

Mid-Term Evaluation of EDILIS Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DADO	District Agriculture Development Official
DDC	District Development Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
EDILIS	Eco-development Initiatives and Agro-biodiversity for Livelihood Security
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
KII	Key Informant Survey
SAHAS Nepal	Group of Helping Hands Nepal
SODI	Solidarity Service International
VDC	Village Development Committee

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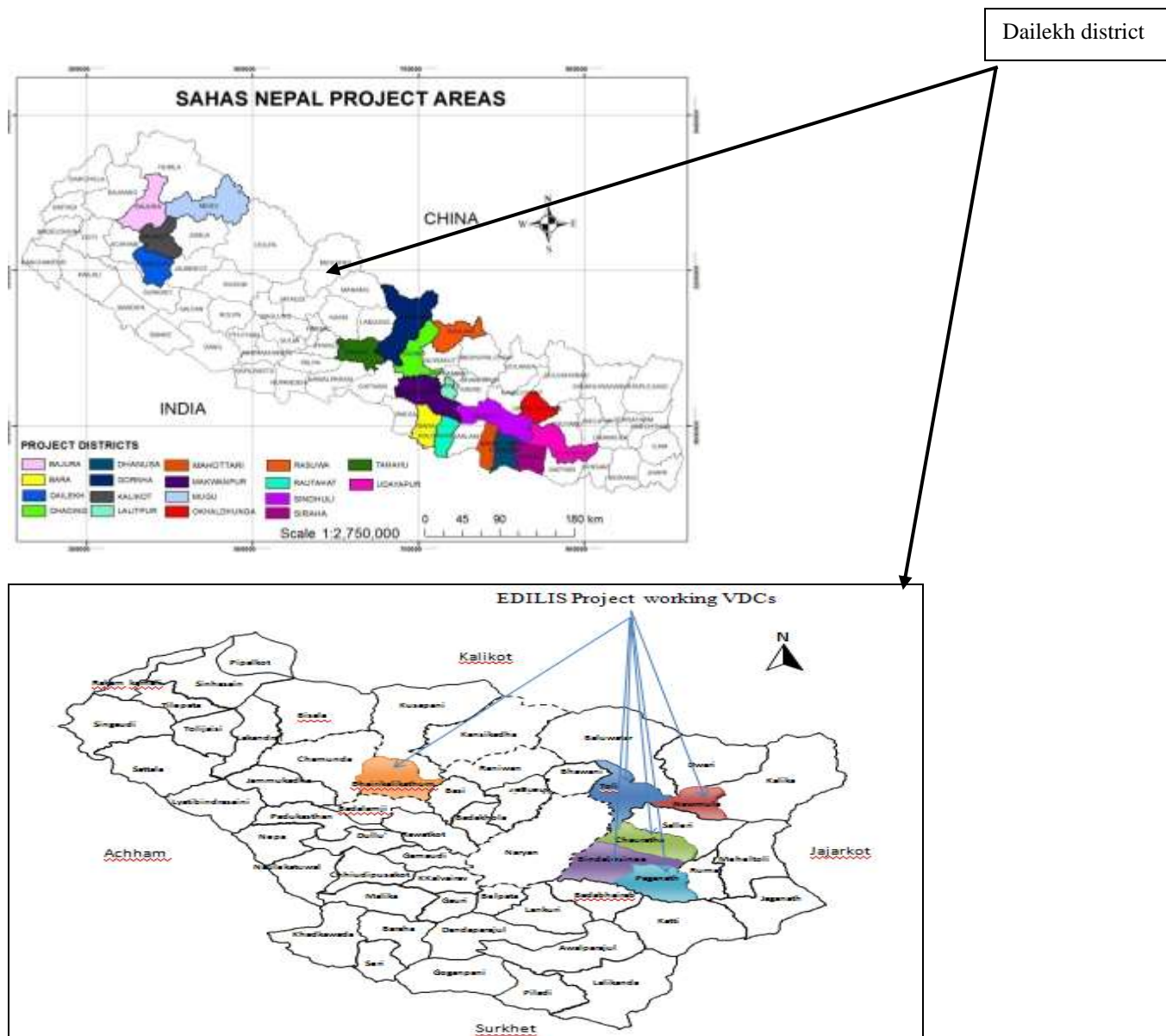
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Executive Summary

This mid-term evaluation was conducted to determine whether Eco-development Initiatives and Agro-biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS) was designed appropriately and relevant to the context of Dailekh. It assesses project efficiency, effectiveness and potential impact and sustainability. The report provides background on the project, the evaluation methodology, the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations.

This mid-term evaluation assesses the project results, reviews the SAHAS Nepal project management strategies and approaches in relation to EDILIS, and provides recommendations for project focus and strategies for food security in order to inform the remaining activities of the project. Specifically it places an emphasis on effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability with some attention to relevance and impact, as there is still one year to go. The latter two criteria were considered by of less importance because the relevance is abundantly clear since Dailekh is designated as a least developed district (ranked 51th position out of 75 districts in the human development report) and the most vulnerable groups fare economically more poorly than others. It is early to determine impact and sustainability of the project, so only preliminary anecdotal information is provided in the report.

The data-gathering methods included: 1) a desk review of project documents, 2) 8 focus group discussions, 6 key informant interviews with Village Development Committee (VDC) officials, District Development Committee (DDC) and District Agriculture Development Official (DADO) officials 3) data pull from reports; and 4) 6 case studies developed through field visits to six different VDCs: Bindhyawasini, Pagnath, Chauratha, Naumule, Toli and Bhairikalikathum of Dailekh district 5) field level transect walk to observe both on farm, off-farm and infrastructure development activities.

Overview of the Project

In November 2014, EDILIS was launched in six VDCs of Dailekh district as mentioned above with financial support from Solidarity Service International (SODI) Germany and will be completed in December 2017. It has been implemented with the aims of enhancing food security, protecting and sustainable use of natural resources, innovating for the improvement of rural value chain, and enhancing self-organization of CBNOs. Hence, EDILIS undertake activities appropriate and affordable by the poor and marginalized people without harming the environment, while assuring the improvement of quality of their lives. The project's direct target group are 1,353 households who are Dalit, Janajati, Women, disable, poor and marginalized communities. A total of 56 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have been formed and at least 50% of the CBOs members are women.

The main goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods and food security of the smallholder farmers, marginalized family, women and socially excluded communities in rural people through community – based ecological development initiatives. Livelihood strategies for most men and women in Dailekh district are based on agriculture. Farming is characterized by variety of crops and livestock based production system.

By end of 2017, EDILIS aims to achieve improvement in food security at six VDCs both by quantity and quality by improving agro biodiversity, ecological agriculture and local production systems. The projects has specified 10 objectives which are being met through CBO's plan of activities, targeting vulnerable communities through right based approach.

Key Findings

The following summarizes the key findings of the report below: one of the key outcome of this projects is about group formation and targeting which have already been achieved. These are provided in a greater detail in the body of the report.

Relevance

About 37 percent of Dailekh's people still live below poverty; women and other vulnerable groups are marginalized from economic participation at a much higher rate. Hence EDILIS is highly relevant to SAHAS Nepal, the Government of Nepal, SODI and beneficiaries. It addresses two key priority issues that are important to all stakeholder categories:

- Improving food security and nutritional status of women children
- Improving gender equality and social inclusion

All stakeholders indicated that these area need to continue to be a priority since the issues are just beginning to be addressed.

Effectiveness

The project has been highly effective in achieving its intended results related to group formation, awareness raising on human rights, natural resource conservation; capacity development through training, home garden development, improving soil fertility. It has met its percentage targets. It appears that traditionally marginalised groups should be further involved in the community decision-making as their participation on benefit sharing of project is relatively low due to small landholding size, illiteracy and socio-economic conditions. During the field visits, women reported having increased participation in the decision-making within the family once they began contributing financially and contributed to children's education and health.

Efficiency

The ratio of outputs to inputs look promising given that project has invariably mobilised labour contribution and resources from other agencies. While efficient in the areas of project delivery, the project could gain efficiencies in planning and coordination through improved communication with DDC, DLSO, DADO and a better understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities.

Impact

The projects have clearly had an impact on individuals, families, communities and neighbouring VDCs. The home garden support and trainings have supported opportunities to develop vegetable business outlets and connection with local market. The training and materials support have provided entrepreneurs with the opportunity to develop their businesses and increase their annual income. The project has helped many people move above the poverty line with disposable income that can be used to buy food and send children to school. Women at various field sites indicated that this disposable income makes it possible to send their children to school, thus increasing the employability potential for the next generation.

Sustainability

Many of the results of the projects are likely to be sustained, particularly successful vegetable production, many of which have already grown into small to medium sized businesses. The opportunity for women and vulnerable people to have their own income has been transformative in that it provides

those individuals and their families with the means to have sustainable income and often allows them to grow businesses that employ others. Although there is still concern that in some cases, women turn over their income to the male household head, women consistently reported keeping control of their earnings and using it for their priorities such as education of children. Maintenance policy, strategy and approaches on completed infrastructures (both physical and social) need to be in place by end of 2017. The transitional nature of the CBOs and natural disasters such as drought, landslides are the two biggest threats to sustainability. Therefore, disaster risk reduction strategy are indispensable on the part of CBOs.

GESI and Human Rights

The available reports and field observations and interaction with beneficiaries suggest that project has significantly achieved its target of women's participation in the group formation and social mobilisation processes. The Dalit and Janajati participation are also encouraging keeping in mind trend of socio-economic changes occurring in the latter's livelihood. Almost 90% people said that they are aware of rights of women, children, senior citizen and people with disability. They however need further awareness on how provisions of rights enshrined into the constitution and national and international frameworks can be taken into account while working in groups and at community level.

Recommendations

The recommendations address key areas that can be considered in 2017 and developing the next round of EDILIS project.

In 2017, EDILIS team should focus primarily on policy and strategy for generating impact and sustainability of the project. It should develop exit plan and further capacitate CBO networks in resource mobilisation strategy. The CBO network in the process of being formulated should consider not only availability of food, but also on access, utilisation and stability of food security pillars. EDILIS should consider a broader definition of food security that includes utilisation of food by individuals within the targeted populations.

It can consider support in the next round to energy as it can enhance food security through the most affordable, cleanest and most efficient alternative source of energy.

EDILIS needs to shift the emphasis of its work with CBO networks from a 'doing with' approach to a supporting and empowering approach. It can help them stand on their feet and sustain in the longer run. SAHAS Nepal should continue its approach of facilitation and coordination with district line agencies and donor funded projects to tap in their resources.

1. Background

The Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) – Nepal, established in 1996, is a non-profit making and non-governmental social development organization. Since its inception, SAHAS-Nepal has been working with poor and socially excluded groups in remote regions of Nepal. It works in the sectors such as community development, advocacy and action-research.

In this backdrop, Eco-development Initiatives and Agro-biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS) project was launched in November 2014 in six VDCs (Pagnath, Bindhyawasini, Chauratha, Toli, Naumule and Bhairikalikathum) of Dailekh district with the financial support from SODI, Germany and it will be completed in December 2017. It has been implemented with the aims of enhancing food security, protecting and sustainable use of natural resources, innovating for the improvement of rural value chain, and enhancing self-organization of CBNOs. Hence, EDILIS undertakes activities appropriate and affordable by the poor and marginalized people without harming the environment, while assuring the improvement of quality of their lives. The project covers about 1,353 households particularly Dalit, Janajati, Women, disabled, poor and marginalized communities. A total of 56 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have been formed and at least 50% of the CBOs members are women.

The goal and objective of the project are as follows:

Goal: Improvement of the food security in six VDCs (as mentioned above) in Dailekh district.

Main Objective: The main objective of the project is to ensure food security both in terms of quantity and quality by improving agro biodiversity, ecological agriculture and local production systems.

Specific Project objectives:

- To enhance food security of marginal commune of EDILIS working areas
- To reduce malnutrition in women and child below 5 years
- To enhance climate change resiliency of local farming communities
- To improve degraded land after longtime use of chemical fertilizers
- To promote farming in marginal and fallow land
- To reduce soil erosion through fodder and forage plantation
- To increase access in income generation through processing and packaging of agriculture products
- To increase availability of food through reducing post-harvest storage loss
- To engage 1353 HH of 56 groups in CBNOs
- To enhance women participation in planning and decision making process

2. Introduction

This evaluation was conducted to assess how the project was designed and how appropriately interventions were implemented in responding the food security of vulnerable groups: *Dalit, Janajati*, women, disabled, poor and marginalized communities in six VDCs.

The direct target beneficiaries are 1353 HH in the above mentioned VDCs who are organized in 56 Community based organizations (CBOs). More than 50% of the members of the CBO's are women. In the selection process of CBO members special focus was paid to landless peoples, single women and *Dalits*.

3. Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

This assignment assessed relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project and has captured lessons learnt throughout the process. The findings from the evaluation will primarily support the project management team, project partners and stakeholders to inform improvements in the delivery of the project in 2017.

As a mid-term evaluation, the purpose of the evaluation is to project a clear picture of the programmatic progress- the results and achievements, and analyze how and to what extent this will affect outcome level progress from the beginning of the project until the date of the evaluation in regard to food security, protection and sustainable use of resources, initiatives to improve agricultural value chain and self-organization. The evaluation will contribute to generating substantial evidence on results achieved, challenges to progress which will support in providing policy related feedback to demonstrating best practices on implementation of future projects by SAHAS-Nepal.

The specific objectives of this evaluation are to assess:

Relevance: Extent to which the expected results of the project address the rights and needs of the targeted beneficiaries, reduce inequalities and are consistent to ensure substantive equality to achieve national priorities and partners' and donors' policies and plan;

Effectiveness: Extent to which the project outcomes were achieved;

Efficiency: Measure how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted to results;

Sustainability: The probability of continued long-term benefits from the project; the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time;

Impact: Observable changes of target groups and gender equality as a result of the project;

Gender Equality and Human Rights (Cross Cutting Issue): Analyse how human rights approach and gender equality principle are integrated in the implementation.

3.1 Scope

The mid-term evaluation includes six VDCs and covers period from November 2014 to December 2016. It has developed capacity of staff in data collection process for this sort of evaluation taking place in future.

4. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

The evaluation criteria and questions that guided this evaluation are set out in Annex B. These were developed in consultation with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, which indicated that the highest priority should be place on efficiency, effectiveness, progress towards impact and sustainability and human rights, as the project is half way through to demonstrate impact and sustainability. This helped to focus the evaluation and allow for in-depth data collection in the priority areas within the timeframe allowed.

4.1 Country Context

Nepal is a country with tremendous potential and huge challenges. The complexity of Nepal's context is depicted in the diagram below.

Figure 1: Nepal's Complex Context



Nepal is a landlocked mountainous country with approximately 26.6 million people, 83 percent living in rural areas (Census, 2011). The Himalayans are the youngest and most active mountain range with frequent earthquakes. Because of this geological activity, the best of roads are winding with hazards of earthquake, land slides, draught and flooding, particularly during monsoon season. The worst cannot be navigated at times, leaving villages isolated, often without electricity or connectivity to the rest of Nepal.

Nepal is seen to have three main regions: the plains or Terai region bordering on India, the hill region, and the mountain region. This diversity of geography separates Nepal from China and Tibet, and

contributes to the isolation of many villages. Climate change is contributing to increased challenges. With the melting of the snows, there are increased flooding and landslides. The changes in the monsoons means adjusting to different seasonal changes.

About 46 percent of rural households are less food secure compared to 67 percent of urban households. Nearly 7 million out of about 27 million people in Nepal go to bed hungry everyday (WFP Annual Report, 2010). Almost 40 percent of children of the age below five are suffering from malnourishment. About 41 percent of the children below five years of age are stunted, 11 percent are wasted and 29 percent are underweight (NDHS, 2011). Despite continued attempts to increase production and productivity in the past, the per capita availability has eroded in the recent years because of increase population growth rate against stagnant performance of the agriculture sector. Nepal is dominated by small and marginal holdings; the average size of land holdings is less than 0.7 hectares (NLSS, 2011). It is also shrinking over the years due increased population pressure.

Food security and poor nutrition, which is the result of poverty and also an indicator of poverty, are of major concern. While Nepal has improved from 2002 to 2015, it is still rated as having severe poverty according to the Global Poverty Index.

Overall, 39 percent of the population aged 6 years and above is illiterate. Illiteracy rate is substantially higher in rural areas (43 percent) compare to urban areas (23 percent). There are huge gender disparities in illiteracy rates, 49 percent of females aged 6 years and over are illiterate as compared to 28 percent of males. There is a huge disparity in the rural and urban illiterate level NLSS, 2011). The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) of Nepal is 0.534 (Nepal Human Development Report, 2014).

4.1.1 Dailekh District Context

Dailekh, a hilly district located in the Mid-Western Development Region is an agriculture based district with 92 percent engaged on main cereal crops such as maize and wheat, rice, millet and barley. Pulses, oil seeds and spices are main cash crops of the district. Animal husbandry is focused on buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry.

According to the CBS, 36.9 percent are living under poverty line, and Dailekh ranks 51th in Human Development Index (HDI=0.442). Similarly, it ranks 59th in Human Poverty Index (HPI=41.4). National values for these indices are 0.49 and 32.12 respectively (HDR, 2014).

Agriculture is one of the major occupations with 92 percent engaged in it. Of the total 43,121 hectare land, only 28.7 percent is cultivable land, of which only 34,479 hectare (79.9 percent) has been utilized for agricultural practices, and the remaining 8,642 hectares (21.1 percent) of land which has been left barren. The main cereal crops in the district are maize and wheat. Other than that rice, millet and barley are also produced. Pulses, oil seeds and spices are main cash crops of the district. Animal husbandry is focused on buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry. In Dailekh district, 78,026 ha are covered by forests and among this 59,880 ha have been identified to be transformed into community forest (District Forest Office, 2009/2010).

The population includes multiple ethnic, linguistic, caste and religious groups. The United Nations-led Country Analysis indicates: the most fundamental socio-cultural root cause of vulnerability is the exclusion and discrimination emanating from socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices.¹ In this note, Dailekh is one of the poorest districts in Nepal. The national Human Development Report 2014 placed it as one of the lowest developed district with human poverty index of Dailekh is 41.35 compared to national average 31.12. While the overall poverty rate for Nepal is 23.8 per cent, this figure increases to 45 per cent in the Mid-Western region and 46 per cent in the Far-Western region². Poverty is highest in marginalized groups such as *Dalits*, *Janajatis*, *Madhesi* and women. The literacy rate is 48% (Male: 64 and Female : 32 (HDR 2014). The labor productivity is Rs. 65334.0 which is just 20.4 relative to Kathmandu and 55.3 relative to national average (HDR, 2014)

5. Conceptual Framework

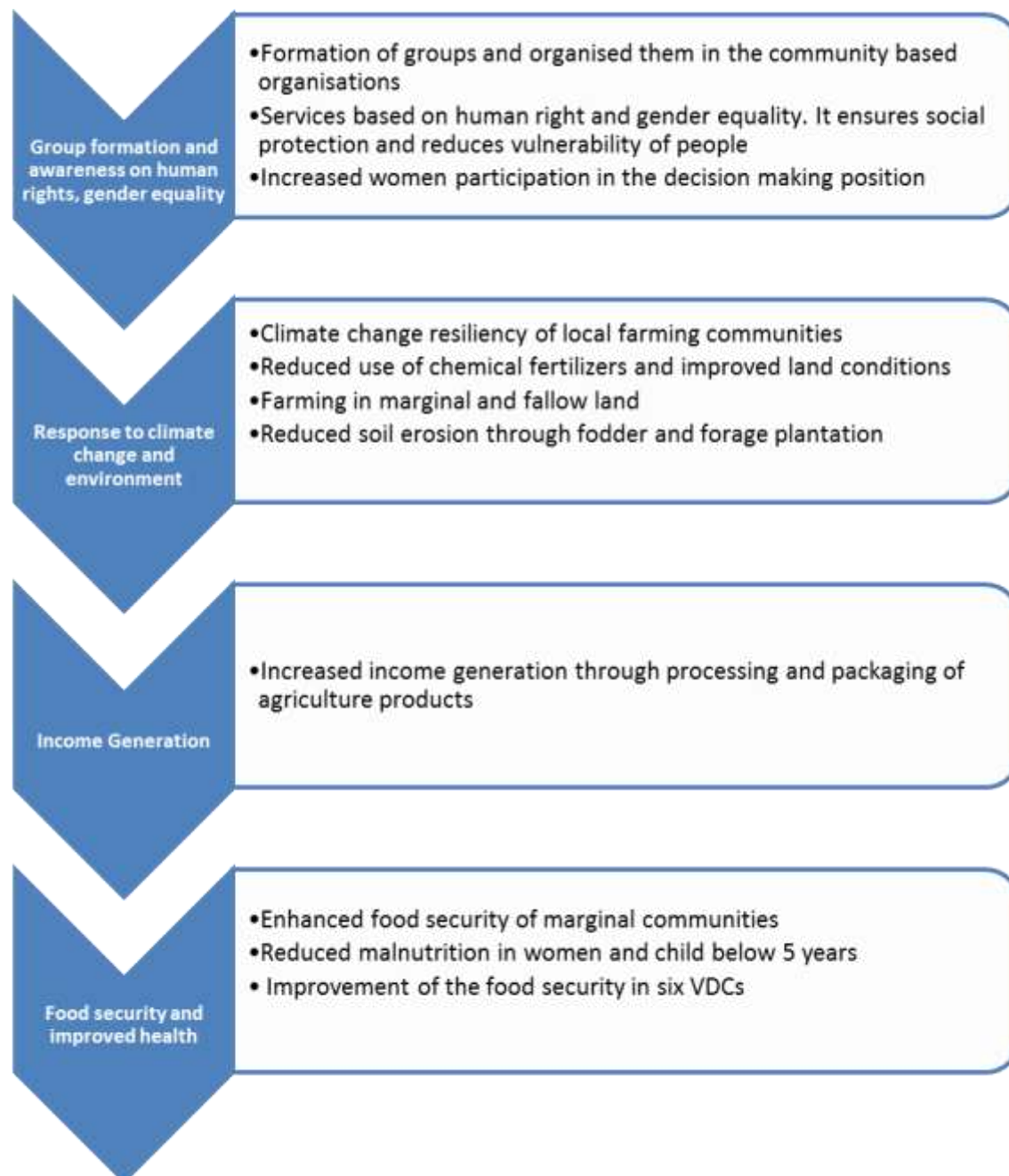
5.1 Project Theory of Change

The following chart given in the next page depicts the results chain and programmatic logic model that is expected to lead to positive impacts and sustainability.

¹ Country Program Action Plan Between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Program in Nepal 2013 to 2017

² International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
<http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/country/home/tags/nepal> downloaded 21 August 2016

Figure 2: Project Logic Model



6. Evaluation Methodology

6.1 The Evaluation Team

The evaluation team consisted of an evaluation expert as the Team Leader and an expert in gender equality and social inclusion. Details of each individual's experience and role in this evaluation is attached in Annex D.

6.2 The Evaluation Approach

The following serve as the foundation for the way we approach evaluation in order to produce a high quality evaluation that makes a difference.

Appreciative: This evaluation was conducted using an appreciative approach, looking for examples of good practices, upon which future practices can be built. An appreciative approach looks at the challenges faced and uses them as learning opportunities. It is a forward-thinking approach that looks at the desired future and what is needed to achieve that future.

Realistic: Because of Dailekh's geological location, a realistic evaluation lens was applied during the data gathering and analysis in order to determine what works for whom under what circumstances.

Systems oriented: Because of the complexity of the food security context in which EDILIS is being delivered, it is important to interpret the findings, by looking at the various systems that contribute to the achievement of the intended outcomes.

6.3 Data Collection Methods

This evaluation was conducted using multiple methods to obtain information from multiple sources as described briefly below.

Desk Review: The project documents contributed to addressing all of the evaluation questions. The gathering of documents for review continued throughout the evaluation process, contributing to the inception report and adding to the data as fresh information was forwarded during the report-writing process.

Key Informant Interviews: Interviews, conducted with representatives from the line-agencies of Government of Nepal, local Government officials contributed to addressing all of the evaluation questions. The key informants were purposefully selected in order to cover the full range of stakeholders. SAHAS staff suggested possible key informants. A list of people interviewed is attached in Annex D.

Focus Group Discussions: FGD were held with women, Dalit and mixed groups to draw realistic picture of project outcomes. A list of people participated in the discussion is attached in Annex D.

Data Pull: The relevant data and statistics were pulled from the annual and quarterly reports and baseline survey report. Some illustrations are presented in the findings.

Case Studies: Individual cases were obtained through field visits and annual reports and presented in the text box along with the finding:

6.4 Analysis Process

The evaluation criteria and questions serve as the foundation to the analysis plan. All of the information has been organized by the evaluation question. Qualitative data coming from the desk review, interviews and field visit interviews, focus groups, participatory statistics was analysed using content analysis, looking for emerging themes as well as important insights regarding the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. This analysis looked at the extent to which there are trends in views and perceptions, noting differences and exploring why those differences exist. Some quantitative data was pulled from the annual report 2015 and quarterly report 2016. Because the raw data was provided, this report is able to provide descriptive statistics. It is not however possible to determine whether any changes were statistically significant. The data from different sources was triangulated to determine the extent to which the information from different sources is consistent. Where it is not consistent the discrepancies are noted and discussed.

6.4.1 Attribution Analysis

The ongoing processes of capacity development through various groups and material supports have produced measurable outputs in terms of total number of participants in the training, inputs distribution, infrastructure, and awareness raising and skills development. It is possible to attribute some of the key results reported through various reports and observation made during the visits to the EDILIS interventions. These attributable outputs and outcome are analysed based on the DAC criteria and evaluation questions.

6.4.2 Contribution Analysis

Because addressing food security and malnutrition issues through group formation and capacity development is a complex project intervention as it requires supports from the Government line-agencies, similar projects (like KISAN/ USAID funded project) and local organizations contributing to its implementation, it is not possible to attribute all results to EDILIS or any other entity's efforts alone. A very rough contribution analysis was used to determine whether EDILIS contributed to the changes that occurred. Without having detailed information regarding the timing and amount of all donor contributions, it is impossible to identify EDILIS's relative contribution. Some analysis of the extent to which EDILIS input leveraged additional funding is included within contribution analysis.

6.5 Interpreting the Findings and Drawing Conclusions

Interpretation of the findings and drawing conclusions was carried out using a systems approach, which places the findings into the country and district context and the various systems that interact with the EDILIS. It assisted with understanding inter-relationships and multiple perspectives, recognizing the different interpretations of the findings may reflect the position from which a person is viewing those findings.³ The FGD input supported taking a systems perspective as the diverse membership brought different perspectives into interpretation of the findings.

6.6 Strengths and Limitations

6.6.1 Strengths

The mid-term evaluation was conducted within a month, starting on 10 January 2017 and completing the data collection on 29 January 2017. Data was gathered from multiple sources using different methods. Triangulation of the data provided a fairly consistent picture of the project, thus allowing the evaluators to have confidence in the findings.

6.6.2 Limitations

This evaluation was conducted based on DAC criteria meant that the household level data could not be collected and analysed against the baseline report. The lack of well-defined logical-framework made it further difficult to determine changes over time. The abrupt rainfall affected the group discussion on 27 January at two VDCs (Naumule and Bhairikalikathum VDCs), yet managed to observe activities and held a few key informant interviews.

³ Williams, Bob (September 2014) Systems thinking. Better Evaluation downloaded from http://betterevaluation.org/blog/systems_thinking_August_2, 2016

7. Evaluation Findings

The findings are drawn from field observation, participatory statistics and data available in the reports. As part of the analysis individual case studies of local enterprises and infrastructures were conducted. Although the annual report presents comprehensive data, relevant information from each successful initiatives was gathered and presented against the DAC criteria and project components. This section is organized by evaluation criteria with further breakdown by evaluation questions.

7.1 Relevance

Although the evaluation did not primarily focus on relevance of the project, considering the level of poverty, food insecurity and the lack of gender equality and social inclusion, EDILIS is highly relevant to SAHAS Nepal, to other donors, the Government of Nepal and the beneficiaries of the project. It will continue to be highly relevant for the next period covered by project. The following sections discuss the ways in which the project is relevant to each of the key stakeholder groups.

7.1.1 To SODI and International Community

EDILIS is directly tied into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) now set the context for development work through 2030. The current relevant SDGs are: 1. Ending poverty; 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 5. Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

7.1.2 To the Government of Nepal

Since about 41 percent people are still below the poverty line and marginalised, EDILIS outcome seems most relevant. Vulnerable groups as outlined in the EDILIS are still marginalised. The approach paper for the 14th Plan emphasizes the priority of alleviating poverty through its slogan: 'Inclusive Prosperity through Productive Investment'. The plan focuses on five core areas: human capital, physical infrastructure, agriculture, social sector and good governance. At the same time the Government of Nepal is committed to empowering specific groups that have been historically disenfranchised, both socially and economically. It is also concerned with protecting the natural resources and environment.

7.1.3 To Other Stakeholders

All of the stakeholders interviewed indicated that food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty alleviation and gender equality and social inclusion were major emphases of their initiatives, thus making the project highly relevant to all stakeholders. While some stakeholders indicated no effective collaboration with EDILIS project, many of the stakeholders suggested that the project created a comfort level in contributing to food security and malnutrition improvement. They noted that coordination and collaboration are essential to create synergic effect, thereby impacting on people's livelihood.

7.1.4 To the Beneficiaries

During the field visits, beneficiaries, who are members of the vulnerable groups targeted by EDILIS, consistently indicated that the supports being provided to them through the project were highly relevant. For example, EDILIS provided agricultural inputs that supported the development of their home gardens and vegetable enterprise. EDILIS supported communities to drinking water, irrigation canals, renovated schools, provided improved smokeless stove-making training that helped improve their livelihood, better opportunity for education, reduced drudgery particularly for women and helped to establish micro-enterprises.

7.2 Effectiveness

Overall, the project appears to have been effective in contributing to moving towards food security and promoting gender equality and social inclusion. It has been successful at building capacity of farmers.

The tables 7 and 8 in the annex A provides the analysis of the indicators being used by EDILIS to track effectiveness. Without a detailed monitoring evaluation plan and protocols to show how the indicators were developed, it is difficult to interpret these changes and why they occurred. This guideline primarily addresses processes and provides templates for planning and reporting. It indicates that reports are available on beneficiaries using the following disaggregated categories:

- Dalits
- Janajatis
- Others
- Male and female

There is however no information on the following:

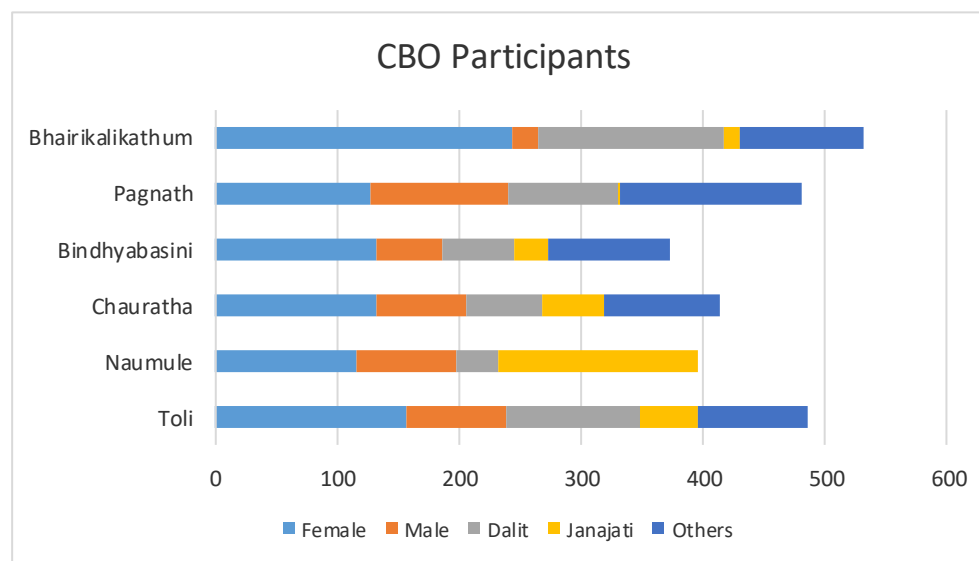
- Youth (19 – 29 years)
- People with disabilities
- Children
- Senior citizen

Reporting has been disaggregated by *Dalits* (marginalised and so called lower caste and untouchable ethnicity), *Janajatis* (indigenous community), and gender. The tables 7 and 8 attached in Annex A provides a breakdown of each project component's contribution to economic opportunity and gender equality and social inclusion and food security, but there is very limited information on health of women and malnutrition.

7.2.1 Interventions Contributing to Institutional Development

The project has been able to form 56 groups or Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in which females represent 72% of the membership. The total number of direct beneficiaries are 1353 households.

Figure 3: Total Number of Participants Households Disaggregated by Gender and Ethnicity



Source: Annual Report 2015

The figure above and table 4 in the Annex A above reveals that out of 56 CBOs, Dalit women are 397 (29.67 per cent), and Janajati women are 182 (13.60%), and other women are 331 (24.74 per cent). Among the female members involved, Dalit constitute 43.63 per cent, Janajati 20 per cent and other 36.37 per cent. It appears that project has been able to achieve its target in 2015 for the group formation.

Some interventions such as group concept management and strengthening; account management and book keeping trainings were intended to build institutional capacity of CBOs to manage resources. Similarly, human rights initiatives were taken to ensure equity and equality in society: About, 249 people participated in the group concept and strengthening training in which 154 women, 79 Dalit and 79 Janajati participated. In the account management training, 96

Mr. Khadka Bahadur Malla, lives at Toli-5, is a farmer with six family members. He is a group member of Awaltoli group and now produces off seasonal vegetable and earned Rs. 10,000 by selling tomato which he expended in buying food for family and stationery for his grandson. Source: Annual Report, 2015, p. 65

A lead Janajati farmer at Chauraha-2, namely Mr. Haridatta Thapa has been an example around the VDC. After joining the CBO, he has been able to utilise his marginal land in vegetable and fruits production. Neighbour have replicated his farming model and transferred his knowledge in nearby villages in improved stove production.

Ms. Krishak K. BK, a Dalit woman currently studying class 11 is leading Bhagwati Aayearjan Samuha of 25 HH at Bhairikalikathum. She said that women were earning money and using saving in children education. They did clean-up campaign and motivate children for study.

people participated (62 female and 19 Dalit) from all VDCs. In book keeping training, 103 people participated (63 female and 34 Dalit) from all VDCs. Social inclusion and gender and caste discrimination trainings made aware of human rights to 170 participants of which 121 represent female, 55 Dalit and 42 Janajati.

7.2.2 Interventions Contributing to Improvement of Rural Value Chain

Some interventions such as mushroom production training, goat distribution, seed money supports, off-season vegetable production, potato chips and *Dalmoth* (dry snack made from fried lentils, nuts, spices) preparation, tomato sausage pickles and noodle preparation, one month cutting and swing training, two days plastic house vegetable cultivation, are intended to contribute directly to improving access to economic opportunity. EDILIS provided orientation on value chain management and enterprise development. As shown in the table 6 attached in Annex A (training table) the various interventions contributed in different ways: Mushrooms, goat and piglets, and off-season vegetables contributed directly to economic development opportunities for entrepreneurs and the creation of new jobs. Vegetable production contributed to the nutrition of women and children

The table 4 in the Annex A reveals that about 3984 people participated in the value chain through various types of training and orientations of which 68% are female and 32% are Dalit and 26% Janajati.

After taking 35 days animal health training, VAHW have formally started their services in EDILIS project working areas and nearby VDCs. Altogether they treated 3605 small and big animals and earned about NRs. 165,500 money from their services.

A rustic storage is being constructed at Bindhyabasini with the support of a cooperative, EDILIS and CBO. Once the facility is ready, farmers will be able to store potato and other vegetable seeds. It will eventually generate value chain and sustain the impact of the intervention. Mr. Mahendra Malla, a lead farmer has been contributing to the construction and knowledge transferring processes.

7.2.3 Interventions Contributing to Conservation and Sustainable use of natural resources

EDILIS launched several interventions on conserving forests, environment and soil and ensure its sustainable use. It carried out orientations, campaign and trainings such as climate change adaptation, ecological home garden management, integrated pest management. The table 5 in the Annex A shows that about 274 people of which 216 were female, Dalit 90 and Janajati 69 had participated in the events. It has introduced forage and fodder, broom grass plantation.

Fodder and forage plantation was organised at Toli, Bindhyabasini and Pagnath VDCs (Annual Report, 2015, p. 37) and supported 5,400 broom grass for plantation in soil eroded areas and barren lands at Toli, Naumule and Pagnath VDCs (Annual Report, 2015, p. 48). A citrus orchard was observed at Pagnath where a farmer has planted about 90 citrus on sloppy land. However, sloppy and marginalised land are yet to be fully utilised as envisaged by the project.

7.2.4 Interventions Contributing to Food Security

The interventions designed for other three components contribute to food security through capacity development, infrastructure development and natural resource conservation. The extensive trainings and support to basic infrastructures such as irrigation canals, drinking water, schools renovation, toilet construction have played key role in vegetable production, goat keeping and cereal crops production.

21 farmer of Chauratha-1, produced chilli from 10 kg to 300 kg. Irrigation scheme of Toli-9 and Bindhyabasini -6 increased rice production by 10 per cent. Farmers are starting commercial pepper and other vegetables cultivation after the construction of 2 irrigation pond at Chauratha VDC.

The interaction with various groups reveal that farmers have been able to increase maize, wheat, rice by about 5-10 per cent and vegetable by about 100 per cent. The malnutrition rate has been reduced by almost 100 per cent because nobody reported the cases of malnutrition: More than 1322 farmers received off-season vegetables production training and contributed directly to the family nutritional intake.

About 1739 farmers of which 1222 were female, 597 Dalit and 396 Janajati had participated in various agricultural trainings (such as plastic house technology, vermin-compost production, bee-keeping, etc as given in the annex A) which contributed directly to the agricultural production. Pipe irrigation scheme was built in Bindhyabasini VDC ward no. 6, Pipe with resource sharing of EDILIS project of SAHAS, USAID/KISAN project and community. Rice production has increased by 10% on an average. Also farmers started farming in dry season and cultivate vegetables too. This irrigation scheme covers 80 ropani of land.

Pagnath VDC appears as a vegetable pocket areas as a result of EDILIS intervention. Out of 17 participants in the discussion, 5 farmers (29 per cent) are producing vegetable at commercial scale. Three HH are landless and six HH are represented by single women. Even though landless farmers are not benefitted, single women have received goats. Farmers are aware of potential harm of pesticides, so they apply bio-pesticide. The access to rural road, solar panels, growing awareness of people and EDILIS supports have motivated people to utilise their marginal land and produce vegetables.

There are several examples from all VDCs that people have benefited particularly from vegetable productions, revolving funds, poultry, seeds supports, etc. As an example, participants at Toli VDC FGD highlighted their achievements through various income generation activities. As mentioned in the discussion, the annual income ranges from NRs. 15,000 to 610,000 through sale of vegetables, and poultry. There are evidences of business outlets, hotel and saving of NRs. 15,000 on monthly basis after deducting expenses in food, education and health. As a result, people reported that food increment has improved by three months to six months depending on the size of land, skills and resource availability.

7.2.5 EDILIS Influence on Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights

People from Dalit community, women, Janajati are aware of human rights such as right to education, food, freedom, movement, etc. The traditional practices such as untouchability and *Chaupadi* (girls are forced to stay in cow shed during menstruation) are gradually being dropped off from the traditional practices. A discussion with a young Dalit woman who is chairing a CBO at Bhairikalikathum said that a lots has changed due to EDILIS

interventions such as people are producing vegetables, keeping goat and hens, piglets. So, she said that the food sufficiency has increased at least by one month during the last one year. This is partly due to easy access to road and market.

A Dalit namely Bal BK with 10 family members runs a traditional blacksmith forge called Aaran in Nepali language at Bindhyabasini VDC. EDILIS supported about Rs. 9500 to upgrade his forge (workshop) and it made his life much easier. Now that others blacksmith are also willing to upgrade their workshop on their own initiative and replicate the model.

A separate discussion with a VDC official at Bhairikalikathum, Toli, Chauraha and Bindhyabasini suggest that women's empowerment has

improved significantly and now they are able to speak and move around freely. People are also aware of rights of children, Dalit, senior citizen and people with disability, yet they did not specify provisions enshrined in the legal and human rights instruments dedicated for the marginalised and vulnerable groups. The land ownership has also increased due to the Government policy of tax rebate. He said that about 15-20 percent people has passed their land ownership on their spouse name. At Naumule VDC, some Dalit (14 Dalit HH out of 24 HH membership of Jharana VDC) deserted the VDC and left for third country jobs and therefore it appears that Dalit are yet to fully realise the potential contribution of the project.

Annex A provides an overview of project contribution to improved economic opportunity and gender, social inclusion and human rights.

The following information indicates that emphasis on GESI needs to continue: Only 9-11% percent of women report ownership of land, houses or both their name. Limited land ownership by women results in them not being listed as head of households. Although women significantly contribute to agricultural activities, they are not often viewed as farmers, and are rarely approached and consulted by agricultural extension service providers. Women have limited access to markets, productive resources such as credit, irrigation, seeds, fertiliser and technology.

As was seen in the field visits, although women are increasingly active in the labour force, they are still not as involved as men on DDCs and VDCs. Although progress has been made through the Domestic Violence Act 2009 and the Sexual Harassment Act 2015, there are challenges with knowledge of the acts and enforcement Other outstanding issues exist such as the inability to spread women's empowerment campaign to the community level, the fact that women are not represented in all organs of the state, lack of the desired progress in gender mainstreaming in various development dimensions, and the inability to effectively control physical, mental and other forms of violence against women despite it is

being punishable under the law. Similarly, women and men are not fully aware of content of child rights such as child labour issue, sexual harassment issues, right to food, etc.

7.2.6 Factors Contributing to Achievement of Objectives

The following factors contributing to achievement of the objectives were gleaned through key informant interviews, FGD and the evaluators own observations.

Inclusion of VDCs and district line-agencies like DADO, DLSO and KISAN project as part of the process contributed to capacity building at the local level as well as encouraging them to contribute financially and through supportive policies. The emphasis placed on gender equality and social inclusion meant that efforts were directed to those most in need of support. Based on the information received during the field visits, it appears that project is going in track and will achieve its nearly all targets.

7.2.7 Factors Detracting from Achievement of Objectives

One of the most significant factors that detracted from achieving the desired goals was the 2015 obstruction at boarder points across Nepal. It impacted on the supply of essential and severely disrupted people's livelihood.

The status of women and other vulnerable populations provided significant opportunity for improvement, but also created challenges. In 2014, immediately prior to the implementation this EDILIS, the following conditions existed:

- Only 9-11 percent of households reported ownership of land, house or both in the name of a female member
- 90 percent of unpaid family labor carried out by women.
- Migration of men caused increased work that women had to do

The current land policies work against women and other vulnerable groups participating fully in the economy of Nepal. The lack of land ownership and other kinds of property by women results in their having no tangible assets and interferes with their ability to get loans.

Results framework and performance measurement framework with clearly delineating baseline and target was lacking, hindering measurement of progress. A comprehensive project monitoring and evaluation plan established early in the next phase of the project, with more rigorous indicators development, would help to resolve this.

7.2.8 EDILIS Contribution to Effectiveness

Without having precise figures regarding EDILIS, the Government's and other donors' contribution (eg. KISAN's contribution) to each of the project component, it is not possible to determine level of

contribution. This is further complicated because EDILIS provides extensive materials support other than money. There is little doubt that much of what has been accomplished through 56 groups is the result of EDILIS taking the lead and providing opportunities for others to follow. Hence EDILIS's contribution is critical in the six VDCs. Without such contribution, it is possible that many of the interventions would not have occurred at all. The partnership approach taken by SAHAS helped to leverage funding from other sources needed for implementation such as rustic centre, water storage facility and other basic infrastructures.

7.3. Efficiency

It is difficult to determine the extent to which the project has been efficient because of lack of consistent units of analysis for determining efficiency. There is some evidence of efficiencies and some evidence of inefficiencies. SAHAS's partnerships with other agencies contributes to efficiency and has helped to leverage resources from other projects and Government agencies as well as other donors.

The discussion with project staff indicates that about 50% staff turned over during the two years period, but it has not affected the project activities implementation because other support staff remained in place throughout the duration. However, staff recruitment and retention policy needs revisit.

Mr. Anil K Pandey, Toli VDC Secretary reaffirms that EDILIS model of infrastructure development is exemplary in the sense that it is very cost effective by more than two folds compared to the models used by DDC. An example if construction of RCC bridge.

Based on the annual reports and input from staff, it appears that the project will be completed on time. In no case did overspending of budgets occur. The 34 per cent of the total budget is allocated for human resource support and it appears that about only 42% of the total budget allocation on human resource has been expensed and 51% on the program. However, looking at the annual allocation, about 82% of the budget was expensed in 2015 and 50% in 2016 (from Jan to June). So, the 2016 is critical to use the remaining amount of the budget. During 2017, it will be important to do sufficient advanced planning so that full budget utilization is possible right from the start. It appears that this is occurring, given that planning has already started for the 2017 activities.

7.3.1 Minimization of Duplication

Most of the projects activities are implemented directly in six VDCs, but some activities are implemented in collaboration with other project and agencies. This helps to mitigate duplication but does not prevent it. There were a few cases of duplication of seed distribution at Bindhyabaseni VDC where KISAN project is also working.

SAHAS participates at district level planning activities conducted by DADO and DDC. This provides the opportunity to collaborate and minimizes the potential duplication. Such planning meetings not only minimize duplication of effort, they are also forum for development of consistent approaches. One

example is the 14 steps of district planning processes. Based on meeting with DADO, further coordination and collaboration is needed to develop joint activities along with CBO.

7.3.2 Completion of Projects on Time and Within Budget

About 70 % project activities have already been accomplished and the remaining activities are listed in the table 10 in the Annex A. It appears that project will be completed on time and without additional budget conditionally that external factors remain stable such as political situation, disaster, staff retention, etc.

7.3.3 Factors Contributing to Efficiencies

Although development of strong partnerships takes time and appears to be inefficient initially, such partnerships lead to greater efficiencies over time by setting out clear roles and responsibilities and helping to avoid duplication. SAHAS works in partnership with other Government agencies and donors. This contributes to minimizing duplication of efforts. A number of informants indicated that EDILIS's partnerships with others could be strengthened through greater clarity of roles and responsibilities as well as improved communication and stronger mutual accountability mechanisms. EDILIS staff report that efforts are being made to address this through regular meetings by senior officials from agencies and SAHAS Nepal.

7.3.4 Factors Detracting from Efficiencies

The remoteness, traditional social setting and cultural practices, illiteracy, male migration, etc interfere with efficiency as it can slow down development and implementation of policies. For example, availability of experts and active participation by farmers could hinder efficiency. The political environment resulting in *bandh* (strikes) and blockade share to some extent inefficiency. However, it is important that new staff are oriented to rules and regulations and project management so that they can do so efficiently.

7.4 Impact

Although this mid-term evaluation did not focus on impact as there was very little hard data to determine impact, the field visits provided evidence of positive impacts that has transformed some people's lives.

Positive impact is defined as improvements in people's lives, families and communities. This section focuses on some of the positive impacts that were noted during the field visits. Although it is not possible to generalize from these examples, it does indicate the potential of the project interventions to make changes.

7.4.1 Socio-economic Changes in Vulnerable Populations

With the aim of mitigating health hazards due to smoke within kitchen, to reduce work load of female and to conserve forest through less use of timber and finally to maintain clean environment, a total of 56 smokeless iron Improve Cooking Stove (ICS) were distributed to the peoples of Toli-7. ICS was distributed in close coordination with environment section of DDC and Government subsidy, this was taken during the purchasing from Jagadamba engineering woks.

Drinking water tank renovation in Bindhyabasini-3: Now peoples are able to fetch drinking water easily and some used waste water for irrigation purpose. 7 farmer have begun potato cultivation after drinking scheme renovation. Drinking water renovation and Tap construction in Pagnath-5: EDILIS provided supports such as skills, transportation and 50% sand whereas community contributed to local material and unskilled labour.

EDILIS has contrinuted to construiction of several types of infrastructures across six VDCs. To mention a few, it conctructed toilets in Bindhyabasini-3 in coordination with women network, Bindhyabasini VDC and community. A soil cement water collection pond was constructed in Toli-1 where waste water from drinking water tap is collected and used for seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production.

Looking at the baseline report, 2.3 percent of households did not own any agriculture land. Majority of households (30.7 percent) own between 2.1 to 5 ropani of land and suggest that the land holding size in the working areas is small, which reduces impact of cereal crops production on food security.

The field visits at all six VDCs reveal that farmers having about 5-6 ropani of land with about 5-6 family members have been able to increase food production by one month considering the impact of vegetables, goat, poultry, etc. The maize, potato and finger millets have also contributed except a case of Dalit community at Pagnath where maize did not fare well due to altitude and longer duration of harvest. It seems that those particularly from Dalit community, single women and male migration should be given additional supports to achieve food security target set out in the project logical framework.

About 60-70 participants in the discussions claim that their food sufficiency has increased at least by one month due to oncreased vegetable production, poultry, goat etc. The labour contribution, remittance and services are other source of income which fulfill their annual food deficit.

Table 1: Summary of Achievements

Components	Indicators	Achievements
Food security	<p>After project completion, 20% of target communities would have been food secured one month more</p> <p>They should include green and fresh vegetable year roundly and malnutrition would reduce in pregnant women and children below 5 years</p>	<p>The discussion with beneficiaries reveal that more than 15% of target communities have increased food production by at least one month (based on 2016 second semi Annual report). Yet, Dalit having less than 2 ropani land or those landless have lagged behind, so need further support.</p> <p>About 60-70% target community have year round vegetable production and there was no report of malnutrition of children below 5 years</p>
Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	<p>After 3 year, 700 home gardens would have been established and 4200 HH would have use green and fresh vegetables.</p> <p>1350 HH would have been able to restore soil fertility through using plant protection measures and organic manure.</p>	<p>In two years, a total of 110 group members were trained with IPM training and 57 members were oriented in bio pesticide preparation. Altogether 67 cattle sheds were improved through project. A total of 75 farmers received ecological home garden management training; at least 350 farmers have started home garden management.</p> <p>1350 HH have gained knowledge on how to restore soil fertility through using plant protection measures and organic manure. Two kg of earthworm along with some worm caste and compost has been provided to 12 farmers of 6 VDCs.</p>
Improvement of rural value chain	<p>Target community would have increase income through processing and marketing of agricultural production</p> <p>552 would have been directly participated in agricultural training.</p>	<p>About 30-40% farmers have been able to sell their vegetables, potato, hens in the nearby market based on FGD. The processing and value addition is yet to take place despite trainings on value chains and cash crops like mushroom, potato chips, dalmoth etc have been given.</p> <p>About 3984 farmers (male 1266 and female 2718) participated in more than 43 types of training. This figure may repeat individuals, who have participated in more than one training.</p>
Institutional development	<p>A CBNOs would have been formed from community based formed groups.</p> <p>More than 50% women would have been found in vital posts of community based groups and CBNOs.</p>	<p>Comprehensive sharing and discussion held on working strategy, norms and policy of CBNOs formation and development.</p> <p>50% females and 50% males are in leadership level and according to the ethnicity 32% are Dalits, 28% Janajati and 40% others</p>

The FGDs with participants imply that about 25.3% had food security only for 1-2 months in 2014 whereas they claim in the discussion that the food security has actually increased by one month. This can however not be attributed to EDILIS support only, as the remittance and other projects could have equally contributed to the improvement in the income of people.

7.4.2 Factors Contributing to Impact

The project interventions were reported to have played a significant role in making changes for individuals, families and communities. Beneficiaries noted that both the financial contribution, the training and the ongoing material supports (eg., seeds, goat, piglets, plastic tunnel, etc) helped them develop their enterprises, which in turn make a real difference in their lives. The presence of the support contributed to the positive impacts.

7.4.3 Factors Detracting from Impact

On the other hand where there was lack of adequate support, it noted as one of the most significant detractors, particularly where there is lack of infrastructures, skills, financial resource and market and ethnic background. As well the blockade at the southern boarder points shortly after the earthquake caused fuel shortages, which detracted from the ability of project to have a positive impact. In many instances this was not within the control of SAHAS.

7.5 Sustainability of Results

Many of the results achieved through the project intervention are likely to be sustained. The instability of the Government and the inevitable natural disasters work against sustainability.

Sustainability refers to the continuation of project initiative that has been developed through EDILIS. It also can refer to the continuation of the effect of EDILIS initiative even though it no longer exists.

Many of the results achieved through this project are sustainable. Following are some examples of sustainability of results:

The infrastructures that have been developed in collaborative with the CBOs and other projects are likely remain in place and be improved over time. There is some concern expressed by farmers that lack of capacity in the institutional development are not as likely to be sustained.

It is highly likely that the successful enterprises that have been developed will continue and as others see the successes and learn from each other, the number of enterprises is likely to grow. Some existing enterprises are growing and will continue to expand, thus contributing to their sustainability. However, changes in the economy or natural disasters can effect sustainability of enterprises.

The knowledge gained by individuals will be retained and will likely be applied in different settings as people move along their career paths. Once people experience the value of learning, they are also more

likely to seek learning opportunities. Based on the interviews with the Government officials, change is part of the way of doing business. They understand that there is much work to be done to achieve changes in the human conditions and as long as laws, regulations, and policies continue to be developed.

As indicated in the key informant interviews with a school officials at Bhairikalikathum, education is key for employability of children, so EDILIS contribution to three rooms construction which accommodates about 100 students has been a strategic support in terms of visibility, employability and sustainability, as the school offers supports to CBOs in organising meetings, trainings and workshop free of cost.

The attitude changes and sense of empowerment that have been gained through the emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion are a step in the right direction, but may not be sufficiently profound and widespread that they will change role of women and other vulnerable populations in the economic and social fabric of Dailekh. In order not to risk regression, it will be important to continue intensive work in this area. There needs to be an equally strong commitment to transforming groups into cooperatives.

Unfortunately natural disasters are highly likely to continue and will continue to undermine Nepal's progression. This cannot be changed, but must be taken into account when EDILIS is planning, ensuring that realistic contingency planning occurs. For example, by looking at historical data, SAHAS should be able to determine the number and type of facilities damaged due to natural disaster. This is important given that climate change is likely to increase the incidence of flooding and landslides.

8. Conclusion

Food security and malnutrition is highly relevant in Dailekh district which has poverty rate of approximately 41 percent and minimal participation in the economy by vulnerable groups. Therefore, EDILIS is considered one of the most relevant and popular in project in Dailekh.

Some indicators set out by EDILIS were already achieved while others were half way through. It appears that the remaining project interventions will be completed on time and within budget. While it is still early to gauge impact, evidence from the field visits indicates positive impact on some of the individuals, families and communities. Those farmers who have land and skills are producing vegetables and selling in the nearby market. The evaluation team however also noted no impact with a few women because of lack of family members. Two women (one Dalit and another Chhetri) at Bindabaseni and Pagnath said that they will not continue keeping goat and poultry because of family members, some of them are school goers and some out of home.

EDILIS has contributed to awareness of gender equality and social inclusion and has provided increased opportunity for women, *Dalits*, and *Janajati*. Women are increasingly part of the economy but there appears to be limited participation in decision-making bodies. People with disabilities youths and senior citizen has not been addressed adequately. The strategy of engaging in partnerships was an essentially addressed funding requirements to infrastructures. It provided the opportunity for joint planning and for other funders to contribute to ongoing interventions. Partnering with the Government line-agencies is an essential element in capacity building. Line agencies indicated that improvements are needed with

communication so they are more aware of what EDILIS is doing and with monitoring and evaluation in order to improve reporting back to partners and beneficiaries. The project outcomes such as the enterprises development are generally sustainable. As indicated earlier, there is no clearly defined outputs and outcomes so there is limited data linkages to determine progress overtime. There is difficulty to establish causal linkage between outputs and outcome.

Project has still work further on enhancing climate change resiliency of local farming communities and improve degraded land. It should further discuss with line agencies on how to promote farming in marginal and fallow land and reduce soil erosion through fodder and forage plantation.

Factors Contributing or Hindering Outcome Achievement

Contributing factors included: SAHAS's good relationship with the line agencies of Government of Nepal. The development of concrete projects either in partnership with line agencies, thus leveraging funds from other projects. Inclusion of VDCs and DDCs as part of the process contributed to capacity building at the local level as well as encouraging them to contribute financially and through supportive policies. The emphasis placed on gender equality and social inclusion meant that efforts were directed to those most in need of support.

Two key factors detracted from outcome achievement: The high rate of staff turn-over and Southern boarder blockade affected smooth functions to some extent without impacting seriously on project delivery as per the plan of action, as SAHAS mobilised surge staff to mitigate the impact. Lack of education, skills, traditional belief system and male migration have added to detracting functions.

9. Lessons Learned

Some key lessons that emerge from this evaluation are:

- The human resource management should address recruitment of staff and their commitment to stay with the project for the duration of project as this is crucial to successfully complete short-term project.
- The project logical framework with clearly defined results chains (inputs, activities, outputs, outcome and impact) and indicators help establish causal relationship. The lack of results framework with this characteristics did not assist consultant to draw relationship between baseline and outcome evaluation.
- Capacity development is key dimension of project management strategy. The regular engagement of staff in the learning process will help focus on results desired for the project.
- Partnering contributes substantially to achievement of results. Although it is more easy to attribute results to EDILIS, their initiating and facilitating role is a critical element. It is possible that some of the projects would not have occurred at all without support from labour contribution and line-agencies engagement particularly with infrastructure projects.

10. Recommendations

The recommendations address key areas that can be considered in completing the project successfully and developing the next round of food security project.

- In 2017, EDILIS team should focus on generating impact and sustainability of the project. It should develop exit plan, risk management strategy and further capacitate CBO networks in resource mobilisation strategy.
- CBO Networks should consider not only availability of food, but also on access, utilisation and stability of food security pillars. They should be given proposal writing training and seek funding sources to address food security issues.
- Utilisation and gender equality and social inclusion continue to be important areas to address. SAHAS should consider a broader definition of food security which includes utilisation of food by individuals within the targeted populations, as it already does, and incentives to established value chains to provide decent employment to individuals who do not have land or have marginal land.
- Because energy plays such a critical role in alleviating poverty by supporting the development of enterprises, EDILIS should explore energy projects in collaboration with AEPC. It should focus on enhancing livelihood development through the most affordable, cleanest and most efficient alternative source of energy.
- EDILIS needs to shift the emphasis of its work with CBO Networks from a 'doing with' approach to a supporting and empowering approach. This could be reflected through subtle changes such as having EDILIS's support acknowledged rather than being presented as an equal partner. It is important that the CBO Network be given the opportunity to produce its own policies and implement its own programs and learn through the process. EDILIS could play a strong mentoring role on targeting most vulnerable people.
- EDILIS should continue its approach as facilitator, coordinator and demonstrator. It already establishes projects to which other agencies can contribute and/or collaborate. In order to gain increased credibility in this role, EDILIS needs to address some of the issues raised by evaluation team including communication, accountability towards vulnerable community and the commitment of project staff.
- As reflected in the interaction held with DADO, a coordination mechanism with DADO and DDC by signing MoU would help CBO network to obtain supports directly from the district based line agencies. The direct linkages between DADO and CBO would create opportunity for sustainability of the initiative. High value crops are suggested for marginalised land.

- EDILIS needs to design monitoring and evaluation framework from the beginning. The information generated from such a system would support improved accountability and communication.

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ANNEX

ANNEX A

Table 2: EDILIS Results Framework

Components	Objectives	Indicators
Food security	To enhance food security of marginal commune of EDILIS working areas. To reduce malnutrition in women and child below 5 years	After project completion, 20% of target communities would have been food secured one month more They should include green and fresh vegetable year roundly and malnutrition would reduce in pregnant women and children below 5 years
Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	To improve degraded land after longtime use of chemical fertilizers To promote farming in marginal and fallow land To reduce soil erosion through fodder and forage plantation	After 3 year, 700 home gardens would have been established and 4200 HH would have use green and fresh vegetables. 1350 HH would have been able to restore soil fertility through using plant protection measures and organic manure.
Improvement of rural value chain	To increase access in income generation through processing and packaging of agriculture products. To increase availability of food through reducing post-harvest storage loss.	Target community would have increase income through processing and marketing of agricultural production 552 would have been directly participated in agricultural training.
Institutional development	To engage 1350 HH of 56 groups in CBNOs To enhance women participation in planning and decision making process	A CBNOs would have been formed from community based formed groups. More than 50% women would have been found in vital posts of community based groups and CBNOs.

Table 3: EDILIS Groups and Total Household

S.N	Working area	CBO	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		Grand total
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	Toli	10	79	31	35	13	52	38	157	82	239
2	Naumule	9	24	10	92	72	0	0	116	82	198
3	Chauratha	9	53	8	24	27	56	39	133	74	207
4	Bindhyabasini	9	47	12	18	9	68	33	133	54	187
5	Pagnath	9	61	28	2	0	64	86	127	114	241
6	Bhairikalikathum	10	142	10	11	1	91	11	244	22	266
Total		56	397	99	182	122	331	297	910	428	1338
Percentage		100	29.67	7.40	13.60	9.12	24.74	15.48	68.01	31.99	100

Source: Annual Report 2015

Table 4: Income Generation Activities

S.N.	Subject	Dalits		Janajati		Others		Total		Grand Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	Offseason vegetable cultivation training and seed support	397	99	182	122	315	197	894	418	1312
2	Orientation plastic house vegetable cultivation	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	8	8
3	Diversity seed support									12
4	Orientation bio pesticide preparation	5	5	8	2	19	12	32	19	51
5	Commercial agro enterprise development concept training	20	6	9	5	13	3	42	14	56
6	Mushroom cultivation training	16	1	9	2	18	5	43	8	51
7	Seasonal vegetable farming training	13	4	12	5	11	7	36	16	53
8	Cash crop cultivation	14	5	15	6	9	7	38	18	56
9	Market value chain training	6	2	4	4	12	36	22	42	64

10	Broom Grass plantation									33
11	Bee keeping training	2	1	2	1	3	7	7	9	16
12	Vermi compost promotion									12HH
13	Orientation on plastic house vegetable cultivation and support									12
14	Ginger seed support	1	0	2	4	5	3	8	7	15
15										
	Total	474	123	243	153	405	283	1222	559	1739

Table 5: Training Activities

SN	Types of training	Participants						VDCs
		Male	Female	Total	Dalit	Janajati	Others	
1	Account Management	34	62	96	19	31	46	
2	Mainstreaming and social inclusion	32	25	57	11	23	21	
3	Gender and caste discrimination	16	43	59	17	11	26	
4	Group strengthening	32	25	57	11	23	21	
5	Livestock management training	6	27	33	15	22	14	
6	Goat shed improvement training	2	45	47	16	14	23	Chauratha, Bindhyabasini and Bhairikalikathum VDCs
7	Home garden management training	0	0	0				
8	Climate change adaptation training	30	79	109	34	33	32	All six VDC
9	Ginger promotion		18	18	10	4	4	Chauratha, Bindhyabasini and Bhairikalikathum VDCs
10	Mushroom production	22	32	54	19	20	15	Toli

								Naumule Pagnath
11	Offseason vegetable cultivation training and production promotion	25	32	57	13	23	21	Chauratha Pagnath Bhairikalikathum
12	Bee keeping promotion	19	19	38	2	9	0	
13	Orientation of bio pesticide and drum support	22	35	57	19	32	17	Toli, Naumule and Bhairikalikathum
14	Integrated pest management training	13	97	110	39	24	47	All six VDC
15	Agro enterprises development training and equipment support	2	3	5	0	0	0	Pagnath
16	Tomato sausage and pickles preparation training	3	2	5	0	1	4	Toil and Naumule
17	Cutting and swing training	0	2	2	1	0	1	Toli
18	Plastic house vegetable cultivation orientation	12	7	19	3	4	12	All six VDC
19	VAHW services	6	0	6			6	Toli, Naumule, Chauratha, Bindhyabasini, Pagnath, Bhairikalikathum
20	Group Concept and Management Training	45	89	134	51	37	46	All six VDC
21	Group Strengthening Training	18	40	58	17	19	22	All six VDC
22	Mainstreaming and Social inclusion Training 2015	10	45	55	18	11	26	All six VDC
23	Caste and Gender Discrimination Training 2015	23	33	56	20	20	13	Pagnath, Toil and Naumule, Toli and Naumule
24	Book keeping training	40	63	103	34	32	37	All six VDC
25	Various agricultural training	10	46	56	25	19	12	All six VDC
26	Crop management and seed improvement extension training	27	82	109	35	30	42	All six VDC
27	Improved smokeless stove making training	27	82	109	35	30	42	All six VDC
28	Livestock Management Training 2015	12	44	56	26	8	32	All six VDC
29	Goat shed improvement training	10	46	56	25	19	12	All six VDC

30	Promotion of local hen	23	36	59	21	18	20	All six VDC
31	Village Animal Health Worker Training	6	0	6	0	0	6	All six VDC
32	Ecological home garden management training	15	40	55	17	12	26	All six VDC
33	Various income generation training	559	1222	1781	597	396	688	All six VDC
34	Offseason vegetable cultivation training and seed support	10	44	54	12	24	18	All six VDC
35	Orientation on plastic house vegetable cultivation and support	8	0	8		2	6	Toli, Naumule, Bindhyabasini
36	Orientation Bio pesticide preparation	19	32	51	10	10	31	Chauratha, Bindhyabasini and Pagnath
37	Commercial agro enterprise development concept training	14	42	56	26	14	16	Bhairikalikathum, Naumule Pagnath
38	Mushroom cultivation training 2015	8	43	51	17	11	23	Chauratha, Bindhyabasini, Bhairikalikathum
39	Seasonal vegetable farming training	16	36	52	17	17	18	Toli, Naumule and Bhairikalikathum
40	Cash crop cultivation training and seed support	18	38	56	19	21	16	Toli, Naumule and Pagnath
41	Value chain assessment and market study	42	22	64	8	8	48	Chauratha, Bindhyabasini, Bhairikalikathum
42	Bee keeping training	9	7	16	3	3	10	
43	Market value chain training	21	33	54	18	19	17	Toil, Naumule, Pagnath
44	Total	1266	2718	3984	1280	1054	1537	

Table 6: Progress achievements of EDILIS project

Components	Objectives	Indicators	Progress
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance food security of marginal commune of six targeted VDCs of EDILIS working areas. To reduce malnutrition in women and child below 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After project completion, 20% of target communities would have been food secured one month more. They would include green and fresh vegetable year roundly and malnutrition would reduce in pregnant women and children below 5 years. Women groups would be given necessary knowledge and trainings to provide nutritious food for their infants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2016, 15% of target communities have increased food security status by one month. Through project-supported improved seeds varieties (mushroom, millet, wheat and legumes, fruits and vegetable saplings) and trainings/technical support for home gardening, organic farming, poultry and pig/goat support; has supplied nutritious value on regular basis to pregnant women and children below 5 years of age. On group discussion and trainings, sanitation and hygiene, balanced diet and super flour making training has provided nutritious supplements to their infants.
Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve degraded land after longtime use of chemical fertilizers To promote farming in marginal and fallow land To reduce soil erosion through fodder and forage plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 3 year, 700 home gardens would have been established and 4200 HH would have use green and fresh vegetables. 1350 HHs would have been able to restore soil fertility through using plant protection measures and organic manure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 3606 Household members are consuming vegetables through home gardens and resource home gardens. A total of 650 HHs received 12 varieties of seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable seeds and diversity seeds

			<p>distribution to 60 farmers, 1353 HHs received 8800 fruits saplings and 74 HHs received chickens, rabbits, and ducks). 10 home gardens in each groups (in total 560) are being developed. 41 home gardens are on process to become resource home garden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 HHs constructed improved sheds, 6 farmers produced vermicomposting, 124 farmers received organic farming training and drum distribution and 242 farmers received leguminous seeds distribution that have helped to improve plant protection and organic manure.
Improve ment of rural value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase access in income generation through processing and packaging of agriculture products. • To increase availability of food through reducing post-harvest storage loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target community would have increase income through processing and marketing of agricultural production • 552 would have been directly participated in agricultural training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 people are engaged in chips and Dalmod making, 5 people will start making tomato ketchup. 56 received commercial agriculture development training. Two farmers have started goat farming and commercial garlic cultivation. 91 received market value study training. After training, farmers sell products as oranges, tomatoes and garlicks after the grading. • 826 farmers has participated in agricultural training.
Institutio	• To engage 1350 HH	• A CBNOs would have	• Women are able to

nal develop ment	of 56 groups in CBNOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance women participation in planning and decision making process 	been formed from community based formed groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50% women would have been found in vital posts of community based groups and CBNOs. 	secure their position in group and decision-making capacity is increased. Out of 56 CBOs, 55% women hold leadership position.
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Table 7: Staff Observation and Feedback

Criteria	Staff Observations
Relevance	Everybody agreed that project is still relevant to the context of Dailekh
Effectiveness	Improved income of women folks through IGA such as goat keeping. Goat exchange scheme is fruitful. Improved in nutritional status of women and children. Women aware of their rights. Some CBO stated developing proposal for fund raising. Project implementation made in timely manner due to regular monitoring of activities
Efficiency	Activities completed in time and considered time factor of farmers. Several examples of resource sharing for infrastructure development (such as drinking water facility, collection centre, RRC bridge) as highlighted in the annual reports. About 30% of the scheme is attributed to labour contribution. Deployment of experienced staff in the vacant position. Strong teamwork and commitment
Impact	The social discrimination (caste and gender) has reduced drastically. No more gender based violence has been reported. Drinking and smoking practiced have been reduced. Improvement in food intake: four times a day from two times and it includes vegetables. Women use their income in children's education and health. Children and women's health conditions have improved due to increased intake of vegetables, meat but fruits yet to be realized. Changes in the food habit. Increased school going children (but it cannot be wholly attributed to EDILIS though)
Sustainability	Formation of CBOs and CBO network is about to be formulated. Some infrastructure such as Rustic storage can help sustain initiative in Bindhyabasini. Some CBOs are well capacitated and have developed plan of action.
Best practices	Demonstration of some model such as cowshed improvement schemes, improved stoves, waste water management, etc. Sizeable replication of models. Home garden is being popular and being added with resources. Group farming on mushroom production. Knowledge transfer on technology such as improved stoves, production, etc. SAHAS model of social mobilization such as group formation, maturity and graduation. Material support/ in-kind support checking misappropriation of resource. VDC and DDC level planning practices, field level monitoring of activities involving the district line-agencies
Lesson Learnt	Training needs to be organized at the VDC level. Deeper level of analysis required

	on need and demand of farmers. Targeting of beneficiaries need revisit and natural resource management need focus with high value crops
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Table 8: Overall Observation

Components	Overall Observation
CBO Formulation and Institutional Capacity Development	All target met, but yet their capacity and graduation to be achieved. Need to focus on social mobilization principles, practices and approach. Recommended to follow MEDEP model. Women from Dalit community needs further support.
Infrastructure Development and technology transfer	Partnership with KISAN, VDC and other stakeholders needs to be continued. CBOs be linked with DDC and other lines agencies at the district level to tap in resources. Regular communication with DDC, VDC, DLSO, DADO, NARC, etc are needed.
Training and Income Generation	Extensive training was provided, yet quality to be ascertained. Now that those trained should transfer knowledge to the group members and they need refresher training in critical aspects of production and marketing
Natural Resource Conservation	The sloppy and marginalized lands needs to be utilized by high value crop production such as cardamom, coffee, citrus, banana, etc
Human Right and GESI	Members of CBOs have scanty knowledge on human rights. They would need content and provisions set out by the constitution and international frameworks. Women and children from Dalit community needs further support.

Table 9: Budget with Expenditure and Balance

S. N.	Descriptions	Total Approved Budget	Budget 1 Nov-Dec 2015	Expenditure till Dec 2015	Utilisation %	Budget 2016	Expenditure till 15 July 2016	Utilisation %	Balance
1	Investment								
1.1	Equipment Project Office in Dailekh	358,079.00	358,079.00	253,549.00	71%	104,530.00	57,000.00	55%	47,530.00
1.2	Motorcycle	225,838.00	225,838.00	223,340.00	99%	-			2,498.00
1.3	Micro Credits	390,199.00	143,500.00	53,727.00	37%	123,000.00	207,105.00	168%	129,367.00
1.4	Village Infrastructure	5,065,187.00	2,026,000.00	1,688,386.00	83%	2,026,000.00	1,431,999.00	71%	1,944,802.00
	Sub Total (a)	6,039,303.00	2,753,417.00	2,219,002.00	81%	2,253,530.00	1,696,104.00	75%	2,124,197.00
2	Operating Expenditures								0.00
2.1	Agricultural Training	6,621,719.00	2,648,688.00	2,499,645.00	94%	2,648,688.00	1,242,572.00	47%	2,879,502.00
2.2	Income Generating Activities	2,302,802.00	921,121.00	887,634.00	96%	921,121.00	305,524.00	33%	1,109,644.00
2.3	Capacity Building Activities	2,059,398.00	732,800.00	1,070,644.00	146%	663,300.00	318,856.00	48%	669,898.00
2.4	Maintenance and Maintenance Training for Village Infrastructure	2,065,797.00	805,000.00	337,532.75	42%	630,000.00	220,857.00	35%	1,507,407.25
2.5	Monitoring (Petrol),	2,258,388.00	832,500.00	642,071.00	77%	712,500.00	222,578.00	31%	1,393,739.00

	Communication								
2.6	Consumable Supplies (Stationary) SAHAS Office	138,012.00	50,000.00	53,422.00	107%	44,000.00	7,158.00	16%	77,432.00
2.7	Chartered Accountant	250,932.00	83,644.00	83,644.00	100%	83,644.00	41,822.00	50%	125,466.00
	Sub Total (b)	15,697,048.00	6,073,753.00	5,574,592.75	92%	5,703,253.00	2,359,367.00	41%	7,763,088.25
3	Personnel Costs								0.00
3.1	Director (Proportionate)	327,466.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	100%	103,000.00	43,769.00	42%	163,697.00
3.2	Finance Officer (Proportionate)	87,700.00	32,200.00	32,200.00	100%	27,700.00	11,756.00	42%	43,744.00
3.3	Project Officer	1,949,992.00	712,930.00	684,121.00	96%	615,000.00	390,000.00	63%	875,871.00
3.4	Field Officer	1,497,060.00	543,998.00	521,248.00	96%	476,500.00	337,778.00	71%	638,034.00
3.5	Trainer Capacity Building	1,301,584.00	463,500.00		0%	418,500.00	19,500.00	5%	1,282,084.00
3.6	2 Tech. Assistants Agriculture	2,031,043.00	730,000.00	493,902.00	68%	650,000.00	272,252.00	42%	1,264,889.00
3.7	2 Tech. Assistants Veterinary	2,031,043.00	730,000.00	486,111.00	67%	650,000.00	251,466.00	39%	1,293,466.00
3.8	Admin / Finance Assistant	1,373,099.00	487,700.00	365,018.00	75%	442,700.00	202,561.00	46%	805,520.00
3.9	Personnel Development	696,085.00	450,000.00	292,116.00	65%	200,000.00	190,975.00	95%	212,994.00
	Sub Total (c)	11,295,072.00	4,270,328.00	2,994,716.00	70%	3,583,400.00	1,720,057.00	48%	6,580,299.00

	Total Project Costs (a + b + c + d + e)	33,031,423.00	13,097,498.00	10,788,310.75	82%	11,540,183.00	5,775,528.00	50%	16,467,584.25
Exchange rate (1 EUR) = NPR		125.465							

Table 10: 2017 Plan of Action

S. N.	Descriptions	Total Times	Times in 2017	No. Participants/Qty	No. of Days	Contribution from Community
1	Investment					
1.1	Micro Credits	1	6			
	Total cost					
1.0	Village Infrastructure					
1.1	To Improve the Community Infrastructure Facilities Providing Basic Services for Local Communities					
1.1.1	Community Seed Bank Management	1	2			
1.1.2	Micro Irrigation Construction/Renovation	1	3			
1.1.3	Drinking Water System Renovation (Source Improve - 3 and DWS - 1)	1	4			
1.1.4	Carpet for child class	1	1			
1.1.5	RCC Bridge	1	1			Resource sharing with Naumule VDC
2.0	Agricultural Training					
2.1	Climate Change Resilancy,Biodiversity and Eco-logical of Local Farming Communities and Production of Healthy and Nutritious Food for Family Members Increased					
2.1.1	Improvement Seed Distribution					
	Potato	1	3000			50% Resource sharing with Groups
2.1.2	Farmer's Study Visit	1	1			
2.1.3	Improved Smokeless Stoves Construction (Skilled Labors)	1	150			
	Technology	1	150			
2.1.4	Promotion of Indigenous and Neglected crops (Arum, Calocasia, Buck-wheat)					
	Training	1	1	24	3	
	Travel	1	1	24	2	
	Resource Person	1	1	1	5	
	Training Materials and Hall Charge	1	1	24		
	Materials	1	1	24		
	Arum	1	25	12		
	Sweet Potato	1	1	3		
	Buck wheat		2.5	12		
	Junelo Maize		0.5	20		
2.1.5	Legum seed for intercropping					
	Mas	1	2	42		
	Soyabean	1	2	42		
	Bean	1	10	12		
	Pea	1	10	12		

	Rahar / Adar	5	6			
2.1.6	Promotion of Local Finger Millet (Technology)		2	10		
2.1.7	Goat Shed Improvement	1	6	6		
2.1.8	Fodder and Forage Saplings Distribution	1	2	6		
2.1.9	Mango Saplings Support		100	6		50% Resource sharing with Groups
2.1.10	Village Animal Health Worker Coordination Meeting	1	3	5	1	
2.1.11	Cattle Shed improvement	1	6	5		
2.1.12	Ecological Home Garden Management Training	1	1	1353	1	
	Technology	1	1	700	1	
	Resource Home Graden	1	6	5		
2.1.13	Agro Diversity Fair	1	3			
2.1.14	Agro-Processing and Marketing Training (Jam, Jeli, Chips etc)					
	Training	1	1	20	3	
	Travel	1	1	20		
	Resouce Person	1	1	5		
	Training Materials and Hall Charge	1	1	20		
	Materials and Technology	1	1	20		
2.1.15	Women Drudgery Technology	1	2			25% Resource sharing with Groups
2.1.16	Day Celebration	1	2			
2.1.17	Maternal Health and Nutration Training	1	6	30	2	
2.1.18	Holding Board	1	6			
2.1.19	Waste Water Collection Pond	2	6			
2.1.20	Stakeholders Workshop for Agriculture Product Promotion and Marketing	1	1	40	1	
2.1.21	FYM Training	1	56	1353	1	
3.0	Income Generating Activities					
3.1	To Increase Income of Poor and Marginalized farming families by engaging them in Eco-friendly Small and Medium Diversified Agriculture based Income Generating enterprises with special focus to Women					
3.1.1	Economically Important Livestock / Small farmer					
	Goat Support	1	6	3		
	Buck Support	1	6	1		
	Pig Support	1	6	2		
3.1.2	Plastic House	1	15	1		25% Resource sharing with Groups
3.1.3	Drip Irrigation	1	15	1		

3.1.4	Cash Crop Cultivation Training and Seeds Support (Cardamom, Onion, Garlic, Chilly)					
	Cardamom	1000	6			
	Onion	1	6			
	Garlic	13	6			
	Chilly	20	12			
3.1.5	Enterprise Development Training	1	3	20	3	
3.1.6	Mushroom Seeds	1	6	30		
3.1.7	Sanitary Pad Prepare Training	1	1	6	15	
3.1.8	Pond Construction and Fish	1	1	6		
3.1.9	Revolving fund support to group members (Women)	1	1	6		
3.1.10	Improvement Training for Traditional Occupation (Swing and Cutting)	1	1	2	30	
3.1.11	Vegetable Seed for Commercial Farmer	1	6	4		50% Resource sharing with Groups
3.1.12	Bee Hive	1	1	3		
4.0	Capacity Building Activities					
4.1	To Strengthen Technical and Institutional Capacity of Participating Farming Communities for Social Mobilization and Access to Service and Self -Government					
4.1.1	DDC Level Review Workshop	1	1	35	1	
4.1.2	VDC Level Review Workshop	1	6	35	1	
4.1.3	Main committee concept workshop	1	5	20	2	
4.1.4	Organisational Development training	1	6	20	3	
4.1.5	Network concept workshop	1	1	31	2	
4.1.6	Institutional development and leadership for network	1	1	31	3	
4.1.7	Organisational Bidhan preparation workshop	1	1	31	2	
4.1.8	Bi-monthly meeting for main committee	6	3	20	1	
4.1.9	Network organisational meeting	1	2	13	1	
4.1.10	Special Days Celebration at VDC Level and District Level	1	3	0	0	
4.1.11	CBOs Network Office Set-up Support	1	7			
4.1.12	Book Keeping Training (Main Committee and Network Organization)	1	1	18	2	
4.1.13	Street Drama about Unhealthy Social Culture	1	6	20	1	
4.1.14	Caste and Gender Discrimination or Lobby and Advocacy for Social Issue		6	20	1	
4.1.15	DDC level stakeholders Monitoring Visit		1	15	2	
2.4	Maintenance and Maintenance Training for Village Infrastructure					
2.4.1	Crate for Vegetable Producers	1	1	40		
	Material Support					
2.4.2	Village Maintenance Workers Training	1	1	20	5	

Table 11: Work Plan

Activity	Deadlines
Inception and Desk Review Phase	
Start of Inception Phase	05 December
Preliminary review of project information and data completed	08 December
Review of evaluation design and research methods completed	10 December
Final Reception Report submitted	12 December
Start of Desk Review Phase	12 December
Analysis of financial and monitoring data completed	15 January 2017
Review of annual reports	20 January
Start of Data Collection Phase	21 Januarys
Visit field and interact with field staff	21 January
Visit VDC and collect information based on DAC criteria	23-28 January
Start of Analysis Phase	1 February 2017
Start of analysis phase	1 February 2017
Analysis of data and results completed	7 February
Draft Interim Report submitted	8 February
Start of Reporting Phase	10 February
Draft final project evaluation report submitted	10 February
Presentation to SAHAS Team	15 February
Final project evaluation report to SAHAS Nepal	20 February

Table 12: Field Visit Schedule

S.N.	Time	Description	Observation	Remarks
21st Jan., 2017				
1	8:00-9:00	Departure from KTM to Nepalgunj		
2	9:00-4:30	Nepalgunj to Dailekh		
3		Night stay (Hotel Park Inn)		Dailekh
22nd Jan., 2017				
1	8:00-8:30	Tea and Break fast		Office
2	8:30-12:00	Discussion about Evaluation Process with Staffs		
3	12:00- 1:00	Launch		Hotel
4	1:00-5:00	Discussion about Evaluation Process with Staffs and Prepare of Field Visit		
5	2:00-4:00	Night stay (Hotel Park Inn)		Dailekh
23rd Jan., 2017 (Chauratha VDC)				
1	7:00-7:30	Tea and Breakfast	Hotel	
2	7:30-10:00	Travel From Dailekh to Chauratha - 4		
3	10:00-11:00	Lunch (Ramkrishna Khatri)		
4	11:00-12:30	Focus Group Discussion	Hatemalo IG Group	Chauratha - 4
5	12:30-1:30	Observation	Shed Improvement Vermi Composting Fruit Sapling	Chauratha - 4

			Buck Revolving Fund Potato Farming	
6	1:30-2:00	Stakeholder (KII)	Khagendra Neupane (Vet. Tecnician) Dhan Bdr. Chan (Health Post Incharge)	
7	2:00-2:30	KII for Case Study	Junkali Thapa Magar	
8	2:30-3:00	Travel form Hatemalo IG Group to Shreejanshil IG Group	Chauratha - 2	
9	3:00-4:00	Focus Group Discussion	Shreejanshil IG Group	Chauratha - 2
10	4:00-5:00	Observation	Home Garden Small Farmer Poultry (Giriraj Chicken) Cadamol Farming	Chauratha - 2
11		Night stay	Hotel (Ramkrishna Khatri)	Chauratha
24th Jan., 2017 (Bindhyabasini VDC)				
1	7:00-7:30	Tea and Breakfast	Hotel	
2	7:30-10:00	Travel From Chauratha to Bindhyabasini – 3 by foot		
3	10:00-11:00	Lunch (Mansara Adhikari Hotel)		
4	11:00-12:30	Focus Group Discussion	Unnati Namuna Group	Bindhyabasini – 3
5	12:30-1:30	Observation	Home Garden Vermi Composting Seed Bank Public Toilet Irrigation Poud Potato Farming Rusting Store Small Farmer DWS Maintenance Plastic House Iran Support Maize PVS Bean Block	Bindhyabasini – 3
6	1:30-2:00	Stakeholder (KII)	Khagendra Bista (LGCDP SM) Chandra Bdr. B.K. (Health Post Incharge)	
7	2:00-2:30	KII for Case Study	Dilip Thapa	
8	2:30-3:00	Travel From Bindhyabasini – 3 to Bindhyabasini – 9 by Jeep		
9	3:00-4:00	Focus Group Discussion	Thali IG Group	Bindhyabasini – 9
10	4:00-5:00	Observation	Plastic House Fruit Sapling Maize seed	Bindhyabasini – 9

			Small Farmer Irrigation Pond	
11	4:00-5:00	Travel from Bindhyabasini – 9 to Paganatha – 9, Hulatakura by Jeep		
12		Night stay	Hotel (Keshbraj Khatri)	Paganatha
25th Jan., 2017 (Paganath VDC)				
1	7:00-7:30	Tea and Breakfast	Hotel (Keshbraj Khatri)	
2	7:30-9:00	Travel From Paganatha – 9 to Paganath – 9 by Foot		
3	9:00-10:30	Focus Group Discussion	Kapase Taja Tarakari Utpadan Group	Paganatha - 9
4	10:30-11:30	Lunch (Mukunda Khatri)		
5	11:30-12:30	Observation	Home Garden Plastic House Irrigation Pond Fruit Sapling Small Farmer Revolving Fund Vermi Composting	Paganatha - 9
6	12:30-1:00	KII for Case Study	Amar Bdr.Khatri	
7	1:00-1:30	Travel From Paganatha – 9 to Road by Foot		
8	1:30-2:00	Travel From Road to Paganatha – 4 by Jeep		
9	2:00-3:00	Focus Group Discussion	Eklesallo IG Group (Dalit)	Paganatha - 4
10	3:00-4:00	Observation	Small Farmer Revolving Fund Potato Farming Shed Improvement Poultry	Paganatha - 4
11	4:00-4:30	Stakeholder (KII)	Bhawani Adhikari (Assistance VDC Secretary)	
12	4:30-7:30	Travel From Paganatha – 4 to Dailekh by Jeep		
13		Night stay	Hotel Park Inn	Dailekh
26th Jan., 2017 (Toli VDC)				
1	7:00-7:30	Tea and Breakfast	Hotel (Keshbraj Khatri)	
1	7:00-9:00	Travel from Dailekh to Toli VDC by Jeep		
2	9:00-10:30	Focus Group Discussion	Pipal Chautari IG group	Toli-1
3	10:30-11:30	Lunch	Birendra Shahi	
4	11:30-12:30	Observation	Home garden Shed Improvement Irrigation pond Source Improvement RCC Bridge Small Farmer	Toli-1

			Revolving Fund Plastic House & Gumbaj	
5	12:30-1:00	Stakeholder (KII)	Anil Kumar Pande or Nanda Prd. Jaisi (VDC Secretary) Bhuwani Prd. Jaisi (Political Leader)	Toli VDC
6	1:00-1:30	Travel by foot	Maidevi IG Group, Toli-9 (Dalit Group)	
7	1:30-3:00	Focus Group Discussion	Maidevi IG Group	Toli-9
8	3:00-3:30	Observation	Home garden Irrigation Cannel Small Framer	Toli-9
9	3:30-4:00	Back to VAHW Home		
10	4:00-5:00	KII for Case Study	Bhoj Bir Thapa (Resource HG) Chandra Bdr. Thapa (VAHW)	Toli – 1/3
11	Night stay	Birendra Shahi Hotel		Toli - 1
27th Jan., 2017 (Naumule VDC)				
1	7:00-7:30	Travel form Toli – 1 to Naumule Bajar by Jeep		
2	7:30-8:00	Breakfast	Naumule Bazar	
3	8:00-8:30	Travel from Naumule Bazar to Naumule – 1 by Jeep		
4	8:30-10:00	Focus Group Discussion	Jharana IG Group	Naumule - 1
5	10:00-11:00	Lunch	Dhan Bdr. Salami Magar	
6	11:00-12:00	Observation	Home garden School Building Vermi composting Small farmer Plastic house/ Gumbaj Fruit Sapling	Naumule - 1
7	12:00-12:45	Travel from Jharana Group to Saldanda IG Group by foot		
8	12:45-2:00	Focus Group Discussion	Saldanda IG Group	Naumule - 2
9	2:00-2:30	Observation	Home garden Revolving Fund VAHW Fruit Sapling	Naumule - 2
10	2:30-3:00	KII for Case Study	Prem Salami Krishna Bdr. Salami	Naumule – 1/6
11	3:00-3:45	Travel form Saldanda IG Group to Naumule Bazar by Jeep		
12	3:45-4:30	KII for Stakeholder	Amrita Ramjali (Assistance VDC Secretary) Indra Salami (Teacher) Bhabisara Thapa (Agri. Sewa Kendra)	Naumule VDC
13	4:30-6:30	Night stay (Hotel Park Inn)		Dailekh

28th Jan., 2017 (BhairikalikathumVDC)				
1	7:30-8:00	Tea and breakfast	Hotel	
2	8:00-10:00	Travel to Dailekh to Bhairikalikathum by Jeep		
3	10:00-11:00	Lunch (Shahi Hotel)		
4	12:00-1:00	Travel from Shahi Hotel to Jaganatha Krishi Group by Foot		
5	1:00-2:00	Focus Group Discussion	Jaganatha Krishi Group	Bhairikalikathum - 7
6	2:00-3:00	Observation	Home Garden Small farmer VAHW Irrigation Pond Plastic house	Bhairikalikathum - 7
7	3:00-4:00	Travel from Jaganatha Krishi Group to VDC Office		
8	4:00-4:30	Stakeholder (KII)	Bhaktiban Sannayasi/ Purna Bdr. Shahi (VDC Secretary) Upendra Shahi (Chairman of School Management Committee)	Bhairikalikath VDC
9	4:30-5:00	KII for Case Study	Krishna B.K.	
10	5:00-7:00	Travel from VDC office to Dailekh Bazar by Jeep		
11		Night stay	Hotel Park Inn	Dailekh
29th Jan., 2017 (DDC, DADO, DLSO)				
1	8:00-8:30	Tea and Break fast		Office
2	8:30-10:30	JTA Interview		
3	10:30-11:00	DADO Office		
4	11:00-12:00	Lunch		Office
5	12:00-12:30	DDC Office		
6	12:30-1:00	DLSO Office		
7	1:00-3:00	Discuss with Staffs in Office		
8	3:00-5:00	Panchadewal Visit		
9		Night stay	Hotel Park Inn	Dailekh
30th Jan., 2017				
1	7:30-8:00	Tea and Break fast		Office
2	8:00-	Travel from Dailekh to Nepalgunj to Ktm.		

Table 13: Checklist of Indicators based on Project Interventions

1. Self-organization and Right based Approach
Number of CBOs Number of HH in CBNOs Frequency of meetings and time (suitable for each group member?) Number of people aware of human rights Number of people (Dalit, women, children, older, disable) aware of rights enshrined in Nepal constitution Any examples of right based approach such as women friendly technology which reduces drudgery, workload Any example of initiative for older and disable people Accessibility of meeting place by each group member Constellation of CBOs in regard to caste, age and sex Number of women in leadership position in CBOs Impact to the HH involved in change process such as hygiene by their own effort Any cases of discrimination against Dalit Network amongst CBOs Any examples of initiative between CBOs and local authorities Number of small village development activities planned and implemented by CBO's Conflicts management procedures within CBO
2. Protection and sustainable use of natural resources
Sources of seeds, seedlings, and quality of seeds (can they grow new crop with their own seeds)? Soil protection, e.g. areas under forage or plantation which were protected against erosion Number of trees planted in marginal land Quality of soil: rehabilitated land, which was devastated by shocks Kind of fertilizer and pesticides used by target group (before and now) Changes in number of pests, diseases and parasites (reduced?) after using organic fertilizer and pesticides Technology adoption to address issues triggered by drought or flood/ landslide
3. Initiatives to Improve Agricultural Value Chain
Number of entrepreneurs in agriculture Number of products generated by processing and packaging Kind of new products by processing and packaging Increased income (before and after intervention) by participatory statistics Income level between Dalit women and other women Income level between women and men headed HH Women's income in general before and after project Market access (nearby markets and distance on foot and transport) No of collection centre or any community services or infrastructures
4. Food Security
Changes in food habits Health (especially malnutrition of children below 5 years) Variety of plants in the field (cereals, vegetable, pulse, fruits) Variety of food in the meal

Number of Home gardens
 Number of meals per day
 Hygiene and sanitation in food preparation
 Food storage structures
 Changes on post harvest loss before and after (cereal, pulse and vegetable)

Annex B: Potential Questions for Beneficiaries, CBOs and VDCs

Relevance

How EDILIS interventions are relevant with local priorities, problems and demand.

To what extent is EDILIS relevant in the current context of Dailekh, taking into consideration the Nepal Government's priority and UN SDG context?

Efficiency

How SAHAS Nepal organized itself in delivering quality outputs in a cost effective way.

To what extent have activities and initiatives related to EDILIS been completed on time and within budget?

How successful have EDILIS efforts been to minimize duplication among other similar projects and interventions delivered by other organizations or entities?

What factors contributed to efficiencies?

What factors detracted?

Effectiveness

How EDILIS has contributed to address the environment, climate change and food security challenges.

To what extent has EDILIS contributed to ensuring that vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection based on human rights?

What were the positive or negative, intended or unintended changes that occurred?

To what extent did EDILIS promote gender equality, social inclusion and human rights?

What factors contributed to achieving the desired goals and objectives, looking at the various contributions of VDC, CBO and other projects?

What factors detracted from achieving the desired goals and objectives?

Impact

How EDILIS interventions have made changes in the food security and health conditions of marginalized people.

What other socio-economic impact has IDILIS had on vulnerable populations?

What factors contributed to the positive impact?

What factors detracted?

Sustainability

How results generated from the EDILIS are sustainable.

To what extent are the positive results achieved sustainable?

How can EDILIS contribute to sustainability through the existing social and economic structures?

Gender Equality and Human Rights Approaches

To what extent has EDILIS contributed to ensuring that women, Dalit and Janajati have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection based on their rights

Interview Guides

Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussion with CBO

SAHAS Nepal is conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS). The evaluation is looking at relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability from Gender Equality and Human Rights lenses. In order to obtain a broad perspective on the impact and what contributed to or detracted from the achieving the intended impact, we would like to have discussion with you.

The information you provide will be used solely for the purposes of this evaluation. We make sure that we maintain confidentiality of your responses. We will not be referring to you by name in the report, nor will we quote you without your explicit permission. In most instances we will only be reporting aggregate information. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. Do you consent to participating in this interview and allowing your responses to be used in this evaluation?

- First tell us about your participation in EDILIS. How EDILIS interventions are relevant with local priorities, problems and demand.
- How well does EDILIS contribute to gender equality and human rights? (Probe: Use indicators given in section 1)
- How likely are projects activities contribute to protection and sustainable use of natural resources? (Probe using indicators given in the section 2)
- In what ways has project been able to contribute to food security and reduced malnutrition? Probe using indicators given in the section 3)
- To what extent has the project contributed to changes in food security? Probe using indicators given in the section 4)
- How EDILIS interventions have made changes in the livelihood of marginalized people.
- What impact has IDILIS had on vulnerable populations?
- What factors contributed to a positive impact?
- What factors detracted?
- To what extent are the positive results achieved sustainable?
- How can EDILIS contribute to sustainability through the existing social and economic structures?
- Is there anything I have not asked that would be important for us to know in conducting this evaluation?

Interview Guide for Consultant with Project Staff

SAHAS Nepal is conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS). The evaluation is looking at relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability from Gender Equality and Human Rights lenses. In order to obtain a broad perspective on the impact and what contributed to or detracted from the achieving the intended impact, we would like to have discussion with you.

The information you provide will be used solely for the purposes of this evaluation. We make sure that we maintain confidentiality of your responses. We will not be referring to you by name in the report, nor will we quote you without your explicit permission. In most instances we will only be reporting aggregate information. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. Do you consent to participating in this interview and allowing your responses to be used in this evaluation?

- First tell us about your roles in EDILIS.
- How SAHAS Nepal organized itself in delivering quality outputs in a cost effective way.
- To what extent have activities and initiatives related to EDILIS been completed on time and within budget?
- How successful have SAHAS's efforts been to minimize duplication among other similar projects and interventions delivered by other organizations or entities?
- What factors contributed to efficiencies?
- What factors detracted?
- How EDILIS has contributed to address the environment, climate change and food security challenges.
- To what extent has EDILIS contributed to ensuring that vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection based on human rights?
- What were the positive or negative, intended or unintended changes that occurred?
- To what extent did EDILIS promote gender equality, social inclusion and human rights?
- What factors contributed to achieving the desired goals and objectives, looking at the various contributions of VDC, CBO and other projects?
- What factors detracted from achieving the desired goals and objectives?
- Do you think these changes will be sustained? (Probe: why or why not, ownership by beneficiaries or VDC).
- Is there anything I have not asked that would be important for us to know in conducting this evaluation?

Interview Guide for Key Informant Interview with VDC/ DADO/ DDC officials

SAHAS Nepal is conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS). The evaluation is looking at relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability from Gender Equality and Human Rights lenses. In order to obtain a broad perspective on the impact and what contributed to or detracted from the achieving the intended impact, we would like to have discussion with you.

The information you provide will be used solely for the purposes of this evaluation. We make sure that we maintain confidentiality of your responses. We will not be referring to you by name in the report, nor will we quote you without your explicit permission. In most instances we will only be reporting aggregate information. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. Do you consent to participating in this interview and allowing your responses to be used in this evaluation?

- First tell us about your contribution/ roles in EDILIS. How EDILIS interventions are relevant with local priorities, problems and demand.
- To what extent is EDILIS relevant in the current context of Dailekh, taking into consideration the Nepal Government's priority and UN SDG context.

- How well does EDILIS contribute to gender equality and human rights? (Probe: Use indicators given in section 1)
- How likely are projects activities contribute to protection and sustainable use of natural resources? (Probe using indicators given in the section 2)
- In what ways has project been able to contribute to poverty reduction? Probe using indicators given in the section 3)
- Are there any examples of collaborative initiatives between VDC/ CBO/ NGO and EDILIS on promoting gender equality, human rights and food security through sustainable use of natural resources?
- To what extent has the project contributed to changes in food security?: Probe using indicators given in the section 4)
- How EDILIS interventions have made changes in the livelihood of marginalized people.
- What impact has IDILIS had on vulnerable populations?
- What factors contributed to a positive impact?
- What factors detracted?
- To what extent are the positive results achieved sustainable?
- How can EDILIS contribute to sustainability through the existing social and economic structures?
- Do you think these changes will be sustained? (Probe: why or why not, ownership by Nepal and its people, ownership by beneficiaries)
- Is there anything I have not asked that would be important for us to know in conducting this evaluation?

Annex C: Financial Proposal

SN	Items	Unit	Cost NPR	Qty	Total
	A: Project Team				
1	Team Leader	Person Days	15,000	16	240,000
2	Evaluation Assistant	Person Days	8,000	8	64,000
3	Sub-Total				304,000

The proposed budget Rs. 304,000 is inclusive of all applicable tax.

Annex D: Human Resource

EDILIS, Dailekh Staff Members

S.N.	Name	Post
1	Debindra Karki	Project Co-ordinator
2	Prabin Rana	Admin & Finance Assistance
3	Sita Katuwal	Office Helper
4	Bhupendra Kumar Sijapati	Senior Agriculture Technician
5	Mukunda Khatri	Junior Agriculture Technician
6	Sangam Adhikari	Infrastructure Technician
7	Manoj Upadhaya	Junior Agriculture Technician
8	Manoj Thapa	Partnership Program Facilitator
9	Rasmi Thapa	Health Technician

List of Participants of FGD

S.N.	Name	VDC
1	Hari Dutta Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
2	Motikala Nepali	Chauratha 2
3	Nar Bahadur Rana Magar	Chauratha 2
4	Bal Kumari Nepali	Chauratha 2
5	Hari Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
6	Tek Bahadur Nepali	Chauratha 2
7	Hira Barai Magar	Chauratha 2
8	Chandra Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
9	Nirmala Nepali	Chauratha 2
10	Sashi Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
11	Tulsi Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
12	Laxmi Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
13	Pabitra Nepali	Chauratha 2

14	Santa Bahadur Rana Magar	Chauratha 2
15	Tul Bahadur Rana Magar	Chauratha 2
16	Tek Bahadur Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
17	Dhansara Thapa Magar	Chauratha 2
18	Wotisara Rana Magar	Chauratha 2
19	Karna Kali Pariyar	Chauratha 2
20	Sabitra Khatri	Chauratha 4
21	Dil Sara B.K	Chauratha 4
22	Prakash Chand	Chauratha 4
23	Iaxmi Thapa Magar	Chauratha 4
24	Arjun Chand	Chauratha 4
25	Santosh Chand	Chauratha 4
26	Khadka Bahadur Chand	Chauratha 4
27	Jaisara Rimal	Chauratha 4
28	Santi Sharma	Chauratha 4
29	Tulcha Khatri	Chauratha 4
30	Kamala Chand	Chauratha 4
31	Man Kumari Chand	Chauratha 4
32	Man Kumari Rimal	Chauratha 4
33	Mansara Khatri	Chauratha 4
34	Harikala Rasali Magar	Chauratha 4
35	Bimala Thapa Chettri	Chauratha 4
36	Lalita Rasali Magar	Chauratha 4
37	Lalsari Rasali Magar	Chauratha 4
38	Rachana Rimal	Chauratha 4
39	Amrita Chand	Chauratha 4
40	Ratna Chand	Chauratha 4
41	Ganga Rimal	Chauratha 4
42	Mahendra Malla	Bindhyabasini 3

43	Bal Bahadur B.k	Bindhyabasini 3
44	Kuwala Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
45	Mandara Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
46	Prabati Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
47	Ratna Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
48	Ratna B.K	Bindhyabasini 3
49	Jaisara Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
50	Dil Maya Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
51	Tulsi Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
52	Nabin Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
53	Damar Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
54	Dilip Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
55	Bir Bahadur Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
56	Mansara Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
57	Karna Thapa Magar	Bindhyabasini 3
58	Dil Maya Shahi	Bindhyabasini 3
59	Krishna Shahi	Bindhyabasini 9
60	Laxmi Nepali	Bindhyabasini 9
61	Rupa Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
62	Tulsi Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
63	Khambira Basnet	Bindhyabasini 9
64	Sushila Giri	Bindhyabasini 9
65	Jaisara Shahi	Bindhyabasini 9
66	Tilsara Malla 1	Bindhyabasini 9
67	Durga Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
68	Prabati Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
69	Tilsara Malla 2	Bindhyabasini 9
70	Debu Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
71	Sunita Malla	Bindhyabasini 9

72	Dhansara Malla	Bindhyabasini 9
73	Amar Bahadur Khatri	Pagnath 9
74	Rabindra Khatri	Pagnath 9
75	Padam B.K	Pagnath 9
76	Gagan B.K	Pagnath 9
77	Sitala B.K	Pagnath 9
78	Kamala B.K	Pagnath 9
79	Parbata Basnet	Pagnath 9
80	Sita Basnet	Pagnath 9
81	Bhuma Devi Khatri	Pagnath 9
82	Nanda Devi Kharti	Pagnath 9
83	Gita Devi B.K	Pagnath 9
84	Karma Khatri	Pagnath 9
85	Birma B.K	Pagnath 9
86	Padam Bahadur Khatri	Pagnath 9
87	Dal Bahdaur Khatri	Pagnath 9
88	Tek Bahadur Khatri	Pagnath 9
89	Hangsha Bahadur B.k	Pagnath 4
90	Amrita B.K	Pagnath 4
91	Nanda Kala B.k	Pagnath 4
92	Dil Kumari B.k	Pagnath 4
93	Sushila B.K	Pagnath 4
94	Parbati B.K	Pagnath 4
95	Kalpana B.k	Pagnath 4
96	Mansara B.k	Pagnath 4
97	Kaushila B.K 1	Pagnath 4
98	Dhansara B.k	Pagnath 4
99	Tulcha B.K	Pagnath 4
100	Balkumari B.K	Pagnath 4

101	Rupa B.K	Pagnath 4
102	Sita Nepali	Pagnath 4
103	Lila B.K	Pagnath 4
104	Kaushila B.K 2	Pagnath 4
105	Laxmi B.K	Pagnath 4
106	Kamala B.K	Pagnath 4
107	Gobinda B.K	Pagnath 4
108	Man Kumari B.K	Pagnath 4
109	Sarita B.K	Pagnath 4
110	Sangita B.K	Pagnath 4
111	Pansara B.K	Pagnath 4
112	Dil Kumari B.K	Pagnath 4
113	Jhyapu B.K	Pagnath 4
114	Dhansara B.K	Pagnath 4
115	Sabitra B.K	Pagnath 4
116	Tulsi Sunwar	Toli 1
117	Birendra Shahi	Toli 1
118	Bimala Devi Thapa Magar	Toli 1
119	Ranjita Thapa Magar	Toli 1
120	Man Kumari Shahi	Toli 1
121	Dhan Kumari Shahi	Toli 1
122	Gorisara Sunwar	Toli 1
123	Lalsara Thapa Magar	Toli 1
124	Laxmi Thapa Magar	Toli 1
125	Parbati Shahi	Toli 1
126	Sita Shahi	Toli 1
127	Gagansara Shahi	Toli 1
128	Nanda Kala Mijar	Toli 1
129	Chandra kala Sunwar	Toli 1

130	Man Kala Chunara	Toli 1
131	Devisara B.K	Toli 1
132	Laxmi Thapa Magar	Toli 1
133	Sabitra Sunwar	Toli 1
134	Tika Katuwal	Toli 1
135	Narma Sunwar	Toli 1
136	Dipa Thapa Magar	Toli 1
137	Anita Sunwar	Toli 1
138	Nanda Jaisi	Toli 1
139	Ram Bahadur Sunwar	Toli 9
140	Man Kumari Sunwar	Toli 9
141	Ranta Mijar	Toli 9
142	Tila Mijar	Toli 9
143	Bal Singh Sunwar	Toli 9
144	Tika Ram Sunwar	Toli 9
145	Dipak Mijar	Toli 9
146	Ujeli Mijar	Toli 9
147	Dila Mijar	Toli 9
148	Dhansara Sunwar	Toli 9
149	Amakali Mijar	Toli 9
150	Ram Bahadur Mijar	Toli 9
151	Bhakta Bahadur Sunwar	Toli 9
152	Tirtha Sunwar	Toli 9
153	Khagisara Mijar	Toli 9
154	Dil Bahadur Sunwar	Toli 9
155	Nar Bahadur Sunwar	Toli 9
156	Easara Sunwar	Toli 9
157	Tulsi Mijar	Toli 9
158	Kaushila Sunakhari Magar	Naumule 1

159	Dhan Bahadur Salami Magar	Naumule 1
160	Ensara Namjali	Naumule 1
161	Nanda Kala Sunwar	Naumule 1
162	Geeta Salami Magar	Naumule 1
163	Pabitra Regami Magar	Naumule 1
164	Hira Budha Magar	Naumule 1
165	Prem Salami Magar	Naumule 1
166	Birkha Bahadur Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
167	Ranta Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
168	Laxmi Ale Magar	Naumule 1
169	Purnaa Salami Magar	Naumule 1
170	Ratna Namjali Magar	Naumule 1
171	Khambira Salami Magar	Naumule 1
172	Parbati Salami Magar	Naumule 1
173	Tul Bir Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
174	Tulsi Sunwar	Naumule 1
175	Sita B.K	Naumule 1
176	Milan Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
177	Bhupal Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
178	Chandra Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
179	Ratna Bahadur Thapa Magar	Naumule 1
180	Devi Regami Magar	Naumule 1
181	Chandra Bahadur Tarami Magar	Naumule 1
182	Pabi Thapa Magar	Naumule 1

List of Officials participated in the VDC meeting

S.N.	Name	Post
1	Anil Kumar Pandey	Toli V.D.C. Secretary
2	Kripal Shahi	Srijansil Sahakari President, Toli
3	Bal Bahadur Thapa Magar	CPN UML Vice President, Toli VDC

4	Nar Bahadur Rana Magar	Social Worker, Toli
5	Tika Katuwal	Office Helper District Agr. Office

Qualifications of the Service Provider

Dr. Anoj Chhetri, Team Leader

Anoj has a PhD in ICT Agriculture Management and master in Information Management and is an expert on results based management. He brings over 25 years most relevant experience in livelihood, food security and social inclusion through project planning, capacity building, programme evaluation, development and project cycle management. In addition to his expertise in livelihood development particularly in rural areas, he has an in-depth knowledge of social inclusion, empowerment and participation. Anoj is the founder member and now executive member of Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN) which exists on the principles of democracy and participation and qualitative research. NEPAN was set up by a group of professional in 1995 involved in participatory development founded by Prof. Robert Chamber, honorary member of NEPAN. Anoj had worked with Local Governance Programme and was involved extensively in social mobilisation. Of late, Anoj has been involved in a number of short-term assignments funded by INGOs and UNDP on outcome evaluation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework, assessment of livelihood options for older people and baseline study for Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of Civil Society Organisation in Agriculture and forest Sectors Project and Capacity Need Assessment of CSOs. Anoj has recently worked with JICA on GESI project focused on reconstruction in the earthquake affected districts. Anoj has undertaken desk review of Agriculture Development Strategy from women's perspective on their decision-making roles. Anoj is currently undertaking capacity building supports and coordinate for technical backstopping to various partner organisations on livelihood, water, hygiene and sanitation and disaster risk reduction.

Ms. Bindu Acharya, Gender Specialist

Bindu has a BSc in Agriculture (Tribhuvan University) with a master degree in Gender and Development (AIT, Thailand) completed in 2003. She has earned over 20 years experiences on development including GESI integration, monitoring, training, food security, human rights, agriculture development and livelihood improvement of women and marginalised groups. Bindu has worked with the Government organisations and incorporated GESI strategies in the socio-economic infrastructure development. In the past, Bindu has worked with a number of organisations such as USAID funded projects implemented by Chemonics International on agricultural trade and conflict management. She was responsible for developing monitoring indicators to monitor the grants/projects on the basis of projects objectives and result-based framework. With various NGOs, she was associated for GESI mainstreaming, social accountability and transparency, institutional development, livelihoods improvement, research, capacity building and peace building.

Curriculum Vitae

ANOJ CHHETRI

PhD in ICT Agriculture Management, MS in Information Management and BSc. Ag.

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Email:	anoj.chhetri@gmail.com	Landline (O):	+977-1-5147038		
LinkedIn:	https://np.linkedin.com/in/anoj-chhetri-43b7a220			Skype:	anoj.chhetri

I can bring impressive and insightful experiences related with the application of livelihood framework, inclusive economic growth, and recovery operations. Over the 25 years I was engaged with national and international organisations including Government and academia on policy analyses and strategy formulation for livelihood emergency response, early recovery and disaster management and results driven project cycle management. During this period, I have worked in Nepal, Pakistan, India, UK and Thailand and travelled across many countries in Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa.

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANCY

Short-term Assignments	Organisations and Durations
Nepal Emergency Response Partner Accompanier to support Caritas Nepal, CAN, SAPPROS, and various INGOs involved in recovery and reconstruction in the earthquake affected districts of Nepal	Consultant CAFOD and Trócaire in Partnership for Nepal 01 Oct 2016- 30 Sep 2017 Ref: Janet Crossley jcrossley@cafod.org.uk
Desk Review Researcher for UN Women on Women Roles in Decision Making on Farm Operations linked with Agriculture Development Strategy (2016-2030) pillars and NARC roles in fulfilling research gap	Researcher UN Women 20 Sep to 30 Nov 2016 Ref: Ms. Rachana Bhattarai rachana.bhattarai@unwomen.org
Team member for Evaluation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013 to 2017): Nine projects under outcomes 2 Strengthening National planning and Monitoring Capacity MEDEP (first phase 1998-2004 for 10 districts, second phase in 25 district, 2004-2007 and third phase 2008 to 2013 in 38 districts) and MEDP IV Support to Knowledge and Lifelong learning Skills (SKILL) Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Project (CILRP) Rapid Enterprise and Livelihood Recovery Project (RELRP) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetland in Nepal (CSUWN) Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL) (Transition phase)	Employment and Livelihood Expert for McGuire Associates, Canada UNDP Nepal 15 July to 15 Sep 2016 Budget: USD 70,000 Ref: Ms. Giun Kim gium.kim@undp.org
Team Leader for Baseline Study of Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of Civil Society Organisation in Agriculture and forest Sectors Project And Capacity Need	Consultant Practical Action Nepal 18 May –30 July 2016

Assessment of CSOs	Budget: USD 8500 Bhim.Shrestha@practicalaction.org.np
Team Leader for Livelihood Assessment Of Older People Households: Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kaski and Chitawan Districts	Consultant HelpAge International, Nepal 12 April to 18 May 2016 Budget: USD 8000 Luna.Khadka@helpagesa.org
DRR Specialist for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Advisory Support For Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake funded by JICA	DRR Specialist, JICA Nepal 22 April to 22 July 2016 Budget: USD 27000 adhikarinamaraj.np@jica.go.jp
Supported to examining the GESI Factors that Enable or Prevent Women from Practicing Improved Health and Nutrition Behaviors in the Household	Save the Children 25 January and 16 March, 2016 Budget: USD 5000 bindu.gautam@savethechildren.org
Supported to Impact Study of Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme	National Planning Commission of Nepal 22 April 22 June 2016 Budget: USD 18000
Monitoring Coordinator for Disaster Prepared project for Oxfam funded by DIECHO (European Union)	Oxfam GB Nepal March to September 2007
Programme Coordinator for developing a three years Vulnerability Mitigation Project Development to improve livelihoods of vulnerable and disadvantaged people in Western and Mid-Western Development Regions of Nepal	Handicap International 1 Sep to 30 Sep 2005
Portfolio Manager for poverty alleviation proposals submitted by NGOs, and assessed against the PAF five years program and related documents. Selected NGOs and local CBOs for implementation of poverty alleviation programme in remote poverty-stricken and conflict affected districts.	Poverty Alleviation Fund Nepal 1 Oct 2005 to Jan 2006

RELEVANT EXPERIENCES

Nepal	15-Dec-15	To-date	Deputy Managing Director (South Asia School of Rural Reconstruction, Nepal) Director (Saar Paramarsa Sewa)
<p>Team member for UNDP Framework Analyses on livelihood, economic and social development. Led a team for Livelihood Assessment of Older People for HelpAge International in six district of Nepal. Produced 10 livelihood plans targeting vulnerable populations. Led a team for baseline studies for agriculture and forest Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of Civil Society Organizations in Agriculture and forest Sectors for the Practical Action. DRR Specialist for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Advisory Support for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake funded by JICA Nepal. Drafted several proposals including livelihood impact study. Supported evaluation of Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme for the National Planning Commission of Nepal. Supported Save the Children project on examining the GESI factors that enable or prevent women from practicing improved health and nutrition behaviours in the household. Trainer on project cycle and results for mid-level managers from various development agencies.</p>			

Nepal	1-Oct-07	15-Nov-09	Head of Programme (Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, Switzerland)
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Supervised over 100 projects including food security for marginalised community with above USD 30 million and management of core projects cycle. Performed lead role for human and financial resource management. Contributed to overall organizational development, change management and fostered relationship with the Government and donors. Developed partnership with NGOs. Supported food security, nutrition and child protection projects.

Nepal 1-Oct-05 28-Jan-06 Portfolio Manager (Poverty Alleviation Fund, funded by the World Bank and implemented by the Government of Nepal)

Reviewed poverty alleviation proposals submitted by NGOs, and assessed against the PAF requirements. Selected NGOs and local CBOs for implementation of poverty alleviation programme and food security in remote poverty-stricken and conflict affected districts. Monitored progress and reported to management on project progress and economic growths.

Nepal 1-Mar-01 28-Feb-02 Development Facilitator (Third Livestock Development Project funded by Asian Development Bank, implemented by East Consult Pvt. Ltd. through Department of Livestock, Nepal)

Launched livestock development activities in 20 districts and contributed to food security. Formulated Livestock Industrial Related Associations in 15 districts. Formed Livestock Action Teams in 10 districts. Disseminated improved technologies by social mobilization through community based organisations and various media. Strengthened CBOs and developed linkage with financial resources and NGOs. Set up coordination mechanism for livestock entrepreneurship. Organised training on marketing and market development and system learning approach.

Nepal 1-Aug-99 30-Mar-01 District Development Advisor (District Development Committee funded by UNDP and implemented by Ministry of Local Development, Nepal)

Recruited sectoral staff and created local development fund. Prepared 5 years period plan (master plan), district annual plan, and inception reports. Developed Management Information System to support planning, monitoring and evaluation system. Established local development fund under the DDC umbrella. Contributed to the improvement of people's livelihoods by mobilizing local resources/ assets and development of accessibility by social inclusion and right based approach. Developed livelihood and food security improvement plans/ strategy papers.

Nepal 1-Nov-92 30-Jul-98 Information Officer (Lumle Agriculture Research Centre, funded by DFID (then ODA) of the British Government and now integrated into Nepal Agriculture Research Council, Nepal)

Coordinated publications such as Newsletters, several research reports, seminar paper, proceeding and contributed to agricultural training programme and published technical papers on international journals. Involved in the livelihood impact study of agriculture research projects. Launched extension and media program for the dissemination of technologies amongst vulnerable and marginalised communities.

COMPETECIES

Professionalism	Demonstrated in depth theoretical and practical knowledge on economic policy analyses, livelihood framework, food security, disaster preparedness, DRR and build back better principles, early recovery, human resource management, GESI, etc
Teamwork	Gained clear understanding on teamwork approaches such as Belbin team roles. Effectively delegated tasks, and managed program implementation
Communication and Facilitation	Presented ideas in workshop, meeting clearly and concisely and produced high quality written-products. Updated on ICT applications. Facilitated 100+ events, workshop and trainings at national and international levels.

Report Writings	Drafted 100+ various kinds of technical reports and articles, some of them published on Journals. Produced proceedings, Newsletters and articles on national daily.
Client Orientation	Focused services and products on needs and demands of clients. For instance, five year service delivery for DFAT of Australian government through Australian companies. Demonstrated keen sense of ethics and integrity and demonstrated ability to develop and maintain effective work relationships.
Gender sensitivity	Demonstrated in depth knowledge on WED, GAD and GESI approaches and strategies. Knowledge and skills on gender tools and other cross-cutting issues such as HIV/ AIDS, DRR, build back better policy, age and environment.
Result orientation	Placed results chain at the centre based on the project and programme documents. Ensured implementation of operational strategies and procedures, focusing on desired outcomes. For instance, focussed on the results for
Planning and organising	Developed clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identified priority activities and assignments; adjusted priorities as required; allocated appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; used time efficiently and met deadline. Applied ICT tools including mobile technologies.
Judgment and Decision-making	Identified key issues, and took quick decision. Used multiple sources of information before making a decision and considered positive and negative impact on others and on the Organization. Applied judgment and managed conflicting priorities.

SHORT COURSES

Themes	Year	Venue	Provider
ToT on Protection Mainstreaming in Humanitarian Projects	2016	Dhulikhel, Nepal	TOCAIRE, Ireland
Introduction to Core Humanitarian Standards	2016	Online	KAYA
Agriculture, Economics and Nature (23 Feb to 6 April) with distinction (84%)	2015	Online	University of Western Australia
Fundraising from the European Commission (9 Nov)	2010	New Delhi, India	Philantropia, New York
Early Recovery Advisors/ Clusters Coordinators Training (21-26 March)	2010	Geneva, Switzerland	BCPR, UNDP
Needs Assessment in Emergencies and Project Cycle Management (12-15 April)	2010	Delhi, India	Sphere India
Result Based Management and PRINCE 2 (4 May)	2009	New Delhi, India	UNDP India
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (4 Oct to 26 Dec) with A+	2009	Delhi, India	PRIA Education
UNDP Gender Journey (9 Dec)	2008	New Delhi, India	UNDP India
Data Analysis and Management (23-26 March)	2008	Kathmandu, Nepal	LWF Nepal
Project in Controlled Environment (PRINCE2)	2006	Islamabad, Pakistan	UNDP Pakistan
Effective Communication & Information Flow (31	2006	Islamabad,	HAP International

March)		Pakistan	
Accountability and Quality Management in Humanitarian Program (30 Oct to 2 Nov)	2006	Islamabad, Pakistan	HAP International
Disaster Risk Reduction (27 Nov to 2 Dec)	2006	Islamabad, Pakistan	UNDP, Pakistan
Planning Tools and Techniques (12-15 Dec)	1999	Lalitpur, Nepal	UNDP, Nepal
Participatory Rural Appraisal conducted by Mr. Kamal Phuyal 3-10 July	1993	Pokhara, Nepal	Kamal Phuyal
Social Analysis (9-16 April)	1998	Kathmandu, Nepal	NEPAN, Nepal

KEY PUBLICATIONS

Chhetri, A. (2016). Agriculture and Technology. ICT Can Deliver Useful Information to Farmers to Mitigate the Risks Inherent to Farming. The Kathmandu Post dated 17 March 2016.

Chhetri, A and Pandey, P. (2010). Harnessing Volunteerism and Citizenship Participation for Environmental Sustainability. Published by Times Foundation and FICCI in the book: Climate Change, Society and Sustainable Development: Agenda for Action. India, August 2010.

Chhetri, A (1997). Strategic Information Systems Support to Agricultural Research in Nepal: Article Published in the International Journal: New Library Review and Library Research. London, UK. 1997.

KEY REPORTS

Decision-making Role of Women in Farm Operations. Submitted to the UN Women.

Livelihood Assessment Of Older People Households: Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, KTM, Bhaktapur, Kaski and Chitwan Baseline Study of Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of Civil Society Organisation in Agriculture and forest Sectors Project And Capacity Need Assessment of CSOs for Practical Action Nepal

Outcome 2 Evaluation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013 to 2017) for UNDP Nepal

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Founder member of Nepal Participatory Action network (NEPAN), Kathmandu, Nepal

International Association for Volunteer Efforts, USA EVACUS for Community

Promoter of South Asia School of Rural Reconstruction (an academic Institute for Postgraduate degree)

General member of *Shrabadhoya*, a national NGO involved in the community development

REFERENCES

Dr. Earl J. Goodyear Senior Development Consultant/ Advisor 3273 Aldoro Avenue, Spring Hill, Florida, 34609, USA, Tel: (001 352) 686-9041 Email: redseadiver2000@yahoo.com	Ms. Martha McGuire , McGuire Associate, 7210 Lancaster Avenue, Mississauga ON L4T 2L3 Telephone: 647-201-9680, martha@cathexisconsulting.ca
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BINDU ACHARYA**BSc Agriculture and MSc Gender and Development**

Name :	Bindu Acharya
Position for this Assignment:	Evaluation Support
Nationality:	Nepali
Language Skills:	English (fluent), Nepali (fluent)
Education and other Qualifications	Master of Gender and Development from AIT, Thailand and BSc. Agriculture from Tribhuvan University Nepal
Employment Record: [Insert details of as many other appropriate records as necessary]	
From year: Jan 2015	To year: April 2016
Employer:	BDS for Asian Development Bank
Positions held:	GESI Monitoring Specialist
From year: Mar 2012	To year: Dec 2014
Employer:	SAMUHIK ABHIYAN/ ADB/PTF/ MSFP/Helvetas-Nepal/LWF-Nepal/ GIZ/EnDev
Positions held:	GESI Monitoring Specialist/ /Team Leader
From year: Feb 2011	To year: Jan 2012
Employer:	USAIDNepal/Chemonics International Inc.
Positions held:	Grants/Projects Monitoring Specialist
From year: Feb 2009	To year: Jan 2011
Employer:	GTZ/ PPR
Positions held:	Programme Coordinator/Monitoring Specialist
From year: Nov 2006	To year: Jan 2009
Employer:	USAID Contractor/ Chemonics International Inc.
Positions held:	Programme Analyst
From year: Nov 2005	To year: Nov 2006
Employer:	European Union/Terre des hommes Nepal
Positions held:	Program Development Officer/Project Monitoring Facilitator
From year: June 2005	To year: Nov 2005

Employer:	Winrock International Nepal for BDS-MaPs Women Enterprise, Nepal
Positions held:	Business Development Officer, Women Enterprise officer
From year: Jan 2005	To year: May 2005
Employer:	Winrock International Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal
Positions held:	Program Development Officer /Monitoring Facilitator
From year: Aug 2003	To year: Dec 2005
Employer:	JMC-Nepal, Chitwan, Nepal
Positions held:	Gender Monitoring Officer
From year: Feb 2001	To year: Aug 2003
Employer:	Scholar for Master Degree at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
Positions held:	Student on Gender and Development
From year: Aug 2008	To year: Dec 2000
Employer:	Various Organisations
Positions held:	Freelancer (Agricultural Trainer)
From year: June 1995	To year: July 1998
Employer:	Save the Children US, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
Positions held:	District Agriculture Coordinator
From year: May 1993	To year: June 1995
Employer:	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)/
Positions held:	Agriculture Instructor/Ladies hostel warden

Relevant Experience (From most recent; Among the assignments in which the staff has been involved, indicate the following information for those assignments that best illustrate staff capability to handle the tasks listed under the TOR) [Insert details of as many other appropriate assignments as necessary]

Period: From – To	Name of project/organization:	Job Title, main project features, and Activities undertaken
Jan 2014 to April 2016	BDS for Asian Development Bank	GESI Monitoring Specialist Integrate GESI Indicators in the Survey, baseline and monitoring formats of the MOUD. Develop training resource and provide necessary training/orientation on GESI monitoring and MoUD its department, divisional offices includes on project and programs. Liaise with MOF budget committee for development Gender Responsive Budget Guidelines for MoUD.

		Revise and update MoUD's monitoring formats to integrate GESI related information and facilitate its reporting to PCO, MOF,NPC. Support the GESI unit to manage implement monitoring system with coordinate DWSS and DUDBC and their respective regional directors and Divisions.
Mar 2012 to Dec 2014	Samuhik Abhiyan/ ADB/PTF/ MSFP/Helvetas- Nepal/LWF-Nepal/ GIZ/EnDev	GESI mainstreaming, social accountability and transparency, institutional development, livelihoods improvement, research, capacity building and peace building
Feb 2011 to Jan 2012	USAIDNepal/Chemonics International Inc.	Responsible for Developed monitoring indicators to monitor the grants/projects on the basis of projects objectives and result-based framework; Organized and arranged pre-award grant workshop inviting all of the local partners, NGOs, CSOs, private organizations and business community; Assessment of the potential grants through visiting their offices and conducted reference check with the help of their previous donor organization/partners organization; Selection of local NGOs developing NGO selection criteria to award grants and ensure the timely implementation of the grants activities; Facilitated women, dalit, DAG and ethnic groups to participate in grants/project activities
Aug 2003 to Dec 2005	JMC Nepal Chitwan	Responsible for Conducted training on basic concept of Gender, awareness Gender analysis, gender budgeting and GESI Audit and development opportunities mapping for JMC projects; Gender auditing report preparation; Gender analysis and development opportunities mapping for JMC projects; Implement and institutionalize participatory capacity development package in the program district; Developed GESI indicators to conduct base-line survey; Developed check-lists and questionnaires to conduct base-line survey; Involved in social mobilization, participatory rural appraisal, RH of women, social analysis participatory programme planning monitoring & evaluation training and promote active participation of women of community organizations in the planning and monitoring process; Involved in gender planning, human resource development and advocacy with various like-minded organizations; Supervised and monitored all program activities from Gender perspective; Prepared final monitoring and evaluation report and timely submitted to donor organization.

References (Minimum 3) (Name/Title/Organization/Contact Information – Phone; Email)

Name	Title	Organization	Contact Info – Phone; Email
Mr. Devendra Kumar Aryal	Team Leader	SAMUHIK ABHIYAN	devendraaryal07@gmail.com Mobile: 9851072117

Ms. Kanchan Lama	Gender Specialist	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	kanchan.lama01@gmail.com Mobile: 9851061384
Dr. Netra Timsina	Managing Director	South Asia School of Rural Reconstruction	nptimsina@gmail.com 977-1-514

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