel	Treasurer
3	Mr. Jayandra Bhattarai	General Secretary
4	Mr. Ram Chandra Paudel	ED

Annex 2: Children Nepal – Project Team

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
1	Mr. Shiva Sharam Chapagain	Program Coordinator
2	Mr. Duma Nath Sharma	Assistant Coordinator
3	Ms. Saraswoti Kunwar	Agriculture Technician
4	Mr. Omkar Raj Kaphle	Agriculture Technician
5	Mr. Hari Prasad Pokhrel	Finance Officer

Annex 3: Children Nepal – Executive Director

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
1	Mr. Ram Chandra Paudel	Executive Director

Annex 4: Children Nepal – Target Group Members

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
1	Ms. Bishnu Maya Thapa	Gunraja, Tanahu
2	Ms. Tirtha Maya Ale	Gunraja, Tanahu
3	Mr. Narendra Thapa	Gunraja, Tanahu
4	Mr. Bal Bahadur Kiching	Gunraja, Tanahu
5	Ms. Parbati Ale	Gunraja, Tanahu
6	Ms. Padma Kumari Lama	Gunraja, Tanahu
7	Ms. Kamala Nepali	Gunraja, Tanahu
8	Mr. Suraj Thapa	Gunraja, Tanahu
9	Mr. Prabin Ranamagar	Gunraja, Tanahu
10	Mr. Laxman Sijali	Gunraja, Tanahu
11	Ms. Sansari B.K.	Gunraja, Tanahu
12	Ms. Nirmaya Nepali	Gunraja, Tanahu
13	Ms. Khuma Nepali	Gunraja, Tanahu
14	Mr. Ram Chandra B.K.	Gunraja, Tanahu
15	Mr. Manoj Malla	Gunraja, Tanahu
16	Mr. Sunil Thapa	Gunraja, Tanahu
17	Ms. Bhabisara Ale	Gunraja, Tanahu
18	Ms. Kalpana B.K.	Gunraja, Tanahu
19	Mr. Dev Bahadur B.K.	Gunraja, Tanahu
20	Mr. Manoj B.K.	Gunraja, Tanahu
21	Ms. Tulasi Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
22	Ms. Harimaya Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
23	Ms. Sunita Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
24	Mr. Durga Datta Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
25	Ms. Maiya Devi Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
26	Ms. Tika Devi Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
27	Ms. Debu Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
28	Ms. Tulasi Devi Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
29	Ms. Chandra Kali Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
30	Ms. Laxmi Lamichhane	Lewade, Kaski
31	Ms. Saraswoti Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
32	Ms. Ruki Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
33	Ms. Radha Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
34	Mr. Jeevnath Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
35	Mr. Nanda Lal Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
36	Ms. Himkala Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
37	Ms. Tara Pariyar	Lewade, Kaski

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
38	Ms. Januka Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
39	Ms. Tulki Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
40	Ms. Maiya Lamichhane	Lewade, Kaski
41	Ms. Rita Lamichhane	Lewade, Kaski
42	Ms. Sita Bhandari	Lewade, Kaski
43	Ms. Krishna Maya Dahal	Lewade, Kaski
44	Ms. Kalpana Kunwar	Phallepani, Kaski
45	Ms. Dilmaya Subedi	Phallepani, Kaski
46	Mr. Muktiram Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
47	Mr. Yam Prasad Tiwari	Phallepani, Kaski
48	Mr. Shiva Prasad Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
49	Mr. Laxmi B.K.	Phallepani, Kaski
50	Ms. Sital Devi Sunar	Phallepani, Kaski
51	Ms. Samjhana B.K.	Phallepani, Kaski
52	Ms. Debu Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
53	Ms. Devi Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
54	Mr. Chet Bhakta Lamsal	Phallepani, Kaski
55	Ms. Pabitra Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
56	Ms. Mina Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
57	Mr. Bala Krishna Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
58	Mr. Eakraj Tiwar	Phallepani, Kaski
59	Mr. Purna Prasad Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
60	Ms. Ujeli B.K.	Phallepani, Kaski
61	Ms. Tej Kumari Kunwar	Phallepani, Kaski
62	Mr. Bharat Prasad Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
63	Ms. Mitthu Kami	Phallepani, Kaski
64	Ms. Goma Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
65	Ms. Putali Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
66	Ms. Narayani Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
67	Ms. Tara Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
69	Mr. Buddhi Bahadur Kunwar	Phallepani, Kaski
70	Mr. Ganga Bahadur Kunwar	Phallepani, Kaski
71	Mr. Ganga Bahadur Sunar	Phallepani, Kaski
72	Ms. Buddhi Maya Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski
73	Ms. Uma Dahal	Phallepani, Kaski

Annex 5: Children Nepal – Stakeholders

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation	Organization
1	Mr. Bal Krishna Ghimire	Vice-Chairperson	Mygde RM
2	Mr. Arjun Kumar Shrestha	Member	Mygde RM, Ward office
3	Ms. Aarati Dhungana	Agriculture Technician	Mygde RM
4	Mr. Sujit Baral	Planning Officer	Mygde RM
5	Mr. Pradip Neupane		Mygde RM
6	Mr. Nabaraj Shrestha	Member	Annapurna RM, Ward Office
7	Ms. Raj Kumari Pariyar	Member	Annapurna RM, Ward Office
8	Mr. Indra Prasad Subedi	Member	Annapurna RM, Ward Office
9	Ms. Netra Kumari Bhandari		Annapurna RM, Ward Office
10	Mr. Yubaraj Adhikari	CAO	Annapurna RM
11	Mr. Manoj Kathayat	Agriculture Technician	Annapurna RM
12	Mr. Shalikram Adhikari	Chief	Krishi Gyan Kendra, Kaski

Annex 6: Children Nepal – Target Group Members physical visit conducted

S.N.	Name of the Team Member	Location	Income Level ('000)
1	Ms. Nirmaya Nepali	Gunjara, Tanahu	5-10
2	Ms. Khim Kumari Nepali	Gunjara, Tanahu	45-50
3	Ms. Bishnu Maya B.K.	Gunjara, Tanahu	50+
4	Ms. Sansari B.K.	Gunjara, Tanahu	5-10
5	Mr. Nabal Singh B.K.	Gunjara, Tanahu	0
6	Ms. Maita B.K.	Gunjara, Tanahu	50+
7	Ms. Parbati Ale	Gunjara, Tanahu	5-10
8	Ms. Tirtha Maya Ale	Gunjara, Tanahu	50+
9	Mr. Bal Baladur Kinjim Magar	Gunjara, Tanahu	5-10
10	Ms. Bod Maya Dahal / Mr. Shiva Hari Dahal	Lewada, Kaski	50+
11	Ms. Tika Bhandari	Lewada, Kaski	50+
12	Mr. Himlal Bhandari	Lewada, Kaski	0
13	Ms. Sita Bhandari/ Mr. BalaKrishna Bhandari	Lewada, Kaski	5-10
14	Ms. Krishna Dahal	Lewada, Kaski	0
15	Ms. Anita B.K.	Lewada, Kaski	0
16	Mr. Tila Ram Dahal	Lewada, Kaski	0
17	Ms. Laxmi Dahal	Lewada, Kaski	50+
18	Mr. Bharat Prasad Dahal	Phallapani, Kaski	50+
19	Mr. Amrit Dahal	Phallapani, Kaski	50+
20	Ms. Narayani Dahal/ Mr. Pruna Dahal	Phallapani, Kaski	5-10
21	Ms. Mitthu B.K.	Phallapani, Kaski	50+
22	Mr. Shiva Prasad Dahal	Phallapani, Kaski	50+
23	Ms. Sapana Lamsal	Phallapani, Kaski	0
24	Mr. Balakrishna Dahal	Phallapani, Kaski	50+

* The income level shown in the table is as per the Children Nepal's report.

Annex 7: Skype meeting with DIB

S.N.	Name of the Board Member	Designation
1	Ms. Sonja Salminen	
2	Ms. Camilla Stenberg	Coordinator
3	Mr. Jepp Kass	

Annex 8: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

For final project evaluation of the project

Enhancing rural livelihoods in Nepal

Implementation period: 1st of February 2018 – 30th of April 2021

1. Background of the Project

The project is a 3-year development project which is being implemented in three communities outside Pokhara in Nepal. The aim of the project is to reduce poverty among poor and marginalised families in rural areas in Nepal by enhancing their capacity and capability to create more sustainable livelihood and local sustainable development. In the following the project will be referred to as ERL project.

The project is being implemented by CHILDREN-Nepal and the overall coordination is managed by DIB. The partnership between CHILDREN-Nepal and DIB goes back to 2016 where the two organisations started working together on a partnership project to develop their relations and to do research for the ERL project.

The ERL project has been been financed through CISU's Civil Society Fund.

Project partners

The project partners are: DIB and CHILDREN-Nepal.

Overall objective:

The overall goal of the project is to reduce poverty among poor and marginalised families in rural areas in Nepal by enhancing their capacity and capability to create more sustainable livelihood and local sustainable development.

Intervention objectives:

By the end of 2020, sustainable organic agriculture has increased household income with at least 30% from sale of vegetables and increased self-sufficiency among the target group in the three local communities of Phallapani and Lewade in Kaski and Gunjara in Tanahun.

- 1 By the end of 2020, the enhanced advocacy capacity of CN and the local agents of change have resulted in increasing influence on local, district and national level regarding implementation of the EFLG framework and release of funds for local sustainable development.
- 2 By the end of 2020 the organizational capacity of CN in the sector of sustainable
- 3 development has increased.

The indicators of success are:

For objective 1:

- 1) 50% of households from the target group have increased their organic agricultural production by 30%.
- 2) 50% of the households from the target group have increased their income with 20%.
- 3) The amount of firewood consumption in 50% of the target groups' households is in average reduced by 30%.

For objective 2:

- 1) By 2020 CN has established a network of likeminded NGOs and is actively lobbying in issues concerning access to water, food security and environmental-friendly communities. This will be verified through short written reports from meetings and activities.
- 2) By 2020 the three local communities have through advocacy achieved support from their local level government/ Rural Municipality to improve their access to water. This will be verified through official statements from the local level authorities, the baseline survey and observations.
- 3) By 2020 Rural Municipality and local government authorities have initiated initiatives for local sustainable development and increased funds by 20%. This will be verified through local budgets and official statements.

For objective 3:

- 1) After participating in internal trainings CN project staff will conduct/facilitate trainings to the people of the local communities concerning organic farming and local sustainable development. This will be verified through short written reports.
- 2) The strategic plan and policies are approved and implemented by the CN board. CN staff has implemented policies and is carrying out new strategies. The strategic plan and policies are printed and published on the CN website.

2. Objectives of the Evaluation

- 1 Independent assessment and documentation of the project in relation to the stated objectives, expected results and outreach of the intervention against the DAC¹ criteria including key lessons learned and recommendations for adjustments to future similar projects.
- 2 Assessment of socio-economic change in relation to:
 - a Gender roles and the status of women (incl. family and community perceptions)
 - b The inclusion of marginalised groups
- 3 Assessment of the health condition and nutrition of the target group
- 4 Risk analysis of the covid-19 situation

Output

- 1 A report of max 25 pages written in English, which reflects the above-mentioned objectives based on the evaluation focus with an executive summary and list of references. Additionally, annexes can be added.
- 2 A debriefing session for CN and DIB via Skype. If necessary, an extra debriefing session for DIB.

The criteria for evaluation shall be (but not necessarily limited to):

- a *Relevance*: The extent to which the objective of a project conforms to the target group's needs, as well as to the country's and partner organizations' strategies
- b *Efficiency*: The extent to which optimal value for money has been obtained in the spending of project funds
- c *Effectiveness*: The degree to which the project has succeeded in meeting its objectives
- d *Impact*: The lasting changes – positive as well as negative, planned as well as unplanned – arising from the project
- e *Sustainability*: The degree to which the processes started and results obtained can be expected to remain in place after project completion

1. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

3. Methodology

The evaluation will be based on:

- 1 Desk review of key documents e.g. baseline study, progress reports to CISU and progress reports from partners to DIB, mission and workshop reports, advocacy strategies, meeting reports, publications, communication material, websites etc.
- 2 Interviews in person and through questionnaire with CHILDREN-Nepal, local beneficiaries etc.
- 3 Interviews through Skype (if not possible in person) and/or questionnaire through email with local government authorities, key targeted decision makers, relevant CSOs, and other stakeholders
- 4 Interviews with project staff/volunteers in Denmark from DIB

4. Management of the Evaluation

The Consultant will report to Camilla Sternberg, project coordinator for DIB on issues concerning the management of the assignment. The responsibilities of the management include:

- Finalize the TOR for the evaluation.
- Identify and contract with the consultant.
- Comment on and approve the work-plan and field schedule of the evaluation.
- Comment on the draft evaluation report.

The Consultant is responsible for:

- Planning of the evaluation including drafting of a detailed work plan for the mission and coordination with relevant partners.
- Contact to and involvement of relevant partners in all phases of the evaluation.
- In close collaboration with local partner's staff coordinate meetings, field visits, debriefing sessions and other key events.
- Hiring or involving relevant and qualified additional personnel to carry out the task if needed.
- Reporting, proper quality assurance and organization of the work of the team.
- The internal organization of the work of the team and individual responsibilities.
- Maintaining close contact to DIB throughout the evaluation.

CHILDREN-Nepal will appoint a resource person who will be the primary contact for the consultant. The resource person is responsible for:

- Provide requested materials including all relevant documents developed through the ERL project.
- Assist the consultant with contacts to relevant stakeholders, officials, and other CSOs as well as assisting in setting up the meetings.
- Assist with potential logistical issues during the consultant's visit including arranging transportation and accommodation for the field visits if needed.
- Assisting with planning and coordination of the local debriefing.
- Drafting detailed work plan for the missions and coordination with relevant partners.
- Provide feedback to the draft report within one week after submission.

5. Technical responsibilities

The evaluation will be carried out by at least one international/regional consultant with experience in evaluating development assistance managed by civil society.

The Consultant is expected to collaborate on, and internally divide the scope of work for the evaluation, which will include:

Methodology design and description of approaches to conduct the evaluation to be approved by the project management;

- Drafting of a timeline and activity plan proposal to implement the study; and to be approved by the project management;
- Based on the evaluation criteria set out above, formulate interviews (including questionnaires) and/or focus group discussion instruments;
- Carry out a) desk review of documents provided by project management and what is available online on partners' websites and b) collect and analyze data and information collected through questionnaires, focus group discussions and guided interviews with partners, target group, and stakeholders;
- Collect the feedback from the project partners for the draft evaluation report and incorporate the needed changes;
- The first draft of the Evaluation Report is to be completed and shared in the beginning of February 2020. The final version is expected finalized mid-February.

6. Estimated budget and timing

Approximately 11 working days are expected in the period from the mid-January to mid-February 2021. This includes a total of minimum 5 days of fieldwork including visits to the project sites and CHILDREN-Nepal.

A maximum budget of 69.629 DKK is available, including consultant fees, all travel costs, vat and taxes. It is the consultant's responsibility to manage the budget accordingly to meet the objective of the ToR.

The Consultant will prepare and submit draft review report to DIB, who will share with the project partner, according to the proposed timeline.

DIB and the project partner have an obligation to provide their comments and suggestions within one week after receiving the draft report.

7. Fees and reimbursable expenses

As payment for the services the Consultant will receive a daily fee of 400 USD and the assistant will receive a daily fee of 150 USD.

Costs for transportation and accommodation will be reimbursed upon submission and approval of original receipts.

As according to CISUs budget guidelines, item 7: External evaluation: *"Airfares, if any, must be priced at no more than economy class, and accommodation cannot cost more than a normal tourist-class hotel."*

If a daily allowance is paid during travel the daily rate cannot exceed the rate of 498 DKK per day as per Danish rules and regulations².

2 <http://hr.modst.dk/Service%20Menu/Love%20regler%20og%20aftaler/Circular/2017/~//media/Circular/2017/024-17.ashx>

Annexes 9: Questionnaires

Discussion Questions for CN Board

- How appropriate is the CN strategy as regards the objective of reducing poverty and regarding gender and marginalized groups?
- Was the strategy sufficiently concentrated and ranked?
- What are CN's organizational values – how do you implement it?
- Do the project results justify the project inputs?
- What progress has been made?
- Were the desired project objectives achieved?
- How is the project management separate from the management of CN?
- What could have been done better?
- Is every team members satisfies with the results?
- Were there any unintended affects (positive or negative) due to integrated nature of this program? (addresses unexpected impact)
 - environmental
 - Community capacity building
- Is there any evidence that shows the program was able to strengthen ties between local population, community groups and local government?
 - Look at any critical approaches used to work in this area considering COVID-19 context
 - Community capacity building
- How did the program approach identifying and addressing needs of women, youth, Dalits and marginalized groups?
 - General levels of participation at different stages of planning, implementation and monitoring.
 - Specific approaches to ensure inclusion
 - Levels or types of participation of previously excluded groups
 - Approaches to increase participation of previously excluded groups
- What long term strategies have you developed for sustainability of the program / organization?
- How do you support for achievement of organizational / program goal (Project design, implementation, monitoring)?
- What is the Exit plan?
- How is the organization's relation with DIB? Is there any worries? Is there anything that you would like to change in their working methodology? Is there anything DIB needs to change? How do DIB respond to the organization's issues?
- How is the communication with DIB?
- What difficulties were encountered by the project?
- What are the main strengths of the project?
- How many members are there in the board?
- What is the women's participation in the board?
- What is the election process (in how many years)?
- Renewal status? Federation affiliation? What support from federation?
- Organization's SWOT
- What is the plan for development of second line leader in the organization/project?

Pain Point Analysis / Risk Analysis of the COVID

- How have you identified the Pain points? How have you done the Risk Analysis after COVID situation? Changes of plans?
- How did you manage to support Project team during the lockdown period?
- Have you develop any motivational plan if yes what and how if not why?
- What are the situations of pain point – easy, hard very hard

Discussion Questions for Project Team

- What are organizational values – how do you implement it?
- How was location decided by whom? Was there any conflict? How did you address the conflict?
- Do the project results justify the project inputs?
- What progress has been made?
- Were the desired project objectives achieved?
- What could have been done better?
- Is every team members satisfies with the results?
- Were there any unintended affects (positive or negative) due to integrated nature of this program? (addresses unexpected impact)
 - environmental
 - Community capacity building
- Is there any evidence that shows the program was able to strengthen ties between local population, community groups and local government?
 - Look at any critical approaches used to work in this area considering COVID-19 context
 - Community capacity building
- How did the program approach identifying and addressing needs of women, youth, Dalits and marginalized groups?
 - General levels of participation at different stages of planning, implementation and monitoring.
 - Specific approaches to ensure inclusion
 - Levels or types of participation of previously excluded groups
 - Approaches to increase participation of previously excluded groups
- What long term strategies have you developed for sustainability of the program?
- How do you support for achievement of organizational / program goal (Project design, implementation, monitoring)?
- How is the project staff's relation with DIB? Is there any worries? Is there anything that you would like to change in their working methodology? Is there anything DIB needs to change? How do DIB respond to the organization's issues?
- How is the communication with DIB?
- What is the Exit plan?
- What difficulties were encountered by the project?
- How did the farmers come to know about the project?
- Were there any specific approaches applied by the project to include women and different marginalized groups?
- Are the farmers aware of others who wanted to be a part of the project but were not included?

- Why? What reasons did the project staff provide?
- Were there any unintended affects (positive or negative) due to integrated nature of this program?
- What are the changes in Gender role you have achieved due to the program? Has there been any positive change in the way women are being looked upon?
- Is the earning enough to buy more nutritious food? What changes have you seen in the nutrition situation? Any changes in the malnutrition situation?
- How have your health improved after being in the program?
- Access the sustainability of change created through program intervention (including technical and financial appropriateness)
- What are the Program SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats)

What types of input support were provided by the project?

- Trainings
 - Were the trainers knowledgeable?
 - Did you understand what was being taught?
- Seeds
 - How were the seeds distributed? Costs?
- Fertilizers
 - What type of fertilizers do the farmers use?
 - Chemical? Organic? Why?
- Pesticide control
 - How do the farmers
- Water
 - how did you manage / Project support for the water scarcity?

Marketing

- What type of support did the project provide? Where do they sell their produce?
- Have there been any changes in the location/method of selling the produce?
- How far do they have to travel? (in hrs/kms)
- Are the farmers aware of the prices? How do you support during pricing?
- How has the project supported farmers in marketing activities?
- What prices are the farmers receiving for their produce?
- Do any farmers have any type of contracts with “the kedars” (middle men)?
- If so, how did they establish the contracts?
- Which marketing strategies farmers have implemented for their business? Why?

Outcomes:

By what percentage has the monthly/annual income changed as a result of the project?

- How much were their annual income before?
- What was the cost of the inputs?
- After the implementation of the project, how much is their earnings?

Present Household expenditure? (In %)

- Food
- Education
- Health
- Agriculture inputs
- House improvement
- Entertainment

How have they utilized the extra money that they have earned?

- Food
- Education
- Health
- Agriculture inputs
- House improvement
- Entertainment

Have any of the farmers bought land? If their incomes have increased?

- If so, how?

Trainings

- What are the five main important learnings from the training?
- What did you not like about the trainings?
- Did you think that the trainers were competent and capable?
- How have you transferred your skill?

Outcomes:

- How have you been able to utilize your learnings?
- Have there been any negative consequences as a result of the trainings?
- Would you recommend the trainings for others?
- Pain Point Analysis / Risk Analysis of the COVID
- How did you manage to support TG member's business during the lockdown period?
How the organization is supported you in that time?
- What are the situations of pain point – easy hard very hard
- How have you identified the Pain points? How have you done the Risk Analysis after COVID situation? Changes of plans?

Questions - Target Group Members

- What did the project staff tell you about the criteria of becoming involved in the project activities?
- How was location decided by whom?
- Were there any specific approaches applied by the project to include women and different marginalized groups?
- Are the farmers aware of others who wanted to be a part of the project but were not included?
- Why? What reasons did the project staff provide?
- Were there any unintended affects (positive or negative) due to integrated nature of this program?
- What are the changes in Gender role you have achieved due to the program? Has there been any change in the way women are being looked upon?
- Is the earning enough to buy more nutritious food? What changes have you seen in the nutrition situation? Any changes in the malnutrition situation?
- How have your health improved after being in the program?
- What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Program (SWOT).

What types of input support were provided by the project?

- f. Trainings
 - Were the trainers knowledgeable?
 - Did you understand what was being taught?
- g. Seeds
 - How were the seeds distributed? Costs?
- h. Fertilizers
 - What type of fertilizers do the farmers use?
 - Chemical? Organic? Why?
- i. Pesticide control
 - How do the farmers
- j. Water
 - how did you manage / Project support for the water scarcity?

Marketing

- What type of support did the project provide? Where do you sell your produce?
- Have there been any changes in the location/method of selling the produce?
- How far do you have to travel? (in hrs/kms)
- Are the farmers aware of the prices? How do you price your produce?
- How has the project supported farmers in marketing activities?
- What prices are the farmers receiving for their produce?
- Do any farmers have any type of contracts with “thekedars” (middle men)?
- If so, how did they establish the contracts?
- Which marketing strategies have you implemented for your business? Why?

Outcomes:

By what percentage has the monthly/annual income changed as a result of the project?

- Before how much were your annual earnings?
- What was the cost of the inputs?
- After the implementation of the project, how much is your earnings?

What is the cost of the inputs?

Present Household expenditure? (In %)

- Food
- Education
- Health
- Agriculture inputs
- House improvement
- Entertainment

How have you utilizing the extra money that you have earned?

- Food
- Education
- Health
- Agriculture inputs
- House improvement
- Entertainment

Have any of the farmers bought land? If their incomes have increased?

– If so, how

Trainings

- What are the five main important learnings from the training?
- What did you not like about the trainings?
- Did you think that the trainers were competent and capable?
- How have you transferred your skill?

Outcomes:

- How have you been able to utilize your learnings?
- Have there been any negative consequences as a result of the trainings?
- Would you recommend the trainings for others?

Pain Point Analysis / Risk Analysis of the COVID

- How did you manage your business during the lockdown period? How the organization support you during the lockdown.
- What are the situations of pain point – easy hard very hard
- How have you identified the Pain points? How have you done the Risk Analysis after COVID situation?
- Was there any changes in your plans? What were they?

Questions for DIB

- How does the report system (CN to DIB) work? Does CN follow the reporting timeline?
- Does CN respond to DIB's queries on time?
- What kinds of supports are provided to CN? (Fund, trainings, Technical Support, goods etc)
- How does DIB measure the achievement of the program implemented by CN? Is it different from CN's measures? If it is, how is the difference reconciled?
- Since inception of the program, how many times have DIB conducted monitoring of the program?
- How is DIB's relation with CN (Donor-Partner)?
- How is DIB involved in the program designing and implementation?
- As of now, is there any burning issue for which DIB and CN have not arrived to a solution yet?
- How was CN selected by DIB for the program? What was the selection criteria?
- Has DIB conduct any training for CN capacity building? If yes, what were the trainings conducted?
- What has been the major learning for DIB working with CN?
- Has DIB come across any negative impact by implementing the program in Nepal with CN?
- What are the major challenges DIB is facing?
- During COVID situation, what kinds of support were provided to CN?
- How has the program plan changed due to COVID situation? Has there been any change in the achievement measures?

Questions for ED

- Being the head of the organization, how do you manage your team and keep them motivated?
- To what extent did the program achieve its short, medium, and long-term outcomes?
- How do you support your team at the time of need?
- How do you see yourself in an anchoring role for your entire team?
- How do you transfer your skills and what have been transferred?
- How often do you have meetings with the team and the board?
- How does the team respond to your queries? What communication channel do they have to follow?
- Is there any communication challenge from the team and the board? How has this affected in the program implementation?
- After designing the program, the implementation is always delegated. How do you measure the objectives achievement of the program? How do you monitor if the program has been implemented exactly as it has been designed? If it is not what are the corrective measures that you take?
- What are the major challenges that you face both from your team and the board?
- As ED, how often do you visit the field? How often do you have meetings with your field staffs?
- What is your plan for second line leader development?
- Who steps in for you when you are not present? What are the clear lines of communication and leadership in the project?
- What easy is it for the grass root level staff to have an access to you directly? Do they have to follow a particular channel?
- How quickly do you / the team respond to the issues?

Questions for Program coordinator

- Being the program coordinator, how do you manage your team and keep them motivated?
- How do you support your team at the time of need?
- How do you see yourself in an anchoring role for your team?
- How do you transfer your skills and what have been transferred?
- How does the team respond to your queries?
- Is there any communication challenge from the team and the ED? How has this affected in the program implementation?
- How do you measure the objectives achievement of the program? How do you monitor if the program has been implemented exactly as it has been designed? If it is not what are the corrective measures that you take?
- What are the major challenges that you face both from your team and the organization?
- How often do you visit the field? How often do you have meetings with your field staffs?
- How quickly do you / the team respond to the issues?
- How is your relation with the ED?
- What are the major challenges that you face in the field?
- What is your proudest moment in the program?
- What % of your time do you spend in the field?

Questions for Stakeholders

- How is the relation with the organization?
- What kinds of support have been provided to the program in the past? What supports have been planned for the project in the future?
- In which role do you see yourself for sustainability of the project?
- Has the project been monitored from your end?
- How do you see the impact of the project in the community? What would be your organization's role for expansion of the project?
- As per your thoughts, what changes should be done in the project for improvement?
- What is your feeling about the program?
- As per your observation, are there any effect in the community due to the program in bringing positive changes in gender role? Has there been any positive changes in the way women are been looked upon?
- Has there been any positive changes in the way women are looked upon?
- With increase in income after being in the program, have you noticed any decrease in the malnourished children/women?
- How has health changed before and after program? do you think that the program has had any influences in bringing the change?
- If any, are there any noticeable negative changes in the community due to the program?
- Do support in regards to training, seeds and fertilizer have been provided to the program? (this question will be asked to Rural Agricultural Technician)

Annex 10: Itinerary

Date:	Time:	Programme:	Responsible
Monday, January 18	9.30 a.m 11.30 -12.00 12.00 – 14.30 14.30-17.30 17.30-18.30	Arrival Pokhara: Introduction Meeting with CN project staff Meeting with the CN Board Continuation meeting with CN Project staff	CN - Arrange meeting with CN staff and Board-
Tuesday, January 19	7.00 am 8.30 – 14.00 14.00-14.30 15.30-17.00 18.30	Departure to the field: Focus Group Discussion Interview with TG members Visits the sites(HV) Lunch KII with local authorities Review of the day	CN: Disseminate information to concern people/stakeholders/ Arrange meetings
Wednesday, January 20	7.30 am 8.30-13.30 14.30-16.00 17.00- 1900 21.00	Departure to the field: Focus Group Discussion Interview with TG members Visits the sites including home visits KII with stakeholders KII with PC including light lunch Review of the day	CN: Disseminate information to concern people/stakeholders Arrange meetings
Thursday, January 21	7.30 9.30 – 12.30 13.00-13.30 13.30-15.30 15.45 -16.45 17.30-19.00 20.00	Departure to the field: Focus Group Discussion Interview with TG members Lunch Visits the sites(HV) KII with stakeholders KII with PC Review of the day	CN: Disseminate information to concern people/stakeholders Arrange meetings
Friday, January 22	8 00 – 11.30. 12.00 -1300 13.30 -14.00 14.00 – 15.30 16.00-17.00 20.00	Meeting with Entrepreneur/Trainer KII with stakeholders Lunch Meeting with ED Findings presentation Review of the day	CN: Arrange meetings with the stakeholders and CN staff.

Annex 11: Findings Presentation

*Enhancing Rural Livelihoods
through Local Sustainable
Development Projects*

Jan 22, 2021

Methodology

*1. Focused Group
Discussion*



2. Group Work



3. One to One Discussion



4. Visits



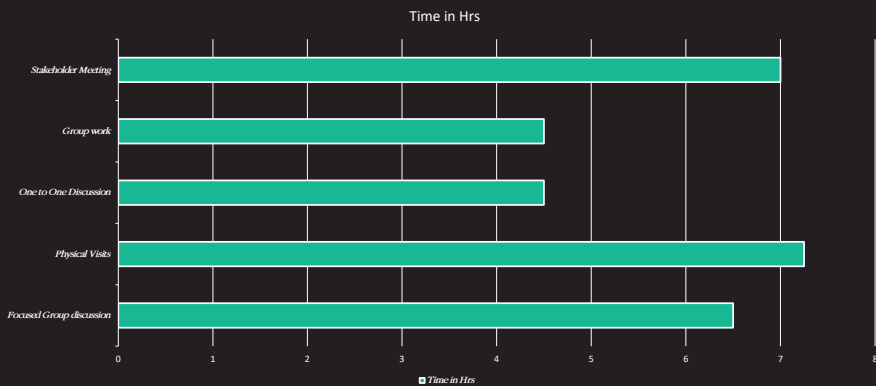
5. Meetings



Area of Focus

- In relation to the objectives of the program, visits were conducted.
- Sample members falling under different category of income were selected.
- The income category was based on the report prepared by Children Nepal.

Time Allocation (Productive working hours)



Observations and Findings

- *The members in all 3 locations were present in time, Gave us more time during the group discussion.*
- *Direct discussion with 73 members and visits of 23 members out of 162.*
- *The members were very open and showed trust with us sharing even their personal issues as well.*
- *Coordination of Children Nepal with the Local Authority is remarkable.*
- *Inclusion of entire community with the program. Hence no chance of conflict regarding benefit from the program.*
- *Establishing Cooperative, Implementation of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) as a Safe Landing Platform for the members after program exit.*
- *Marginal improvement of Women's participation (Gender Role).*
- *No issues found regarding Sanitation in all 3 locations.*
- *Myagde rural Municipality, extremely supportive towards the program. Possibility of extracting various resources. Committed to take over the program even after Children Nepal's exit.*
- *Full authority given to the ED by the Board.*

Observations and Findings

- *Actual number of members in Lewade is 35 whereas the count in the name list given to us is 39. 4 of the members do not save in the group, have not started Organic Farming and does not reside in the location.*
- *High expectation of the members from the organization. Members not clear on how much exactly the Children Nepal does.*
- *Capacity building required in Social Mobilization for the Field Staff (Not participating in the monthly meetings).*
- *Profit and Loss Analysis, Marketing Strategy and Business plan not done. Vision and Strategy for individual members to be implemented.*
- *Established of Cooperative as an Exit plan. Possibility questionable with only the current team?*

Observations and Findings

- *Member's as per the name list and person attending the meeting and participating in the training – different (e.g. Narayani Dahal as a member, Mother-in-law or Father-in law or Husband attending in the meeting. Narayani Dahal has not attended a single meeting will now. She is a teacher.)*
- *Use of Chemical fertilizer still prevalent (Used during night time).*
- *Due to price factor, possibility of farmers going "Business" seem unrealistic. Limited to "Production for Consumption". Many of the farmers are demotivated.*
- *Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) not effective in most of the places.*
- *Gunjara – Due to scarcity of water, vegetable production below expectation.*
- *Women's Participation in Children Nepal's Board not as per rule (Mandatory 33%)*
- *Board's Monitoring and Support in Program activities insufficient.*

Annex 12: Glimpses















